

TREATIES.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Klamath and Moadoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians: Concluded, October 14, 1864; Ratification advised, with Amendments, July 2, 1866; Amendments assented to, December 10, 1869; Proclaimed, February 17, 1870.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Oct. 14, 1864.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Klamath lake, in the State of Oregon, on the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by and between J. W. Perit Huntington and William Logan, commissioners on the part of the United States, and La-Lake, Chil-o-que-nas, and other chiefs and headmen of the Klamath tribe of Indians; Schon-chin, Stak-it-ut, and other chiefs and headmen of the Moadoc tribe of Indians, and Kile-to-ak and Sky-te-ock-et, chiefs and headmen of the Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, respectively, on the part of said tribes and band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit :

Preamble.

Contracting parties.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Klamath lake, Oregon, on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by J. W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, and William Logan, United States Indian agent for Oregon, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen of the Klamath and Moadoc tribes, and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, hereinafter named, to wit : La-Lake, Chil-o-que-nas, Kellogue, Mo-ghen-kas-kit, Blow, Le-lu, Palmer, Jack, Que-as, Poo-sak-sult, Che-mult, No-ak-sum, Mooch-kat-allick, Toon-tuck-te, Boos-ki-you, Ski-a-tic, Shol-las-loos, Ta-tet-pas, Muk-has, Herman-koo-s-mam, chiefs and headmen of the Klamaths, Schon-chin, Stak-it-ut, Keint-poos, Chuck-e-i-ox, chiefs and headmen of the Moadocs, and Kile-to-ak and Sky-te-ock-et, chiefs of the Yahooskin band of Snakes.

ARTICLE I. The tribes of Indians aforesaid cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all the country claimed by them, the same being determined by the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude crosses the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence following the main dividing ridge of said mountains in a southerly direction to the ridge which separates the waters of Pitt and McCloud rivers from the waters on the north; thence along said dividing ridge in an easterly direction to the southern end of Goose lake; thence northeasterly to the northern end of

Cession of lands to the United States.
Boundaries.

Reservation. Harney lake; thence due north to the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude; thence west to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the following described tract, within the country ceded by this treaty, shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as a residence for said Indians, [and] held and regarded as an Indian reservation, to wit: Beginning upon the eastern shore of the middle Klamath lake, at the Point of Rocks, about twelve miles below the mouth of Williamson's river; thence following up said eastern shore to the mouth of Wood river; thence up Wood river to a point one mile north of the bridge at Fort Klamath; thence due east to the summit of the ridge which divides the upper and middle Klamath lakes; thence along said ridge to a point due east of the north end of the upper lake; thence due east, passing the said north end of the upper lake, to the summit of the mountains on the east side of the lake; thence along said mountain to the point where Sprague's river is intersected by the Ish-tish-ea-wax creek; thence in a southerly direction to the summit of the mountain, the extremity of which forms the Point of Rocks; thence along said mountain to the place of beginning. And the tribes aforesaid agree and bind themselves that, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, they will remove to said reservation and remain thereon, unless temporary leave of absence be granted to them by the superintendent or agent having charge of the tribes.

Boundaries.

Indians to remove to, and live upon the reservation.

White persons not to remain on reservation;

Post, p. 711.

nor fish, &c.

Right of way for railroads.

Post, p. 711.
Payments by the United States;

how to be expended.

Additional payment, and for what purposes.

Mills and shops to be erected.

It is further stipulated and agreed that no white person shall be permitted to locate or remain upon the reservation, except the Indian superintendent and agent, employes of the Indian department, and officers of the army of the United States, *guaranteed* [and] that in case persons other than those specified are found upon the reservation, they shall be immediately expelled therefrom; and the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams and lakes, included in said reservation, and of gathering edible roots, seeds, and berries within its limits, is hereby secured to the Indians aforesaid: *Provided, also*, That the right of way for public roads and railroads across said reservation is *guaranteed* [reserved] to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of and in payment for the country ceded by this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the tribes conveying the same the several sums of money hereinafter enumerated, to wit: Eight thousand dollars per annum for a period of five years, commencing on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, or as soon thereafter as this treaty may be ratified; five thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the first period of five years; and three thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the second period; all of which several sums shall be applied to the use and benefit of said Indians by the superintendent or agent having charge of the tribes, under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall, from time to time, in his discretion, determine for what objects the same shall be expended, so as to carry out the design of the expenditure, [it] being to promote the well-being of the Indians, advance them in civilization, and especially agriculture, and to secure their moral improvement and education.

ARTICLE III. The United States agree to pay said Indians the additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, a portion whereof shall be used to pay for such articles as may be advanced to them at the time of signing this treaty, and the remainder shall be applied to subsisting the Indians during the first year after their removal to the reservation, the purchase of teams, farming implements, tools, seeds, clothing, and provisions, and for the payment of the necessary employes.

ARTICLE IV. The United States further agree that there shall be erected at suitable points on the reservation, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, suitable build-

ings for the use of the blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker, the necessary buildings for one manual-labor school, and such hospital buildings as may be necessary, which buildings shall be kept in repair at the expense of the United States for the term of twenty years; and it is further stipulated that the necessary tools and material for the saw-mill, flour-mill, carpenter, blacksmith, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school, shall be furnished by the United States for the period of twenty years.

School-house and hospital.

Tools, books, and stationery.

ARTICLE V. The United States further engage to furnish and pay for the services and subsistence, for the term of fifteen years, of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, and for the term of twenty years of one physician, one miller, and two school-teachers.

Farmer, mechanics, and teachers.

ARTICLE VI. The United States may, in their discretion, cause a part or the whole of the reservation provided for in Article I. to be surveyed into tracts and assigned to members of the tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, or such of them as may appear likely to be benefited by the same, under the following restrictions and limitations, to wit: To each head of a family shall be assigned and granted a tract of not less than forty nor more than one hundred and twenty acres, according to the number of persons in such family; and to each single man above the age of twenty-one years a tract not exceeding forty acres. The Indians to whom these tracts are granted are guaranteed the perpetual possession and use of the tracts thus granted and of the improvements which may be placed thereon; but no Indian shall have the right to alienate or convey any such tract to any person whatsoever, and the same shall be forever exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture: *Provided*, That the Congress of the United States may hereafter abolish these restrictions and permit the sale of the lands so assigned, if the prosperity of the Indians will be advanced thereby: *And provided further*, If any Indian, to whom an assignment of land has been made, shall refuse to reside upon the tract so assigned for a period of two years, his right to the same shall be deemed forfeited.

Reservation may be surveyed into tracts, and assigned to heads of families and single persons;

not to be alienated, nor subject to levy, &c. Restrictions may be removed.

Forfeiture.

ARTICLE VII. The President of the United States is empowered to declare such rules and regulations as will secure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the use and possession of the tract assigned to him, with the improvements thereon.

Regulations as to successions.

ARTICLE VIII. The annuities of the tribes mentioned in this treaty shall not be held liable or taken to pay the debts of individuals.

Annuities not liable for debts.

ARTICLE IX. The several tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, acknowledge their dependence upon the government of the United States, and agree to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and to commit no depredations upon the person or property of said citizens, and to refrain from carrying on any war upon other Indian tribes; and they further agree that they will not communicate with or assist any persons or nation hostile to the United States, and, further, that they will submit to and obey all laws and regulations which the United States may prescribe for their government and conduct.

Peace and friendship.

ARTICLE X. It is hereby provided that if any member of these tribes shall drink any spirituous liquor, or bring any such liquor upon the reservation, his or her proportion of the benefits of this treaty may be withheld for such time as the President of the United States may direct.

Members drinking, &c. spirituous liquors, not to have the benefits of this treaty.

ARTICLE XI. It is agreed between the contracting parties that if the United States, at any future time, may desire to locate other tribes upon the reservation provided for in this treaty, no objection shall be made thereto; but the tribes, parties to this treaty, shall not, by such location of other tribes, forfeit any of their rights or privileges guaranteed to them by this treaty.

Other tribes may be located on reservation.

Proviso.

ARTICLE XII. This treaty shall bind the contracting parties whenever the same is ratified by the Senate and President of the United States.

Treaty when to take effect.

Execution.

In witness of which, the several parties named in the foregoing treaty have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and date above written.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, [SEAL.]
Supt. Indian Affairs.

WILLIAM LOGAN, [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Agt.

LA-LAKE,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHIL-O-QUE-NAS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KELLOGUE,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MO-GHEN-KAS-KIT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
BLOW,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LE-LU,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
PALMER,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JACK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
QUE-ASS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
POO-SAK-SULT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHE-MULT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
NO-AK-SUM,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MOOCH-KAT-ALLICK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TOON-TUC-TEE,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
BOSS-KI-YOU,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SKI-AT-TIC,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SHOL-LAL-LOOS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TAT-TET-PAS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MUK-HAS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
HERMAN-KUS-MAM,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JACKSON,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

SCHON-CHIN,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
STAK-IT-UT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KEINT-POOS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHUCK-E-I-OX,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

KILE-TO-AK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SKY-TE-OCK-ET,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Signed in the presence of—

R. P. EARHART, *Secretary.*

WM. KELLY,

Capt. 1st Cav., Oregon Volunteers.

JAMES HALLORAN,

*2d Lieut. 1st Inf., W. T. Vols.*WILLIAM C. MCKAY, *M. D.*

his
ROBERT X BIDDLE.
mark.

Ratification
with amend-
ments.

And whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, with amendments, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 2, 1866.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement

and convention made and concluded at Klamath lake, Oregon, on the 14th of October, 1864, by the commissioners on the part of the United States and the Klamath and Moadoc tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, with the following

AMENDMENTS :

1st. Article 1, paragraph 2, line 3, strike out the word "guaranteed," and insert in lieu thereof the word *and*. Ante, p. 708.

2d. Same article, same paragraph, line 7, strike out the word "guaranteed," and insert in lieu thereof the word *reserved*.

Attest :

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary.

And whereas, the foregoing amendments having been fully explained and interpreted to the chiefs and headmen of the aforementioned Klamath and Moadoc tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, whose names are hereinafter signed, they did, on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, give their free and voluntary assent to the said amendments, in the words and figures following, to wit :

Whereas the Senate of the United States, in executive session, did, on the second day of July, A. D. 1866, advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Klamath lake, Oregon, on the 14th of October, 1864, by the commissioners on the part of the United States and the Klamath and Moadoc tribes and the Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, with the following amendments : —

1st. Article 1, paragraph 2, line 3, strike out the word "guaranteed," and insert in lieu thereof the word *and*.

2d. Same article, same paragraph, line 7, strike out the word "guaranteed," and insert in lieu thereof the word *reserved*.

And whereas the foregoing amendments have been fully interpreted and explained to the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the aforesaid Klamath and Moadoc tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, we do hereby agree and assent to the same.

Done at Klamath Agency, Oregon, on this tenth day of December, A. D. 1869.

In witness of which, the several parties named in the said treaty have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and date above written.

A. B. MEACHAM, [SEAL.]
Supt. Ind. Affairs.

O. C. KNAPP, [SEAL.]
U. S. Ind. Agent.

ALLAN DAVIE, signed as BOSS KIYOU,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LE-LAKE,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHIL-O-QUE-NOS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MO-GHEN-KAS-KIT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
BLOW,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LE-LU,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
PALMER,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JACK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
QUE-ALL,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
POO-SAK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHE-MULT,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
NO-AK-SUM,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MOOCH-KAT-ALLICK,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TOON-TUC-TE,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SHOL-LAL-LOOS,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

TAT-TET-POS,
 MUK-HAS,
 HERMAN-KUS-MAN,
 JACKSON,
 SCHON-CHIN,
 KILE-TO-AK,
 STAK-IT-UT,
 KEINT-POOS,

his x mark. [SEAL.]
 his x mark. [SEAL.]
 his x mark. [SEAL.]
 his x mark. [SEAL.]
 his x mark. [SEAL.]
 his x mark. [SEAL.]
 his x mark. [SEAL.]
 his x mark. [SEAL.]

Signed in the presence of—

WM. C. MCKAY, *Secretary.*
 J. D. APPLGATE.
 JNO. MEACHAM.

Proclaimed.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendments as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto signed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela: Concluded at Caracas, April 25, 1866; Proclaimed by the President of the United States, May 29, 1867.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: April 25, 1866.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Caracas, on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word, as follows:—

Preamble.

The conclusion of a convention similar to those entered into with other republics, and by which the pending American claims upon Venezuela might be referred for decision to a mixed commission and an umpire, having been proposed to the Venezuelan government on behalf of the United States of America, as a means of examining and justly terminating such claims; and it having been thought that the adoption of the contemplated course will secure at least some of the advantages attending arbitration, so strongly recommended in article the 112th of the federal constitution of Venezuela, while it will preserve unimpaired, as reciprocally desired, the good understanding of both nations, the citizen first vice-president in charge of the presidency has accepted the above proposal, and authorized the minister for foreign relations to negotiate and sign the proper convention. Thereupon said minister and Mr. E. D. Culver, minister resident of the United States of America, also duly empowered for that purpose, have agreed upon the following:—

Habiéndose propuesto al Gobierno de parte de los Estados Unidos de América, como medio de considerar y resolver en justicia las reclamaciones pendientes de ciudadanos de ellos contra los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, la celebracion de un convenio análogo á los ajustados con otras repúblicas, y por el cual se pone la decision de tales asuntos en manos de una Comision Mixta y de un tercero en discordia, y habiéndose juzgado que así se logran, siquiera en parte, las ventajas del arbitramento, tan recomendado en el artículo 112 de la Constitucion Federal de Venezuela, al paso que se mantendrá siempre desembarazada la buena correspondencia de ambas naciones, segun mutuamente se desea; el Ciudadano Primer Designado en ejercicio de la Presidencia ha suscrito á la propuesta, y expedido al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores las órdenes consiguientes para negociar y firmar la convencion respectiva. En esta virtud, dicho Ministro y el Señor E. D. Culver, Ministro Residente de los Estados Unidos de América, provisto de autorizacion bastante, han convenido en los artículos siguientes.

Contracting parties.

ARTICLES OF CONVENTION.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICULO 1º.

Claims upon Venezuela to be presented to a mixed commission.

All claims on the part of corporations, companies or individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of Venezuela, which may have been presented to their government, or to its legation in Caracas, shall be submitted for examination and decision to a mixed commission, consisting of two members, one of whom shall be appointed by the government of the United States and the other by that of Venezuela. In case of death, absence, resignation or incapacity of either of the commissioners, or in the event of either of them omitting or ceasing to act, the government of the United States or that of Venezuela respectively, or the minister of the United States in Caracas, by authority of his government, shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy.

Commissioners, how appointed.

Vacancies, &c. how filled.

Commissioners to meet when and where;

to take oath;

to select an umpire.

Umpire, how to be named, if commissioners do not agree.

The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Caracas within four months from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention; and before proceeding to business they shall make solemn oath that they will carefully examine and impartially decide according to justice, and in compliance with the provisions of this convention, all claims submitted to them, and such oath shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall then proceed to appoint an umpire to decide upon any case or cases concerning which they may disagree, or upon any point of difference that may arise in the course of their proceedings. And if they cannot agree in the selection, the umpire shall be named by the diplomatic representative either of Switzerland or of Russia, in Washington, on the previous invitation of the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICULO 2º.

Todas las reclamaciones contra Venezuela que corporaciones, compañías ó ciudadanos particulares de los Estados Unidos de América hayan presentado á su Gobierno ó á la legacion de ellos en Carácas, serán sometidas al exámen y decision de una Comision Mixta compuesta de dos individuos nombrados uno por el Gobierno de Venezuela y otro por el de los Estados Unidos. En los casos de muerte, ausencia, renuncia ó incapacidad de alguno de los comisionados, ó de que falte ó cese en el ejercicio de sus funciones, el Gobierno de Venezuela ó el de los Estados Unidos respectivamente ó el Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Carácas con autorizacion de su Gobierno procederán inmediatamente á llenar la vacante.

Los comisionados así elegidos se reunirán en la ciudad de Carácas dentro de cuatro meses contados desde el canje de las ratificaciones de este convenio; y antes de entrar en el ejercicio de su encargo, prestarán, el solemne juramento de examinar escrupulosamente y decidir con imparcialidad y justicia y segun lo estipulado en este convenio, todas las reclamaciones que les fueren sometidas. Tal juramento constará en el registro de sus trabajos.

Los Comisionados procederán en seguida á nombrar un árbitro para que decida los casos en que ellos no estén de acuerdo, ó las diferencias que se susciten en el curso de sus actos. Si no pudieran convenirse en la eleccion del árbitro, este será nombrado por el Agente diplomático de Suiza ó el de Rusia en Washington, previa invitacion de las altas partes contratantes.

Commissioners to examine claims.

So soon as the umpire shall have been appointed, the commissioners shall proceed without delay to examine the claims which may be pre-

Luego que haya sido nombrado el árbitro, los Comisionados procederán sin demora á examinar las reclamaciones que se les presenten en virtud

sented to them under this convention, and they shall, if required, hear one person in behalf of each government on every separate claim. Each government shall furnish, on request of either commissioner, all such documents and papers in its possession as may be deemed important to the just determination of any claim.

In cases where they agree to award an indemnity, they shall determine the amount to be paid, and issue certificates of the same. In cases where the commissioners cannot agree, the point of difference shall be referred to the umpire, before whom each of the commissioners may be heard, and whose decision shall be final.

The commissioners shall make such decision as they shall deem, in reference to such claims, conformable to justice, even though such decisions amount to an absolute denial of illegal pretensions, since the including of any such in this convention is not to be understood as working prejudice in favor of any one, either as to principles of right or matters of fact.

ARTICLE III.

The commissioners shall issue certificates of the sums to be paid to the claimants, respectively, by virtue of their decisions or those of the umpire, and the aggregate amount of all sums awarded by the commissioners, and of all sums accruing from awards made by the umpire, shall be paid to the government of the United States. Payments of said sums shall be made in equal annual payments, to be completed within ten years from the date of the termination of the labors of the commission; the first payment to be made six months from same date. Semiannual interest shall be paid on the several sums awarded, at a rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of the termination of the labors of the commission.

ARTICLE IV.

The commission shall terminate its labors in twelve months from the

de este convenio; y oirán, si fuere necesario, á una persona de parte de cada Gobierno sobre cada reclamación. Cada Gobierno suministrará á los Comisionados, á solicitud de cualquiera de ellos, todos los documentos y papeles que esten en su poder, y se juzguen importantes para determinar en justicia cualquier reclamación.

Cuando los Comisionados convengan en otorgar alguna indemnización, fijarán la cantidad que deba pagarse y expedirán certificados al efecto. En los casos en que no puedan ponerse de acuerdo, los puntos de discordia se someterán al árbitro, ante el cual podrá ser oído cada uno de los comisionados, y cuya decisión será definitiva.

Los Comisionados librarán acerca de las reclamaciones las sentencias que estimen arregladas á justicia, aunque por ellas se nieguen absolutamente las pretensiones ilegítimas, pues con su inclusion en este convenio nada se prejuzga á favor de ninguna, ni en cuanto á los principios de derecho ni á los puntos de hecho.

ARTICULO 3º.

Los Comisionados expedirán certificados de las sumas que hayan de pagarse á los reclamantes respectivamente en virtud de sus fallos ó de los fallos del árbitro; y el importe total de las dichas sumas concedidas por los Comisionados ó por el árbitro, será pagado al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. El pago se hará en porciones anuas iguales, debiendo quedar completo dentro de diez años contados desde la fecha del término de los trabajos de la Comision, y empezarse á los seis meses de la misma fecha. Por las varias sumas decretadas se pagará cada seis meses el interes de cinco por ciento al año, entendiéndose que no empieza á correr hasta la fecha en que la Comision concluya sus tareas.

ARTICULO 4º.

La Comision terminará sus trabajos á los doce meses contados

Papers and documents.

Award of indemnity and certificates.

Proceedings, if commissioners do not agree.

Decision of the commissioners.

Amount of awards to be paid to the United States in ten equal annual payments.

First payment.

Interest.

Commission, when to terminate labors.

date of its organization, except that thirty days' extension may be given to issue certificates, if necessary, on the decisions of the umpire in the case referred to in the following article. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, and may appoint a secretary.

Records of
commission.
Secretary.

ARTICLE V.

Decisions of
commission and
of umpire to be
final, &c.

The decisions of this commission and those (in case there may be any) of the umpire, shall be final and conclusive as to all pending claims at the date of their installation. Claims which shall not be presented within the twelve months herein prescribed will be disregarded by both governments, and considered invalid.

Claims not pre-
sented to be
deemed invalid.

Cases pending
before umpire at
the termination
of the commis-
sion.

In the event that, upon the termination of the labors of said commission, there should remain pending one or more cases before the umpire awaiting his decision, the said umpire is authorized to make his decision and transmit same to the commissioners, who shall issue their certificates thereupon and communicate [them] to each government, which shall be held binding and conclusive; provided, however, that his decision shall be given within thirty days from the termination of the labors of the commission, and after the expiration of the said thirty days any decision made shall be void and of no effect.

ARTICLE VI.

Pay and ex-
penses of com-
mission.

Each government shall pay its own commissioner, and shall pay one half of what may be due the umpire and secretary, and one half the incidental expenses of the commission.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification to
be exchanged,
&c.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratification exchanged, so soon as may be practicable, in the city of Caracas.

Signature.

In testimony whereof, the plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and hereunto affixed the seals of the ministry of foreign relations

desde el dia de su instalacion, aunque podrá tener una próroga de treinta dias, si fuere necesaria, para certificar las decisiones del árbitro en el caso de que trataen el artículo siguiente; llevará un registro de sus actos, y podra nombrar un Secretario.

ARTICULO 5°.

Los fallos de esta Comision y en su caso los del árbitro decidirán definitiava é irrevocablemente todas las reclamaciones pendientes el dia de su instalacion. Las que no se presenten dentro de los doce meses aqui prescritos, serán desechadas por ambos Gobiernos y se considerán nulas.

En caso de que, al concluirse los trabajos de dicha Comision, quedaren pendientes una ó mas decisiones del árbitro, se autoriza á este para pronunciar su fallo y enviarlo á los Comisionados, que lo certificarán y transmitirán á cada Gobierno, teniéndose como obligatorio é irrevocable. Sin embargo, el árbitro deberá dar sus decisiones dentro de los treinta dias siguientes al término de las labores de la Comision, quedando sin valor ni efecto las que pronunciare despues.

ARTICULO 6°.

Cada Gobierno costeará su respectivo Comisionado, pagará la mitad de lo que se asigne al árbitro y al Secretario, y tambien satisfará los gastos accidentales de la Comision.

ARTICULO 7°.

La presente convencion será ratificada, y sus ratificaciones se cangearán, en la ciudad de Carácas cuanto ántes fuere posible.

Eu fé de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios han firmado esta convencion y selládola con los sellos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de los Es-

of the United States of Venezuela, and of the legation of the United States of America, in Caracas, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

The Minister Resident of the United States of America,
 [L. s.] E. D. CULVER.
 Minister of Foreign Relations of the United States of Venezuela,
 [L. s.] RAFAEL SEIJAS.

tados Unidos de Venezuela y de la legacion de los Estados Unidos de América en Carácas á viente y cinco de Abril de mil ochocientos sesenta y seis.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela,
 [L. s.] RAFAEL SEIJAS.
 El Ministro Residente de los Estados Unidos de América,
 E. D. CULVER.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Caracas on the tenth day of April last :

Ratified.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, 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.

Proclaimed.

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 the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States of America and the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi: Concluded, March 19, 1867; Ratification advised, with Amendment, April 8, 1867; Amendment accepted, April 8, 1867; Proclaimed, April 18, 1867.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: March 19, 1867.

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, William H. Watson, and Joel B. Bassett, Commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Que-we-zance, or Hole-in-the-Day, Qui-we-shen-shish, and other chiefs and headmen of the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Preamble.

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of March, A. D. 1867, between the United States represented by Lewis V. Bogy, special commissioner thereto appointed, William H. Watson, and Joel B. Bassett, United States Indian agent, and the Chippewas of the Mississippi, represented by Que-we-zance, or Hole-in-the-Day, Qui-we-shen-shish, Wau-bon-a-quot, Min-e-do-wob, Mi-jaw-ke-ke-shik, Shob-osh-kunk, Ka-gway-dosh, Me-no-ke-shick, Way-na-mee, and O-gub-ay-gwan-ay-aush.

Contracting parties.

Whereas, by a certain treaty ratified March 20th, 1865, between the parties aforesaid, a certain tract of land was, by the second article thereof, reserved and set apart for a home for the said bands of Indians, and by other articles thereof provisions were made for certain moneys to be expended for agricultural improvements for the benefit of said bands; and whereas it has been found that the said reservation is not adapted for agricultural purposes for the use of such of the Indians as desire to devote themselves to such pursuits, while a portion of the bands desire to remain and occupy a part of the aforementioned reservation and to sell the remainder thereof to the United States: now, therefore, it is agreed —

Vol. xiii. p. 698.

ARTICLE I. The Chippewas of the Mississippi hereby cede to the United States all their lands in the State of Minnesota, secured to them by the second article of their treaty of March 20th, 1865, excepting and reserving therefrom the tract bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of Wanoman river, as laid down on Sewall's map of Minnesota; thence due north to a point two miles further north than the most northerly point of

Cession of lands.

Reservation. Boundaries.

Lake Winnebagoishish; thence due west to a point two miles west of the most westerly point of Cass Lake; thence south to Kabekona river; thence down said river to Leech Lake; thence along the north shore of Leech Lake to its outlet in Leech Lake river; thence down the main channel of said river to its junction with the Mississippi river, and thence down the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

Further reservation.

And there is further reserved for the said Chippewas out of the land now owned by them such portion of their western outlet as may upon location and survey be found to be within the reservation provided for in the next succeeding section.

Land for farming.

ARTICLE II. In order to provide a suitable farming region for the said bands there is hereby set apart for their use a tract of land, to be located in a square form as nearly as possible, with lines corresponding to the government surveys; which reservation shall include White Earth Lake and Rice Lake, and contain thirty-six townships of land; and such portions of the tract herein provided for as shall be found upon actual survey to lie outside of the reservation set apart for the Chippewas of the Mississippi by the second article of the treaty of March 20th, 1865, shall be received by them in part consideration for the cession of lands made by this agreement.

Payments for lands ceded.

ARTICLE III. In further consideration for the lands herein ceded, estimated to contain about two millions of acres, the United States agree to pay the following sums, to wit: Five thousand dollars for the erection of school buildings upon the reservation provided for in the second article; four thousand dollars each year for ten years, and as long as the President may deem necessary after the ratification of this treaty, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation; ten thousand dollars for the erection of a saw-mill, with grist-mill attached, on said reservation; five thousand dollars to be expended in assisting in the erection of houses for such of the Indians as shall remove to said reservation.

Schools.

Mills.

Houses.

Cattle, &c.

Five thousand dollars to be expended, with the advice of the chiefs, in the purchase of cattle, horses, and farming utensils, and in making such improvements as are necessary for opening farms upon said reservation.

Agriculture, &c.

Six thousand dollars each year for ten years, and as long thereafter as the President may deem proper, to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assisting them to become self-sustaining by giving aid to those who will labor.

Physician, &c.

Twelve hundred dollars each year for ten years for the support of a physician, and three hundred each year for ten years for necessary medicines.

Provisions and clothing.

Ten thousand dollars to pay for provisions, clothing, or such other articles as the President may determine, to be paid to them immediately on their removal to their new reservation.

No part to any half-breed, &c. except, &c.

ARTICLE IV. No part of the annuities provided for in this or any former treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi bands shall be paid to any half-breed or mixed-blood, except those who actually live with their people upon one of the reservations belonging to the Chippewa Indians; and the United States agree that any scrip which has been, or may hereafter be, issued to any half-breed or mixed-blood, in pursuance of Article VII. of the supplementary treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, ratified April 25th, 1864, may be located upon any land, not mineral lands, belonging to the United States which may have been surveyed and is open to settlement.

Post, p. 722.
Vol. xiii. p. 689.

Annuity to Hole-in-the-Day, and his heirs.

ARTICLE V. It is further agreed that the annuity of \$1,000 a year which shall hereafter become due under the provisions of the third article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi bands, of Aug. 2, 1847, shall be paid to the chief, Hole-in-the-Day, and to his heirs; and there shall be set apart, by selections to be made in their behalf and reported to the Interior Department by the agent, one half section of land

Vol. ix. p. 904.

each, upon the Gulf Lake reservation, for Min-a-ge-shig and Truman A. Warren, who shall be entitled to patents for the same upon such selections being reported to the department. Land to Min-a-ge-shig and Truman A. Warren.

ARTICLE VI. Upon the ratification of this treaty, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate one or more persons who shall, in connection with the agent for the Chippewas in Minnesota, and such of their chiefs, parties to this agreement, as he may deem sufficient, proceed to locate, as near as may be, the reservation set apart by the second article hereof, and designate the places where improvements shall be made; and such portion of the improvements provided for in the fourth article of the Chippewa treaty of May 7th, 1864, as the agent may deem necessary and proper, with the approval of the commissioner of Indian affairs, may be made upon the new reservation, and the United States will pay the expenses of negotiating this treaty, not to exceed ten thousand dollars. Reservation to be located;
Vol. xiii. p. 694.

ARTICLE VII. As soon as the location of the reservation set apart by the second article hereof shall have been approximately ascertained, and reported to the office of Indian affairs, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be surveyed in conformity to the system of government surveys, and whenever, after such survey, any Indian, of the bands parties hereto, either male or female, shall have ten acres of land under cultivation, such Indian shall be entitled to receive a certificate, showing him to be entitled to the forty acres of land, according to legal subdivision, containing the said ten acres or the greater part thereof, and whenever such Indian shall have an additional ten acres under cultivation, he or she shall be entitled to a certificate for additional forty acres, and so on, until the full amount of one hundred and sixty acres may have been certified to any one Indian; and the land so held by any Indian shall be exempt from taxation and sale for debt, and shall not be alienated except with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and in no case to any person not a member of the Chippewa tribe. and surveyed.
Indians having ten acres under cultivation, to be entitled to receive a certificate for forty acres, &c.
Land exempt from taxation, and not to be alienated except, &c.

ARTICLE VIII. For the purpose of protecting and encouraging the Indians, parties to this treaty, in their efforts to become self-sustaining by means of agriculture, and the adoption of the habits of civilized life, it is hereby agreed that, in case of the commission by any of the said Indians of crimes against life or property, the person charged with such crimes may be arrested, upon the demand of the agent, by the sheriff of the county of Minnesota in which said reservation may be located, and when so arrested may be tried, and if convicted, punished in the same manner as if he were not a member of an Indian tribe. Arrest and punishment of Indians for crimes.

In testimony whereof, the parties aforementioned, respectively representing the United States and the said Chippewas of the Mississippi, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. Execution.

LEWIS V. BOGY, <i>Special Commissioner.</i>	[SEAL.]
W. H. WATSON.	[SEAL.]
JOEL B. BASSETT, <i>U. S. Indian Agent.</i>	[SEAL.]
QUE-WE-ZANCE, or } his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Hole-in-the-Day, }	
QUI-WE-SHEN-SHISH, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WAU-BON-A-QUOT, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MIN-E-DO-WOB, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MI-JAW-KE-KE-SHIK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SHOB-OSH-KUNK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KA-GWAY-DOSH, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
ME-NO-KE-SHICK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WAY-NA-MEE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
O-GUB-AY-GWAN-AY-AUSH, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

In presence of—

T. A. WARREN, *U. S. Interprtr.*

CHARLES E. MIX.

LEWIS S. HAYDEN.

GEORGE B. JONAS.

THOS. E. MCGRAW.

JOHN JOHNSON.

GEORGE BONGA.

Ratified with
amendment.

And whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, with an amendment, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

April 8, 1867.

Resolved (two thirds of the Senators present concurring), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty concluded March 19, 1867, between the United States and the Chippewa tribe of Indians of the Mississippi, with the following

AMENDMENT:

Strike out in Article IV. of the treaty the following words:

“And the United States agree that any scrip which has been or may hereafter be issued to any half-breed or mixed-blood, in pursuance of article seven of the supplementary treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, ratified April 25, 1864, may be located upon any land, not mineral lands, belonging to the United States, which may have been surveyed and is open to settlement.”

Ante, p. 720.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY, *Secretary*,

by W. J. McDONALD, *Chief Clerk*.

Amendment
assented to.

And whereas the foregoing amendment having been fully explained and interpreted to the aforesaid chiefs and headmen of the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi, they did, on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in behalf of said Indians, give their free and voluntary assent to the said amendment, in the words and figures following, to wit:

And whereas a treaty concluded on the nineteenth day of March, A. D. 1867, between the United States and the Chippewas tribe of Indians of the Mississippi, has been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action; and whereas we have been informed that the Senate of the United States has amended the same by striking out the last clause of article four of said treaty, being the words following, to wit:

“And the United States agree that any scrip which has been or may hereafter be issued to any half-breed or mixed-blood in pursuance of article seven of the supplementary treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, ratified April 25, 1864, may be located upon any lands, not mineral lands, belonging to the United States, which may have been surveyed and is open to settlement.”

And whereas the foregoing ammendment has been fully interpreted and explained to the undersigned:

We do hereby freely and voluntarily assent to said amendment.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this eighth day of April, A. D. 1867.

QUE-WE-ZANCE,	}	x his mark. [SEAL.]
Hole-in-the-Day,		
QUI-WE-SHEN-SHISH,		x "
WAU-BON-A-QUOT,		x his mark. [SEAL.]
MIN-E-DO-WOB,		x "
MI-JAW-KE-KE-SHIK,		x "
SHOB-OSK-KUNK,		x "
KA-GWAY-DOSH,		x "
ME-NO-KE-SHICK,		x "
WAY-NA-MEE,		x "
O-GUB-AY-GWAN-AY-AUSH,		x "

In presence of
 JNO. GEO. MORRISON.
 GEORGE VAN VALKENBURGH.
 GEORGE BONGA, *Interpreter.*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendment as aforesaid. Proclaimed.

In testimony whereof I have hereto signed my name, and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
 WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Jan. 27, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the treaty of navigation and commerce between the United States of America and the Emperor of Russia, of the 18th of December, 1832, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 27th day of January, 1868, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows : Preamble.

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, deeming it advisable that there should be an additional article to the treaty of commerce between them of the 18th December, 1832, have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Privy Councillor, Edward de Stoeckl, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the said plenipotentiaries, after an examination of their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following :

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens and subjects, agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade marks affixed in the other on merchandise to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited and repressed, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeited shall be proven.

The trade marks in which the citizens or subjects of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged exclusively, to wit, the marks of citizens of the United

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, jugeant utile d'ajouter un article additionnel au traité de commerce conclu entre eux le 18^e Décembre, 1832, ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs Plénipotentiaires savoir Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies le Conseiller Privé Edouard de Stoeckl, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près les Etats-Unis, et le Président des Etats-Unis le Sieur William H. Seward, Secrétaire d'Etat, lesquels, après avoir vérifié leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et signé ce qui suit :

Contracting parties.
Vol. viii. p. 444.

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes, désirant assurer une complète et efficace protection à l'industrie manufacturière de leurs sujets et citoyens respectifs, sont convenues que toute reproduction dans l'un des deux pays des marques de fabrique apposées dans l'autre sur certaines marchandises, pour constater leur origine et qualité, sera sévèrement interdite et réprimée, et pourra donner lieu à une action en dommages intérêts valablement exercée par la partie lésée, devant les tribunaux du pays où la contrefaçon aura été constatée.

Counterfeiting of trade marks to be cause of damage;

where prosecuted.

Les marques de fabrique, dont les sujets ou les citoyens de l'un des deux états voudraient assurer la propriété dans l'autre, devront être déposées exclusivement, savoir : les

Trade marks to be lodged where.

States in the department of manufactures and inland commerce at St. Petersburg, and the marks of Russian subjects at the patent office in Washington.

This article may be terminated how; Vol. viii. p. 450. when to be ratified.

This additional article shall be terminable by either party, pursuant to the 12th article of the treaty to which it is an addition. It 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 Emperor of all the Russias, and the respective ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg within nine months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

Execution.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional article in duplicate and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Washington, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L. s.]
EDOUARD DE STOECKL. [L. s.]

marques des sujets Russes, à Washington, au Bureau des Patentes et les marques des citoyens des États-Unis, à St. Pétersbourg, au département des manufactures et du commerce intérieur.

Cet article additionnel, dont chacune des parties pourra faire cesser l'effet en vertu de l'article 12 du traité auquel il sert de complément, sera ratifié par Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et par le Président, avec l'avis et le consentement du Sénat des États-Unis; et les ratifications en seront échangées à St. Pétersbourg, dans le terme de neuf mois, à compter du jour de la signature, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, les plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent article additionnel en duplicata, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Washington, le vingt-Septième jour de Janvier de l'an de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-huit.

EDOUARD DE STOECKL. [L. s.]
WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [L. s.]

Ratification.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at St. Petersburg on the 21st day of September last by Cassius M. Clay, esquire, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Vladimir de Westmann, acting minister of foreign affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their respective governments:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of October, [SEAL.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Supplemental Article to the Treaty of July 19, 1866, between the United States of America and the Cherokee Nation of Indians: Concluded, April 27, 1868; Ratification advised, June 6, 1868; Proclaimed, June 10, 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

April 27, 1868.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS to a treaty concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, between the United States of America and the Cherokee nation of Indians, through their respective representatives, a supplemental article was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and Lewis Downing, H. D. Reese, Samuel Smith, Wm. P. Adair, J. P. Davis, Elias C. Boudinot, J. A. Scales, and Arch. Scraper, delegates of the said Cherokee nation of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which supplemental article of treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Preamble.
Vol. xiv. p. 799.

Contracting parties.

Supplemental article to a treaty concluded at Washington city, July 19th, A. D. 1866; ratified with amendments, July 27th, A. D. 1866; amendments accepted, July 31st, A. D. 1866; and the whole proclaimed, August 11th, A. D. 1866, between the United States of America and the Cherokee nation of Indians.

Whereas under the provisions of the seventeenth article of a treaty and amendments thereto made between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, and proclaimed August 11th, A. D. 1866, a contract was made and entered into by James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, of the one part, and by the American Emigrant Company, a corporation chartered and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut, of the other part, dated August 30th, A. D. 1866, for the sale of the so-called "Cherokee neutral lands," in the State of Kansas, containing eight hundred thousand acres, more or less, with the limitations and restrictions set forth in the said seventeenth article of said treaty as amended, on the terms and conditions therein mentioned, which contract is now on file in the Department of the Interior;

Contract by the Secretary of the Interior with the American Emigrant Company for the sale of Cherokee neutral lands;

And whereas Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, regarding said sale as illegal and not in conformity with said treaty and amendments thereto, did, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1867, for and in behalf of the United States, enter into a contract with James F. Joy, of the city of Detroit, Michigan, for the sale of the aforesaid lands on the terms and conditions in said contract set forth, and which is on file in the Department of the Interior;

with James F. Joy for sale of same lands.

And whereas, for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for the Cherokee nation of Indians, to collect the proceeds of

sales of said lands and invest the same for the benefit of said Indians, and for the purpose of preventing litigation and of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the said American Emigrant Company and of the said James F. Joy, it is the desire of all the parties in interest that the said American Emigrant Company shall assign their said contract and all their right, title, claim, and interest in and to the said "Cherokee neutral lands" to the said James F. Joy, and that the said Joy shall assume and conform to all the obligations of said company under their said contract, as hereinafter modified:—

Contract with American Emigrant Company to be assigned to Joy;

It is, therefore, agreed, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and Lewis Downing, H. D. Reese, Wm. P. Adair, Elias C. Boudinot, J. A. Scales, Archie Scraper, J. Porum Davis, and Samuel Smith, commissioners on the part of the Cherokee nation of Indians, that an assignment of the contract made and entered into on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1866, by and between James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, for and in behalf of the United States of America, of the one part, and the American Emigrant Company, a corporation chartered and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut, of the other part, and now on file in the Department of the Interior, to James F. Joy, of the city of Detroit, Michigan, shall be made; and that said contract, as hereinafter modified, be and the same is hereby, with the consent of all parties, reaffirmed and declared valid; and that the contract entered into by and between Orville H. Browning, for and in behalf of the United States, of the one part, and James F. Joy, of the city of Detroit, Michigan, of the other part, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1867, and now on file in the Department of the Interior, shall be relinquished and cancelled by the said James F. Joy, or his duly authorized agent or attorney; and the said first contract as hereinafter modified, and the assignment of the first contract, and the relinquishment of the second contract, are hereby ratified and confirmed, whenever said assignment of the first contract and the relinquishment of the second shall be entered of record in the Department of the Interior, and when the said James F. Joy shall have accepted said assignment and shall have entered into a contract with the Secretary of the Interior to assume and perform all obligations of the said American Emigrant Company under said first-named contract, as hereinafter modified.

with Joy to be cancelled.

Modifications of contract with American Emigrant Company assigned to Joy.

The modifications hereinbefore mentioned of said contract are hereby declared to be:—

1. That within ten days from the ratification of this supplemental article the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for the Cherokee nation of Indians.

2. That the other deferred payments specified in said contract shall be paid when they respectively fall due, with interest only from the date of the ratification hereof.

It is further agreed and distinctly understood that, under the conveyance of the "Cherokee neutral lands" to the said American Emigrant Company, "with all beneficial interests therein," as set forth in said contract, the said company and their assignees shall take only the residue of said lands after securing to "actual settlers" the lands to which they are entitled under the provisions of the seventeenth article and amendments thereto of the said Cherokee treaty of August 11th, 1866; and that the proceeds of the sales of said lands, so occupied at the date of said treaty by "actual settlers," shall enure to the sole benefit of, and be retained by, the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for the said Cherokee nation of Indians.

Execution.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners on the part of the United States, and on the part of the Cherokee nation of Indians, have hereunto

set their hands and seals, at the city of Washington, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner in behalf of the United States.

Delegates of the Cherokee nation.	}	LEWIS DOWNING, <i>Chief of Cherokees.</i>
		H. D. REESE, <i>Chmn. of Delegation.</i>
		SAMUEL SMITH,
		WM. P. ADAIR,
		J. P. DAVIS,
		ELIAS C. BOUDINOT,
		J. A. SCALES, ARCH. SCRAPER, <i>Cherokee Delegates.</i>

In presence of —

H. M. WATTERSON.
CHARLES E. MIX.

And whereas the said supplemental article of treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit: —

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 6, 1868.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the supplemental article [concluded April 27, 1868] to a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, concluded at Washington city, July 19, 1866; ratified with amendments July 27, 1866; amendments accepted July 31, 1866, and the whole proclaimed August 11, 1866.

Attest:

GEO. C. GORHAM,
Secretary.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the sixth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, accept, ratify, and confirm the said supplemental article of treaty as aforesaid. Treaty pro-
claimed.

In testimony whereof I have hereto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of June, In the year of our Lord one thousand *eighteen* hundred and sixty-eight, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Baden. Naturalization. Concluded, July 19, 1868; Exchanged, December 7, 1869; Proclaimed, January 10, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 19, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty concerning the citizenship of emigrants, between the United States of America and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Carlsruhe on the nineteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows: —

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from Baden to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to the territory of the Grand Duchy, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the said States near the Grand Duke of Baden; and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, his president of the ministry of the grand-ducal house and of foreign affairs and chamberlain, Rudolph von Freydorf, who have agreed to and signed the following articles: —

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und Seine Königliche Hoheit der Grossherzog von Baden, von dem Wunsche geleitet, die Staatsangehörigkeit derjenigen Personen zu regeln, welche aus Baden in die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und aus den Vereinigten Staaten in das Gebiet des Grossherzogthums Baden einwandern, haben beschlossen über diesen Gegenstand zu unterhandeln und eine Uebereinkunft abzuschliessen, und haben zu diesem Behufe zu Bevollmächtigten ernannt, nämlich: Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika: den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister, Georg Bancroft; und Seine Königliche Hoheit der Grossherzog von Baden: Allerhöchst Ihren Präsidenten des Ministeriums des Grossherzoglichen Hauses und der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, Kammerherrn Rudolph von Freydorf, welche die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the Grand Duchy of Baden, who have resided uninterruptedly within the United States of America five years, and before, during, or after that time have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be held by Baden to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the

ARTIKEL I.

Angehörige des Grossherzogthums Baden, welche fünf Jahre ununterbrochen in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika zugebracht haben, und vor, während, oder nach dieser Zeit naturalisirte Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten geworden sind, sollen von Seite Badens als amerikanische Angehörige erachtet und als solche be-

When citizens of the Grand Duchy of Baden are to be treated as American citizens.

When Americans are to be treated as citizens of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Declaration of intent not to effect naturalization.

United States of America, who have resided uninterruptedly within the Grand Duchy of Baden five years, and before, during, or after that time have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the Grand Duchy of Baden, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of Baden, 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.

Naturalized citizens liable, on return to their original country, for offences committed before emigration;

especially for non-fulfilment of certain military duty;

but not for others.

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, and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment. In particular, a former Badener who, under the first article, is to be held as an American citizen, is liable to trial and punishment according to the laws of Baden for non-fulfilment of military duty—

1. If he has emigrated after he, on occasion of the draft from those owing military duty, has been enrolled as a recruit for service in the standing army.

2. If he has emigrated whilst 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 Badener, naturalized in the United States, who, by or after his emigration, has transgressed or shall trans-

handelt werden. Ebenso sollen Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, welche fünf Jahre ununterbrochen im Grossherzogthum Baden zugebracht haben, und vor, während, oder nach dieser Zeit naturalisirte Angehörige des Grossherzogthums Baden geworden sind, von den Vereinigten Staaten als Angehörige Badens erachtet und als solche behandelt werden. Die blosser Erklärung der Absicht, Staatsangehöriger des einen oder des andern Theils werden zu wollen, soll in Beziehung auf keinen der beiden Theile die Wirkung der Naturalisation haben.

ARTIKEL II.

Ein naturalisirter Angehöriger des einen Theils soll bei etwaiger Rückkehr in das Gebiet des andern Theils wegen einer nach den Gesetzen des letzteren mit Strafe bedrohten Handlung, welche er vor seiner Auswanderung verübt hat, zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden können, sofern nicht nach den Gesetzen seines ursprünglichen Vaterlandes Verjährung oder sonstige Strafflosigkeit eingetreten ist. Namentlich soll ein nach Artikel I als amerikanischer Staatsbürger zu erachtender früherer Badener nach den badischen Gesetzen wegen Nichterfüllung der Wehrpflicht zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden können—

1. Wenn er ausgewandert ist, nachdem er bei der Aushebung der Wehrpflichtigen bereits als Recrut zum Dienste im stehenden Heere herangezogen war.

2. Wenn er ausgewandert ist, während er im Dienst bei den Fahnen stand oder nur auf bestimmte Zeit beurlaubt war.

3. Wenn er als auf unbestimmte Zeit Beurlaubter oder als Reservist oder als Landwehrmann ausgewandert ist, nachdem er bereits eine Einberufungsordre erhalten, oder nachdem bereits eine öffentliche Aufforderung zur Stellung erlassen, oder der Krieg ausgebrochen war.

Dagegen soll ein in den Vereinigten Staaten naturalisirter früherer Badener, welcher sich bei oder nach

gress the legal provisions on military duty by any acts or omissions other than those above enumerated in the clauses numbered one to 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-fulfilment of his military duty. Moreover, the attachment on the property of an emigrant for non-fulfilment of his military duty, except in the cases designated in the clauses numbered one to three, shall be removed so soon as he shall prove his naturalization in the United States according to the first article.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, concluded between the Grand Duchy of Baden on the one part and the United States of America on the other part, the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, remains in force without change.

ARTICLE IV.

The emigrant from the one state who, according to the first article, 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 reacquire it and renounce the citizenship obtained by naturalization, such a renunciation is allowed, 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 ex-

seiner Auswanderung durch andere als die in Ziffer 1 bis 3 bezeichneten Handlungen oder Unterlassungen gegen die gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über die Wehrpflicht vergangen hat, bei seiner Rückkehr in sein ursprüngliches Vaterland weder nachträglich zum Kriegsdienst, noch wegen Nichterfüllung seiner Wehrpflicht zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden. Auch soll der Beschlag, welcher in anderen, als den in Ziffer 1 bis 3 bezeichneten Fällen, wegen Nicht-Erfüllung der Wehrpflicht auf das Vermögen eines Ausgewanderten gelegt wurde, wieder aufgehoben werden, sobald derselbe die nach Artikel I vollzogene Naturalisation in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika nachweist.

ARTIKEL III.

Der Vertrag zwischen dem Grossherzogthum Baden einerseits und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika andererseits wegen der in gewissen Fällen zu gewährenden Auslieferung der vor der Justiz flüchtigen Verbrecher, welcher am 30ten Januar, 1857, abgeschlossen worden ist, bleibt unverändert fortbestehen.

Convention for extradition of fugitives from justice not to be changed. Vol. xi. p. 713.

ARTIKEL IV.

Derjenige, welcher aus dem einen Staat ausgewandert und nach Artikel I als Angehöriger des anderen Staats zu erachten ist, soll bei etwaiger Rückkehr in sein früheres Vaterland nicht angehalten werden können, in die alte Staatsangehörigkeit zurückzutreten. Wenn er dieselbe mit seinem Willen jedoch wieder erwirbt, und auf sein durch Naturalisation erworbenes Staatsbürgerrecht wieder verzichtet, so soll ein solcher Verzicht zulässig und soll für die Anerkennung der Wiedererwerbung des Staatsbürgerrechts im ursprünglichen Heimathsstaate eine gewisse Dauer des Aufenthalts in diesem Staate nicht erforderlich sein.

Provision as to recovery of citizenship in original country.

ARTIKEL V.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag tritt sofort nach Austausch der Ratifi-

When this convention shall

take effect, and how long continue;

change 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 remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice of such intention.

cationen in Kraft und hat für zehn Jahre Gültigkeit. Wenn kein Theil dem andern sechs Monate vor dem Ablauf dieser zehn Jahre Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht, denselben alsdann aufzuheben, so soll er ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf von zwölf Monaten, nachdem einer der contrahirenden Theile dem andern von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTIKEL VI.

when to be ratified.

The present convention shall be ratified by his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden and by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Carlsruhe as soon as possible.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll von Seiner Königlichen Hoheit dem Grossherzog von Baden und dem Präsidenten unter und mit Genehmigung des Senats der Vereinigten Staaten ratificirt, und die Ratification zu Carlsruhe sobald als möglich ausgewechselt werden.

Execution.

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

Zu Urkunde dessen haben die Bevollmächtigten diesen Vertrag unterzeichnet und besiegelt.

Carlsruhe, the 19th July, 1868.
 GEORGE BANCROFT.
 [SEAL.]

Carlsruhe, den 19 Juli, 1868.
 v. FREYDORF.
 [SEAL.]

Ratification.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Berlin, on the seventh ultimo:

Proclaimed by the President of the United States.

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 witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
 HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Württemberg. Naturalization. Concluded, July 27, 1868; Proclaimed, March 7, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 27, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty concerning the citizenship of emigrants, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Württemberg, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Stuttgart, on the twenty-seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows: —

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Württemberg, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Württemberg, and from Württemberg to the territory of 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, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and his Majesty the King of Württemberg, his minister of the royal house and of foreign affairs, Charles Baron Varnbüler, who have agreed to and signed the following articles: —

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und Seine Majestät der König von Württemberg, von dem Wunsche geleitet, die Staats-Angehörigkeit derjenigen Personen zu regeln, welche aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika nach Württemberg und aus Württemberg in das Gebiet der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika einwandern, haben beschlossen, über diesen Gegenstand zu unterhandeln und zu diesem Behufe Bevollmächtigte ernannt um eine Uebereinkunft abzuschliessen, nämlich: Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika: den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister Georg Bancroft, und Seine Majestät der König von Württemberg: Allerhöchst Ihren Minister des Königlichen Hauses und der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, Freiherrn Carl von Varnbüler, welche die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of Württemberg, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by Württemberg to be American citizens and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of Württemberg, and shall have re-

ARTIKEL I.

Angehörige des Königreichs Württemberg, welche naturalisirte Staats-Angehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen in den Vereinigten Staaten zugebracht haben, sollen von Seiten Württembergs als amerikanische Angehörige erachtet und als solche behandelt werden. Ebenso sollen Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, welche natu-

When citizens of Württemberg are to be treated as American citizens;

when Americans are to be treated as citizens of Württemberg.

Declaration of intention not to effect naturalization.

sided uninterruptedly within Württemberg five years, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of Württemberg, 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.

Naturalized citizens liable, on their return to their original country, for offences committed before emigration.

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, and committed before his emigration; saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country, or any other remission of liability to punishment.

ARTICLE III.

Convention for extradition of fugitives from justice not to be changed.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between Württemberg and the United States the 16 June, 1852,
13 October, 1853,
remains in force without change.

ARTICLE IV.

Provisions as to recovery of citizenship in original country.

If a Württemberger, naturalized in America, renews his residence in Württemberg without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American naturalized in Württemberg, renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to Württemberg, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Württemberg. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized

When intent not to return

ralisirte Angehörige des Königreichs Württemberg geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen in Württemberg zugebracht haben, von den Vereinigten Staaten als Angehörige Württembergs erachtet und als solche behandelt werden. Die blosse Erklärung der Absicht, Staats-Angehöriger des einen oder des andern Theils werden zu wollen, soll in Beziehung auf keinen der beiden Theile die Wirkung der Naturalisation haben.

ARTIKEL II.

Ein naturalisirter Angehöriger des einen Theils soll bei etwaiger Rückkehr in das Gebiet des andern Theils wegen einer, nach den Gesetzen des letztern mit Strafe bedrohten Handlung, welche er vor seiner Auswanderung verübt hat, zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden können, sofern nicht nach den bezüglichen Gesetzen seines ursprünglichen Vaterlandes Verjährung oder sonstige Straflosgkeit eingetreten ist.

ARTIKEL III.

Der Vertrag zwischen Württemberg und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika wegen der in gewissen Fällen zu gewährenden Auslieferung der vor der Justiz flüchtigen Verbrecher welcher am 16. June, 1852,
13. Oktober, 1853,
abgeschlossen worden ist, bleibt unverändert fortbestehen.

ARTIKEL IV.

Wenn ein in Amerika naturalisirter Württemberger sich wieder in Württemberg niederlässt, ohne die Absicht nach Amerika zurückzukehren, so soll er als auf seine Naturalisation in den Vereinigten Staaten Verzicht leistend, erachtet werden. Ebenso soll ein in Württemberg naturalisirter Amerikaner, wenn er sich wieder in den Vereinigten Staaten niederlässt, ohne die Absicht nach Württemberg zurückzukehren, als auf seine Naturalisation in Württemberg Verzicht leistend

in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given 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 high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by his Majesty the King of Württemberg, with the consent of the Chambers of the kingdom, and by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Stuttgart as soon as possible, within twelve months from the date hereof.

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

Stuttgart, the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

GEO. BANCROFT.

[SEAL.]

erachtet werden. Der Verzicht auf die Rückkehr kann als vorhanden angesehen werden, wenn der Naturalisirte des einen Theils sich länger als zwei Jahre in dem Gebiete des andern Theils aufhält.

may be held to exist.

ARTIKEL V.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag tritt sofort nach dem Austausch der Ratifikationen in Kraft und hat für zehn Jahre Giltigkeit. Wenn kein Theil dem andern sechs Monate vor dem Ablauf dieser zehn Jahre Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht denselben dann aufzuheben, so soll er ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf von zwölf Monaten, nachdem einer der contrahirenden Theile dem andern von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben.

When convention to go into effect, and how long to continue.

ARTIKEL VI.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratifizirt werden, von seiner Majestät dem Könige von Württemberg mit Zustimmung der Stände des Königreichs und von dem Präsidenten unter und mit Genehmigung des Senats der Vereinigten Staaten, und die Ratifikationen sollen zu Stuttgart so bald als möglich, innerhalb zwölf Monaten vom heutigen Datum, ausgewechselt werden.

Convention when to be ratified, &c.

Zur Urkund dessen haben die Bevollmächtigten diese Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und besiegelt.

Stuttgart, den siebenundzwanzigsten Juli, achtzehnhundert und achtundsechzig.

FREIHERR VON VARNBÜLER.

[SEAL.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged :

Ratification.

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.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and

[SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

*Additional Articles to the Treaty between the United States and China, of June 18, 1858.*BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: July 28, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain additional articles to the treaty now in force between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, signed at Tientsin the 18th day of June, 1858, were concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the 28th day of July, 1868, which additional articles are, word for word, as follows : Preamble.

Additional Articles to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire of the 18th of June, 1858.

WHEREAS, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire, have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated high envoys and ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles : Contracting parties.
Vol. xii. p. 1028.

ARTICLE I. His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that, in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters. And the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty. No grant of the privilege of residence in China, &c., to give the right to attack citizens of the United States, within, &c.
The United States agree to abstain from certain attacks;
may resist attacks.
Grant of lands for purposes of trade, not to deprive China of jurisdiction over such places.

ARTICLE II. The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may Privileges and immunities of trade and navigation.

not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

Chinese consuls at ports of the United States.

ARTICLE III. The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

Liberty of conscience.
Vol. xii. p. 1029.

ARTICLE IV. The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead, of whatever nativity or nationality, shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

Cemeteries.

Expatriation and emigration.

ARTICLE V. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Removal of citizens from their country against their will made a penal offence.

Privileges of most favored nation;

ARTICLE VI. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

not to confer naturalization.

Schools, &c.

ARTICLE VII. Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

The right to intervene in internal improvements in China disavowed.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right

to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other western power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

Engineers for
works of internal
improvement.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms. Execution.

Done at Washington the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[SEAL.]

ANSON BURLINGAME.
CHIH-KANG.
SUN CHIA-KU.

And whereas the said additional articles have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged. Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional articles 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. Proclamation.

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 fifth day of February, in [SEAL.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: August 1, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention concerning the citizenship of emigrants between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Darmstadt, on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows: —

Preamble.

Whereas an agreement was made on the 22d of February, 1868, between the United States of America and the North German Confederation, to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to the territory of the North German Confederation and from the North German Confederation to the United States of America, and whereas this agreement by publication in the bulletin of the laws of that Confederation has obtained binding force in the parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse belonging to the North German Confederation, it has seemed proper in like manner to establish regulations respecting the citizenship of such persons as emigrate from the United States of America to the parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse not belonging to the North German Confederation, and from the above-described parts of Hesse to the United States of America.

Nachdem zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und dem Norddeutschen Bunde, unterm 22. Februar, 1868, eine Vereinbarung getroffen worden ist, um die Staatsangehörigkeit derjenigen Personen zu regeln, welche aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in das Gebiet des Norddeutschen Bundes und aus dem Norddeutschen Bunde in die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika einwandern, nachdem ferner diese Vereinbarung in den zum Norddeutschen Bunde gehörigen Theilen des Grossherzogthums Hessen durch die Verkündigung in dem Gesetzblatte jenes Bundes verbindliche Kraft erlangt hat, ist es angemessen erschienen, in gleicher Weise Bestimmungen festzusetzen über die Staatsangehörigkeit solcher Personen, welche aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in die nicht zum Norddeutschen Bunde gehörigen Theile des Grossherzogthums Hessen und aus dem soeben erwähnten hessischen Gebietstheilen in die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika einwandern.

The President of the United States of America and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine have therefore resolved to treat on this subject, and for that purpose have appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine, &c., Dr. Frederick Baron von Lindelof, president of his council of state,

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und Seine Königliche Hoheit, der Grossherzog von Hessen und bei Rhein, *etc.*, haben daher beschlossen, hierüber zu unterhandeln und zu diesem Behufe Bevollmächtigte ernannt, um eine Uebereinkunft abzuschliessen, nämlich: der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, den ausserordentlichen Gesandten und bevollmächtigten Minister Georg Bancroft, und Seine Königliche Hoheit der Grossherzog von Hessen und bei Rhein, *etc.*, den Präsidenten

Contracting parties.

minister of justice, and actual privy counsellor, who have agreed to and signed the following articles : —

ARTICLE I.

When citizens of the Grand Duchy of Hesse are to be treated as American citizens;

Citizens of the parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse not included in the North German Confederation, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the grand ducal Hessian government to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

when Americans are to be treated as citizens of the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

Reciprocally : Citizens of the United States of America, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the above-described parts of the Grand Duchy Hesse, and shall have resided uninterruptedly therein five years, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of the Grand Duchy Hesse, and shall be treated as such.

Declaration of intent not to effect naturalization.

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.

Naturalized citizens liable, on their return to their original country, for offences committed before emigration.

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

ARTICLE III.

Convention for extradition of fugitives

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from

Allerhöchstihres Staatsraths, Minister der Justiz, wirklichen Geheimen Rath Dr. Friedrich Freiherrn von Lindelof, welche die folgenden Artikel vereinbart und unterzeichnet haben :

ARTIKEL I.

Angehörige der nicht im Norddeutschen Bunde befindlichen Theile des Grossherzogthums Hessen, welche naturalisirte Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen in den Vereinigten Staaten zugebracht haben, sollen von der Grossherzoglich-Hessischen Regierung als Amerikanische Angehörige erachtet und als solche behandelt werden.

Ebenso sollen Staatsangehörige der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, welche naturalisirte Angehörige des Grossherzogthums Hessen innerhalb dessen vorhin bezeichneter Theile geworden sind und fünf Jahre lang ununterbrochen dasselbst zugebracht haben, von den Vereinigten Staaten als Angehörige des Grossherzogthums Hessen erachtet und als solche behandelt werden.

Die blosse Erklärung der Absicht, Staatsangehöriger des einen oder des andern Theils werden zu wollen, soll in Beziehung auf keinen der beiden Theile die Wirkung der Naturalisation haben.

ARTIKEL II.

Ein naturalisirter Angehöriger des einen Theils soll bei etwaiger Rückkehr in das Gebiet des andern Theils wegen einer nach den Gesetzen des letzteren mit Strafe bedrohten Handlung, welche er vor seiner Auswanderung verübt hat, zur Untersuchung und Strafe gezogen werden können, sofern nicht nach den bezüglichen Gesetzen seines ursprünglichen Vaterlandes Verjährung eingetreten ist.

ARTIKEL III.

Der zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und dem

justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy Hesse, on the 16th of June, 1852, remains in force, without change.

ARTICLE IV.

If a Hessian, naturalized in America, but originally a citizen of the parts of the Grand Duchy not included in the North German Confederation, renews his residence in those parts without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

Reciprocally: if an American, naturalized in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, (within the above-described parts,) renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to Hesse, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the Grand Duchy.

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

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately, on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given 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 of America, and by his Royal Highness the Grand

Grossherzogthum Hessen wegen der in gewissen Fällen zu gewährenden Auslieferung der vor der Justiz flüchtigen Verbrecher bestehende Vertrag vom 16. Juni, 1852, bleibt unverändert in Kraft.

gatives from justice to remain in full force. Vol. x. p. 964.

ARTIKEL IV.

Wenn ein in Amerika naturalisirter, ursprünglich dem nicht im Norddeutschen Bunde befindlichen Gebiete des Grossherzogthums angehöriger Hesse sich wieder in diesem Gebiete niederlässt ohne die Absicht nach Amerika zurückzukehren, so soll er als auf seine Naturalisation in den Vereinigten Staaten Verzicht leistend erachtet werden.

When naturalized citizens of either country shall be held to have renounced their naturalization.

Ebenso soll ein im Grossherzogthum Hessen (innerhalb der soeben gedachten Gebietstheile) naturalisirter Americaner, wenn er sich wieder in den Vereinigten Staaten niederlässt, ohne die Absicht nach Hessen zurückzukehren, als auf seine Naturalisation im Grossherzogthum Verzicht leistend erachtet werden.

Der Verzicht auf die Rückkehr kann als vorhanden angesehen werden, wenn der Naturalisirte des einen Theils sich länger als zwei Jahre in dem Gebiete des andern Theils aufhält.

When the intent not to return shall be held to exist.

ARTIKEL V.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag tritt sofort nach dem Austausch der Ratifikationen in Kraft und hat für zehn Jahre Gültigkeit. Wenn kein Theil dem andern sechs Monate vor dem Ablaufe dieser zehn Jahre Mittheilung von seiner Absicht macht, denselben dann aufzuheben, so soll er ferner in Kraft bleiben bis zum Ablauf von zwölf Monaten, nachdem einer der contrahirenden Theile dem andern von einer solchen Absicht Kenntniss gegeben.

When convention goes into effect, and how long to continue;

ARTIKEL VI.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratificirt werden von dem Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, sowie von Seiner Königli-

when to be ratified and ratifications exchanged.

Duke of Hesse, and by Rhine, &c. The ratification of the first is to take effect by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States; on the Grand Ducal Hessian side, the assent of the States of the Grand Duchy is reserved, in so far as it is required by the constitution.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within one year of the present date.

Execution. In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.
Darmstadt, the 1st of August, 1868.

[SEAL.] GEO. BANCROFT.

chen Hoheit dem Grossherzoge von Hessen und bei Rhein, etc. Die Ratification des Ersteren erfolgt unter und mit Genehmigung des Senats der Vereinigten Staaten. Grossherzoglich Hessischer Seits wird die Zustimmung der Stände des Grossherzogthums, soweit dieselbe verfassungsgemäss erforderlich ist, vorbehalten.

Die Ratifikationen sollen zu Berlin innerhalb eines Jahres vom heutigen Datum ausgewechselt werden.

Zur Urkund dessen haben die Bevollmächtigten diese Uebereinkunft unterzeichnet und besiegelt.
Darmstadt, den 1. August, 1868.

FRIEDRICH FREIHERR
[SEAL.] VON LINDELOF.

Ratification. And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Berlin, the twenty-third day of July, last:

Proclaimed. Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. 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 in the city of Washington this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[U. S. SEAL.]

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

U. S. GRANT.

Convention between the United States and Belgium. Naturalization. Concluded, November 16, 1868; Exchanged, July 10, 1869; Proclaimed, July 30, 1869.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Nov. 16, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention regulating the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Belgium, and from Belgium to the United States of America, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Brussels on the sixteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the original of which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Belgium, and from Belgium to the United States of America, have resolved to make a convention on this subject, and have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, namely: The President of the United States of America, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, their minister resident near his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion, &c., &c., &c., his minister of foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique et sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, animés du désir de régler la nationalité des personnes qui émigrent des États-Unis d'Amérique en Belgique et de Belgique aux États-Unis d'Amérique, ont résolu de conclure une convention sur ce sujet et ont nommé pour leurs plenipotentiaries, savoir: Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, Henri Shelton Sanford, citoyen des États-Unis, son ministre résident près sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, et sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand con-don de l'Ordre du Lion Néerlandais, &c., &c., &c., son ministre des affaires étrangères; lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins-pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivant:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States who may or shall have been naturalized in Belgium will be considered by the United States as citizens of Belgium. Reciprocally, Belgians who may or who shall have been naturalized in the United States will be considered by Belgium as citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE I^{er}.

Les citoyens des États-Unis qui auront été naturalisés en Belgique, seront considérés par les États-Unis comme citoyens Belges. Réciproquement, les Belges qui auront été naturalisés aux États-Unis seront considérés par la Belgique comme citoyens des États-Unis.

Effect of naturalization in either country of citizens of the other.

ARTICLE II.

Citizens, upon return to original country, liable for crimes, &c. committed before naturalization.

Citizens of either contracting party, in case of their return to their original country, can be prosecuted there for crimes or misdemeanors committed before naturalization, saving to them such limitations as are established by the laws of their original country.

ARTICLE III.

Naturalized citizens when not liable to military service in original country.

Naturalized citizens of either contracting party who shall have resided five years in the country which has naturalized them, cannot be held to the obligation of military service in their original country, or to incidental obligation resulting therefrom, in the event of their return to it, except in cases of desertion from organized and embodied military or naval service, or those that may be assimilated thereto by the laws of that country.

ARTICLE IV.

Provisions as to recovery of citizenship in original country.

Citizens of the United States naturalized in Belgium shall be considered by Belgium as citizens of the United States when they shall have recovered their character as citizens of the United States according to the laws of the United States. Reciprocally, Belgians naturalized in the United States shall be considered as Belgians by the United States when they shall have recovered their character as Belgians according to the laws of Belgium.

ARTICLE V.

When convention to take effect, and how long to continue.

The present convention shall enter into execution immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force for ten years. If, at the expiration of that period, neither of the contracting parties shall have given notice six months in advance of its intention to terminate the same, it shall continue in force until the end of twelve months after one of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE II.

Les citoyens de l'une des parties qui auront été naturalisés, ne pourront, en cas de retour dans leur pays d'origine être poursuivis pour les crimes ou délits qu'ils auraient commis avant leur naturalisation, que si la prescription ne leur est pas acquise d'après les lois de leur pays d'origine.

ARTICLE III.

Les citoyens naturalisés de l'une ou de l'autre partie qui auront résidé cinq ans dans le pays qui les a naturalisés ne pourront, en cas de retour dans leur pays d'origine, être recherchés du chef des obligations au service militaire, principales au accessoires, excepté dans les cas de désertion d'un corps militaire ou naval organisé ou dans les cas qui y seraient assimilés par les lois de ce dernier pays.

ARTICLE IV.

Les citoyens des États-Unis naturalisés en Belgique seront considérés par la Belgique comme citoyens des États-Unis lorsqu'ils auront recouvré cette qualité conformément aux lois de leur pays d'origine. Réciproquement, les Belges naturalisés aux États-Unis seront réputés comme Belges par les États-Unis lorsqu'ils auront recouvré la qualité de Belge conformément aux lois de la Belgique.

ARTICLE V.

La présent convention sera mise à exécution immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications et demeurera en vigueur pendant dix ans. Si, à l'expiration de ce terme, aucune des parties n'a annoncé à l'autre, six mois à l'avance, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, elle conservera sa force obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration de douze mois après que l'une des parties contractantes aura donné avis à l'autre de semblable intention.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, with the consent of Parliament, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Brussels within twelve months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

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

Made in duplicate at Brussels, the sixteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

H. S. SANFORD.

[SEAL.]

ARTICLE VI.

La présente convention sera ratifiée par le Président des États-Unis, de l'avis et du consentement du Sénat, et par sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, du consentement des Chambres du Royaume, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Bruxelles dans le délai de douze mois ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

Convention when to be ratified.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente convention et y ont apposé leur cachets.

Execution.

Fait en double original à Bruxelles, le seize Novembre mil huit cent soixante huit.

JULES VANDER STICHELEN.

[SEAL.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Brussels, the tenth instant :

Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. 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.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 4, 1863.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the republic of Peru, providing for the adjustment of claims of citizens of either country against the other, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Lima, on the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.

Whereas claims may have, at various times since the signature of the decisions of the mixed commission which met in Lima in July, 1863, been made on the government of the United States of America, by citizens of Peru, and have been made by citizens of the United States of America on the government of Peru, and whereas some of such claims are still pending, the President of the United States of America and the President of Peru, being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which subsist between the two countries, have resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon, that is to say:

Por cuanto, despues de firmarse las decisiones de la comision mixta que se reunió en Lima el 17 de Julio de 1863, puede haberse hecho, en distintas épocas, reclamaciones contra el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América por ciudadanos del Perú, y han sido hechas por ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos de América contra el Gobierno del Perú, y por cuanto algunas de dichas reclamaciones se hallan aun pendientes, el Presidente del Perú y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, creyendo que un pronto y equitativo arreglo de todas las dichas reclamaciones contribuirá mucho á mantener las amistosas relaciones existentes entre ámbos paises, han resuelto arreglarlas por medio de una convencion, y con tal objeto han nombrado como plenipotenciarios, para proceder á este arreglo:

The President of the United States names Alvin P. Hovey, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the government of Peru, and the President of Peru names his excellency Doctor Don José Antonio Barrenechea, minister of foreign affairs of Peru, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and true form, have agreed as follows:—

El Presidente del Perú al ministro de relaciones exteriores Don José Antonio Barrenechea y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos á su Excelencia Señor Don Alvin P. Hovey, enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos cerca del gobierno del Perú, quienes despues de haber canjeado sus respectivos plenos poderes, y hallándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo siguiente:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICULO 1º.

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private in-

Las altas partes contratantes convienen en que todas las reclamaciones hechas por corporaciones,

Certain claims upon the two governments to

be referred to two commissioners.

dividuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of Peru, and all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of Peru, upon the government of the United States, which may have been presented to either government for its interposition since the sittings of the said mixed commission, and which remain yet unsettled, as well as any other claims which may be presented within the time specified in Article III. hereinafter, shall be referred to the two commissioners, who shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, and one by the President of Peru. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of either commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or the President of Peru, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner in the place or stead of the commissioner already named. The commissioners so named shall meet at Lima at their earliest convenience after they have been respectively named, not to exceed three months from the ratification of this convention, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country upon all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and Peru, respectively, and such declarations shall be entered on the record of the commission.

Commissioners, how appointed;

to meet at Lima within three months after, &c.;

to subscribe a declaration;

to name an umpire.

Provisions as to choice, &c. of umpire.

The commissioners shall then, and before proceeding to other business, name some third person of some third nation to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person of a third nation, and in each and every case in which the

compañías ó individuos particulares, ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, contra el gobierno del Perú, y todas las reclamaciones hechas por corporaciones, compañías ó individuos particulares, ciudadanos del Perú, contra el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que hayan sido presentadas á cualquiera de los dos gobiernos para su interposicion despues de la reunion de la referida comision mixta, y que no han sido aun ajustadas; como tambien cualesquiera otras que se presenten dentro del tiempo señalado en el Artículo III. de esta convencion, serán sometidas á dos comisionados nombrados de la manera siguiente, á saber: un comisionado será nombrado por el Presidente del Perú y otro por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

En caso de muerte, ausencia ó incapacidad de alguno de los comisionados, ó en el caso de que alguno de ellos omitiese ó dejase de funcionar, el Presidente del Perú, ó el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, respectivamente, nombrarán inmediatamente otra persona como comisionado para que funcione en lugar del anterior comisionado. Los comisionados nombrados se reunirán en Lima, á la brevedad posible, despues de su nombramiento, dentro de tres meses de ratificarse esta convencion: y ántes de proceder á ocuparse en ningun asunto, harán y suscribirán uno solemnemente de que examinarán y decidirán imparcial y ciudadosamente, segun su buen entender, y conforme á la justicia y á la equidad, sin temor, favor ó afecto hácia su propio pais todas las reclamaciones que se les someterán de parte de los gobiernos del Perú y de los Estados Unidos respectivamente, y dicha declaracion formará parte de las actas de la comision. Los comisionados nombrarán en seguida y ántes de ocuparse en otro asunto, una tercera persona de alguna tercera nacion, para que ejerza el cargo de arbitro ó tercero dirimente, en los casos de discordia entre ellos. Si ellos no pudiesen convenir en el nombramiento de dicha tercera persona, cada uno nombrará una persona de una ter-

commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give, it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in that particular case. The person or persons so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall have already been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered upon the records of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of such person or persons, or of his or their omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be named as aforesaid to act as such arbitrator or umpire in the place and stead of the person so originally named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

ARTICLE II.

The commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to their notice. They shall investigate and decide upon such claims in such order and in such manner as they may conjointly think proper, but upon such evidence or information as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and peruse all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of their respective governments, in support of, or in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side on behalf of each government as counsel or agent for such government, on each and every separate claim. Should they fail to agree in opinion on any individual claim, they shall call to their assistance the arbitrator or umpire whom they have agreed to name, or who may be determined by lot, as the case may be, and such arbitrator or umpire, after having examined the evidence

cera nacion, y en cada caso de discordia entre los comisionados acerca de la decision que deben dar, se decidirá por suerte cual de las dos personas asi nombradas será el árbitro ó tercero dirimente en ese caso particular. La persona ó personas asi elejidas para desempeñar el cargo de arbitro ó tercero dirimente, harán y suscribirán, ántes de comenzar á ejercer sus funciones, una solemne declaracion semejante á la hecha y suscrita anteriormente por los comisionados, la cual tambien formará parte de las actas de la comision. En caso de muerte, ausencia, ó incapacidad de la persona ó personas que hagan de tercero dirimente, ó de que omitan, rehusen, ó dejen de ejercer dicho cargo, otra persona distinta será nombrada en la forma ántes expresada para que reemplace á la persona anteriormente elejida, y hará y suscribirá una declaracion semejante á la ya expresada.

Provisions as to umpire

ARTICULO IIº.

Los comisionados procederán en seguida inmediatamente á examinar las reclamaciones que les serán presentadas. Ellos examinarán y decidirán las reclamaciones en el órden y del modo que de comun acuerdo crean convenientes, pero con el mérito de las pruebas ó datos suministrados por sus respectivos gobiernos ó de parte de estos. Estarán obligados á recibir y examinar todos los documentos ó declaraciones escritas que se les presente por sus respectivos gobiernos, ó de parte de estos, en apoyo ó en contestacion á cualquiera de las reclamaciones: y oirán, si se solicita, a una persona por cada parte en representacion de cada gobierno, en cada una de las distintas reclamaciones separadamente. En caso de discordia entre los comisionados, en una reclamacion cualquiera, llámaran al arbitro ó tercero dirimente que hubiese sido nombrado por mutuo consentimiento ó por la suerte, segun los casos, y dicho arbitro ó tercero dirimente, despues de examinar las pruebas presenta-

Commissioners to investigate claims.

Mode of procedure.

adduced for and against the claim, and after having heard, as required, one person on each side, as aforesaid, and consulted with the commissioners, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal. The decision of the commissioners and of the arbitrator or umpire shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively. It shall be competent for each government to name one person to attend the commissioners as agent on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof.

Decisions to be in writing.

Agent for each government.

Decision of the commissioners to be final.

No claim arising, &c. prior to Nov. 30, 1863, to be admissible.

The President of the United States, and the President of Peru, hereby solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them or him, respectively, and to give full effect to such decisions, without any objections, evasion, or delay whatsoever. It is agreed that no claim arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the 30th of November, 1863, shall be admissible under this convention.

ARTICLE III.

Claim to be presented within two months from, &c. unless, &c.

Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within two months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, in the event of the commissioners differing in opinion thereon, and then and in every such case the period for presenting the claim may be extended to any period not exceeding one month longer.

Claims to be decided within six months.

The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within six months from the day of their first meeting.

das á favor y en contra de la reclamacion, y de oír, si se hubiese solicitado, á una persona en defensa de cada parte, como ya se ha dicho, y despues de consultarse con los comisionados, decidirá dicha reclamacion definitivamente y sin apelacion. La decision de los comisionados y la del árbitro será dada, en cada reclamacion, por escrito y será firmada por ellos respectivamente. Cada gobierno podrá nombrar á una persona para que, como su defensor, concorra á las sesiones de la comision, contestando los cargos contra su gobierno, y representándole generalmente en todas las materias relacionadas con el examen y decision de las reclamaciones.

El Presidente del Perú, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos se comprometen por la presente, solemne y sinceramente, a considerar la decision que sobre cada reclamacion den los comisionados conjuntamente, ó el árbitro ó tercero dirimemente, segun el caso, como definitiva y concluyente, y á dar plena fuerza y efecto á dichas decisiones sin objecion, evasion, ni demora de ninguna especie. Se conviene en que ninguna reclamacion proveniente de hechos anteriores al 30 de Noviembre do 1863, será admitida conforme á la presente convencion.

ARTICULO IIIº.

Todas las reclamaciones serán presentadas á los comisionados dentro de dos meses contados desde el dia de su primera sesion, exceptuándose los casos en que haya motivos para justificar la demora á satisfaccion de los comisionados, ó del árbitro ó tercero dirimiente, segun sea, cuando haya discordia entre los comisionados; y entonces en los casos referidos podra extenderse el término para presentar la reclamacion solamente hasta un mes despues.

Los comisionados estarán obligados á examinar y decidir todas las reclamaciones dentro de seis meses contados desde el dia de su primera sesion.

ARTICLE IV.

All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners, or by the arbitrator or umpire, on account of any claim, shall be paid by the one government to the other, as the case may be, within four months after the date of the decision, without interest, and without any deduction, save as specified in Article VI., hereinafter.

ARTICLE V.

The high contracting parties agree to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of every claim upon either government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention; and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said commissioners, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and therefore inadmissible.

ARTICLE VI.

The salaries of the commissioners shall not exceed forty-five hundred dollars in United States gold coin, each, yearly. Those of the secretaries and arbitrator or umpire shall be determined by the commissioners, and in case the said commission finish its labors in less than six months, the commissioners together with their assistants will be entitled to six months' pay, and the whole expenses of the commission shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the commissioners, provided always that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of five per cent. on the sums so awarded. The deficiency, if any, shall be defrayed by the two governments in moieties.

ARTICULO IV°.

Todas las sumas de dinero que sean adjudicadas por los comisionados ó por el árbitro ó tercero dirimente, con motivo de las reclamaciones serán pagadas por uno de los gobiernos al otro segun el caso, dentro de cuatro meses despues de la fecha de la decision, sin interes y sin deduccion alguna, exceptuándose la señalada en el Articulo VI. de esta convencion.

Claims to be paid within four months after date of decision.

ARTICULO V°.

Las altas partes contratantes se comprometen à considerar el resultado de los procedimientos de esta comision como un pleno, perfecto y final ajuste de todas las reclamaciones contra ámbos gobiernos, provenientes de hechos de fecha anterior al canje de las ratificaciones de la presente convencion: y convienen ademas en que todas las dichas reclamaciones, hayan ó no hayan las mismas sido presentadas, hechas, interpuestas ó entregadas á la dicha comision serán consideradas y tratadas despues del dia en que la comision termine sus trabajos, como definitivamente ajustadas excluidas, y por tanto inadmisibles.

This commission to be final settlement of all claims, &c. prior to exchange of ratifications.

All such claims not presented to be barred.

ARTICULO VI°.

El honorario de cada uno de los comisionados no excederá de cuatro mil quinientos pesos, en oro de los Estados Unidos, al año. El de los secretarios y el del árbitro ó tercero dirimente serán determinados por la comision; y si los dichos comisionados concluyesen sus trabajos en ménos de seis meses, tendrán derecho, lo mismo que sus auxiliares á los honorarios correspondientes á un semestre; y todos los gastos de la comision serán cubiertos mediante una deduccion proporcionada que se haga sobre el monto total de las sumas adjudicadas por los comisionados, con la condicion entendida de que dicha deduccion no exceda del cinco por ciento de las sumas adjudicadas. El deficit, si lo hubiese, será pagado por ámbos gobiernos por mitad.

Salaries of commissioners, umpire, and secretaries.

Expenses.

ARTICLE VII.

Convention,
when to be rati-
fied.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of Peru, with the approbation of the Congress of that republic, and the ratifications will be exchanged in Lima, as soon as may be, within six months of the date hereof.

ARTICULO VII°.

La presente convencion será ratificada por el Presidente del Perú con la aprobacion del Congreso y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos con la aprobacion y consentimiento del Senado de los mismos, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Lima tan pronto como sea posible, dentro de seis meses de esta fecha.

ARTICLE VIII.

This conven-
tion not to be a
precedent as to
future claims.

The high contracting parties declare that this convention shall not be considered as a precedent obligatory on them, and that they remain in perfect liberty to proceed in the manner that may be deemed most convenient regarding the diplomatic claims that may arise in the future.

ARTICULO VIII.

Las dos altas partes contratantes declaran que esta convencion no constituye un precedente obligatorio para ellas, y que quedan en perfecta libertad para proceder de la manera que crean mas conveniente en las reclamaciones diplomaticas que pudieran ocurrir en adelante.

Execution.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same in the English and Spanish languages, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

En testimonio de lo cual los respectivos plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y lo han sellado con sus respectivos sellos.

Done in Lima, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

ALVIN P. HOVEY. [L. s.]
J. A. BARRENECHEA. [L. s.]

Hecho en Lima à los cuatro dias del mes de Diciembre del año del Señor de mil ochocientos sesenta y ocho, escrita en español é inglés.

J. A. BARRENECHEA. [L. s.]
ALVIN P. HOVEY. [L. s.]

Proclamation.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Lima on the 4th of June last :

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 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 sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.]

By the President :

U. S. GRANT.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States and Belgium. Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of Consuls. Concluded, December 5, 1868; Proclaimed, March 7, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 5, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention defining the rights, immunities, and privileges of consuls, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Brussels, on the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, recognizing the utility of defining the rights, privileges, and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, deem it expedient to conclude a consular convention for that purpose.

Accordingly, they have named: The President of the United States of America, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, their minister resident near his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion, &c., &c., &c., his minister of foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to receive from the other, consuls-generals, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, in all its ports, cities, and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique et sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, ayant reconnu l'utilité de définir les droits, privilèges, et immunités des agents consulaires dans les deux pays, ont résolu de conclure une convention spéciale à cet effet.

En conséquence ils ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires savoir: Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, Henri Shelton Sanford, citoyen des États-Unis, son ministre resident près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand-croix de l'Ordre du Lion Néerlandais, &a., &a., &a., son ministre des affaires étrangères; lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme sont convenus des articles suivants.

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Chacune des hautes parties contractantes consent à admettre des consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, et agents consulaires de l'autre dans tous ses ports, villes, et places, excepté dans les localités où il y aurait inconvenient à reconnaître de tels agents. Cette réserve, toutefois, ne sera pas appliquée à l'une des hautes parties contractantes sans l'être également à toute autre puissance.

Consuls, &c. to be received in all ports and places, except, &c.
Exception to apply to all powers.

ARTICLE II.

Consular officers to receive exequatur, and enjoy rights;

Consular officers, on the presentation of their commissions in the forms established in their respective countries, shall be furnished with the necessary exequatur free of charge, and on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be permitted to enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention.

ARTICLE III.

to be exempt from arrest, &c. if, &c.;

Consular officers, citizens of the State by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from arrest except in the case of offences which the local legislation qualifies as crimes, and punishes *in* as such; from military billetings, from service in the militia or in the national guard, or in the regular army, and from all taxation, federal, State, or municipal. If, however, they are citizens of the State where they reside, or own property, or engage in business there, they shall be liable to the same charges of all kinds as other citizens of the country, who are merchants or owners of property.

to be liable to charges, if, &c.;

ARTICLE IV.

not compelled to appear as witnesses, if, &c.

No consular officer who is a citizen of the State by which he was appointed, and who is not engaged in business, shall be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts of the country where he may reside. When the testimony of such a consular officer is needed, he shall be invited in writing to appear in court, and if unable to do so, his testimony shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally, at his dwelling or office.

Their testimony how taken.

ARTICLE II.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, et agents consulaires, avant d'être admis à l'exercice de leurs fonctions et de jouir des immunités qui y sont attachées, devront produire une commission dans la forme établie par les lois de leur pays respectifs. Le gouvernement territorial de chacune des deux hautes parties contractantes leur délivrera, sans aucun frais, l'exequatur nécessaire à l'exercice de leurs fonctions, et sur l'exhibition de cette pièce, ils jouiront des droits, prérogatives, et immunités accordés par la présente convention.

ARTICLE III.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, et agents consulaires, citoyens de l'État qui les a nommés, ne pourront être arrêtés que dans le cas de crime, qualifié et puni comme tel par la législation locale; ils seront exempts du logement militaire, de tout service tant dans l'armée régulière que dans la garde nationale, ou civique, ou les milices, et, de plus, de toutes les impositions fédérales ou municipales ou prélevées au profit des États. Si, cependant, les dits consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires, étaient citoyens du pays de leur résidence, s'ils y possédaient des biens ou s'ils y exerçaient un commerce quelconque, ils seraient tenus de supporter et de payer les charges de toute espèce imposées en pareil cas aux autres citoyens du pays.

ARTICLE IV.

Nul agent du service consulaire, lorsqu'il est citoyen de l'État qui l'a nommé, et pourvu qu'il n'exerce aucun commerce, ne pourra être contraint à comparaître comme témoin devant les tribunaux du pays ou il réside. Quand la justice du pays aura quelque déclaration juridique ou déposition à recevoir d'eux, elle les invitera par écrit à se présenter devant elle et, en cas d'empêchement, elle devra leur demander leur témoignage par écrit, ou se

It shall be the duty of said consular officer to comply with this request, without any delay which can be avoided.

In all criminal cases, contemplated by the sixth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, whereby the right is secured to persons charged with crimes to obtain witnesses in their favor, the appearance in court of said consular officer shall be demanded, with all possible regard to the consular dignity and to the duties of his office. A similar treatment shall also be extended to United States consuls in Belgium, in the like cases.

ARTICLE V.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or their dwelling-houses, the arms of their nation, with this inscription, "consulate, or vice-consulate, or consular agency" of the United States, or of Belgium, &c., &c. And they may also raise the flag of their country on their offices or dwelling-houses, except in the capital of the country, when there is a legation there.

ARTICLE VI.

The consular offices and dwellings shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

ARTICLE VII.

In the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made

transporter à leur demeure ou chancellerie pour l'obtenir de vive voix.

Lesdits agents devront satisfaire à cette demande dans le plus bref délai possible.

Dans tous les cas de crime prévus par l'article six des amendements à la Constitution des États-Unis, par lequel le droit d'appeler des témoins en leur faveur est assuré aux personnes accusées de crimes, la comparution devant les tribunaux des dits agents sera requise avec tous les égards possibles dus à la dignité consulaire et au devoir de leur charge. Un traitement semblable sera accordé aux consuls des États-Unis, en Belgique dans les cas similaires.

ARTICLE V.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, et agents consulaires pourront placer, au dessus de la porte extérieure de leurs chancelleries, ou de leurs maisons d'habitation, un tableau aux armes de leur nation, avec une inscription portant ces mots, "consulat, ou vice-consulat, ou agence consulaire des États-Unis ou de Belgique," &a., &a. Ils pourront aussi y arborer le drapeau de leur pays, excepté dans la capitale du pays, s'il s'y trouve une légation.

ARTICLE VI.

Les chancelleries et habitations consulaires seront en tout temps inviolables. Les autorités locales ne pourront les envahir sous aucun prétexte. Elles ne pourront, dans aucun cas, visiter ni saisir les papiers qui y seront renfermés. Elles ne sauraient, dans aucun cas, servir de lieux d'asile. Lorsque, cependant, un agent du service consulaire, est engagé dans d'autres affaires, les papiers se rapportant au consulat seront tenus séparément.

ARTICLE VII.

En cas de décès, d'empêchement ou d'absence des consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, et agents consulaires, leurs chancelliers ou secrétaires, après que leur caractère officiel aura été notifié au Départe-

Testimony in criminal cases.

Consular officers may place the arms and flag of their nation over their outer door, &c. except, &c.

Consular offices, &c. to be inviolable, &c.

Who to exercise their functions in case of absence, &c.

known to the Department of State at Washington, or to the minister for foreign affairs in Belgium, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VIII.

Vice-consuls and consular agents.

Consuls-general and consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls, and consular agents in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of the United States, of Belgium, or other foreigners. They shall be furnished with a commission by the consul who appoints them, and under whose orders they are to act. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Articles III. and IV.

ARTICLE IX.

Consular officers may complain to authorities of any infractions of treaties, &c.;

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may complain to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or local, judicial or executive, within their consular district, of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the United States and Belgium, or for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen. If the complaint should not be satisfactorily redressed, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

or to the government.

ARTICLE X.

Authority of consular officers, &c. to take depositions, &c.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may take at their offices, at the residence of the parties, at their private residence, or on board ship, the

mente d'État à Washington, ou au ministre des affaires étrangères en Belgique, seront de plein droit admis à gérer, par interim les affaires des postes respectifs, et jouiront, pendant la durée de cette gestion temporaire, de tous les droits, prérogatives et immunités accordés aux titulaires.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les consuls-généraux et consuls pourront, pour autant que les lois de leur pays le leur permettent, nommer, avec l'approbation de leurs gouvernements respectifs, des vice-consuls et agents consulaires dans les villes, ports, et places compris dans leur arrondissement. Ces agents pourront être choisis indistinctement parmi les citoyens des États-Unis, les Belges, ou ceux d'autres pays. Ces agents seront munis d'une commission régulière. Ils jouiront des privilèges stipulés dans cette convention en faveur des agents du service consulaire, en se soumettant aux exceptions spécifiées aux Articles III. et IV.

ARTICLE IX.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires, auront le droit de s'adresser aux autorités des pays respectifs, soit fédérales ou locales, judiciaires ou locales, judiciaires ou exécutives, dans toute l'étendue de leur arrondissement consulaire, pour réclamer contre toute infraction aux traités ou conventions existant entre les États-Unis et la Belgique et pour protéger les droits et les intérêts de leurs nationaux. S'il n'était pas fait droit à la réclamation, lesdits agents, en l'absence d'un agent diplomatique de leur pays, pourront recourir directement au gouvernement du pays dans lequel ils exercent leur fonctions.

ARTICLE X.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires, auront le droit de recevoir dans leurs chancelleries, dans leur demeure privée, à celle des parties ou

depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own country, of passengers on board of them, and of any other citizen of their nation. They may also receive at their offices, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all contracts between the citizens of their country and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside, and even all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation to which said consular officer may belong. Copies of such papers and official documents of every kind, whether in the original, copies or translation duly authenticated and legalized by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, and sealed with their official seal, shall be received as legal documents in courts of justice throughout the United States and Belgium.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers, and crews, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts. Neither the federal, State, or municipal authorities or courts in the United States, nor any court or authority in Belgium shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences.

ARTICLE XII.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may arrest the officers, sailors, and all other persons making part of the crew of ships of war or merchant vessels of their nation who may be guilty, or be accused, of having deserted said ships and

à bord des bâtiments, les déclarations des capitaines et équipages des navires de leur propre pays, des passagers qui se trouvent à bord et de tout autre citoyen de leur nation. Ils auront, en outre, le droit de recevoir, conformément aux lois et règlements de leur pays, dans leurs chancelleries ou bureaux, tous actes conventionnels passés entre des citoyens de leur pays et des citoyens ou autres habitants du pays où ils résident, et même tous actes de ces derniers, pourvu que ces actes aient rapport à des biens situés ou à des affaires à traiter sur le territoire de la nation à laquelle appartiendra le consul ou l'agent devant lequel ils seront passés. Les expéditions des dits actes, et les documents officiels de toute espèce, soit en original, en copie ou en traduction dûment légalisés par les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires et munis de leur cachet officiel feront foi en justice dans tous les tribunaux des États-Unis et de Belgique.

ARTICLE XI.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires respectifs, seront exclusivement chargés de l'ordre intérieur à bord des navires de commerce de leur nation, et connaîtront seuls de tous les différends qui se seront élevés en mer ou s'élèveront dans les ports entre les capitaines, les officiers, et les hommes de l'équipage, à quelque titre que ce soit, particulièrement pour le règlement des salaires et l'exécution des engagements réciproquement consentis. Les autorisés du pays ne pourront s'immiscer, à aucun titre, dans ces différends.

ARTICLE XII.

Les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires pourront faire arrêter les officiers, matelots, et toutes les autres personnes faisant partie des équipages, à quelque titre que ce soit, des bâtiments de guerre ou de commerce de leur nation qui seraient prévenus

Copies under their seal to be received in courts.

Consular officers to have exclusive cognizance of differences between officers and crews of merchant vessels.

Authority of consuls, &c. over deserters from vessels.

Proceedings in such cases.

vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country. To that end, the consuls of the United States in Belgium may apply to any of the competent authorities; and the consuls of Belgium in the United States may apply in writing to either the federal, State, or municipal courts or authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by the exhibition of the register of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the persons claimed belong to the said crew.

Upon such request alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consular officers, the deserters, not being citizens of the country where the demand is made at the time of their shipping, shall be given up. All the necessary aid and protection shall be furnished for the search, pursuit, seizure, and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and expense of the consular officers, until there may be an opportunity for sending them away. If, however, such an opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserter shall be set at liberty, nor shall he be again arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XIII.

Damages suffered at sea by vessels, to be settled by consular officers.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries where they reside. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ou accusés d'avoir déserté des dits bâtiments pour les renvoyer à bord ou les transporter dans leur pays. À cet effet, ils s'adresseront, par écrit, les consuls des États-Unis en Belgique, à toutes les autorités compétentes, les consuls de Belgique aux États-Unis, aux cours ou autorités fédérales, d'Etat ou municipales, et leur feront, par écrit, la demande de ces déserteurs, en justifiant, par l'exhibition des registres du bâtiment, ou du rôle d'équipage, ou par d'autres documents officiels, que les hommes qu'ils réclament faisaient partie du dit équipage.

Sur cette seule demande, ainsi justifiée, et sans qu'aucun serment puisse être exigé des consuls, la remise des déserteurs ne pourra leur être refusée à moins qu'il ne soit dûment prouvé qu'ils étaient citoyens du pays ou l'extradition est réclamée au moment de leur inscription sur le rôle. Il leur sera donné toute aide et protection pour la recherche, la saisie et l'arrestation de ces déserteurs, lesquels seront même détenus et gardés dans les prisons du pays, à la réquisition et aux frais des consuls jusqu'à ce que ces agents aient trouvé une occasion de les faire partir. Si, pourtant, cette occasion ne se présentait pas dans un délai de trois mois à compter du jour de l'arrestation, les déserteurs seraient mis en liberté et ne pourraient plus être arrêtés pour la même cause.

ARTICLE XIII.

À moins de stipulations contraires entre les armateurs, les chargeurs, et les assureurs, toutes avaries essuyées à la mer par les navires des deux pays, soit qu'ils abordent volontairement un port, soit qu'ils se trouvent en relâche forcée, seront réglées par les consuls-généraux, les consuls, les vice-consuls, ou agents consulaires des pays respectifs où ils résident. Si, cependant, des habitants du pays ou des citoyens ou sujets d'une tierce nation, se trouvaient intéressés dans les dites avaries, et que les parties ne pussent s'entendre à l'amiable, le recours à l'autorité locale compétente serait de droit.

ARTICLE XIV.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked upon the coasts of Belgium, and of Belgian vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls of the two countries respectively, and, until their arrival, by the respective consular agents, wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local authorities, until the arrival of the consul in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall immediately be informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of property. The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if they do not belong to the crews that have been wrecked, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved. It is understood that such merchandise is not to be subjected to any custom-house charges, unless it be intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

ARTICLE XV.

In case of the death of any citizen of the United States in Belgium, or of a citizen of Belgium in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executor by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall inform the consuls or consular agents of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten

ARTICLE XIV.

Toutes les opérations relatives au sauvetage des navires américains sur les côtes de la Belgique, et des navires belges naufragés sur les côtes des États-Unis, seront respectivement dirigées par les consuls-généraux, consuls, vice-consuls, Américains en Belgique, et par les consuls-généraux, consuls, et vice-consuls de Belgique aux États-Unis, et, jusqu'à leur arrivée, par les agents consulaires respectifs, là où il existera une agence; dans les lieux et ports où il n'existerait pas d'agence, les autorités locales auront, en attendant l'arrivée du consul dans l'arrondissement duquel le naufrage aurait eu lieu et qui devrait être immédiatement prévenu, à prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour la protection des individus à la conservation des effets naufragés. Les autorités locales n'auront d'ailleurs à intervenir que pour maintenir l'ordre, garantir les intérêts des sauveteurs, s'ils sont étrangers aux équipages naufragés et assurer l'exécution des dispositions à observer pour l'entrée et la sortie des marchandises sauvées. Il est bien entendu que ces marchandises ne seront tenues à aucun droit de douane, à moins qu'elles ne soient destinées à être livrées à la consommation dans le pays où le naufrage aurait eu lieu.

Salvage of wrecked vessels.

ARTICLE XV.

En cas de décès d'un citoyen des États-Unis en Belgique, ou d'un Belge aux États-Unis, s'il n'y a aucun héritier connu ou aucun exécuteur testamentaire institué par le défunt, les autorités locales compétentes informeront de la circonstance les consuls ou agents consulaires de la nation à laquelle le défunt appartient, afin qu'il puisse en être donné immédiatement connaissance aux parties intéressées.

Duties of consuls, &c. in case of the death of citizens, &c.

ARTICLE XVI.

La présente convention restera en vigueur pendant dix ans, à par-

Convention to continue in force how long.

years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Brussels within the period of six months, or sooner if possible. In case neither party gives notice, twelve months after the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Execution.

Done at Brussels, in duplicate, the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

H. S. SANFORD.

[SEAL.]

tir de l'échange des ratifications, lesquelles seront données conformément aux constitutions respectives des deux pays, et échangées à Bruxelles, dans le délai de six mois ou plus tôt si faire se peut. Dans le cas où aucune des parties n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant l'expiration de la dite période de dix ans, son intention de ne pas renouveler cette convention, celle-ci continuera à rester en vigueur encore une année et ainsi de suite d'année en année, jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des parties l'aura dénoncée.

En foi de quoi les plenipotentiaries respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait à Bruxelles, le cinquième jour du mois de Décembre mil huit cent soixante-huit.

JULES VANDER STICHELEN.

[SEAL.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications have been exchanged :

Proclamation.

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 in 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 in the city of Washington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Additional Article to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Belgium of July 17, 1858. Trade Marks. Concluded, December 20, 1868; Exchanged, June 19, 1869; Proclaimed, July 30, 1869.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 20, 1868.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, of the seventeenth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Brussels on the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the original of which additional article, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.
Vol. xii. p. 1043.

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, deeming it advisable that there should be an additional article to the treaty of commerce and navigation between them of the 17th July, 1858, have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, their minister resident near his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand cross of the Order of the Dutch Lion, &c., &c., his minister of foreign affairs; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, have agreed to and signed the following:

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique et sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, ayant jugé utile d'ajouter un article additionnel au traité de commerce et de navigation conclu entre eux le 17 Juillet, 1858, ont, à cet effet, nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir: le Président des États-Unis, Henri Shelton Sanford, citoyen des États-Unis, son ministre résident près sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, et sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Monsieur Jules Vander Stichelen, grand croix de l'Ordre du Lion Néerlandais, &c., &c., son ministre des affaires étrangères, lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins-pouvoirs, ont arrêté et signé ce qui suit:

Contracting parties.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens, agree that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade marks affixed in the other on merchandise, to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited, and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Les hautes parties contractantes désirant assurer une complète et efficace protection à l'industrie manufacturière des leurs citoyens respectifs, sont convenues que toute reproduction dans l'un des deux pays des marques de fabrique apposées dans l'autre sur certaines marchandises, pour constater leur origine et qualité, sera sévèrement interdite et pourra donner lieu à une action en dommages intérêts

Counterfeiting of trade marks prohibited.

of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven.

Trade marks where to be lodged.

The trade marks in which the citizens of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged, to wit: the marks of citizens of the United States, at Brussels, in the office of the clerk of the tribunal of commerce; and the marks of Belgian citizens, at the patent office in Washington.

Trade marks that have become public property.

It is understood that if a trade mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the other country.

This additional article shall have the same duration as the before-mentioned treaty of the 17th July, 1858, to which it is an addition. The ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the delay of six months, or sooner, if possible.

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

Done at Brussels in duplicate,
[SEAL.] the twentieth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

H. S. SANFORD.

valablement exercée par la partie lésée devant les tribunaux du pays où la contrefaçon aura été constatée.

Les marques de fabrique dont les citoyens de l'un des deux pays voudraient s'assurer la propriété exclusive dans l'autre, devront être déposées, savoir: les marques des citoyens des États-Unis, à Bruxelles, au greffe du tribunal de commerce et les marques des citoyens Belges, à Washington, au Bureau des Patentes. (Patent Office.)

Il est entendu que si une marque de fabrique appartient au domaine public dans le pays d'origine, elle ne pourra être l'objet d'une jouissance exclusive dans l'autre pays.

Cet article additionnel aura la même durée que le traité précité du 17 Juillet, 1858, auquel il sert de complément. Les ratifications en seront échangées dans le terme de six mois, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les plenipotentiaries respectifs l'ont signé et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait en double à Bruxelles, le
[SEAL.] vingt Décembre mil huit cent soixante huit.

JULES VANDER STICHELEN.

Proclamation.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Brussels, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled in 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 in the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of July, in the year
[SEAL.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Jan. 21, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the convention for the surrender of criminals, between the United States and his Majesty the King of Italy, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, which additional article being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.
Vol. xv. p. 630.

It is agreed that the concluding paragraph of the second article of the convention aforesaid shall be so amended as to read as follows:

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment according to the laws of the United States, and criminal punishment according to the laws of Italy.

Rimane convenuto che il paragrafo finale del II° Articolo della anzidetta Convenzione sarà emendato e redatto como segue:

8. Sottrazione commessa da una o più persone impiegate o salariate a danno delle persone dalle quali sono impiegate ogni qualvolta questi crimini sono possibili di pene criminali secondo la legislazione Italiana, o infamanti secondo la legislazione degli Stati Uniti d'America.

What embezzlement to be cause for extradition.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present article in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

In testimonio del che i rispettivi plenipotenziarii hanno sottoscritto il presente Articolo in duplicato e vi hanno affisso il sigillo delle loro armi.

Done at Washington, the 21st day of January, 1869.

Dato in Washington il 21. di Genuaio 1869.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.

[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.
[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Washington, on the 7th instant:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article 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 eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Jan. 21, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the convention for regulating the jurisdiction of consuls, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, which additional article, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.
Vol. xv. p. 605.

The exchange of ratifications of the convention for regulating the jurisdiction of consuls, between the United States and his Majesty the King of Italy, which was signed on the 8th of February, 1868, having been unavoidably delayed beyond the period stipulated in Article XVII., it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the said convention shall have the same force and effect as it would have had if the exchange had been effected within the stipulated period.

Lo scambio delle ratifiche della Convenzione per regolare la giurisdizione dei Consoli fra S. M. il Re d'Italia e gli Stati Uniti, sottoscritta li 8 Febbraio 1868, essendo stato inevitabilmente dilazionata al di là del termine stipulato nell' Articolo XVII. rimane convenuto fra le due alte parti contrattanti che la detta Convenzione avrà la stessa forza ed effetto come se lo scambio fosse stato operato entro il termine stipulato.

Time for exchanging ratifications of convention relating to consuls extended.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present article in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

In testimonio del che i rispettivi plenipotenziarii hanno sottoscritto il presente Articolo in duplicato e vi hanno affisso il sigillo delle loro armi.

Done at Washington, the 21st day of January, 1869.

Dato in Washington il 20 giorno di Genuaio 1869.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.

[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.
[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Washington, on the 7th instant:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article 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 in the city of Washington, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States of America and France concerning Trade Marks.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: April 16, 1869.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and his imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington on the sixteenth day of April last, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:—

Preamble.

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, desiring to secure in their respective territories a guarantee of property in trade marks, have resolved to conclude a special convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, J. Berthemy, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., accredited as his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; and the said plenipotentiaries, after an examination of their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français et les États-Unis d'Amérique, désirant assurer, sur leurs territoires respectifs, la garantie de la propriété des marques de fabrique, ont résolu de conclure, à cet effet une convention spéciale, et ont nommé pour leurs plenipotentiaries, savoir, S. M. l'Empereur des Français le Sieur J. Berthemy, Commandeur de l'Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'Honneur, &c., &c., &c., accrédité comme son envoyé extraordinaire et ministre plenipotentiare près les États-Unis d'Amérique, et le Président des États-Unis le Sieur Hamilton Fish, Secrétaire d'État, lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et signé les articles suivants:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Every reproduction in one of the two countries of trade marks affixed in the other to certain merchandise to prove its origin and quality, is forbidden, and shall give ground for an action for damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven, just as if the plaintiff were a subject or citizen of that country.

The exclusive right to use a trade mark for the benefit of citizens of the United States in France, or of French subjects in the territory of the United States, cannot exist for a longer period than that fixed by

ARTICLE I.

Toute reproduction dans l'un des deux pays des marques de fabrique apposées dans l'autre sur certaines marchandises, pour constater leur origine et leur qualité, est interdite, et pourra donner lieu à une action en dommages-intérêts, valablement exercée par la partie lésée, devant les tribunaux du pays où la contrefaçon aura été constatée, au même titre que si le plaignant était sujet ou citoyen de ce pays.

Le droit exclusif d'exploiter une marque de fabrique ne peut avoir, au profit des citoyens des États-Unis en France, ou des Français sur le territoire des États-Unis, une durée

Counterfeiting trade marks to give claim for damages.

Right to use trade mark to last how long.

the law of the country for its own citizens.

If the trade mark has become public property in the country of its origin, it shall be equally free to all in the other country.

ARTICLE II.

Copies of trade marks to be deposited.

If the owners of trade marks, residing in either of the two countries, wish to secure their rights in the other country, they must deposit duplicate copies of those marks in the patent office at Washington, and in the clerk's office of the Tribunal de Commerce of the Seine, at Paris.

ARTICLE III.

This convention when to take effect, and to continue how long.

The present arrangement shall take effect ninety days after the exchange of ratifications by the two governments, and shall continue in force for ten years from this date.

In case neither of the two high contracting parties gives notice of its intention to discontinue this convention, twelve months before its expiration, it shall remain in force one year from the time that either of the high contracting parties announces its discontinuance.

ARTICLE IV.

Ratifications when to be exchanged.

The ratifications of this present arrangement shall be exchanged at Washington within ten months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Signature.

Done at Washington, the sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.
[SEAL.] BERTHEMY.

plus longue que celle fixée par la loi du pays à l'égard des nationaux.

Si la marque de fabrique appartient au domaine public dans le pays d'origine, il ne peut être l'objet d'une jouissance exclusive dans l'autre pays.

ARTICLE II.

Les marques de fabrique dont les propriétaires résidant dans l'un des deux états voudraient assurer la garantie de leur droit dans l'autre, devront respectivement être déposées en double exemplaire : à Paris, au greffe du Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine ; à Washington, au Bureau des Patentes.

ARTICLE III.

Le présent arrangement entrera en vigueur trois mois après l'échange des ratifications des deux gouvernements, et il recevra son application pendant dix années à partir de cette époque.

Dans le cas où aucune des deux hautes parties contractantes n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant l'expiration de la dite période, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, il demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des hautes parties contractantes l'aura dénoncé.

ARTICLE IV.

Les ratifications du présent arrangement seront échangées à Washington, dans un délai de dix mois, ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les plenipotentiaries respectifs ont signé la présente convention en double, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Washington, le seizième jour d'avril, l'an de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-neuf.

[SEAL.] BERTHEMY.
[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.

Proclamation.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the 3d instant, by J. C. B. Davis, acting Secretary of State of the United States, and Count Favorney, chargé d'affaires of his imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French at Washington, 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 part thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States and Great Britain. Naturalization Concluded, May 13, 1870; Exchanged, August 10, 1870; Proclaimed, September 16, 1870. See Vol. xvii. for add. art.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: May 13, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for regulating the citizenship of citizens of the United States who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, was concluded and signed at London, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the thirteenth day of May last, the original of which convention is word for word as follows :—

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions 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, John Lothrop Motley, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to her Britannic Majesty; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a peer of the United Kingdom, a member of her Britannic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs; 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 :

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II., be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States.

Citizens of either country naturalized as citizens or subjects of the other country to be treated as citizens of such country.

Reciprocally, British subjects who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II., be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

ARTICLE II. Such citizens of the United States as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty as British subjects, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their nationality as citizens of the United States, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

Such naturalization may be renounced, if within, &c.

Naturalization may be renounced if, &c. Such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the twelfth day of May, 1870.

Mode of renunciation to be agreed upon. The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries.

Citizens of one country naturalized in the other, and renewing their residence in their original country, may be restored to the privileges of citizenship there. No claim on account of naturalization. ARTICLE III. If any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid, naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and Great Britain shall not, in that case, claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

In the same manner, if any such British subject as aforesaid naturalized in the United States should renew his residence within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, her Majesty's government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

ARTICLE IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

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

Done at London, the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.
CLARENDON.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 10th ultimo:

Proclamation. 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 part thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Additional Convention between the United States and Great Britain. Slave Trade. Concluded, June 3, 1870; Exchanged, August 10, 1870; Proclaimed, September 16, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: June 3, 1870.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the suppression of the African slave trade, with instructions for the ships of the United States and British navies employed to prevent that trade, and regulations for the mixed courts of justice thereunto annexed, was concluded and signed at Washington, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 7th day of April, 1862; and whereas a convention additional thereto, and instructions thereunto annexed, were concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 3d day of June last, the originals of which additional convention and instructions are word for word as follows: —

Preamble.

Vol. xii. p. 1225.

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN OF THE SEVENTH OF APRIL, 1862, RESPECTING THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having come to the conclusion that it is no longer necessary to maintain the three mixed courts of justice, established at Sierra Leone, at the Cape of Good Hope, and at New York, in pursuance of the treaty concluded at Washington, on the 7th day of April, 1862, for the suppression of the African slave trade, they have resolved to conclude an additional convention for the purpose of making the requisite modifications of the said treaty, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Edward Thornton, Esquire, Companion of the Order of the Bath, and her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles: —

Treaty of 1862 to be modified. Vol. xii. p. 1225.

ARTICLE I. Everything contained in the treaty concluded at Washington on the 7th of April, 1862, between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the suppression of the African slave trade, and in the annexes A and B thereto, which relates to the establishment of three mixed courts of justice at Sierra Leone, at the Cape of Good Hope, and at New York, to hear and decide all cases of capture of vessels which may be brought before them as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, as well as to the composition, jurisdiction, and mode of procedure of such courts, shall cease and determine as regards the said mixed courts, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present additional convention, except in so far as regards any act or proceeding done or taken in virtue thereof, before this

Provisions of treaty of 1862 as to mixed courts to cease. Vol. xii. pp. 1227, 1231.

Pending cases to be concluded. additional convention shall be officially communicated to the said mixed courts of justice. The said courts shall nevertheless have the power, and it shall be their duty, to proceed with all practicable dispatch to the final determination of all causes and proceedings which may be pending, and undetermined in them, or either of them, at the time of receiving notice of the ratification of this convention.

Jurisdiction of mixed courts to be exercised by the prize courts of either country. ARTICLE II. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the said mixed courts in pursuance of the provisions of the said treaty shall, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present additional convention, be exercised by the courts of one or the other of the high contracting parties according to their respective modes of procedure in matters of maritime prize; and all the provisions of the said treaty with regard to the sending or bringing in of captured vessels for adjudication before the said mixed courts, and with regard to the adjudication of such vessels by the said courts, and the rules of evidence to be applied and the proceedings consequent on such adjudication, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the courts of the high contracting parties. It is, however, provided that there may be an appeal from the decision of any court of the high contracting parties, in the same manner as by the law of the country where the court sits is allowed in other cases of maritime prize.

Proceedings and practice.

Appeals.

Merchant vessels of either country searched and detained by cruisers of the other country, how to be disposed of. ARTICLE III. It is agreed that in case of an American merchant vessel searched by a British cruiser being detained as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, she shall be sent to New York or Key West, whichever shall be most accessible for adjudication, or shall be handed over to an United States cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture; and that in the corresponding case of a British merchant vessel searched by a United States cruiser being detained as having been engaged in the African slave trade, or as having been fitted out for the purposes thereof, she shall be sent for adjudication to the nearest or most accessible British colony, or shall be handed over to a British cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

Witnesses and proofs to be sent with the vessel.

All the witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the guilt of the master, crew, or other persons found on board of any such vessel, shall be sent and handed over with the vessel itself, in order to be produced to the court before which such vessel or persons may be brought for trial.

Negroes, how to be disposed of.

All negroes, or others, (necessary witnesses excepted,) who may be on board either an American or a British vessel for the purpose of being consigned to, slavery, shall be handed over to the nearest British authority. They shall be immediately set at liberty, and shall remain free, her Britannic Majesty guaranteeing their liberty. With regard to such of those negroes, or others, as may be sent in with the detained vessel as necessary witnesses, the government to which they may have been delivered shall set them at liberty as soon as their testimony shall no longer be required, and shall guarantee their liberty.

Witnesses.

Officer in charge to accompany vessel with, &c. where, &c.

Where a detained vessel is handed over to a cruiser of her own nation, an officer in charge, and other necessary witnesses and proofs, shall accompany the vessel.

Instructions annexed to be part of treaty.

ARTICLE IV. It is mutually agreed that the instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations destined to prevent the African slave trade, which are annexed to this convention, shall form an integral part thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been annexed to the treaty of the 7th of April, 1862, in lieu of the instructions forming annex A to that treaty.

Other parts of treaty of 1862 to remain in force. Vol. xii. p. 1228.

ARTICLE V. In all other respects the stipulations of the treaty of April 7, 1862, shall remain in full force and effect until terminated by notice given by one of the high contracting parties to the other, in the manner prescribed by Article XII. thereof.

ARTICLE VI. The high contracting parties engage to communicate the present convention to the mixed courts of justice, and to the officers in command of their respective cruisers, and to give them the requisite instructions in pursuance thereof, with the least possible delay.

Notice of this convention to be given to the courts, &c.

ARTICLE VII. The present additional convention shall have the same duration as the treaty of the 7th of April, 1862, and the additional article thereto of the 17th of February, 1863. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

Duration of this convention; when to be ratified. Vol. xiii. p. 645.

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

Done at Washington, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

HAMILTON FISH.
EDWD. THORNTON.

ANNEX TO THE ADDITIONAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1870.

Instructions for the Ships of the United States and British Navies employed to prevent the African Slave Trade.

ARTICLE I. The commander of any ship belonging to the United States or British navy, which shall be furnished with these instructions, shall have a right to search and detain any United States or British merchant vessel which shall be actually engaged, or suspected to be engaged, in the African slave trade, or to be fitted out for the purposes thereof, or to have been engaged in such trade during the voyage in which she may be met with by such ship of the United States or British navy; and such commander shall thereupon bring or send such merchant vessel (save in the case provided for in Article V. of these instructions) as soon as possible for judgment, in the manner provided by Article III. of the additional convention of this date, that is to say:—

Right to search and detain.

In the case of an American vessel searched and detained as aforesaid by a British cruiser, she shall be sent to New York or Key West, whichever shall be most accessible, or be handed over to an United States cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

Vessels searched, &c., where to be sent.

In the case of a British vessel searched and detained as aforesaid by an United States cruiser, she shall be sent to the nearest or most accessible British colony, or shall be handed over to a British cruiser, if one should be available in the neighborhood of the capture.

ARTICLE II. Whenever a ship of either of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant vessel liable to be searched under the provisions of the treaty of the 7th of April, 1862, and of this additional convention, the search shall be conducted with the courtesy and consideration which ought to be observed between allied and friendly nations; and the search shall, in all cases, be made by an officer holding a rank not lower than that of lieutenant in the navy, or by the officer who at the time shall be second in command of the ship by which such search is made.

Search, how to be made.

ARTICLE III. The commander of any ship of the two navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, who may detain any merchant vessel in pursuance of the tenor of the present instructions, shall leave on board the vessel so detained the master, the mate, or boatswain, two or three at least of the crew, and all the cargo. The captor shall, at the time of detention, draw up in writing a declaration, which shall exhibit the state in which he found the detained vessel; such declaration shall be signed by himself, and shall be given or sent in with the detained vessel, to be produced as evidence in the proper court.

Proceedings when vessel is detained; as to officers and crew. Declaration.

List of papers, negroes, &c.

He shall deliver to the master of the detained vessel a signed and certified list of the papers found on board the same, as well as a certificate of the number of negroes or other persons destined for slavery, who may have been found on board at the moment of detention.

In the declaration which the captor is hereby required to make, as well as in the certified list of the papers seized, and in the certificate of the number of negroes or others destined for slavery who may be found on board the detained vessel, he shall insert his own name and surname, the name of the capturing ship, and the latitude and longitude of the place where the detention shall have been made.

The officer in charge of the detained vessel shall, at the time of delivering the vessel's papers and the certificate of the commander into court, deliver also a certificate, signed by himself, and verified on oath, stating any changes which may have taken place in respect to the vessel, her crew, and her cargo, between the time of her detention and the time of delivering in such paper.

Necessary witnesses and proofs to accompany the vessel.

Where a detained vessel is handed over to a cruiser of her own nation, an officer in charge, and other necessary witnesses and proofs, shall accompany the vessel.

Negroes to be handed to nearest British authority.

ARTICLE IV. All the negroes or others (necessary witnesses excepted) who may be on board either an American or a British detained vessel, for the purposes of being consigned to slavery, shall be handed over by the commander of the capturing ship to the nearest British authority.

Proceedings where the detained vessel is unseaworthy.

ARTICLE V. In case any merchant vessel detained in pursuance of the present instructions should prove to be unseaworthy, or in such a condition as not to be taken in for adjudication as directed by the additional convention of this date, the commander of the detaining cruiser may take upon himself the responsibility of abandoning or destroying her, provided the exact causes which made such a step imperatively necessary be stated in a certificate verified on oath. Such certificate shall be drawn up and formally executed by him in duplicate at the time, and shall be received as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, subject to rebuttal by counter proof.

In case of the abandonment or destruction of a detained vessel, the master and crew, together with the papers found on board, and other necessary proofs and witnesses, and one of the certificates mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this article, shall be sent and delivered at the earliest possible moment to the proper court before which the vessel would otherwise have been sent. Upon the production of the said certificate, the court may proceed to adjudicate upon the detention of the vessel in the same manner as if the vessel had been sent in.

The negroes or others intended to be consigned to slavery shall be handed over to the nearest British authority.

Instructions to be part of treaty.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the IVth article of the additional convention, signed by them on this day, that the present instructions shall be annexed to the said convention, and be considered an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington, the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

HAMILTON FISH.
EDWD. THORNTON.

Ratification.

And whereas the said additional convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the 10th ultimo :

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part

thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

POSTAL CONVENTIONS.

Convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Improvement of the Communication by Post between their respective Territories. Concluded and signed at London on the 15th December, 1848; Ratified by the President of the United States on the 6th January, 1849; Exchanged at London on the 26th January, 1849; Proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 15th February, 1849.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 15, 1848.

[Obsolete.
See post, p. 886.]

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was concluded and signed at London, on the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which convention is, word for word, as follows:—

Preamble.

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between their respective citizens and subjects, by placing the communications by post between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty upon a more liberal and advantageous footing, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, George Bancroft, a citizen of the United States, their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to her Britannic Majesty:—

And her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a member of her Britannic Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, a member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

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

ARTICLE I. There shall be charged upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed either by United States or by British packets, between a port in the United States and a port in the United Kingdom, an uniform sea rate of eight pence, or sixteen cents; and such postage shall belong to the country by which the packet conveying the letters is furnished.

Letter postage;

sea rate;

ARTICLE II. There shall be charged by the Post-Office of the United Kingdom, upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, and forwarded to the United States, or brought

Letter postage, inland rate. from the United States and delivered in the United Kingdom, whether such letters shall be conveyed by British or by United States packets, an inland postage rate of one penny half penny.

There shall be charged by the Post-Office of the United States, upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United States and forwarded to the United Kingdom, or brought from the United Kingdom, and delivered in the United States, whether such letters shall be conveyed by United States or by British packets, an inland postage rate of five cents.

Both rates combined in one on certain letters. Prepayment optional.

ARTICLE III. Upon all letters posted in one country and delivered in the other, these rates of postage, both sea and inland, shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate.

Letters above the weight of half an ounce.

ARTICLE IV. With respect to letters above the weight of half an ounce, each country shall be at liberty to employ, as regards the collection of the whole combined rate, the scale of progression in operation in its own territory for charging inland rates of postage.

Transit in closed mails through the United States;

ARTICLE V. The United States engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the territory of the United States, of the correspondence and newspapers from the United Kingdom to the British North American provinces, and from those provinces to the United Kingdom, at the rate of inland postage to be charged under this convention for letters and newspapers between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Post, p. 790.

A British officer shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

the British North American provinces.

ARTICLE VI. On the other hand, her Britannic Majesty engages to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the British North American provinces, of the correspondence and newspapers from one part of the territory of the United States to any other part of the territory of the United States, at rates not exceeding the rates of inland postage now charged, or to be hereafter charged, in the North American provinces, according to the distance such closed mails may be conveyed within the North American provinces.

An officer of the United States shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

Same subject.

ARTICLE VII. The United States further engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the United States, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United States, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United Kingdom, its colonies, or possessions, to any other British colony or possession, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country or British colony or possession, to the United Kingdom, its colonies or possessions.

Same subject.

ARTICLE VIII. Her Britannic Majesty engages, on her part, to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the United Kingdom, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United Kingdom, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United States, their colonies, or possessions, to any other colony or possession of the United States, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country, or from any colony or possession of the United States, to the United States, their colonies or possessions.

Payment on letters in closed mails how made.

Post, p. 829.

ARTICLE IX. When letters shall be forwarded in closed mails under the stipulations of Articles V., VI., VII., or VIII. of the present convention, the payment to be made to the Post-Office of the United Kingdom or of the United States, as the case may be, shall be made by the ounce, according to the net weight of the letters, at two rates to the ounce, with the addi-

tion of twenty-five per cent on the amount of postage, to compensate the loss that would otherwise be sustained by this mode of computation.

ARTICLE X. The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other is to render an account of the letters and newspapers sent or received in such closed mails, and to account to such country for the postage due thereon. Account of letters and newspapers by closed mails.

ARTICLE XI. Letters posted in the United States, addressed to foreign countries, and intended to pass in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the British Post-Office free of all United States postage, whether packet or inland; and letters from foreign countries addressed to the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the United States Post-Office free of all British postage, whether packet or inland. Letters posted in either country addressed to foreign countries, and to pass in transit through the other.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the British postage be paid in advance, such British postage shall be collected in the United States, (in addition to the United States rates of postage,) and accounted for to the British Post-Office.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the United States postage be paid in advance, such United States postage shall be collected in the United Kingdom, (in addition to the British postage,) and accounted for to the United States Post-Office.

ARTICLE XII. The rate of postage to be taken by the British Post-Office upon letters arriving in the United Kingdom from the United States, either by British or by United States packets, and to be forwarded through the United Kingdom to colonies or possessions of the United Kingdom, or of the United States, or to foreign countries, and *vice versa*, shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may hereafter be, taken by the British Post-Office upon letters to or from such colonies or possessions, or foreign countries respectively, when posted at the port of arrival or delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails between the United Kingdom and the United States. Postage on letters received and to be forwarded, &c.
Post, p. 829.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United States upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of Article II. of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of Article I.

The rate of postage to be taken by the United States Post-Office upon letters arriving in the United States, either by British or by United States packets, from the United Kingdom, and to be forwarded through the United States to the colonies or possessions of the United States, or of the United Kingdom, or to those territories which, according to the law of the United States, are beyond the limit of their established post-routes, or to foreign countries, and *vice versa*, shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may hereafter be, taken by the United States Post-Office upon letters conveyed, whether by sea or land, to or from such colonies, possessions, territories, or foreign countries, respectively, when posted at the port of arrival, or delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United Kingdom upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of Article II. of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of Article I.

There shall be excepted from the above stipulations, letters and newspapers passing through the United Kingdom, to and from France, as to which certain rates are fixed by the postal convention existing between that country and the United Kingdom. But the two contracting parties agree to invite France to enter into communication with them, without

Certain letters and newspapers excepted.

loss of time, in order to effect such arrangements for the conveyance of letters and newspapers, and closed mails, through the territories of the United States, of the United Kingdom, and of France, respectively, as may be most conducive to the interests of the three countries.

Letters posted in the United States to British N. A. provinces. *Post*, pp. 791, 792.

ARTICLE XIII. Letters posted in the United States, addressed to the British North American provinces, or *vice versa*, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged according to the rates of postage which are now, or which shall hereafter be, in operation in the United States, and in the British North American provinces, for inland letters.

Same subject.

ARTICLE XIV. Upon all letters posted in the United States, and addressed to the British North American provinces, or *vice versa*, the rates of postage fixed by the preceding article shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional, both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole rate.

English newspapers in the United States.

ARTICLE XV. The rates to be taken on newspapers published in the United Kingdom, when conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, either by British or by United States packets, shall be one penny for each newspaper in the United Kingdom, and two cents in the United States. Conversely, no higher charges than those above stated shall be made by the British or by the United States Post-Office, on newspapers published in the United States, either when despatched from that country, or when delivered in the United Kingdom.

No accounts for newspapers.

There shall be no accounts between the two offices for the transmission of newspapers; each office shall retain the postage it shall have charged, according to the preceding stipulations.

American newspapers in Great Britain.

ARTICLE XVI. The rate of postage to be charged in the United Kingdom upon newspapers to and from the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be one penny for each newspaper, except where a lower rate is provided by any treaty between the United Kingdom and a foreign country; and the rate of postage to be charged in the United States upon newspapers to and from the United Kingdom, passing in transit through the United States, shall be two cents for each newspaper.

Periodicals;

ARTICLE XVII. Periodical works, not of daily publication, posted in the United Kingdom or in the United States, may be forwarded from one country to the other, either by British or by United States packets, by means of the two offices, under the following conditions, namely:—

accounts;

1st. There shall be no accounts between the two offices for the transmission of such works; each office shall retain the postage it shall have charged.

how sent;

2dly. They must be sent in bands or covers open at the sides or end, so that they may be easily examined.

3dly. They shall be in every respect subject to the conditions prescribed by the laws and regulations of both countries.

rates.

The rates to be levied in Great Britain, as well on the above-mentioned works addressed to the United States, as on those from the United States addressed to Great Britain, shall be as follows:—

1st. For every work not exceeding two ounces in weight, one penny.

2dly. For every work above two ounces in weight, and not exceeding three ounces, six pence.

3dly. For every work above three ounces in weight, and not exceeding four ounces, eight pence.

4thly. And for every ounce above four up to sixteen ounces, (the limit imposed on the transmission of such articles by the British office,) two pence additional, every fraction of an ounce being reckoned as a full ounce.

The rates to be levied by the Post-Office of the United States on similar works, addressed to or coming from the United States, shall not exceed the rates to be charged in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE XVIII. Printed pamphlets not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, posted in the United Kingdom or in the United States, may be forwarded from one country to the other, either by British or United States packets, by means of the two offices, at the same rates and under the same conditions as those fixed for periodical works by Article XVII.

Printed pamphlets.

ARTICLE XIX. In consideration of two cents United States currency not being precisely equivalent to one penny sterling, the British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office at the rate of four hundred and eighty-four cents to the pound sterling; and the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four hundred and eighty cents to the pound sterling.

Rate of pound sterling in the accounts.

ARTICLE XX. In case of war between the two nations, the mail packets of the two offices shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two governments, and delivered to the other, that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports.

Provision as to mail packets in case of war.

ARTICLE XXI. The forms in which the accounts between the respective Post-Offices for the transmission and conveyance of letters are to be made out, the time and mode in which payment shall be made by either Post-Office to the other, together with all other measures of detail arising out of the stipulations of the present convention, shall be settled between the Post-Office of the United States and the British Post-Office, as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

Forms of accounts, &c.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail mentioned in the present article may be modified by the two Post-Offices whenever, by mutual consent, those offices shall have decided that such modification would be beneficial to the Post-Office service of the two countries.

Measures of detail may be modified.

ARTICLE XXII. The present convention is concluded for an indefinite period. It cannot be annulled by either of the two governments, except after the expiration of a year's notice given to the other government.

Convention for what time;

ARTICLE XXIII. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London within three months from the date hereof. It shall come into operation as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications.

when to be ratified.

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

Done at London the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

GEORGE BANCROFT. [L. S.]
PALMERSTON. [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the 26th day of January last, by George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of St. James, and the Right Honorable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, 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.

Proclaimed.

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 fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, [SEAL.] and in the seventy-third of the independence of the United States.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES BUCHANAN, *Secretary of State.*

Settlement of Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

ARTICLES

May 14, 1849. *Agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America for carrying into Execution the Convention of December 15, 1848.*
[Obsolete. See *post*, p. 841.]

Regulations as to details.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of Article XXI. of the Convention of December 15, 1848, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, which leaves to the two Post-Offices the regulation, as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the said convention, of the form in which the accounts for the transmission of correspondence are to be made up, as well as of all other matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

CHAPTER I.—*Regulations between the respective Offices of Exchange.*

Exchange of mails.

ARTICLE I. The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the United Kingdom and the United States:—

There shall be an exchange of mails between the following offices:—

1. Between London and Boston, by way of Liverpool and Boston direct, and also by way of Liverpool and New York.
2. Between London and New York, by way of Liverpool and New York direct, and also by way of Liverpool and Boston.
3. Between Liverpool and Boston direct, and also by way of New York.
4. Between Liverpool and New York direct, and also by way of Boston.
5. Between London and New York, by way of Southampton.
6. Between Southampton and New York direct.

Mails by packets from Liverpool to Boston to contain what;

ARTICLE II. When the packets are despatched from Liverpool to Boston direct, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool to the office of Boston shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United States (with the exception of New York), and for countries in transit through the United States.

The mails for New York shall comprise all the correspondence for that city.

to New York to contain what.

ARTICLE III. When the packets are despatched from Liverpool to New York direct, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool to the office of New York shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United States (with the exception of Boston), and for countries in transit through the United States.

The mails for Boston shall comprise all the correspondence for that city.

ARTICLE IV. Reciprocally, when the packets are despatched from Boston, or from New York to Liverpool, the mails forwarded from the offices of Boston and New York to the office of Liverpool shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of the city of London and its suburbs. Mails from Boston or New York to Liverpool;

The mails for London shall comprise all the correspondence for that city and its suburbs, and for countries in transit through the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE V. When the packets are despatched from Southampton to New York, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Southampton shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United States, and for countries in transit through the United States. from Southampton to New York;

ARTICLE VI. When the packets are despatched from New York to Southampton, the mails forwarded from the office of New York to the office of London shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom (with the exception of Southampton), and for foreign countries (France and countries on the continent of Europe addressed *via* Southampton and Havre excepted), and for British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom. from New York to Southampton.

The mails for Southampton shall comprise all the correspondence for that town, and for France and for countries on the continent of Europe specially addressed *via* Southampton and Havre.

ARTICLE VII. If, hereafter, it should be deemed necessary to make a direct exchange of mails between other offices than those mentioned in Article I of the present articles, other offices of exchange may be established by mutual agreement between the two offices. Exchange between other offices.

CHAPTER II. — *Regulations respecting the Exchange of Correspondence, Progressive Rates of Postage, &c.*

ARTICLE VIII. The respective offices shall mutually account to each other for the portion of the postage of the correspondence exchanged between them which is due to each, both for that of the letters not prepaid, and also for that of the letters which are prepaid. Portion of postage to be accounted for by the respective offices.

On all prepaid letters sent from one office of exchange to another there shall be distinctly marked, in *red* ink, in the upper right-hand corner of each letter, the amount due to the country to which sent; and, in like manner, on all unpaid letters there shall be marked in *black* ink the amount due to the country from which forwarded.

When either country is entitled to the packet or sea rate of postage, in addition to its inland, the two rates shall be combined, and marked in one sum on each letter.

ARTICLE IX. With respect to letters above the weight of a single letter which is fixed at half an ounce in either country, the respective offices, in accounting to each other, shall employ the following scale of progression:— Progressive rates of postage.

For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one single rate.

Above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates.

Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates.

Above two ounces, but not exceeding three ounces, six rates.

Above three ounces, but not exceeding four ounces, eight rates.

And so on, two rates being added for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

ARTICLE X. The correspondence of every description which may be forwarded from one office to another shall be enclosed in sealed or locked bags, and each class of correspondence shall be tied up separately, and distinguished by a label showing under what article in the letter bill such correspondence is comprised. Correspondence how enclosed.

Closed mails.
Ante, p. 784.

ARTICLE XI. When closed mails are forwarded under the stipulations contained in Articles V., VI., VII., and VIII. of the convention of December 15, 1848, from the United Kingdom through the United States, or from the United States through the United Kingdom, the office which despatches the mails shall insert the net weight of the letters and the number of newspapers contained in such mails in the letter bill in the table prepared for that purpose; and, in like manner, when closed mails are received in the United Kingdom through the United States, or in the United States through the United Kingdom, the office which receives the mails shall insert the net weight of the letters and the number of newspapers contained in such mails, in the acknowledgment of receipt, which is to be returned by the next post.

Same subject.

ARTICLE XII. When closed mails are forwarded from one part of the United States to another part through the territory of British North America, or from one part of British North America to another part through the territory of the United States, the office which despatches the mails shall send a letter bill, in which shall be entered the net weight of the letters and the number of newspapers contained in such mails. The letter bill shall be addressed to the post-office of the country through which the mail is forwarded, and shall be according to the form (A) annexed to the present articles.

Post, p. 793.

Certain letters
free of postage.

ARTICLE XIII. Letters originating in the United States and addressed to the foreign countries and British colonies and possessions contained in table (B), and letters originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to the foreign countries and United States possessions, contained in table (C) annexed to the present articles, and, *vice versa*, letters originating in such foreign countries, British colonies and possessions, and United States possessions, and addressed to the United Kingdom or the United States, shall be delivered by one office to the other free of all postage, whether packet or inland.

Post, p. 798.

Certain post-
age how to be
prepaid.

ARTICLE XIV. With respect to letters passing through either country, which cannot be forwarded unless the postage be paid in advance, the office of the United States shall pay to the British office the rates of British and foreign postage set against the names of the respective foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in table (D) annexed to the present articles, and in like manner the British office shall pay to the office of the United States the rates of United States postage set against the names of the respective foreign countries and United States possessions and territories in table (E) annexed to the present articles.

Post, p. 794.

Post, p. 795.

CHAPTER III. — *Letter Bills, Acknowledgments of Receipt, Accounts, &c.*

Letter bills.

ARTICLE XV. Every mail passing between the respective offices of exchange in the United Kingdom and the United States shall be accompanied by a letter bill, specifying the amount of postage due to each office on each class of correspondence. The office to which the mail is addressed shall return by the next post an acknowledgment of receipt to the office from which it was transmitted. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be made according to the forms (F and G) agreed upon and annexed to the present articles.

Post, pp. 796 -
799, 816, 817 -
819.

Blank letter
bills.

ARTICLE XVI. If it should happen at the usual period for making up the mails there should not be any letter, or other correspondence, from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill shall, nevertheless, be forwarded to the corresponding office.

Vouchers.

ARTICLE XVII. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt, indicating the correct amount of postage due to each office, shall serve as vouchers to the quarterly accounts. If, in checking the mails transmitted to the respective offices of exchange, the amount of postage of any of the articles shall be found to differ from that entered on the letter

bill by the despatching office, such articles shall be checked by two officers, and the corrected amount, which is entered by them on the verification side of the letter bill, shall be accepted as the true amount.

ARTICLE XVIII. Accounts, showing the results of the mutual transmission of correspondence between the United Kingdom and the United States, shall be made out at the end of every quarter by the General Post-Office in London, and, having been examined, compared, and settled by the General Post-Office in Washington, the balance shall be paid without delay by that office which shall be found indebted to the other. The quarterly accounts shall be made out according to the forms (H and I) annexed to the present articles.

Accounts quarterly.

Post, pp. 800-804.

CHAPTER IV. — *Dead, Missent, and Returned Letters.*

ARTICLE XIX. Dead letters, newspapers, &c. which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned after the expiration of every month, or otherwise, as the regulations of each office will admit. Such of those letters, &c. as shall have been charged in the account shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office, and shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the office to which they were transmitted. The forms (K and L) to be used in claiming the return of postage, and to accompany such dead letters, newspapers, &c. are annexed to the present articles.

Dead letters, &c.;

Post, pp. 805, 806.

ARTICLE XX. With respect to dead letters, &c. which may have been received in closed mails, or which cannot be produced by the office which has to claim the amount, they shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged upon such dead letters, &c. in the accounts of the respective offices, on a declaration or on lists vouching for the amount of postage demanded, signed by the inspector of the dead-letter office, or other officer duly authorized for that purpose.

in closed mails.

ARTICLE XXI. Letters misdirected or missent, or which may require the prepayment of the postage, shall be reciprocally returned without delay through the respective offices of exchange, and credit taken in the letter bill for the amount of postage originally charged upon them. Redirected letters, or letters addressed to persons who have changed their residences, shall be mutually returned by the first post, charged with the rates of postage which would have been paid by the parties to whom they are addressed.

Missent letters.

Redirected letters.

ARTICLE XXII. Letters sent for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they are addressed, (the postage on which either office may think proper to return,) even though they may have been opened, are to be included and admitted with the dead letters.

Letters to annoy, &c. or injure.

ARTICLE XXIII. Whereas, by Article XIII. of the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, it is stipulated that letters posted in the United States, addressed to the British North American Provinces, or *vice versa*, shall be charged according to the rates of postage which are now, or which shall hereafter be, in operation in the United States and in the British North American Provinces for inland letters; and whereas, by Article XIV. of the said convention, it is further stipulated that the rates of postage fixed by the preceding article shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional, both in the United States and in the British North American Provinces, and that it shall not be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and as, owing to the various rates of postage now in operation in the two countries, which are governed by the distance that letters have to be conveyed in each, depending upon the point of intercommunication where the correspondence passes from one country to the other, it will not be possible to determine by previous regulations the true combined

Articles XIII. and XIV. of the convention of Dec. 15, 1848, postponed. *Ante*, p. 786.

Provision as to combined rates of postage to be postponed.

rates to which letters will be liable; and as, therefore, it will not be practicable to prescribe such forms and settle such details as will carry the said articles into due effect, it is agreed that further efforts for the adjustment of such forms and details for carrying into operation Articles XIII and XIV. of the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, shall be postponed until such alterations be made in the rates of postage as will allow of the provisions of the said articles being effectually carried out according to the true intent and meaning of the same.

Present articles
when to come
into operation.

ARTICLE XXIV. The present articles, so far as they are not already in force, shall come into operation on the first day of July next.

Done in duplicate, in the city of Washington, the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

S. R. HOBBIE.
H. BOURNE.

Approved:
J. COLLAMER.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
London, May 31, 1849.

Having examined and considered the twenty-four additional articles for carrying into execution the postal convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which were agreed upon and signed on the fourteenth May instant by Selah R. Hobbie, Esq., on behalf of the Post-Office Department of the United States, and Henry Bourne, Esq., on behalf of this department, the same are by me hereby ratified.

In witness whereof, I have caused my seal of office to be hereto [L. s.] affixed, this day and year first above written.

CLANRICARDE, *Postmaster-General.*

A.

See p. 790.

LETTER BILL FOR CLOSED MAILES.

POST-OFFICE, _____,

— day of _____, 18—.

Particulars of closed mails forwarded herewith.

Destination.	Number of Boxes or Bags.	Net weight of Letters in ounces.	Number of Newspapers.
Total			

_____, Postmaster.

To the Postmaster of _____.

NOTE.— This letter bill is to be used when closed mails are sent from one part of the United States to another part through the territory of British North America, or from one part of British North America to another part through the territory of the United States.

B.

See p. 790.

List of Foreign Countries, and British Colonies and Possessions, to or from which Letters passing in transit through the United Kingdom must be mutually delivered by one Office to the other free from all Postage whether Packet or Inland.

Alexandria, City of, *via* Marseilles.
 Algeria.
 Austria and the Austrian States.
 Baden.
 Bavaria.
 Belgium.
 Bremen, Free City of.
 Brunswick.
 Beyrout, City of, *via* Marseilles.
 Dardanelles, The, *via* Marseilles.
 Denmark.
 France.
 German States.
 Gibraltar.
 Greece *via* Marseilles.
 Hamburg and Cuxhaven.
 Hanover.
 Holland.
 Hong Kong (China), Island of.
 Ionian Islands.
 Lubeck, Free City of.
 Malta, Island of.
 Mecklenburg Schwerin.
 Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Moldavia.
 Naples, Kingdom of, *via* Marseilles.
 Norway.
 Oldenburgh.
 Poland.
 Prussia.
 Roman or Papal States.
 Russia.
 Saxony.
 Scutari, } Cities of, *via* Marseilles.
 Smyrna, }
 Sweden.
 Switzerland.
 Turkey, in Europe.
 Tuscany *via* Marseilles.
 Venetian States.
 Wallachia.
 Wurtemberg.
 West Indies, &c. British, viz. : —
 Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Berbice, Carriacou, Demerara, Dominica, Essequibo, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad.

C.

See p. 790.

List of Foreign Countries and American Possessions to or from which Letters passing in transit through the United States must be mutually delivered by one Office to the other free from all Postage whether Packet or Inland.

[Nil.]

See p. 790.

D.

List of Foreign Countries and British Colonies and Possessions, with the Rates of Postage on Letters to or from the United States of America when conveyed via the United Kingdom, which Rates are to be paid by the Post-Office of the United States to the British Post-Office.

Names of Countries, etc.	Rate per Single Letter when conveyed between Great Britain and the United States.						Routes, Ports of Arrival in, or Departure from the United Kingdom.
	By British Packet.			By U. S. Packet.			
	Not exceeding ½ oz.			Not exceeding ½ oz.			
	s.	d.	Cts.	s.	d.	Cts.	
Aden, Asia	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
Australia	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
“ by private ship	1	4	32	—	8	16	Various.
Azores Islands	2	5	58	1	9	42	Southampton and Lisbon.
Bourbon, } Islands of	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
Borneo, }							
Brazils	3	5	82	2	9	66	Falmouth.
Buenos Ayres	3	3	78	2	7	62	Ditto.
Canary Islands	2	6	60	1	10	44	Ditto.
Cape de Verd Islands	2	6	60	1	10	44	Uncertain.
Ceylon, Island of	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
China	1	8	40	1	—	24	Ditto.
Egypt	2	2	52	1	6	36	Ditto.
Greece							
Heligoland, Island of	1	2	28	—	6	12	London.
Indies, East	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
Java	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
Labuan							
Lucca	1	1	26	—	5	10	via France.
Modena							
Madeira, Islands of	2	6	60	1	10	44	Southampton.
Mauritius	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton and India.
Moluccas	2	—	48	1	4	32	Ditto.
Monte Video	3	3	78	2	7	62	Falmouth.
New Grenada	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
New South Wales	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
“ “ by private ship	1	4	32	—	8	16	Various.
New Zealand	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
“ “ by private ship	1	4	32	—	8	16	Various.
Parma and Placentia	1	1	26	—	5	10	via France.
Philippine Islands	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
Portugal	2	5	58	1	9	42	Ditto.
Sierra Leone	1	8	40	1	—	24	Uncertain.
Spain	2	10	68	2	2	52	Southampton.
Sumatra, Island of	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
Syria	2	2	52	1	6	36	Southampton.
Van Dieman's Land	2	—	48	1	4	32	Southampton and India.
Venezuela	1	8	40	1	—	24	Southampton.
West Indies, Foreign, viz.: Cuba	2	11	70	2	3	54	Ditto.
Guadaloupe, Hayti, Martinique, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, St. Thomas.	2	1	50	1	5	34	Ditto.
Any British Colony or Foreign Country when conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by private ships	1	4	32	—	8	16	Various.
	Under a ½ ounce.			Under a ½ ounce.			
	s.	d.	Cts.	s.	d.	Cts.	
Aden, Asia	2	1	50	1	5	34	By Closed Mail via Marseilles.
East Indies	—	5	10	—	5	10	
Ceylon, Island of	2	6	60	1	10	44	
China							
Hong Kong, Island of							
Mauritius							
Philippine Islands							
Australia							
New Zealand							
Van Dieman's Land							
Bourbon, Borneo	2	5	58	1	9	42	Ditto.
Java, Labuan	—	5	10	—	5	10	
Moluccas, Sumatra, or any other place in the Indian Archipelago.	2	10	68	2	2	52	
Egypt } British	1	11	46	1	3	30	Ditto.
Foreign	—	5	10	—	5	10	
Syria } Total	2	4	56	1	8	40	
Egypt } British	1	1	26	—	5	10	By French Packet via Marseilles.
Syria } Foreign	—	10	20	—	10	20	
Sicily, Island of } Total	1	11	46	1	3	30	
Tunis, Africa							
Sardinia } British	1	1	26	—	5	10	via France.
Foreign	—	5	10	—	5	10	
Spain } Total	1	6	36	—	10	20	

NOTE. — The Foreign portion of the above rates is to be charged according to the following scale, viz.: Weighing under a ½ oz., 1 rate; ½ oz. and under ¾ oz., 2 rates; ¾ oz. and under 1 oz., 3 rates; 1 oz. and under 1 ¼ oz., 4 rates; 1 ¼ oz. and under 1 ½ oz., 5 rates; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter of an ounce.

E.

See p. 790.

List of Foreign Countries, and United States Possessions and Territories, which by the Laws of the United States are beyond the Limit of their established Post-Routes, with the Rates of Postage on Letters to and from the United Kingdom, when conveyed via the United States, which Rates are to be paid by the Post-Office of the United Kingdom to the Post-Office of the United States.

Names of Countries, &c.	Rate per Single Letter when conveyed between the United States and Great Britain.		Routes, Ports of Arrival in, or Departure from, the United States.
	By U. States Packet.	By British Packet.	
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	
	Cents.	Cents.	
Canada } New Brunswick }	26	10	By the general mail.
Havana.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ By United States Packet from Charleston.
California } Oregon }	56	40	
Panama.....	46	30	{ By United States Packet from New York.
Chagres.....	36	20	
Any place in the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico.....	21	5	{ By British Packet from New York.
Any place in the West Indies or Gulf of Mexico.....	26	10	{ By British Packet from Mobile.

See pp. 790,
817 - 819.

F.

LETTER BILL

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ Packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 184—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. :—

§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i>	Statement by the British office.		Verification by the United States office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1. Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States at — cents the single rate 2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States 3. Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 2 cents each 4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States 5. Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom				
ORIGIN.	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the United States office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i>	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
6. Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at — cents the single rate 7. Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States 8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each 9. Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States				
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the British postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i>	Number.			
10. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States 11. Letters from the United Kingdom for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States 12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.				

Registered Letters affixed to the present Bill and included in the foregoing Articles.

No.	Whence sent.	To whom addressed.	Place of destination.

Superintending President, or Postmaster.

F. — Continued.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ of _____, 184—.

The mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 184—, has been received, containing the following articles, viz.:

	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i></p> <p>1. Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom at _____ cents the single rate</p> <p>2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom</p> <p>3. Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each</p> <p>4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom</p> <p>5. Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORIGIN.</p>				
			Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i></p> <p>6. Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ cents the single rate</p> <p>7. Paid letters for foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p>8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each</p> <p>9. Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DESTINATION.</p>				
			Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
<p>§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the United States postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i></p> <p>10. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom</p> <p>11. Letters from the United States for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p>12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.</p>			Number.	

_____, Postmaster.

See pp. 700,
817-819.

G.

LETTER BILL

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mails from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 184—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. :—

§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i>	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1. Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ cents the single rate				
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each				
4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom				
5. Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States				
ORIGIN.	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the British office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i>	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
6. Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ cents the single rate				
7. Paid letters for foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom				
8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each				
9. Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom				
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the United States postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i>	Number.			
10. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom				
11. Letters from the United States for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom				
12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.				

_____, Postmaster of _____.

G.— Continued.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 184—.

The mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 184—, has been received, containing the following articles, viz.:—

	Statement by the British office.		Verification by the United States office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i>				
1. Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate				
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 2 cents each				
4. Misent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States				
5. Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom				
ORIGIN.	The net weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the United States office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i>				
6. Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate				
7. Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States				
8. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each				
9. Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States				
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the British postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i>	Number.			
10. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States				
11. Letters from the United Kingdom for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States				
12. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.				

_____, Postmaster of _____.

MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TO THE CREDIT OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES.										TO THE CREDIT OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.														
Date of Mails.					Date of Mails.					Date of Mails.					Date of Mails.									
Unpaid Letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at — cents the single rate.					Unpaid Letters from Foreign Countries, United States Possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom.					Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each.					Missent, redirected, and returned Letters received from the United Kingdom.					Closed Mails. For the British office in transit through the United States. (5)				
Dolls. Cts. (1)		Dolls. Cts. (2)		Dolls. Cts. (3)		Dolls. Cts. (4)		Weight in Ounces.		Cents per Ounce.		Dolls. Cts. Number.		Dolls. Cts.										
																				Closed Mails. From the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom. (9)				
Dolls. Cts. (6)		Dolls. Cts. (7)		Dolls. Cts. (8)		Weight in Ounces.		Cents per Ounce.		Dolls. Cts. Number.		Dolls. Cts.												
Paid Letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at — cents the single rate.					Paid Letters for Foreign Countries, and British Colonies and Possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom.					Paid Newspapers for Foreign Countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each.														
Dolls. Cts. (1)		Dolls. Cts. (2)		Dolls. Cts. (3)		Dolls. Cts. (4)		Weight in Ounces.		Cents per Ounce.		Dolls. Cts. Number.		Dolls. Cts.										
184—					184—					184—					184—									

H.— Con-
RESULT OF THE

Number of the Articles composing the Credit of the United Kingdom.	The Office of the United States, Dr., to the Office of the United Kingdom.	AMOUNT.	
		Dollars.	Cents.
<i>Mails from the United Kingdom.</i>			
1	Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at — cents the single rate....		
2	Unpaid letters from foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States.....		
3	Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States at 2 cents each.....		
4	Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States.....		
5	Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom, viz.: — Letters..... Newspapers.....		
<i>Mails from the United States.</i>			
	Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom at — cents the single rate.....		
7	Paid letters for foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom.....		
8	Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom at 2 cents each.....		
9	Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom, viz.: — Letters..... Newspapers.....		

Balance of the Account for the Quarter

The Office of the United States, Dr., to the Office of the United Kingdom	. . . .
The Office of the United Kingdom, Dr., to the Office of the United States	. . . .
Balance in favor of the Office of —————	. . . .

tinued.

PRECEDING ACCOUNT.

Number of the Articles composing the Credit of the United States.	The Office of the United Kingdom, Dr., to the Office of the United States.	AMOUNT.	
		Dollars.	Cents.
	<i>Mails from the United States.</i>		
1	Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom at — cents the single rate.		
2	Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom.....		
3	Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom at 2 cents each.....		
4	Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom.....		
5	Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States, viz. : — Letters..... Newspapers.....		
	<i>Mails from the United Kingdom.</i>		
6	Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States at — cents the single rate....		
7	Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States.....		
8	Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States at 2 cents each.....		
9	Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States, viz. :— Letters..... Newspapers.....		

ended the ——— of ———, 18—.

	Dollars.	Cents.
.		
.		

I.
(See p. 791.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the Post-Office of the United States, relating to the Correspondence between the two Offices for the Quarter ended the _____ of _____, 18—.

The Office of the United States, Dr., to the Office of the United Kingdom.			The Office of the United Kingdom, Dr., to the Office of the United States.		
	Dollars.	Cents.		Dollars.	Cents.
Recapitulation of the Account between			Recapitulation of the Account between		
London and Boston.....			London and Boston		
London and New York, <i>via</i> Liverpool.....			London and New York, <i>via</i> Liverpool.....		
London and New York, <i>via</i> Southampton.....			London and New York, <i>via</i> Southampton.....		
Liverpool and Boston.....			Liverpool and Boston		
Liverpool and New York.....			Liverpool and New York.....		
Southampton and New York.....			Southampton and New York.....		
Dead letters returned to Washington.....			Dead letters returned to London.....		
Balance of errors in the preceding account.....			Balance of errors in the preceding account.....		
Balance in favor of the United States			Balance in favor of the United Kingdom.....		

General Post-Office, London, _____ of _____, 18—.

_____, Accountant-General.

K. (See p. 791.)

Account of Dead Letters returned to Washington from London, being Letters received in the Dead-Letter Office during the Month of —, 18—.

Number of the Articles in which the Correspondence was originally included.	Origin of the Correspondence of every Description.	Number of Letters and Newspapers.	Amount due to the Office of the United Kingdom.		Observations.
			Dollars.	Cents.	
<i>§ I. Unpaid Correspondence.</i>					
1.	Letters from the United States for the United Kingdom..				
2.	Letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. for the United Kingdom.....				
3.	Newspapers from ditto for the United Kingdom.....				
5.	Closed Mails, Letters received by..... — ounces at — per ounce.....				
<i>§ II. Paid Correspondence.</i>					
6 and 7.	Letters for the United Kingdom and for foreign countries through the United Kingdom.....		“	“	
8.	Newspapers for foreign countries through the United Kingdom.....		“	“	
<i>§ III. Correspondence free from Charge.</i>					
10 and 11.	Letters for the United Kingdom and for foreign countries through the United Kingdom.....		“	“	
12.	Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.....		“	“	

General Post-Office, London, the — of —, 18—.

Inspector.

L. (See p. 791.)

Account of Dead Letters returned to London from Washington, being Letters received in the Dead-Letter Office during the Month of —, 18—.

Number of the Articles in which the Correspondence was originally included.	Origin of the Correspondence of every Description.	Number of Letters and Newspapers.	Amount due to the Office of the United States.		Observations.
			Dollars.	Cents.	
	<i>§ I. Unpaid Correspondence.</i>				
1.	Letters from the United Kingdom for the United States...				
2.	Letters from foreign countries, British colonies, possessions, &c. for the United States				
3.	Newspapers from ditto for the United States.....				
5.	Closed mails, Letters received by..... — ounces at — per ounce.....				
	<i>§ II. Paid Correspondence.</i>				
6 and 7.	Letters for the United States and for foreign countries and United States possessions through the United States...		"	"	
8.	Newspapers for foreign countries through the United States		"	"	
	<i>§ III. Correspondence free from Charge.</i>				
10 and 11.	Letters for the United States and for foreign countries through the United States.....		"	"	
12.	Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.....		"	"	

Post-Office Department, Washington, the — of —, 18—.

—, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Postal Arrangement between the United States and the West Indies, etc.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America for carrying into Execution the Convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Dec. 3 & 27, 1852.
Sec post, p. 841.

In pursuance of the power granted, by Article XXI. of the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:— Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the following offices, so long as the British and United States governments respectively shall deem it expedient to maintain a communication by packet between the several ports enumerated:— Exchange of mails.

1. Between the post-office of New York and the British packet office at St. Thomas, — by means of British mail packets.

2. Between the post-office of New York and the post-office of Kingston, (Jamaica;)

3. Between the post-office of Charleston and the post-office of Kingston;

4. Between the post-office of Savannah and the post-office of Kingston;

5. Between the post-office of New Orleans and the post-office of Kingston;

6. Between the post-office of San Francisco and the post-office of Kingston, — by means of United States mail packets.

ARTICLE II. In the event of the United States mail packets ceasing to call at Kingston, (Jamaica,) the mails to and from Kingston shall be landed and embarked at Havana, and, if permitted, shall be delivered over unopened by the United States consul to the British consul, or *vice versa*, and shall be conveyed between Havana and Kingston by British packets. Mails to and from Kingston;

ARTICLE III. The mails forwarded from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco to St. Thomas and Jamaica shall comprise the correspondence, not only for those islands, but also for all the British and foreign ports at which the British mail packets in the West Indies touch. to St. Thomas and Jamaica;

ARTICLE IV. Reciprocally, the mails forwarded from Jamaica and St. Thomas to New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco shall comprise the correspondence, not only from those islands, but also from all the British and foreign ports at which the British mail packets in the West Indies touch. from St. Thomas and Jamaica to New York, &c.

ARTICLE V. Upon every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco to St. Thomas or Kingston, and addressed to one of the foreign ports at which the British mail packets in the West Indies touch, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the Rates of postage for letters.

sum of one shilling, or twenty-four cents, and so on in proportion according to the scale of postage now established in the United Kingdom.

Rates of postage for newspapers.

ARTICLE VI. For every newspaper despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco to St. Thomas or Kingston, and addressed to one of the foreign ports at which the British mail packets in the West Indies touch, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of two pence, or four cents.

Letter bills.

ARTICLE VII. Every mail despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco to St. Thomas or Kingston shall be accompanied by a letter bill.

The office to which the mail is addressed shall return by the next post an acknowledgment of receipt to the office from which it was transmitted.

See p. 809.

The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be made out according to the forms (A and B) agreed upon and annexed to the present articles.

Blank letter bills.

ARTICLE VIII. If it should happen, at the usual period for making up the mails, that there should not be any letter or other correspondence from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill shall, nevertheless, be forwarded to the corresponding office.

Vouchers.

ARTICLE IX. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall serve as vouchers to the quarterly account.

If, in checking the mails transmitted to the respective offices of exchange, the amount of postage shall be found to differ from that entered in the letter bill by the despatching office, such amount shall be checked by two officers, and the corrected amount, which is entered by them on the verification side of the letter bill, shall be accepted as the true amount.

Accounts.

ARTICLE X. The amount due to the British office for the correspondence transmitted under the regulations now agreed upon shall be placed to the credit of the United Kingdom in the general account between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the Post-Office of the United States prepared quarterly in the General Post-Office, London.

When these articles take effect.

ARTICLE XI. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and at London on the twenty-seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

HORATIO KING.
W. L. MABERLY.

Approved:
S. D. HUBBARD.

Approved:
HARDWICKE.

A. — Letter Bill for the Correspondence between the United States and the West Indies, &c. See p. 808

Mail from _____ to _____, by _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE, _____, 185 .

The following articles are herewith sent, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged: —

§	1. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Article. 1	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
2	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				
§	2. Letters, newspapers, &c. which form no charge between the two offices.	Number.			
Article. 1	Unpaid letters from the United States for British colonies, &c.				
2	Newspapers from the United States for British colonies, &c.				

Postmaster of _____

B. — Acknowledgment of Receipt for the Correspondence between the United States and the West Indies, &c. See p. 808.

POST-OFFICE, _____, 185 .

The Mail from _____ to _____ by the packet of the _____ of _____, 185, has been received, containing the following articles, viz.: —

§	1. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Article. 1	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
2	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				
§	2. Letters, newspapers, &c. which form no account between the two offices.	Number.			
Article. 1	Unpaid letters from the United States for British colonies, &c.				
2	Newspapers from the United States for British colonies, &c.				

_____, Postmaster, or Packet Agent.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

May 19 and
June 3, 1853.
See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for carrying into Execution the Convention of December 15, 1848.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted, by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Letter rates.

ARTICLE I. Upon every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco to Kingston, (Jamaica,) by United States mail packets, and addressed to any of the Danish colonies in the West Indies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of four pence, or eight cents, and so on in proportion according to the scale of postage now established in the United Kingdom.

Letters to the
Danish colonies
in the West In-
dies.

ARTICLE II. The amount due to the British Post-Office for the letters addressed to the Danish colonies in the West Indies, forwarded from the United States via Jamaica, under the regulations now agreed upon, shall be entered on the letter bill for Kingston, accompanying the mail by which such letters are sent, and shall be placed to the credit of the United Kingdom in the general account between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the Post-Office of the United States, prepared quarterly in the General Post-Office, London.

These articles
to be additional;

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of 15th December, 1848, signed at Washington the 14th May, 1849, and shall come into operation on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Ante, p. 788.
when to take
effect.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and at London on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

W. L. MABERLY.
HORATIO KING.

Approved:
CANNING.

Approved:
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

Postal Arrangement between the United States and the West Coast of South America.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America for carrying into Execution the Convention of December 15, 1848. August 10 and September 7, 1853. See post, p. 841.

In pursuance of the power granted, by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the following offices, viz.:— Exchange of mails.

1. Between the post-office of New York and the British packet office at Panama.
2. Between the post-office of Charleston and the British packet office at Panama.
3. Between the post-office of Savannah and the British packet office at Panama.
4. Between the post-office of New Orleans and the British packet office at Panama.
5. Between the post-office of San Francisco and the British packet office at Panama.

The transmission of these mails between the several ports above mentioned and Panama will be provided for by the United States government.

ARTICLE II. The mails forwarded from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco, to Panama, shall comprise the correspondence for all the foreign ports on the western coast of South America at which the British mail packets in the Pacific touch. Mails from New York, &c. to Panama;

ARTICLE III. Reciprocally, the mails forwarded from Panama to New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco, shall comprise the correspondence for the United States from all the foreign ports on the western coast of South America at which the British mail packets in the Pacific touch. from Panama to New York.

ARTICLE IV. Upon every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco, to Panama, and addressed to the several States on the western coast of South America at the ports of which the British mail packets touch, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the following rates of postage, viz.:— Letter rates.

1. Upon a letter for Buenaventura, in New Grenada, 4*d.*, or 8 cents (so long as the existing postal convention between Great Britain and New Granada shall continue in force).
2. Upon a letter for any port in the republic of Peru, 6*d.*, or 12 cents (so long as the existing postal convention between Great Britain and Peru shall continue in force).
3. Upon a letter for any other port on the western coast of South America excepting those above mentioned, 1*s.*, or 24 cents.

812 POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN. AUG. 10 & SEPT. 7, 1853.

Progressive rates.

And these rates of postage shall increase in proportion for heavier letters, according to the scale of postage now established in the United Kingdom.

Newspapers.

ARTICLE V. For every newspaper despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco, to Panama, and addressed to any of the states on the western coast of South America at the ports of which the British mail packets touch, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of two pence, or four cents.

Letter bills.

ARTICLE VI. Every mail despatched from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, or San Francisco, to Panama, shall be accompanied by a letter bill.

The office to which the mail is addressed shall return, by the next post, an acknowledgment of receipt to the office from which it was transmitted.

See p. 813.

The letter bill and acknowledgments of receipt shall be made out according to the forms (A and B) agreed upon and annexed to the present articles.

Blank letter bills.

ARTICLE VII. If it should happen at the usual period for making up the mails that there should not be any letter or other correspondence from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill shall, nevertheless, be forwarded to the corresponding office.

Vouchers.

ARTICLE VIII. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall serve as vouchers to the quarterly account.

If, in checking the mails transmitted to the packet office at Panama, the amount of postage shall be found to differ from that entered in the letter bill by the despatching office, such amount shall be checked by two officers, and the corrected amount, which is entered by them on the verification side of the letter bill, shall be accepted as the true amount.

Accounts.

ARTICLE IX. The amount due to the British office for the correspondence transmitted under the regulations now agreed upon shall be placed to the credit of the United Kingdom, in the general account between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the Post-Office of the United States, prepared quarterly in the General Post-Office, London.

When these articles to take effect.

Ante, p. 788.

ARTICLE X. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of 15th December, 1848, signed at Washington the 14th May, 1849, and shall come into operation on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the tenth day of August, and at London on the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

HORATIO KING.
J. TILLEY

Approved:

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

CANNING.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN. AUG. 10 & SEPT. 7, 1853. 813

A. — *Letter Bill for the Correspondence between the United States and the Western Coast of South America.* See p. 812

Mail from _____ to Panama by _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE, _____, 185

The following articles are herewith sent, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged :—

§	I. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Article.					
1.	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
2.	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				

Postmaster of

B. — *Acknowledgment of Receipt for the Correspondence between the United States and the Western Coast of South America.* See p. 812.

BRITISH PACKET OFFICE, *Panama*, _____, 185

The mail from _____ to Panama, by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 185, has been received, containing the following articles, viz. :—

§	I. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Article.					
1.	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
2.	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				

, Packet Agent.

Settlement of Further Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

November 25
and December
12, 1853.
See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America for carrying into Execution the Convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted, by Article XXI. of the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

New office of
exchange estab-
lished at Phila-
delphia.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established, on the part of the United States, a new office of exchange at Philadelphia, which shall exchange mails with the British offices of London and Liverpool, by means of the British and of the United States mail packets plying between Liverpool and Boston, or New York, respectively, and by means of the United States mail packets plying between Southampton and New York.

Mails forward-
ed from Philadel-
phia to comprise
what, when des-
patched from
Boston or New
York to Liver-
pool;

ARTICLE II. When the packets are despatched from Boston, or from New York, to Liverpool, the mails forwarded from the office of Philadelphia to the office of Liverpool shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of the city of London and its suburbs.

The mails for London shall comprise all the correspondence for that city and its suburbs, and for countries in transit through the United Kingdom.

when from New
York to South-
ampton.

ARTICLE III. When the packets are despatched from New York to Southampton, the mails forwarded from the office of Philadelphia to the office of London shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of Southampton, and for foreign countries, (France and countries on the continent of Europe addressed via Southampton and Havre excepted,) and for British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom.

The mails for Southampton shall comprise all the correspondence for that town, and for France, and for countries on the continent of Europe specially addressed via Southampton and Havre.

Separate mails
for Philadelphia
by packets from
Liverpool;

ARTICLE IV. Reciprocally, when the packets are despatched from Liverpool to Boston, or to New York, separate mails for Philadelphia shall be forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool, comprising all the correspondence for the city of Philadelphia.

or Southamp-
ton.

ARTICLE V. When the packets are despatched from Southampton to New York, separate mails for Philadelphia shall be forwarded from the offices of London and Southampton, comprising all the correspondence for the city of Philadelphia.

Present articles
additional to for-
mer ones;

ARTICLE VI. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Ante, p. 788.
when to go
into operation.

Done in duplicate and signed at London on the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and at Washington on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

HORATIO KING,
W. L. MABERLY.

Approved :
JAMES CAMPBELL.
CANNING.

Settlement of Further Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

March 20 and
April 9, 1856.
See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America for carrying into Execution the Convention of December the fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

In pursuance of the power granted to the two Post-Offices by Article XXI. of the convention of December the fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. Letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, or posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, and intended to be forwarded between the United Kingdom and the United States, by British or United States packets, may be registered on the application of the persons posting the same, but such registration shall not render the Post-Office Departments of the United Kingdom or the United States liable for the loss of such letters or the contents thereof.

Letters may be registered.

No liability for loss.

It is understood that this regulation applies equally to letters between the United Kingdom and California or Oregon, whether conveyed via New York, via Boston, or via Panama.

ARTICLE II. The conditions under which registered letters shall be received and delivered, and the forms to be observed in their transmission from the place at which they are posted to the office of exchange, or from the office of exchange to the place of their destination, shall be regulated by the rules in force in the two countries respectively.

Conditions of the receipt and delivery of registered letters.

ARTICLE III. The postage upon registered letters shall invariably be paid in advance, including not only the ordinary postage to the place of their destination, but also any registration fee to which letters of this class may be liable, according to the regulations of the country from which they are sent.

Postage to be prepaid.

ARTICLE IV. The Post-Office of the United Kingdom shall be at liberty to fix the amount of the registration fee to be levied upon all registered letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to the United States; and, in like manner, the Post-Office of the United States shall be at liberty to fix the amount of the registration fee to be levied upon all registered letters forwarded from the United States to the United Kingdom.

Amount of registration fee how determined.

These amounts may be altered, from time to time, by the respective Post-Offices, if an alteration be deemed expedient.

No charge, whether for registration or other service, shall, under any pretext whatever, be made in the United Kingdom or the United States on the delivery of registered letters.

Registration fees how accounted for.

ARTICLE V. Upon every registered letter forwarded from the United Kingdom to the United States, the Post-Office of the United Kingdom shall account to the Post-Office of the United States for one half of the amount of the registration fee levied upon the posting of such registered letter in the United Kingdom; and, in like manner, upon every registered letter forwarded from the United States to the United Kingdom, the Post-Office of the United States shall account to the Post-Office of the United Kingdom for one half of the amount of the registration fee levied upon the posting of such registered letter in the United States.

Registered letters to be made up in a separate parcel.

ARTICLE VI. All registered letters forwarded from the United Kingdom to the United States, or from the United States to the United Kingdom, shall be made up at the respective offices of exchange in a parcel separate from the unregistered letters, which parcel shall be tied in the usual manner, and securely sealed by the despatching officer.

Separate letter bill to contain what.

The name of the person to whom each registered letter is addressed, the place of its destination, and the amount to be credited to the office to which the letters are forwarded, shall be entered at the respective offices of exchange in a separate letter bill, which shall be made out in the form annexed to these articles. Such letter bill shall not be enclosed in the parcel containing the registered letters, but shall be forwarded in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding office of exchange.

Letter bills how to be certified and returned.

ARTICLE VII. Upon the arrival at an office of exchange in the United Kingdom of registered letters from the United States, and upon the arrival at an office of exchange in the United States of registered letters from the United Kingdom, the postmaster of such office of exchange shall compare the letters with the letter bill, and if they agree, he shall write at the foot of the letter bill, the word "correct," and affix his signature and official stamp.

The letter bill thus certified must be returned by the first mail to the office of exchange from which the registered letters were received.

If any error be observed, the postmaster shall report the circumstance to the General Post-Office in London or Washington, as the case may be, in order that the error may be investigated through the ordinary channel.

Forms of letter bills, &c.

Post, pp. 817-822.

Ante, pp. 796-799.

These articles to be considered additional, and when to go into effect.

Ante, p. 788.

ARTICLE VIII. The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt for the mails exchanged between the two countries shall be made out according to the amended forms annexed to the present articles, in lieu of the forms (F and G) as originally adopted.

ARTICLE IX. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices, for carrying into execution the convention of December the fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the twentieth day of March, and at London on the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

HORATIO KING.
ROWLAND HILL.

Approved:
JAMES CAMPBELL.
ARGYLL.

LETTER BILL

FOR REGISTERED LETTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM,

See p. 816.

Mail from _____ to _____, by the _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 185

The following registered letters are sent herewith :

No.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	AMOUNT TO BE CREDITED TO THE BRITISH POST-OFFICE.		
			Postage.		Registration fee.
			Dollars.	Cents.	Cents.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					

[Signature of receiving officer.]

[Signature of despatching officer.]

If the entries on this letter bill agree with the letters received, the postmaster at the office of receipt must write the word "correct" at the foot, and affix his signature and official stamp. If any error be observed, the postmaster must immediately report the circumstance to the General Post-Office in London.

See p. 816.

LETTER BILL

FOR REGISTERED LETTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mail from _____ to _____, by the _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 185

The following registered letters are sent herewith : —

No.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	AMOUNT TO BE CREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.		
			Postage.		Registration fee.
			Dollars.	Cents.	Cents.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					

[Signature of receiving officer.]

[Signature of despatching officer.]

If the entries in this bill agree with the letters received, the postmaster at the office of receipt must write the word "correct" at the foot, and affix his signature and official stamp. If any error be observed, the postmaster must immediately report the circumstance to the General Post-Office at Washington.

LETTER BILL

See p. 816.

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ day of _____, 185 .

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. :—

	Statement by the British office.		Verification by the United States office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i></p> <p>1. Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ the single rate</p> <p>2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States</p> <p>3. Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at <i>1d.</i> each</p> <p>4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States</p> <p>5. Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORIGIN.</p>				
	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the United States office.		Net Weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i></p> <p>6. Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate</p> <p>7. Paid registered letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate, and including one half of the registration fee</p> <p>8. Paid letters from foreign countries for the United States upon which the sea rate has been paid</p> <p>9. Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States</p> <p>10. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each</p> <p>11. Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DESTINATION.</p>				
	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
	Number.			
<p>§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the British postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i></p> <p>12. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States</p> <p>13. Letters from the United Kingdom for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States</p> <p>14. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.</p>				

_____, *Superintending President or Postmaster.*

See p. 816.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ of _____, 185

The mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 185 , has been received, containing the following articles, viz.:

	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.					
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.					
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.				
<p>§ I. Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</p> <p>1. Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom at _____ cents the single rate</p> <p>2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom</p> <p>3. Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each</p> <p>4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom</p> <p>5. Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORIGIN.</p>					<p>The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the British office.</p>		<p>Net weight of letters in ounces.</p>	<p>Number of newspapers.</p>
<p>§ II. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</p> <p>6. Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ the single rate</p> <p>7. Paid registered letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at _____ the single rate, and including one half of the registration fee</p> <p>8. Paid letters for foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p>9. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom, at 1d. each</p> <p>10. Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DESTINATION.</p>					<p>AMOUNT.</p> <p>Dollars. Cents.</p>		<p>AMOUNT.</p> <p>Dollars. Cents.</p>	
			<p>Net weight of letters in ounces.</p>	<p>Number of newspapers.</p>				
<p>§ III. Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the United States postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</p> <p>11. Letters from foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom</p> <p>12. Letters from the United States for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p>13. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.</p>			<p>Number.</p>					

_____, Postmaster.

LETTER BILL

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

See p. 816.

Mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ of _____, 185

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. :—

	Statement by the United States office.		Verification by the British office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i></p> <p>1. Unpaid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at — the single rate</p> <p>2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, United States possessions, &c. in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom</p> <p>3. Newspapers in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each</p> <p>4. Mis sent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United Kingdom</p> <p>5. Closed mails for the British office in transit through the United States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ORIGIN.</p>				
	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the British office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i></p> <p>6. Paid letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at — cents the single rate</p> <p>7. Paid registered letters from the United States for the United Kingdom, at — cents the single rate, and including one half of the registration fee</p> <p>8. Paid letters for foreign countries and British colonies and possessions in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p>9. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents each</p> <p>10. Closed mails from the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DESTINATION.</p>				
	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
<p>§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the United States postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i></p> <p>11. Letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United States for the United Kingdom</p> <p>12. Letters from the United States for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom</p> <p>13. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.</p>	Number.			

_____, Postmaster of _____

See p. 816.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

POST-OFFICE _____,

the _____ day of _____, 185

The mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 185 , has been received, containing the following articles, viz :

§ I. <i>Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British office.</i>	Statement by the British office.		Verification by the United States office.	
	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1. Unpaid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate				
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, and British colonies and possessions, in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States				
3. Newspapers in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States, at 2 cents each				
4. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States				
5. Closed mails for the United States office in transit through the United Kingdom				
ORIGIN.	The weight of letters and the number of newspapers contained in the closed mails are to be entered in the verification column by the United States office.		Net weight of letters in ounces.	Number of newspapers.
§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</i>	AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
6. Paid letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate				
7. Paid registered letters from the United Kingdom for the United States, at _____ cents the single rate, and including one half of the registration fee				
8. Paid letters from foreign countries for the United States upon which the sea rate has been paid				
9. Paid letters for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States				
10. Paid newspapers for foreign countries, United States possessions, &c., in transit through the United States, at 2 cents each				
11. Closed mails from the British office in transit through the United States				
DESTINATION.	Net weight of letters in ounces.		Number of newspapers.	
§ III. <i>Letters, newspapers, &c. on which the British postage has been paid, and which form no charge between the two offices.</i>	Number.			
12. Letters from foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United Kingdom for the United States				
13. Letters from the United Kingdom for foreign countries, &c., in transit through the United States				
14. Newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, &c.				

_____, Postmaster of _____.

Postal Arrangement between the United States and Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for carrying into Execution the Convention of December 15, 1848. May 25 and June 17, 1858.
See post, p. 841.

In pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :— Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. The United States mail packets having ceased to call at Kingston, (Jamaica,) an exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the following offices, so long as British and United States governments respectively shall deem it expedient to maintain a communication by packet between the several ports enumerated :— Exchange of mails between St. Thomas and

- 1. Between the post-office of New York and the British packet-office at St. Thomas ; New York;
- 2. Between the post-office of Charleston and the British packet-office at St. Thomas ; Charleston;
- 3. Between the post-office of Savannah and the British packet-office at St. Thomas ; Savannah;
- 4. Between the post-office of New Orleans and the British packet-office at St. Thomas ; New Orleans;
- 5. Between the post-office of San Francisco and the British packet-office at St. Thomas. San Francisco;

These mails shall be conveyed between the several ports of the United States and the port of Havana, in the island of Cuba, by means of United States mail packets, and between Havana and St. Thomas by means of British mail packets. how to be conveyed.

ARTICLE II. The mails forwarded from New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco to St. Thomas, and from St. Thomas to New York, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and San Francisco, shall be made up in strict conformity with the regulations prescribed by the additional articles for carrying into execution the convention of the 15th December, 1848, signed at Washington on the 3d December, 1852, and at London on the 27th December, 1852, and the rates of postage to be accounted for by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office upon letters and newspapers comprised in those mails, as well as the mode in which such postage shall be accounted for, shall be the same that were fixed by those additional articles, and by the additional articles signed at Washington on the 19th May, 1853, and at London on the 3d June, 1853. Mails how made up.

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of 15th December, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th May, 1849. These to be considered additional articles.
Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed at London on the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and at Washington on the seventeenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.
 HORATIO KING.
 ROWLAND HILL.

Approved:
 AARON V. BROWN.
 COLCHESTER.

Settlement of Further Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

January 11
 and February 3,
 1859.
 See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into Execution the Convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

New office of
 exchange estab-
 lished at Port-
 land.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established, on the part of the United States, a new office of exchange at Portland, for the exchange of United States and European mails with the British offices of Liverpool and London, by means of United States, British, or Canadian mail packets, plying between Liverpool and Portland.

Exchange of
 mails by way of
 Portland.

ARTICLE II. The offices of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia may exchange mails with the offices of London and Liverpool, respectively, by way of Portland, in the same manner as mails are now being exchanged by United States and British packets plying between New York and Liverpool, and Boston and Liverpool.

Mails from
 Portland to com-
 prise what.

ARTICLE III. The mails forwarded from the office of Portland to the office of Liverpool shall comprise the correspondence for all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of the city of London and its suburbs.

The mails for London shall comprise all the correspondence for that city and its suburbs, and for countries in transit through the United Kingdom.

Mails to Port-
 land to comprise
 what.

ARTICLE IV. Reciprocally, the mails forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool to Portland shall comprise all the correspondence for the United States, excepting the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

The mails forwarded from the offices of London and Liverpool to Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, shall comprise all the correspondence destined for each of those cities respectively.

Present to be
 additional arti-
 cles.

ARTICLE V. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington on the fourteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed at London on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and at Washington on the eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

HORATIO KING.
ROWLAND HILL.

Approved:

AARON V. BROWN.
COLCHESTER.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States of America. November 25 and December 14, 1859.
See post, p. 841.

In pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:— Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established new offices of exchange on the part of the United States at Detroit and Chicago, and on the part of the United Kingdom at Dublin, Cork, and Galway, for the exchange of United States and European mails by means of British, United States, and Canadian mail packets. New offices of exchange at Chicago, Cork, Detroit, Dublin, and Galway.

ARTICLE II. The office of Portland, which has hitherto exchanged mails with the offices of Liverpool and London only, shall henceforth be an office of exchange with the offices at Dublin, Cork, and Galway also. Office of Portland to exchange with, &c.

ARTICLE III. In addition to the exchange of mails already provided for between the United States office at Portland and the British offices of London and Liverpool, (by virtue of the additional articles signed at Washington on the 11th January, and in London on the 3d February, 1859,) there shall be established an exchange of mails between the British office of Cork and the United States office of Portland by means of the Canadian mail packets plying direct between Liverpool and Portland during the winter, and also an exchange of mails between the office of Portland on the one side, and the offices of London, Liverpool, and Cork, on the other side, by means of the Canadian mail packets plying between Liverpool and River du Loup in summer. Exchange of mails by Canadian mail packets.

ARTICLE IV. The description of letters, &c. which shall be comprised in the mails forwarded from the respective United States exchanging offices to the several British exchanging offices, and, *vice versa*, from the British exchanging offices to the United States exchanging offices, shall be arranged by correspondence between the British and the United States Post-Offices. Description of letters, &c. how to be arranged.

ARTICLE V. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices, for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th May, 1849. These to be considered as additional articles.
Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed in London on the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and at Washington on the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

HORATIO KING.
ROWLAND HILL.

Approved:

J. HOLT.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

June 28 and
July 21, 1860.
See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

New office of
exchange at Lon-
donderry.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established on the part of the United Kingdom a new office of exchange at Londonderry, which shall exchange mails with the United States offices of Portland, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, and New York, by means of Canadian mail packets.

Description of
letters, how to
be arranged.

ARTICLE II. The description of letters, &c. which shall be comprised in the mails forwarded from Londonderry to the several United States exchanging offices, or from those exchanging offices to Londonderry, shall be arranged by correspondence between the British and United States Post-Offices.

These to be ad-
ditional articles.
Ante, p. 788.

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th May, 1849.

Done in duplicate and signed in London on the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and at Washington on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

HORATIO KING.
FREDERICK HILL.

Approved:
J. HOLT.
Approved:
ARGYLL.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

August 13 and September 1, 1860.

See post, p. 841.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Ante, p. 787.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established on the part of the United Kingdom a new office of exchange at Glasgow, which shall exchange mails with the United States offices of Portland, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, and New York, by means of Canadian mail packets.

New office of exchange at Glasgow.

ARTICLE II. The description of letters, &c. which shall be comprised in the mails forwarded from Glasgow to the several United States exchanging offices, or from those exchanging offices to Glasgow, shall be arranged by correspondence between the British and United States Post-Offices.

Description of letters, &c. how to be arranged.

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th May, 1849.

These to be additional articles.

Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed in London on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and at Washington on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.
FREDERICK HILL.

Approved:
J. HOLT.
Approved:
ARGYLL.

Settlement of Further Details under the Postal Treaty with Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

July 7 and 30, 1862. *To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into Execution the Convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.*
 See post, p. 841.

Ante, p. 787. In pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI of the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Exchange of mails between Boston and Southampton. ARTICLE I. In addition to the exchange of mails between the United States and the United Kingdom, by means of the United States mail packets plying between New York and Southampton, already provided for, there shall be established an exchange of mails between the United States office of Boston and the British office of Southampton.

Separate mails between Boston and Southampton to comprise what. ARTICLE II. When the packets are despatched from Southampton to New York, separate mails for Boston shall be forwarded from the office of Southampton, comprising all the correspondence for the city of Boston; and reciprocally when the packets are despatched from New York to Southampton, the mails from Boston for Southampton shall comprise all the correspondence for that town, as well as for France and for countries on the continent of Europe, specially addressed via Southampton and Havre.

Present to be additional articles. *Ante*, p. 788. ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and at London on the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JOHN A. KASSON.
 ROWLAND HILL.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. December 26, 1862, and March 12, 1863.

See post, p. 841.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for insuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :—

ARTICLE I. In exception to the stipulations contained in Articles IX. and XII. of the convention of December 15, 1848, the payment to be made to the Post-Office of the United Kingdom by the Post-Office of the United States for the transit through the territory of the United Kingdom of letters and book packets, (including under the latter designation newspapers and printed papers of every kind,) comprised in the closed mails sent through the United Kingdom between the United States and any foreign country, whether conveyed between the United States and the United Kingdom by British or by United States packets, shall be at the rate of four pence per ounce, British, of letters, net weight, and at the rate of five pence per pound, British, of book packets, also net weight, and in like manner the payment to be made to the Post-Office of the United States by the Post-Office of the United Kingdom for the transit through the territory of the United States of letters and book packets, (including newspapers and printed papers of every kind,) comprised in the closed mails sent through the United States between the United Kingdom and any British colony or foreign country, whether conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States by United States or by British packets, shall be at the rate of eight cents per ounce, British, of letters, net weight, and at the rate of ten cents per pound, British, of book packets, also net weight.

ARTICLE II. It is understood and agreed that the reduced transit rates fixed by the preceding article to be paid to the United States Post-Office by the British Post-Office shall apply equally to closed mails between the United Kingdom and British Columbia or Vancouver's island, transmitted via the United States, whether forwarded overland or by way of Panama.

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th of May, 1849, and they shall be carried into effect as soon as the British Post-Office has announced to the United States Post-Office that the negotiations now pending between the British Post-Office and the German Post-Offices, on the subject of a mutual exchange of closed mails, have been satisfactorily concluded.

Done in duplicate and signed in London on the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in Washington on the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

ROWLAND HILL.
M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

Ante, p. 787.

Postage on letters and book packets for transit in closed mails.
Ante, pp. 784, 785.

These rates to apply also, &c.

These articles to be additional.

Ante, p. 788.

Postal Arrangement between the United States and Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

September 26
and October 19,
1863.

See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into Execution the Convention of December 15, 1848.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices, to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles :—

New office of
exchange at
San Francisco.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established, on the part of the United States, a new office of exchange at San Francisco for the exchange of mails with the British offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Londonderry, and Glasgow, by means of British, United States, or Canadian mail packets, plying between Liverpool, Southampton, or Galway, and New York, Boston, or Portland.

Mails to, but
not from, San
Francisco.

ARTICLE II. The offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Londonderry, and Glasgow may despatch mails to San Francisco, but mails for the British exchanging offices shall not be despatched from San Francisco.

Mails to San
Francisco to
comprise what.

ARTICLE III. The mails forwarded from the offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Londonderry, and Glasgow to San Francisco, shall comprise the correspondence for California, Oregon, Washington Territory, the Sandwich Islands, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island.

Present to be
additional ar-
ticles.

Ante, p. 788.

ARTICLE IV. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington the 14th May, 1849.

Done in duplicate and signed at London on the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and at Washington on the nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

M. BLAIR, P. M. G. U. S.
FREDERIC HILL.

Approved :
STANLEY, OF ALDERLEY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into Execution the Convention of December the 15th, 1848. August 6 and September 10, 1864.
See post, p. 841.

In pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail, which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention; the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place, between the post-office of New York and the British packet office at Colon, New Granada, by means of United States mail packets plying between those ports. Exchange of mails between New York and Colon, New Granada.

ARTICLE II. The mails forwarded from New York to Colon shall comprise the correspondence addressed to Colon, Santa Martha, Carthagena, or any other port on the Atlantic coast of the Republic of New Granada, as well as the correspondence addressed to any place in the interior of New Granada. Mails from New York to Colon to comprise what.

ARTICLE III. Reciprocally, the mails forwarded from Colon to New York shall comprise the correspondence originating in Colon, Santa Martha, Carthagena, or other port on the Atlantic coast of the Republic of New Granada, or in any place in the interior of New Granada, and addressed to the United States. Mails from Colon to New York to comprise what.

ARTICLE IV. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December the fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, signed at Washington the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. Present articles additional.
Ante, p. 788.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and at London on the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

M. BLAIR, P. M. G. U. S.

STANLEY, OF ALDERLEY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

October 25 and
November 11,
1865.
See post, p. 841.

To the Articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States of America and the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for carrying into Execution the Convention of the 15th December, 1848.

Ante, p. 787.

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article XXI. of the convention of December 15, 1848, between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the two Post-Offices to settle the matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent, for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the said convention, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective offices, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Office of exchange established at Baltimore.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established on the part of the United States a new office of exchange at Baltimore, which shall exchange mails with the British offices at Liverpool and London by means of United States mail packets, plying between Baltimore and Liverpool.

Description of letters, &c. to be arranged.

ARTICLE II. The description of letters, etc., which shall be comprised in the mails forwarded from Baltimore to the British exchanging offices of Liverpool and London, respectively, or from those exchanging offices to Baltimore, shall be arranged by correspondence between the British and United States Post-Offices.

These articles to be considered additional.
Ante, p. 788

ARTICLE III. The present articles shall be considered as additional to those agreed upon between the two offices for carrying into execution the convention of December 15, 1848, signed at Washington on the 14th May, 1849.

Done in duplicate and signed at London on the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and at Washington on the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. DENNISON.
STANLEY, OF ALDERLEY.

Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. June 18, 1867.
[Obsolete.
See post, p. 854.]

THE General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of regulating, by means of a new convention, the communication by post between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well for letters, newspapers, book-packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, originating in the United States or in the United Kingdom, as for articles of the same nature originating in or destined for the countries or colonies, the correspondence of which is forwarded through the United States or through the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE II. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of mails to the other office by well-appointed ships, sailing on stated days, and shall at its own cost remunerate the owners of such ships for the conveyance of the mails.

ARTICLE III. The postage on a single international letter shall not exceed twelve cents in the United States, or sixpence in the United Kingdom, and the authorized weight of a single letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States and half an ounce in the United Kingdom.

For other than single letters the same charge shall be made for every additional fifteen grammes, or half an ounce, or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE IV. Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of five cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post-Office ; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine, the amount of which shall be fixed and retained by the British Post-Office.

ARTICLE V. International newspapers, book-packets (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, and so forth), and patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain), shall be transmissible by either office at such charges (not less than three pence in the United Kingdom or six cents in the United States per four ounces on book packets and patterns or samples of merchandise), and under such regulations as the despatching office may from time to time lay down.

These regulations, however, shall include the following :

1st. The postage shall be fully prepaid.

2d. No book packet may contain anything which is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom, or to whom, the packet is sent, shall not be regarded as a letter.

3d. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Prohibited papers. 4th. Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted.

Customs duty in the United States. 5th. So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury.

No other charges. 6th. Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international newspapers, book-packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered.

Certain postages collected in the two countries to be equally divided. **ARTICLE VI.** The postage collected in the two countries on international letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, together with the fees for registration (but exclusive of fines for unpaid or insufficiently paid letters), shall be equally divided between the two offices.

Postage on transit letters, &c. That portion of the postage of transit letters, transit newspapers, book-packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise which represents the charge for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and the United States shall belong wholly to the despatching office.

Charge for sea conveyance of letters and newspapers. For the purposes of this article the charge for the sea conveyance of letters across the Atlantic shall be computed on the basis of four pence, or eight cents, per single letter rate, and the charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise shall be computed at three pence per pound or twelve cents per kilogramme.

Registered letters or packets. **ARTICLE VII.** The United States Post-Office may deliver to the British Post-Office letters or other postal packets which have been registered, addressed to the United Kingdom. Reciprocally, the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters or other postal packets which have been registered, addressed to the United States.

Postage of registered letters. The postage of registered letters and so forth shall always be paid in advance.

Registration fee. In addition to this postage, there shall also be charged a registration fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the despatching office.

Same subject. **ARTICLE VIII.** The United States Post-Office may further deliver to the British Post-Office registered letters and so forth, addressed to those countries or colonies to which registered letters can be sent from the United Kingdom.

Postages to be accounted for. The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office (in addition to the postage due to the British Post-Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom for the registration from the United Kingdom of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries or colonies above mentioned. On its side the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters and so forth addressed to those countries to which registered letters can be sent from the United States.

The British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office (in addition to the postage due to the United States Post-Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United States for the registration from the United States of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries above mentioned.

Transit of closed mails through each country. **ARTICLE IX.** The British Post-Office engages to grant the transit through the United Kingdom, as well as the conveyance by British mail packets, of the closed mails which the United States Post-Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post-offices of the United States Possessions, or of foreign countries, and the United States Post-Office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the closed mails which the

British Post-Office may exchange, in either direction with the post-offices of British Possessions, or of foreign countries.

The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other shall render an account of the letters, newspapers, book-packets, and patterns contained in such closed mails. Account to be rendered of contents.

ARTICLE X. The rates of postage to be mutually paid for the territorial transit (including the passage of the English Channel) of all letters sent from one country to the other for transmission to places beyond, in closed mails, shall be one half the ordinary inland rates now charged in the two countries respectively, viz. for transit through the United States, one half of three cents per single letter, and for transit through the United Kingdom one half of a penny per single letter. Rates of postage for territorial transit of letters;

The transit rates of postage to be mutually paid for newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise sent in closed mails, shall be fourpence per kilogramme for transit through the United Kingdom, and six cents per pound for transit through the United States. of newspapers, &c.

ARTICLE XI. When, in any British or United States port, a closed mail is transferred from one ship to another, without any expense devolving on the office of the country owning such port, such transfer shall not be deemed a territorial transit, and shall not give rise to any charge for territorial transit. Certain transfers of closed mails not to be deemed territorial transit.

ARTICLE XII. The rates of postage to be paid by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United Kingdom to the United States, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United States from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United Kingdom, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United States; reciprocally, the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United Kingdom from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United States, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Rates of postage for sea conveyance of closed mails.

ARTICLE XIII. The combined territorial and sea rates upon transit correspondence sent in ordinary mails, to be accounted for by one office to the other, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the country through which the correspondence is forwarded. Combined territorial and sea rates.

ARTICLE XIV. The amount of postage chargeable by the United States Post-Office, on its own account, upon every single letter sent through the United Kingdom, in ordinary mails, addressed to the United States, shall be three cents; and the amount of postage chargeable by the British Post-Office, on its own account, upon every single letter sent through the United States, in ordinary mails, addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be one penny. United States postage on single letter;
British postage.

ARTICLE XV. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Bermuda, and between those States and the British Post-Office Agencies, established in the Danish Colony of St. Thomas, in Panama, in Colon, and in San Juan (Porto Rico). The postage to be accounted for on such correspondence shall be fixed from time to time by the mutual consent of the two offices. Exchange of correspondence between the United States and Bermuda, St. Thomas, and San Juan.

ARTICLE XVI. The British Post-Office shall prepare, at the expiration of every quarter, separate accounts, exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary mails, or in closed mails, between the respective offices. British Post-Office to prepare quarterly separate accounts.

Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter.

The separate accounts shall be incorporated in general accounts, which shall be compared and settled by the two offices, and the balance shall Accounts to be incorpo-

rated in general accounts.

Equivalent of the United States dollar.

Official communication between the Post-Offices not to be accounted.

Regulations to be made, and how terminable.

Existing conventions to cease when this takes effect.

Ante, p. 783.

When articles of this convention take effect.

Convention terminable upon what notice.

Execution.

Convention ratified and approved by the Postmaster-General;

approved by the President of the United States.

forthwith be paid, in the money of the country to which the payment is to be made, by that office which is found to be indebted to the other.

In converting United States currency into sterling, or sterling into United States currency, four shillings and two pence shall be considered as the equivalent of a dollar.

ARTICLE XVII. Official communications addressed by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office, or by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, shall not give rise to any account between the two Post-Offices.

ARTICLE XVIII. The two offices shall, by mutual consent, make detailed regulations in accordance with the foregoing articles, such regulations to be terminable on a reasonable notice by either office.

ARTICLE XIX. All the conventions which now regulate the exchange of correspondence between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, shall cease to have effect from the date of the day when the present convention shall be put into execution.

ARTICLE XX. Articles one, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen, shall come into operation on the 1st October next, and the remaining articles on the 1st day of January, 1868.

ARTICLE XXI. This convention shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of one year; and Article V. (except so far as relates to newspapers) shall be terminable on a notice of three months.

Done in duplicate and signed in London, the 18th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

MONTROSE,
[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON, *Special Com., &c., &c.*
[L. s.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, July 8, 1867. }

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a new Postal Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at London on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., &c. on behalf of this Department, and by His Grace the Duke of Montrose, Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on behalf of his Department, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General, U. S.

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

[L. s.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Post-Office of the United States of America for the Execution of the Convention of the 18th day of June, 1867.

Aug. 9 & Sept. 5, 1867.
[Obsolete.
See post, p. 859.]

ARTICLE I. The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the British and the United States Post-Offices :—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. The office of London shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. | Exchange of mails.
London. |
| 2. The office of Liverpool shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. | Liverpool. |
| 3. The office of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. | Southampton. |
| 4. The office of Dublin shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. | Dublin. |
| 5. The office of Cork shall exchange mails with the offices of New York and San Francisco. | Cork. |
| 6. The office of Londonderry shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. | Londonderry. |
| 7. The office of Glasgow shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. | Glasgow. |
| 8. The office of Bermuda shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston and New York, <i>via</i> Halifax (Nova Scotia). | Bermuda. |
| 9. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at St. Thomas (West Indies). | New York. |
| 10. The British packet office at Panama (United States of Colombia) shall exchange mails with the offices of New York and San Francisco. | Panama. |
| 11. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at Colon. | New York. |
| 12. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at San Juan (Porto Rico). | |

ARTICLE II. The correspondence forwarded in the mails from the office of Bermuda to the offices of Boston and New York, and *vice versa*, shall not give rise to any account between the British and the United States Post-Offices.

Each office shall levy its own rates of postage.

ARTICLE III. The mails which are sent from the office of New York to the British packet office at St. Thomas shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the British and Foreign West Indies.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to St. Thomas, addressed to any foreign port in the West Indies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half-ounce for letters, and one penny each for newspapers.

The mails which are exchanged between the British packet office at Panama and the offices of New York and San Francisco shall comprise correspondence passing between the states on the western coast of South America or the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand and the United States of America.

Mails to and from Bermuda.

Mails from New York to St. Thomas;

between Panama, New York, and San Francisco.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York or San Francisco to Panama, addressed to any of those states or colonies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office as follows : —

Correspondence how to be accounted for.

1. Upon correspondence addressed to the states on the western coast of South America : —

- 1s. 0d. for each half-ounce letter.
- “ 2d. for each newspaper.
- “ 3d. per 4 oz. for book packets.

2. Upon correspondence addressed to the British colonies in Australia or to New Zealand : —

- “ 6d. for each half-ounce letter.
- “ 2d. for each newspaper.
- “ 3d. per 4 oz. for book packets.

The same rates shall be accounted for by the United States Post-Office upon unpaid letters and newspapers originating in the states on the western coast of South America, in Australia or New Zealand, despatched from Panama, addressed to the United States.

Mails between Colon and New York;

The mails which are exchanged between the British packet-office at Colon and the office of New York shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to Colon, addressed to the United States of Colombia, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half-ounce letter, and one penny each for newspapers.

New York and San Juan, Porto Rico.

The mails which are sent from the post-office of New York to the British packet-office at San Juan (Porto Rico) shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the Island of Porto Rico.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York addressed to Porto Rico the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half-ounce for letters and one penny each for newspapers.

Accounts between the United States and British post-offices.

ARTICLE IV. Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United States in ordinary mails, by way of the United Kingdom, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table A, annexed to the present regulations, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the rates of postage set forth in that table.

See p. 842.

ARTICLE V. Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United Kingdom, in ordinary mails, by way of the United States, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table B, annexed to the present regulations, the British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office at the rates of postage set forth in that table.

See p. 843.

Exchange of registered letters and postal packets.

ARTICLE VI. The exchange of registered letters and other postal packets between the post-offices of the United Kingdom and the post-offices of the United States shall be regulated as follows : —

See p. 844.

The letters, &c. shall be entered, with all the necessary details, on special lists according to the form C, annexed to the present regulations.

The registered letters, &c. and the nominal list, shall be then tied together with a cross-string and placed in a canvas bag of an orange color, which shall be securely tied at the neck by a string, the ends of which shall be sealed with the seal of the despatching office.

The registered letters, thus made up, shall be placed in the mail of which they form part.

The number of registered letters entered on the special lists must be specified at full length, in words, in the place reserved for the purpose at the foot of the letter bill.

If it should happen that there are no registered letters to be forwarded,

a blank list shall be sent enclosed as usual in the orange-colored canvas bag.

The special lists shall be retained by the office to which they are sent, which shall simply acknowledge the receipt, numerically, of the registered letters received by it, by the next list which it shall have to send to the corresponding office.

In case of any difference or error being discovered on the opening of the mails, the attention of the despatching office shall be called to the circumstance by the first post.

ARTICLE VII. The United States Post-Office may deliver to the British Post-Office registered letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to the under-mentioned countries or colonies, viz. :—

Registered letters, newspapers, &c. to certain countries or colonies.

Cape of Good Hope.
Ceylon.
Constantinople.
East Indies.
Egypt, viz. : Alexandria, Suez, and Cairo.
Falkland Islands.
Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast.
Hong-Kong.
Java.
Lagos.
Labuan.
Liberia.
Malta.
Mauritius.
Natal.
New South Wales.
Queensland.
St. Helena.
Sierra Leone.
South Australia.
Tasmania.
Victoria.
Western Australia.

On its side the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters addressed to the under-mentioned colonies :—

Canada.
New Brunswick.
Nova Scotia.

ARTICLE VIII. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registered letters referred to in the preceding article :—

Regulations as to registered letters.

The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of four pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post-Office upon every registered letter, newspaper, book packet, and pattern or sample of merchandise originating in the United States and addressed to any of the countries or colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

On its side, the British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office for the sum of eight cents, in addition to the postage due to the United States Post-Office upon every registered letter originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to any of the colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

Letter bills and receipts.

ARTICLE IX. Every mail passing between the offices of exchange of the respective post-offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill specifying the amount of postage due to each office on each class of correspondence.

The office to which the mail is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt by the next post.

See p. 845.

The letter bills from the offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, and Glasgow, for the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco, shall be in conformity with the form D annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 847.

The letter bills from the office of Bermuda for the offices of Boston and New York shall be in conformity with the form E annexed to the present regulations.

The forms of letter bills which the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco shall use, in their communications with the foregoing British offices of exchange, shall agree with the patterns above described.

See p. 847.

The letter bill from the offices of New York and San Francisco for the British packet office at Panama shall be in conformity with the form F annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 848.

The letter bill from the office of New York for the British packet office at Colon shall be in conformity with the form G annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 849.

The letter bill from the office of New York for the British packet office at St. Thomas shall be in conformity with the form H annexed to the present regulations.

Marks in red and black ink.

ARTICLE X. The respective offices of exchange shall mark with red ink, in ordinary figures, on the upper right-hand corner of the address of paid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the office to which the letters are transmitted; and, in like manner, shall mark, with black ink, on unpaid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the despatching office.

Distinct packets for different articles in letter bills.

ARTICLE XI. The respective offices of exchange shall divide the correspondence which they shall mutually exchange into as many distinct packets as there are different articles in the letter bills.

Label to each.

To each packet shall be attached a label showing the number of the article in the account, as well as the amount of postage to be brought to account in respect to the matter covered by the label.

The labels which the respective offices of exchange shall make use of, in virtue of the provisions of the previous article, shall be printed as follows:—

Labels printed in colors denote what.

1. On pink paper for paid international correspondence.
2. On yellow paper for paid transit correspondence.
3. On white paper for unpaid correspondence, whether international or transit.
4. And on blue paper for matter giving rise to no account.

Dead letters, newspapers, &c.

ARTICLE XII. Dead letters, newspapers, &c. which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned after the expiration of every month.

Such of those letters, &c. as shall have been charged in the account, shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office, and shall be allowed in the discharge of the account of the office to which they were transmitted.

Dead letters, &c. which may have been received in closed mails, and which cannot be produced by the office which has to claim the amount, shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged upon such letters, &c. in the accounts of the respective offices, on a declaration, or on lists vouching for the amount of postage demanded.

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ARTICLE XIII. Letters forwarded for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they are addressed (the postage of which both offices are authorized to return to the public even after they have been opened) may be included and admitted with the dead letters mutually returned. Malicious, &c. letters.

ARTICLE XIV. Ordinary or registered letters, book packets and patterns of merchandise, misdirected or missent, shall be reciprocally returned, without delay, through the respective offices of exchange, for the same weight and amount of postage at which they were charged by the despatching office to the other office. Missent letters, &c.

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 by the receivers.

ARTICLE XV. The articles agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Post-Office of the United States, on the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, for carrying into execution the convention of the fifteenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, shall cease to have effect from the date of the day when the present detailed regulations shall be put into execution. Former articles to cease operation when these take effect.

Ante, p. 788

Done in duplicate and signed in London the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in Washington the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

L. S.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

L. S.

MONTROSE.

A.

See p. 838.

TABLE showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office, upon Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, conveyed in transit through the United Kingdom in ordinary Mails between the United States and the undermentioned Countries and Colonies.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.	Paid correspondence delivered by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office.			Unpaid correspondence delivered by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office.		
	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each Newspaper.	Rate for a Book Packet, or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 Ounces.	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each Newspaper.	Rate for a Book Packet, or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 Ounces.
Africa (Foreign Possessions on the West Coast).....	Cents. 12	Cents. 2	Cents. 6	Cents. 20	Cents. 2	Cents. 6
Australia <i>via</i> Southampton....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	6	12	28	6	12
Brazil.....	24	2	Cannot be sent.	32	2	..
Buenos Ayres.....	24	(b) 2	6	32	(b) 2	6
Cape of Good Hope.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Ceylon <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	6	12	28	6	12
China (except Hong-Kong) <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
China (except Hong-Kong) <i>via</i> <i>Marseilles</i>	32	6	12	40	6	12
Constantinople.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 26	(b) 4	8
East Indies <i>via</i> Southampton....	12	(b) 4	8	20	(b) 4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	(b) 6	12	28	(b) 6	12
Egypt <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	(b) 4	8
Falkland Islands.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Gambia, Gold Coast, Gibraltar	12	2	6	20	2	6
Hong-Kong <i>via</i> Southampton....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	32	6	12	40	6	12
Japan <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	Cannot be sent.	32	4	..
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	32	6	Cannot be sent.	40	6	..
Java <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	(b) 4	8	32	(b) 4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	32	(b) 6	12	40	(b) 6	12
Labuan <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	32	6	12	40	6	12
Lagos.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Liberia.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Malta <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	(b) 4	8
Mauritius <i>via</i> Southampton....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	6	12	28	6	12
Montevideo.....	24	(b) 2	6	32	(b) 2	6
Natal.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Penang and Singapore <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	(b) 4	8	32	(b) 4	8
Penang and Singapore <i>via</i> <i>Marseilles</i>	32	(b) 6	12	40	(b) 6	12
Philippine Islands <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	Cannot be sent.	32	4	..
Philippine Islands <i>via</i> <i>Marseilles</i>	32	6	Cannot be sent.	40	6	..
St. Helena.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Sierra Leone.....	12	2	6	20	2	6

In addition to these rates the United States Post-Office is to account to the British Office for three pence for every pound of Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns, according to the weight in bulk.

NOTE. — The rates of postage having the letter “a” prefixed increase by an additional rate for every 7½ grammes or fraction thereof. Those marked “c” increase according to two different principles, 8 cents being reckoned for each rate of 15 grammes, and the remainder for each rate of 7½ grammes. Upon letters for all other places an additional rate is to be reckoned for every 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.

Where the letter “b” is prefixed an additional rate is to be accounted for for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces if a single Newspaper exceed four ounces in weight. In all other cases the postage is for each Newspaper without regard to its weight.

The rates set down for Book Packets and Patterns are to be accounted for for each four ounces or fraction thereof. The Book and Pattern post to Egypt extends only to Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez.

B.

(See p. 838-)

TABLE showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, upon Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, Unsealed Circulars, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, despatched from the United Kingdom, via the United States, to the undermentioned Countries and Colonies.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.	Postage on Letters per single Rate of half an Ounce.	POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.				NOTES.
		For each Newspaper.	Book Packets.	Unsealed Circulars.	* Periodicals and all other Kinds of Printed Matter.	
	Cents.	Cents.				
Acapulco	10	2	Four cents for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces.	Two cents for each three circulars or less number to one address.	Two cents for each four ounces or fraction of four ounces.	* This embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet-music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards of dry, flexible materials, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographs on cards, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions. Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry, flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, tobacco, &c. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded through the United States to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.
Aspinwall	10	2				
Belize (British Honduras)	10	2				
Brazils	10	2				
British North American Provinces and Possessions	10	2				
Central America, Pacific Slope, <i>via</i> Panama ..	10	2				
China	10	2				
Costa Rica	10	2				
Cuba	10	2				
Guatemala	10	2				
Japan	10	2				
Mexico, direct from New York	10	2				
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, <i>via</i> Panama	10	2				
Panama	10	2				
Sandwich Islands	10	2				
St. Thomas, by Brazilian line of U. S. Packets from New York	10	2				
Venezuela, by Am. and Ven. Packet	10	2				
West Indies (British)	10	2				

Date stamp.

C.

See p. 838.

REGISTERED LETTER LIST FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Addresses of Registered Letters forwarded from the Post-Office _____
to the Post-Office _____, in the mail of the _____ day of _____,
186—, by the Ship _____.

No.	ORIGIN.	TO WHOM ADDRESSED.	DESTINATION.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

Credit to the United States (included in the entries on the Letter Bill) on account of the letters sent herewith.

Article in Letter Bill.	Art. 6.		Art. 7.		Art. 8.		Art. 9.		Art. 10.		Art. 11.		Art. 12.		Art. 13.	
	lbs.	ozs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Statement by British Office.																
Statement by U. S. Office.																

Signature of Receiving Officer.

Signature of Despatching Officer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE RECEIPT OF REGISTERED LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The * _____ Registered Letters despatched from the Post-Office _____ to the Post-Office _____, by the mail of the _____ and † _____ despatched by the mail of the _____ have been duly received.

(Signed) _____,
Post-Office _____,
_____ day of _____, 186—.

* Here state in writing the number of letters.

† This space must be used when two mails have been received since the last mail was despatched.

D.

LETTER BILL

See p. 840.

For the correspondence between the United Kingdom and the _____
 United States _____ Mail from _____ to _____, by the
 Ship _____.

POST-OFFICE _____, _____ day of _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested
 may be acknowledged:—

TABLE 1.—Unpaid correspondence to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the British Office.		Statement by the U. S. Office.	
	Grammes.		Grammes.	
1. Unpaid and insufficiently paid international letters, at _____ cents per 30 grammes.....				
2. Unpaid letters for countries in transit through the United States, at 10 cents per 15 grammes each letter.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
3. Unpaid letters from countries in transit through the United Kingdom.....				
4. Unpaid newspapers, book packets, and patterns of merchandise from countries in transit through the United Kingdom. { Charge from place of origin to United Kingdom Sea rate from United Kingdom to United States at 12 cents per kilogramme.....	Grammes.		Grammes.	
5. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
TABLE 2.—Paid correspondence to the credit of the United States Office.				
6. Paid international letters at _____ cents per ounce.....	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
7. Paid letters for the United States from countries in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents per half-ounce each.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
8. Paid letters for countries in transit through the United States.....				
9. Paid newspapers for the United States, at _____ cents per pound.....	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
10. Paid book packets and patterns of merchandise for the United States, at _____ cents per pound.....				
11. Paid newspapers for countries in transit through the United States.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
12. Paid book packets and patterns of merchandise for countries in transit through the United States.....				
13. Fees on registered letters, &c. the postage being included in the foregoing articles.....				
14. Sum represented by the postage stamps affixed to insufficiently prepaid letters brought to account under Article I.....				

_____ Registered Letters are sent in this mail, the addresses of which are entered on a separate bill.

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TABLE 3.—Correspondence which forms no account between the two Offices.		Statement by the British Office.			Statement by the U. S. Office.		
15. Letters from countries in transit through the United Kingdom, the United States postage upon which has not been paid.....		Number.			Number.		
TABLE 4.—Closed mails for the United States and countries in transit through the United States.							
ORIGIN.	DESTINATION.	No. of Mails.	Weight of Letters.	Weight of Printed Papers.	No. of Mails.	Weight of Letters.	Weight of Printed Papers.
France, Paris.....	United States.		Ozs.	Ozs.		Ozs.	Ozs.
Havre.....	“		“	“			
Travelling office	“		“	“			
Paris to Calais..	“		“	“			
Travelling office	“		“	“			
Lille to Calais..	“		“	“			
Belgium, Ostend.....	“		“	“			
Antwerp.....	“		“	“			
Travelling office	“		“	“			
Ostend.....	“		“	“			
Prussia, Aix-la-Chapelle	“		“	“			
Italy, Travelling office..	“		“	“			
Turin to Susa....	“		“	“			
London.....	Havana.					“	“
“.....	Mexico.					“	“
“.....	Honolulu.					“	“
“.....	Canada.					“	“
“.....	Nova Scotia.					“	“
“.....	New Brunswick.					“	“
“.....	Prince Edw'd Isl'd.					“	“
“.....	Belize.					“	“
“.....	British Columbia.					“	“
“.....	Vancouver's Island.					“	“
“.....	Panama.					“	“
“.....	Colon.					“	“

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E.

See p. 840.

LETTER BILL FROM BERMUDA TO _____.

POST-OFFICE, BERMUDA, _____,
_____ the _____ of _____.

Mail forwarded this day by the _____ Packet *via* Halifax.

	Statement of Despatching Office.		Verification of Receiving Office.	
	Number of Letters.	Amount of Postage.	Number of Letters.	
<i>British Sea Postage on Paid Letters sent to _____.</i>				
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce				
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.				
Various weights above 1 oz.				
Total				

Signature of Despatching Officer.

Signature of Receiving Officer.

NOTE. — This Letter Bill, on arrival at _____, to be forwarded to the General Post-Office, London.

F.

See p. 840.

LETTER BILL *for the Correspondence between the United States and the Western Coast of South America, Australia, or New Zealand.*

Mail from _____ to Panama by the _____.

POST-OFFICE, _____,
_____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged : —

Number.	Description of Correspondence.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	§ 1. <i>Correspondence for the Western Coast of South America.</i>				
	Paid letters at 1s. per half-ounce				
	Paid newspapers at 2d. each				
	Paid book packets				
	§ 2. <i>Correspondence for Australia or New Zealand.</i>				
	Paid letters at 6d. per half-ounce				
	Paid newspapers at 2d. each				
	Paid book packets				

_____,
Postmaster of _____.

G.

See p. 840.

LETTER BILL.

Mail from _____ to Colon by the _____.

POST-OFFICE, _____,
 _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged : —

Number.	Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				

_____,
 Postmaster of _____.

See p. 840.

H.

LETTER BILL for the Correspondence between the United States and the West Indies, &c.

Mail from _____ to St. Thomas by the _____.

POST-OFFICE, _____,
 _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged : —

§ I. Number.	Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				
§ II. Letters, newspapers, &c. which form no charge between the two offices.					No.
	Unpaid letters from the United States for British colonies, &c.....				
	Newspapers from the United States for British colonies, &c.....				

_____,
 Postmaster of _____.

Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. July 28, 1868.

THE general post-office of the United States of America and the general post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of establishing and maintaining an exchange of mails between the United States on the one side and the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies on the other, by means conjointly of the line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong and of the line of British mail packets plying between Hong Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, the undersigned duly authorized for that purpose have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be a direct exchange of mails between the offices of New York and San Francisco on the one part, and the offices of Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Aden, on the other, comprising letters, newspapers, prices current, book packets, and packets of patterns or samples originating in the United States and addressed respectively to the Straits Settlements, or to the British East Indies, or originating in the British East Indies or the Straits Settlements, respectively, and addressed to the United States.

These mails shall be conveyed by United States mail packets between San Francisco and Hong Kong *via* Yokohama, and by British mail packets between Hong Kong and Singapore or the Indian ports.

ARTICLE II. The postage to be collected in the United States, upon paid correspondence addressed to the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, shall be ten cents per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, two cents each on newspapers or prices current, and eight cents per four ounces on book packets, or packets of patterns or samples; and the postage to be collected in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, upon paid correspondence addressed to the United States, shall be ten pence per single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, heavier letters being charged in proportion, and four pence per four ounces for newspapers, prices current, book packets or packets of patterns or samples.

The correspondence thus paid shall be delivered at the place of destination, whether in the United States or in the British Possessions, free from all charge whatsoever.

Letters posted in either country unpaid or insufficiently paid shall, nevertheless, be forwarded and shall be charged at the place of destination with a rate of postage of the same amount that would be chargeable on a letter of like weight, posted for despatch in the opposite direction, together with a fine of six pence in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, or of twelve cents in the United States.

ARTICLE III. The exchange of the correspondence referred to in Article II., preceding, shall not give rise to any accounts between the British and the United States post-offices. Each office shall keep the postage which it collects.

ARTICLE IV. Every letter, newspaper, price current, book packet or packet of patterns or samples, despatched from one office to the other, shall be plainly stamped in red ink with a stamp bearing the words "paid all" on the right-hand upper corner of the address, and shall also bear the dated stamp of the office at which it was posted.

Dead letters, &c. ARTICLE V. Dead letters, newspapers, &c. which cannot be delivered from whatever cause shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

Detailed regulations. ARTICLE VI. The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

Convention, when to commence, and how to terminate. ARTICLE VII. This convention shall come into operation on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Signature. Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in London on the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.]

MONTROSE,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom.

Approval.

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

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.,

Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Post, p. 869.

The General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of regulating, by means of a new Convention, the Communications by Post between the two Countries, the Undersigned, duly authorized for that Purpose by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Articles :— November 7 and 24, 1868.
Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, as well for letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, originating in the United Kingdom or in the United States, as for articles of the same nature originating in or destined for the countries or colonies the correspondence of which is forwarded through the United Kingdom or through the United States. Exchange of correspondence; to include what.

ARTICLE II. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of mails to the other office by well-appointed ships, sailing on stated days, and shall, at its own cost, remunerate the owners of such ships for the conveyance of the mails. Each office to despatch mails.

ARTICLE III. The postage on a single international letter shall be six pence in the United Kingdom, and shall be twelve cents in the United States; and the authorized weight of a single letter shall be half an ounce in the United Kingdom or fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States. Rates of postage.
Weight of single letter.

For other than single letters the same charge shall be made for every additional half-ounce or fifteen grammes, or fraction thereof.

The question of the further reduction of the letter rates of postage shall be considered at the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of this convention. Further reduction.

ARTICLE IV. Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom, shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of five cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post-Office; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States, shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of two pence, to be retained by the British Post-Office. Letters insufficiently paid or wholly unpaid, subject to fine.

ARTICLE V. International newspapers, book packets, (including printed papers of all kinds, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, and so forth,) and patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) shall be transmissible by either office, under such regulations as the despatching office may from time to time lay down, and at the following charges, viz. :— Fines how disposed of.
Postage on newspapers, &c.

For every newspaper, not exceeding four ounces in weight, one penny in the United Kingdom, and two cents in the United States.

For book packets and patterns.

Book packets and patterns.

When not exceeding an ounce in weight, one penny in the United Kingdom and two cents in the United States.

When exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, two pence in the United Kingdom and four cents in the United States.

When exceeding two ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, three pence in the United Kingdom and six cents in the United States.

For packets exceeding four ounces in weight, an additional rate of three pence, or six cents, for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

These regulations, however, shall include the following : —

Postage to be prepaid.
Book packets.

1st. The postage shall be fully prepaid.

2d. No book packet may contain anything which is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

3d. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Prohibited papers.

4th. Neither office shall be bound to deliver printed papers the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country to which they are transmitted.

Customs duties in the United States.

5th. So long as any customs duty is chargeable in the United States on the importation from the United Kingdom of any of the articles enumerated above, such customs duty shall be leviable in the United States, and the proceeds shall accrue to the United States Treasury.

No other charges.

6th. Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise are delivered.

Postage to be equally divided.

ARTICLE VI. The postage collected in the two countries on international letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise, together with the fees for registration, (but exclusive of fines for unpaid or insufficiently paid letters,) shall be equally divided between the two offices. And in making said division the two offices shall account to each other for the following rates per ounce or per pound, according to the weight in bulk of each class of international correspondence.

Rates.

British Post-Office.

1. The British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office for twenty cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United States; for twenty cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United States; for seven and a quarter cents per pound on international newspapers sent to the United States; and for sixteen cents per pound on international book packets and patterns sent to the United States.

United States Office.

2. The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for twenty cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United Kingdom; for twenty cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United Kingdom; for eight and three quarter cents per pound on international newspapers sent to the United Kingdom; for sixteen cents per pound on international book packets sent to the United Kingdom; and for nineteen cents per pound on patterns sent to the United Kingdom.

Postage on transit letters, &c.

ARTICLE VII. That portion of the postage of transit letters, transit newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise which represents the charge for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and the United States, shall belong wholly to the despatching office.

Charge for sea conveyance of letters, newspapers, &c.

For the purposes of this article the charge for the sea conveyance of letters in closed mails across the Atlantic shall be computed at twenty cents per ounce or per thirty grammes, and the charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise shall be computed at three pence per pound or twelve cents per kilogramme.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States Post-Office may deliver to the British Post-Office letters or other postal packets, which have been registered, addressed to the United Kingdom. Reciprocally, the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters, or other postal packets which have been registered, addressed to the United States.

Registered letters or packets.

The postage of registered letters and so forth shall always be paid in advance.

Postage of registered letters.

In addition to this postage, there shall also be charged a registration fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the despatching office.

Registration fee.

ARTICLE IX. The United States Post-Office may further deliver to the British Post-Office registered letters and so forth, addressed to those countries or colonies to which registered letters can be sent from the United Kingdom.

Same subject.

The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office (in addition to the postage due to the British Post-Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom for the registration from the United Kingdom of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries or colonies above mentioned. On its side, the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters and so forth addressed to those countries to which registered letters can be sent from the United States.

Postages to be accounted for.

The British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office (in addition to the postage due to the United States Post-Office) for such sum as shall be chargeable to the inhabitants of the United States for the registration from the United States of every registered letter and so forth addressed to the countries above mentioned.

ARTICLE X. The British Post-Office engages to grant the transit through the United Kingdom, as well as the conveyance by British mail packets, of the closed mails which the United States Post-Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post-offices of United States possessions or of foreign countries; and the United States Post-Office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the closed mails which the British Post-Office may exchange, in either direction, with the post-offices of British possessions or of foreign countries.

Transit of closed mails through each country.

The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other shall render an account of the letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns contained in such closed mails.

Account rendered to be of contents.

ARTICLE XI. The rates of postage to be mutually paid for the territorial transit (including the passage of the English Channel) of all letters sent from one country to the other for transmission to places beyond, in closed mails, shall be as follows:—

Rates of postage for territorial transit of letters.

The British Post-Office shall account to the Post-Office of the United States for three and three quarter cents an ounce for the conveyance of such letters through the United States; and the Post-Office of the United States shall account to the British Post-Office for $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ (one penny one farthing) per ounce for the conveyance of such letters through the United Kingdom.

The transit rates of postage to be mutually paid for newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise sent in closed mails shall be four pence per kilogramme for transit through the United Kingdom, and six cents per pound for transit through the United States.

Of newspapers, &c.

ARTICLE XII. When, in any British or United States port, a closed mail is transferred from one ship to another, without any expense devolving on the office of the country owning such port, such transfer shall not be deemed a territorial transit, and shall not give rise to any charge for territorial transit.

Certain transfers of closed mails not to be deemed territorial transit.

Rates of postage for sea conveyance of closed mails.

ARTICLE XIII. The rates of postage to be paid by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United Kingdom to the United States, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United States from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United Kingdom, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United States; reciprocally, the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United Kingdom from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United States, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Combined territorial and sea rates.

ARTICLE XIV. The combined territorial and sea rates upon transit correspondence sent in ordinary mails to be accounted for by one office to the other, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the country through which the correspondence is forwarded.

Accounts between the post-offices.

ARTICLE XV. The British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office for the sum of two cents upon every single paid letter sent through the United Kingdom in ordinary mails addressed to the United States, and the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of one penny upon every single paid letter sent through the United States in ordinary mails addressed to the United Kingdom.

Exchange of correspondence between the United States and St. Thomas, Panama, Colon, and San Juan.

ARTICLE XVI. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the British Post-Office agencies established in the Danish colony of St. Thomas, in Panama, in Colon, and in San Juan, (Porto Rico.) The postage to be accounted for on such correspondence shall be fixed from time to time by the mutual consent of the two offices.

British Post-Office to prepare quarterly separate accounts.

ARTICLE XVII. The British Post-Office shall prepare, at the expiration of every quarter, separate accounts, exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary mails or in closed mails, between the respective offices.

Accounts to be incorporated in general accounts.

Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter.

Equivalent of the United States dollar.

The separate accounts shall be incorporated in general accounts which shall be compared and settled by the two offices, and the balance shall forthwith be paid, in the money of the country to which the payment is to be made, by that office which is found to be indebted to the other.

Official communications not to be accounted.

In converting United States currency into sterling, or sterling into United States currency, four shillings and two pence shall be considered as the equivalent of a dollar.

Regulations to be made, and how terminable.

ARTICLE XVIII. Official communications addressed by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office, or by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, shall not give rise to any account between the two post-offices.

Former convention to cease when this takes effect.

ARTICLE XIX. The two offices shall, by mutual consent, make detailed regulations in accordance with the foregoing articles, such regulations to be terminable on a reasonable notice by either office.

Ante, p. 833.

When this convention takes effect; when terminable.

ARTICLE XX. The convention for regulating the communication by post between the two countries signed in London on the 18th June, 1867, shall cease to have effect on and from the date on which the convention, now to be concluded, shall be put in operation.

ARTICLE XXI. This convention shall come into operation on the 1st January, 1869.

ARTICLE XXII. This convention shall be terminable at any time, on a notice by either office of one year.

Done in duplicate and signed in London the seventh day of November, and at Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[L. s.]

MONTROSE,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

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

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1868.

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Execution of the Convention of the twenty-fourth Day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. Nov. 7 & 24, 1868.

ARTICLE I. Each office shall send mails by well-appointed steamships of approved speed, sailing on stated days between Liverpool and New York, or Boston and New York, or Boston and Liverpool *via* Queens-town; and also between Southampton and New York, and New York and Southampton, as often as such steamships shall be despatched; *Provided* that the mails so sent shall not be delayed by such mode of despatch, and *provided* that the cost of transit can be arranged by each office in accordance with the rates which that office may think it right to pay for the conveyance of mail matter. Each office to send mails, on stated days, by steamships, &c. Proviso.

If it be shown by either office that the sending of any portion of the international letters to any designated port causes a delay to such letters, it is agreed that the other office shall cease to send such letters to said port unless when letters are specially addressed to be so sent.

ARTICLE II. Accommodation for the sortation of letters on board shall be provided by the despatching office when desired by the office to which the mails are sent; the two offices to determine, by mutual consent, whether sorting officers, if employed, shall belong to the British or to the United States Post-Offices, or partly to the one and partly to the other; the salaries of the sorting officers to be paid by that office to which the officers shall belong. Sorting of letters and sorting officers.

ARTICLE III. The following shall be the regulations for the exchange of mails between the British and the United States Post-Offices: — Regulations for exchange of mails.

1. The office of London shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. London.

2. The office of Liverpool shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. Liverpool.

3. The office of Southampton shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Southampton.

4. The office of Dublin shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco. Dublin.

Cork. 5. The office of Cork shall exchange mails with the offices of New York and San Francisco.

Londonderry. 6. The office of Londonderry shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.

Glasgow. 7. The office of Glasgow shall exchange mails with the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco.

New York. 8. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at St. Thomas, (West Indies.)

Panama. 9. The British packet office at Panama (United States of Colombia) shall exchange mails with the offices of New York and San Francisco.

Colon. 10. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at Colon.

New York. 11. The office of New York shall send mails to the British packet office at San Juan, (Porto Rico.)

Mails from New York to St. Thomas; **ARTICLE IV.** The mails which are sent from the office of New York to the British packet office at St. Thomas shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the British and Foreign West Indies.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to St. Thomas, addressed to any foreign port in the West Indies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half ounce for letters and one penny each for newspapers.

between Panama, New York, and San Francisco. The mails which are exchanged between the British packet office at Panama and the offices of New York and San Francisco, shall comprise correspondence passing between the states on the western coast of South America or the British colonies of Australia and New Zealand and the United States of America.

Correspondence how to be accounted for. Upon the correspondence despatched from New York or San Francisco to Panama, addressed to any of those states or colonies, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office as follows:—

1. Upon correspondence addressed to the states on the western coast of South America:

1s. 0d. for each half-ounce letter.

— “ 2d. for each newspaper.

— “ 3d. per 4 oz. for book packets.

2. Upon correspondence addressed to the British colonies in Australia or to New Zealand.

— “ 6d. for each half-ounce letter.

— “ 2d. for each newspaper.

— “ 3d. per 4 oz. for book packets.

The same rates shall be accounted for by the United States Post-Office upon unpaid letters and newspapers originating in the states on the western coast of South America, in Australia or New Zealand, despatched from Panama, addressed to the United States.

Mails between Colon and New York; The mails which are exchanged between the British packet office at Colon and the office of New York, shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York to Colon, addressed to the United States of Colombia, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half-ounce letter and one penny each for newspapers.

New York and San Juan, Porto Rico. The mails which are sent from the post-office of New York to the British packet office at San Juan (Porto Rico) shall comprise correspondence passing between the United States of America and the Island of Porto Rico.

Upon the correspondence despatched from New York, addressed to Porto Rico, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office at the rate of four pence per half-ounce for letters and one penny each for newspapers.

ARTICLE V. Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United States in ordinary mails, by way of the United Kingdom, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table A, annexed to the present regulations, the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the rates of postage set forth in that table.

Accounts between the United States and British Post-Office.

See p. 860.

ARTICLE VI. Upon ordinary correspondence despatched from the United Kingdom; in ordinary mails, by way of the United States, addressed to the countries and colonies enumerated in Table B, annexed to the present regulations, the British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office at the rates of postage set forth in that table.

See p. 863.

ARTICLE VII. The exchange of registered letters and other postal packets between the post-offices of the United Kingdom and the post-offices of the United States shall be regulated as follows:—

Exchange of registered letters and postal packets.

The letters, &c. shall be entered, with all the necessary details, on special lists according to the form C annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 864

The registered letters, &c. and the nominal list, shall be then tied together with a cross-string and placed in a canvas bag, of an orange color, which shall be securely tied at the neck by a string, the ends of which shall be sealed with the seal of the despatching office.

The registered letters, thus made up, shall be placed in the mail of which they form part.

The number of registered letters entered on the special lists must be specified at full length, in words, in the place reserved for the purpose at the foot of the letter bill.

If it should happen that there are no registered letters to be forwarded, a blank list shall be enclosed as usual in the orange-colored canvas bag.

The special lists shall be retained by the office to which they are sent, which shall simply acknowledge the receipt, numerically, of the registered letters received by it, by the next list which it shall have to send to the corresponding office.

In case of any difference or error being discovered on the opening of the mails, the attention of the despatching office shall be called to the circumstance by the first post.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States Post-Office may deliver to the British Post-Office registered letters, newspapers, book packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to the under-mentioned countries or colonies, viz.:—

Registered letters, newspapers, &c. to certain countries or colonies.

Cape of Good Hope.
 Ceylon.
 Constantinople.
 East Indies.
 Egypt, viz.: Alexandria, Suez, and Cairo.
 Falkland Islands.
 Gambia.
 Gibraltar.
 Gold Coast.
 Hong-Kong.
 Java.
 Lagos.
 Labuan.
 Liberia.
 Malta.
 Mauritius.
 Natal.

New South Wales.
 Queensland.
 St. Helena.
 Sierra Leone.
 South Australia.
 Tasmania.
 Victoria.
 Western Australia.

On its side, the British Post-Office may deliver to the United States Post-Office registered letters addressed to the under-mentioned colonies:—

Canada.
 New Brunswick.
 Nova Scotia.

Regulations as to registered letters.

ARTICLE IX. The following regulations shall be observed with respect to the registered letters referred to in the preceding article:—

The United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for the sum of four pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post-Office upon every registered letter, newspaper, book packet, and pattern or sample of merchandise originating in the United States and addressed to any of the countries or colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

On its side, the British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office for the sum of eight cents, in addition to the postage due to the United States Post-Office upon every registered letter originating in the United Kingdom and addressed to any of the colonies enumerated in the preceding article.

Letter bills and receipts.

ARTICLE X. Every mail passing between the offices of exchange of the respective post-offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill specifying the amount of postage due to each office on each class of correspondence.

The office to which the mail is addressed shall acknowledge the receipt by the next post.

See p. 865.

The letter bills from the offices of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Dublin, Cork, Londonderry, and Glasgow, for the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco, shall be in conformity with the form D annexed to the present regulations.

The forms of letter bills which the offices of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Detroit, Chicago, and San Francisco shall use, in their communications with the foregoing British offices of exchange, shall agree with the patterns above described.

See p. 867.

The letter bill from the offices of New York and San Francisco, for the British packet office at Panama, shall be in conformity with the form F annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 867.

The letter bill from the office of New York, for the British packet office at Colon, shall be in conformity with the form G annexed to the present regulations.

See p. 868.

The letter bill from the office of New York, for the British packet office at St. Thomas, shall be in conformity with the form H annexed to the present regulations.

Marks in red and black ink.

ARTICLE XI. The respective offices of exchange shall mark with red ink, in ordinary figures, on the upper right-hand corner of the address of paid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the office to which the letters are transmitted; and, in like manner, shall mark, with black ink, on unpaid letters passing in transit, the amount due to the despatching office.

ARTICLE XII. The respective offices of exchange shall divide the correspondence which they shall mutually exchange into as many distinct packets as there are different articles in the letter bills. Distinct packets for different articles.

To each packet shall be attached a label showing the number of the article in the account, as well as the amount of postage to be brought to account in respect to the matter covered by the label. Labels printed in colors to denote what.

The labels which the respective offices of exchange shall make use of, in virtue of the provisions of the present article, shall be printed as follows:—

1. On pink paper for paid international correspondence.
2. On yellow paper for paid transit correspondence.
3. On white paper for unpaid correspondence, whether international or transit.
4. And on blue paper for matter giving rise to no account.

ARTICLE XIII. Dead letters, newspapers, &c. which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned after the expiration of every month. Dead letters, newspapers, &c.

Such of those letters, &c. as shall have been charged in the account, shall be returned for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office, and shall be allowed in the discharge of the account of the office to which they were transmitted.

Dead letters, &c. which may have been received in closed mails, and which cannot be produced by the office which has to claim the amount, shall be admitted for the same weight and amount of postage which was originally charged upon such letters, &c. in the accounts of the respective offices, on a declaration, or on lists vouching for the amount of postage demanded.

ARTICLE XIV. Letters forwarded for the purpose of annoying or injuring the parties to whom they are addressed (the postage of which both offices are authorized to return to the public even after they have been opened) may be included and admitted with the dead letters mutually returned. Malicious, &c. letters.

ARTICLE XV. Ordinary or registered letters, book packets and patterns of merchandise, misdirected or missent, shall be reciprocally returned, without delay, through the respective offices of exchange, for the same weight and amount of postage at which they were charged by the despatching office to the other office. Missent letters, &c.

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 by the receivers.

ARTICLE XVI. The detailed regulations agreed upon between the post-offices of the United Kingdom and of the United States, in the convention signed at London on the 18th June, 1867, shall cease to have effect on and from the day on which the present detailed regulations shall be put into operation. Former articles to cease when these take effect.

Ante, p. 887.

Done in duplicate and signed in London the seventh day of November, and in Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.]

JOHN TILLEY,
Secretary General Post-Office, London.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
*Superintendent Foreign Mails,
General Post-Office, Washington.*

[SEAL.]

A.

See p. 857.

TABLE showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office upon Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise conveyed in transit through the United Kingdom in ordinary Mails between the United States and the under-mentioned Countries and Colonies.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.	Paid Correspondence delivered by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office.			Unpaid Correspondence delivered by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office.		
	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each News-paper.	Rate for a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each News-paper.	Rate for a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Accra.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Aden via Southampton.....	18	(b) 4	8	26	(h) 4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	26	(b) 6	12	34	(b) 6	12
Africa (west coast of).....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Algeria.....	(a) 8	(b) 2	6	—	—	—
Ascension.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Australia via Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	20	6	12	28	6	12
Austria.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Azores.....	(a) 12	(b) 6	8	(c) 24	—	—
Baden.....	(a) 12	(h) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Bavaria.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Belgium.....	6	(b) 2	6	14	—	—
Borneo via Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	8	12	40	8	12
Bourbon.....	20	6	12	28	6	12
Brazil.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Bremen.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Brunswick.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Buenos Ayres.....	24	(b) 2	6	32	(b) 2	6
Cape de Verdes.....	12	(b) 4	6	24	—	—
Cape of Good Hope.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Canary Islands.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Ceylon via Southampton.....	18	4	8	26	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	26	6	12	34	6	12
China via Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	6	12	40	6	12
Constantinople.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 26	(b) 4	8
Denmark.....	8	(b) 6	8	18	—	—
East Indies via Southampton.....	18	(b) 4	8	26	(h) 4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	26	(b) 6	12	34	(b) 6	12
Egypt via Southampton.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
“ “ Marseilles.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	(b) 4	8
Falkland Islands.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Fernando Po.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
France.....	(a) 8	(b) 2	6	—	—	—
Frankfort.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Gambia.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Gibraltar.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Gold Coast.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Greece.....	(a) 16	(b) 2	6	(c) 24	—	—
Hamburgh.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Hanover.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—

NOTE I. — The rates of postage having the letter (a) prefixed increase by an additional rate for every $\frac{7}{8}$ grammes or fraction thereof. Those marked (c) increase according to two different principles, — 8 cents being reckoned for each rate of 15 grammes, and the remainder for each rate of $\frac{7}{8}$ grammes. Upon letters for all other places an additional rate is to be reckoned for every 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.

A. (Continued.)

Table showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office, &c.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.	Paid Correspondence delivered by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office.			Unpaid Correspondence delivered by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office.		
	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each Newspaper.	Rate for a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each Newspaper.	Rate for a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Hesse.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Hesse Homburg.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Holland.....	6	2	8	14	—	—
Hong Kong <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	6	12	40	6	12
Ionian Islands.....	(a) 16	(b) 8	12	(c) 24	—	—
Italy (except Papal States).....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Japan <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	6	12	40	6	12
Java <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	(b) 4	8	32	(b) 4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	(b) 6	12	40	(b) 6	12
Labuan <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	6	12	40	6	12
Lagos.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Lauenburg.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Liberia.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Lippe Detmold.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Lubeck.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Luxemburg.....	(a) 12	(b) 2	6	(c) 20	—	—
Madeira.....	12	(b) 4	6	24	—	—
Malta.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Mauritius.....	20	6	12	28	6	12
Mecklenburg.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Monte Video.....	24	(b) 2	6	32	(b) 2	6
Morocco.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Nassau, Duchy of.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Natal.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
New South Wales <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	20	6	12	28	6	12
New Zealand <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	20	6	12	28	6	12
Norway.....	16	(b) 10	12	28	—	—
Oldenburg.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Papal States.....	(a) 12	(b) 2	6	(c) 20	—	—
Penang <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	(b) 4	8	32	(b) 4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	(b) 6	12	40	(b) 6	12
Philippine Islands <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	4	8	32	4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	6	12	40	6	12
Portugal.....	(a) 12	(b) 6	8	(c) 24	—	—
Prussia.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Renss.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Russia and Poland.....	18	(b) 8	12	32	—	—
St. Helena.....	24	2	6	32	2	6
Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxe Menningen, Saxe Weimar, Saxony, Schaumburg Lippe, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, Schwartz- burg Sonderhausen.....	12	(b) 4	8	24	—	—
Singapore <i>via</i> Southampton.....	24	(b) 4	8	32	(b) 4	8
“ “ Marseilles.....	32	(b) 6	12	40	(b) 6	12

NOTE 2. — When the letter (b) is prefixed an additional rate is to be accounted for for each 4 ounces or fraction of 4 ounces, if a single newspaper exceeds 4 ounces in weight. In all other cases the postage is for each newspaper without regard to its weight.

A. (Continued.)

Table showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office, &c.

COUNTRIES AND COLONIES.	Paid Correspondence delivered by the United States Post-Office to the British Post-Office.			Unpaid Correspondence delivered by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office.		
	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each News-paper.	Rate for a Book Packet or Packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each News-paper.	Rate for a Book Packet or packet of Patterns not exceeding 4 oz.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Sierra Leone.....	12	2	6	20	2	6
Spain.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Sweden.....	12	(b) 8	10	24	—	—
Switzerland.....	(a) 10	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—
Tasmania <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	6	12	28	6	12
Turkey, Moldavia, &c. viz. :—						
Adrianople, Antivari, Bourgas, Caifa, Candia, Canea, Cavalla, Chio, Durazzo, Ianina, Kustendjie, Larnacca, Philippopel, Prevesa, Retino, Rutschuk, St. Sophia, Scutari, Seres, Tchernavoda, Techesme, Tenedos, Valona.	} 18	(b) 6	12	30	—	—
Bakau, Birlad, Botuschang, Bucharest, Fookschar, Iassy, Piatra, Plojeshte, Roman.						
Aleppo, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Gringero, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Latakia, Mersma, Metelin, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulma, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Tunis, Tuftscha, Varna, Vois.	} (a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 26	—	—
Benha, Birket-el-Sab, Damanour, Kaferzajat, Tanta.						
Miholla, Samanud, Yagasik, Zifta..	24	(b) 6	—	36	—	—
Damietta, Mansoura.....	28	(b) 6	—	40	—	—
Porto Said.....	32	(b) 6	—	44	—	—
Victoria <i>via</i> Southampton.....	12	4	8	20	4	8
“ “ <i>Marseilles</i>	20	6	12	28	6	12
Wurtemberg.....	(a) 12	(b) 4	8	(c) 20	—	—

In addition to these rates the United States Post-Office is to account to the British Office for 3*ct* for every lb. of Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns, according to the Weight in Bulk.

NOTE 3. — The rates set down for book packets and patterns are to be accounted for for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
 NOTE 4. — The book and pattern post to Egypt *via* Southampton and *via* Marseilles extends only to Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez.

B.

See p. 857.

TABLE showing the Rates of Postage to be accounted for by the British Post-Office to the United States Post-Office upon Letters, Newspapers, Book Packets, and Patterns, or Samples of Merchandise, conveyed in transit through the United States in ordinary Mails between the United Kingdom and the under-mentioned Countries and Colonies.

	Rate for a Single Letter.	Rate for each Newspaper.	Rate per pound for Book Packets or Packets of Patterns.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Acapulco.....	10	2	20
Aspinwall.....			
Belize, British Honduras.....			
Brazils.....			
British North American Provinces and Possessions.....			
Central America, Pacific Slope, via Panama.....			
China.....			
Costa Rica.....			
Cuba.....			
Guatemala.....			
Japan.....			
Mexico, direct from New York.....			
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama...			
Panama.....			
Sandwich Islands.....			
St. Thomas, by Brazilian line of United States Packets from New York.....			
Venezuela, by American and Venezuelan Packet.....			
West Indies, British.....			

Date stamp.

C.

See p. 857.

REGISTERED LETTER LIST FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Addresses of Registered Letters forwarded from the Post-Office _____
to the Post-Office _____, in the mail of the _____ day of _____,
186—, by the Ship _____.

No.	ORIGIN.	TO WHOM ADDRESSED.	DESTINATION.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

Credit to the United States (included in the entries on the Letter Bill) on account of the letters sent herewith.

Article in Letter Bill.	Art. 6.		Art. 7.		Art. 8.		Art. 9.		Art. 10.		Art. 11.		Art. 12.		Art. 13.	
Statement by British Office.	lbs.	ozs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Statement by U. S. Office.																

Signature of Receiving Officer.

Signature of Despatching Officer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE RECEIPT OF REGISTERED LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The * _____ Registered Letters despatched from the Post-Office _____ to the Post-Office _____, by the mail of the _____ and † _____ despatched by the mail of the _____ have been duly received.

(Signed) _____,
Post-Office _____,
_____ day of _____, 186—.

* Here state in writing the number of letters.

† This space must be used when two mails have been received since the last mail was despatched.

D.

See p. 868.

LETTER BILL

For the correspondence between the United Kingdom and the _____
 United States _____ Mail from _____ to _____, by the
 Ship _____.

POST-OFFICE _____, _____ day of _____, 186—.

*The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested
 may be acknowledged:—*

TABLE 1.— Unpaid correspondence to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the British Office.		Statement by the U. S. Office.	
	Grammes.		Grammes.	
1. Unpaid and insufficiently paid international letters, at 20 cents per 30 grammes.....				
2. Unpaid letters for countries in transit through the United States, at 10 cents per 15 grammes each letter.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
3. Unpaid letters from countries in transit through the United Kingdom.....				
4. Unpaid newspapers, book packets, and patterns of merchandise from countries in transit through the United Kingdom. Charge from place of origin to United Kingdom.....				
Sea rate from United Kingdom to United States at 12 cents per kilogramme.....	Grammes.		Grammes.	
5. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
TABLE 2.— Paid correspondence to the credit of the United States Office.				
6. Paid international letters at 20 cents per ounce.....	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
7. Paid letters for the United States from countries in transit through the United Kingdom, at 2 cents per half-ounce each.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
8. Paid letters for countries in transit through the United States.....				
9. Paid newspapers for the United States, at 7½ cents per pound.....	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
10. Paid book packets and patterns of merchandise for the United States, at 16 cents per pound.....				
11. Paid newspapers for countries in transit through the United States.....	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
12. Paid book packets and patterns of merchandise for countries in transit through the United States.....				
13. Fees on registered letters, &c. the postage being included in the foregoing articles.....				
14. Sum represented by the postage stamps affixed to insufficiently prepaid letters brought to account under Article I.....				

_____ Registered Letters are sent in this mail, the addresses of which are entered on a separate bill.

TABLE 3.—Correspondence which forms no account between the two Offices.		Statement by the British Office.		Statement by the U. S. Office.			
15. Letters from countries in transit through the United Kingdom, the United States postage upon which has not been paid.....		Number.		Number.			
TABLE 4.—Closed mails for the United States and countries in transit through the United States.							
ORIGIN.	DESTINATION.	No. of Mails.	Weight of Letters.	Weight of Printed Papers.	No. of Mails.	Weight of Letters.	Weight of Printed Papers.
			Ozs.	Ozs.		Ozs.	Ozs.
France, Paris.....	United States.		"	"			
Havre.....	"		"	"			
Traveling office	" }		"	"			
Paris to Calais..			"	"			
Traveling office	" }		"	"			
Lille to Calais..			"	"			
Belgium, Ostend.....	"		"	"			
Antwerp.....	"		"	"			
Traveling office	" }		"	"			
Ostend.....			"	"			
Prussia, Aix-la-Chapelle	"		"	"			
Italy, Traveling office ..	" }		"	"			
Turin to Susa....			"	"			
London.....	Havana.					"	"
"	Mexico.					"	"
"	Honolulu.					"	"
"	Canada.					"	"
"	Nova Scotia.					"	"
"	New Brunswick.					"	"
"	Prince Edw'd Isl'd.					"	"
"	Belize.					"	"
"	British Columbia.					"	"
"	Vancouver's Island.					"	"
"	Panama.					"	"
"	Colon.					"	"

F.

See p. 858

LETTER BILL for the Correspondence between the United States and the Western Coast of South America, Australia, or New Zealand.

Mail from _____ to Panama by the _____.

POST-OFFICE, _____,
 _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged:—

Number.	Description of Correspondence.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	<p>§ 1. <i>Correspondence for the Western Coast of South America.</i></p> <p>Paid letters at 1s. per half-ounce.... Paid newspapers at 2d. each..... Paid book packets.....</p> <p>§ 2. <i>Correspondence for Australia or New Zealand.</i></p> <p>Paid letters at 6d. per half-ounce... Paid newspapers at 2d. each..... Paid book packets.....</p>				

_____,
 Postmaster of _____.

G.

See p. 858

LETTER BILL.

Mail from _____ to Colon by the _____.

POST-OFFICE, _____,
 _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged:—

Number.	Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
	<p>Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports..... Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....</p> <p>Total.....</p>				

_____,
 Postmaster of _____.

See p. 858.

H.

LETTER BILL *for the Correspondence between the United States and the West Indies, &c.*

Mail from _____ to St. Thomas by the _____
 POST-OFFICE, _____,
 _____, 186—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged:—

§ I.	Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the British Office.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the British Office.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
Number.					
	Paid letters from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Paid newspapers from the United States for foreign ports.....				
	Total.....				
§ II. Letters, newspapers, &c. which form no charge between the two offices.					No.
	Unpaid letters from the United States for British colonies, &c.....				
	Newspapers from the United States for British colonies, &c.....				

_____,
 Postmaster of _____.

Additional Convention to the Convention concluded on the 7th — 24th November, 1868, between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. December 3-14, 1869.
Ante, p. 861.

THE General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of effecting, by means of an additional convention, a reduction in the rate of postage chargeable upon letters conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:— Preamble.

ARTICLE I. The postage to be collected in the United Kingdom upon paid letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, as well as upon unpaid letters posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be three pence per half ounce or fraction of half an ounce. Reciprocally, the postage to be collected in the United States upon paid letters posted in the United States addressed to the United Kingdom, as well as upon unpaid letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the United States, shall be six cents per fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes. Rates of letter postage;

ARTICLE II. The British Post-Office shall account to the United States Post-Office for ten cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United States, and for ten cents an ounce on all unpaid international letters received from the United States; and the United States Post-Office shall account to the British Post-Office for ten cents an ounce on all paid international letters sent to the United Kingdom, and for ten cents an ounce for all unpaid international letters received from the United Kingdom. of international letters.

ARTICLE III. Every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United Kingdom from the United States shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of three pence, to be retained by the British Post-Office; and every international letter insufficiently paid, or wholly unpaid, received in the United States from the United Kingdom shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of six cents, such fine to be retained by the United States Post-Office. Fine upon unpaid international letters.

ARTICLE IV. The charge for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, or through the United States, shall be computed at six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes. Charge for sea conveyance of letters sent across the sea in closed mails.

ARTICLE V. The conditions of the convention between the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom and the General Post-Office of the United States, signed in London the seventh day of November, and in Washington the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, so far as they are contrary to the preceding articles, are repealed. Inconsistent conditions repealed.
Ante, p. 861.

ARTICLE VI. The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of 7th — 24th November, 1868, shall come into operation on the 1st of January, 1870. When this convention takes effect.

870 CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND. DEC. 3-14, 1869.

Execution. Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in London the fourteenth day of the same month.

[L. s.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[L. s.]

HARTINGTON,
Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom

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

[L. s.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1869.

Postal Convention between the United States and France.

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America, by James Campbell, Postmaster-General, in Virtue of his constitutional Powers, and the General Post-Office of France, by Count de Sartiges, Minister of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and invested with special Powers to this Effect, to wit: — March 2, 1857.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by the means of communication and of transportation hereinafter designated, to wit: — Correspondence how to be exchanged.

1st. By packets and other steam-vessels performing regular service between the ports of France and the ports of the United States.

2d. By United States mail packets plying between the ports of the United States and the ports of Great Britain.

3d. And, finally, by British packets and other British steam-vessels performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States.

ARTICLE II. The French Post-Office shall pay the expenses resulting from the transportation between the United States and France of all mails which shall be transported by packets and other steam-vessels departing from or bound for France, except those which shall be brought to France or sent from France by the United States mail packets. French Post-Office to pay what expenses.

The French Post-Office shall pay, besides, as follows: —

1st. The expenses resulting from the transportation between France and England of all mails which shall be exchanged between the French and United States Post-Offices by way of England.

2d. The transit charges due to the British Post-Office for the said mails.

3d. And, finally, the expenses of sea transportation due to the same office for mails exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by means of British packets and other British vessels bound for or departing from the ports of Great Britain.

On its side, the United States Post-Office shall pay as follows: —

1st. The expenses resulting from the transportation between the United States and France of mails which shall be despatched from one of the two countries to the other by United States mail packets plying between France and the United States. The United States to pay what expenses.

2d. The expenses resulting from the transportation between the United States and Great Britain of mails which shall be exchanged between the French and United States Post-Offices by means of United States mail packets plying between the ports of the United States and the ports of Great Britain.

ARTICLE III. The exchange of correspondence between the French and United States Post-Office Departments shall take place through the following post-offices: — Exchange to be made through what offices.

ON THE SIDE OF FRANCE.

1. Havre.
2. The travelling office from Paris to Calais.

ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. New York.
2. Boston.
3. Philadelphia.
4. San Francisco.

Independently of the above-designated offices of exchange, others may be established by a mutual understanding between the respective Post-Office Departments at any other points in the territories of the two countries at which direct relations may hereafter be deemed necessary.

Relations how established between the post-offices.

The Havre office.

ARTICLE IV. The relations between the French and the United States exchange post-offices designated in the preceding article shall be established in the following manner:—

1st. The Havre office shall correspond with the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco offices, as well by the packets and other steam-vessels plying between Havre and New York as by the United States packets and the British packets and other British steam-vessels plying between Southampton and New York, between Liverpool and New York, and between Liverpool and Boston.

The travelling office.

2d. The travelling office from Paris to Calais shall correspond with the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco offices by the United States mail packets and the British packets and other British steam-vessels plying between Southampton and New York, between Liverpool and New York, and between Liverpool and Boston.

Correspondence how to be directed.

Post, p. 876.

Prepayment of postage on ordinary letters optional.

ARTICLE V. Correspondence of all kinds exchanged between the French Post-Office and United States Post-Office shall be directed conformably to Table A, annexed to the present articles.

ARTICLE VI. Persons who shall wish to send ordinary letters, that is to say, unregistered letters, either from France and Algeria to the United States and their territories, or from the United States and their territories to France and Algeria, may, at their choice, leave the postage to be paid by the person addressed, or pay in advance the postage to the place of destination.

Rate for, and weight of, single letter.

The postage to be levied in France and in Algeria on letters for the United States and their territories, paid to destination, as well as on unpaid letters coming from the United States and their territories, shall be established according to the weight of each letter, at the rate of eighty centimes per seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half.

Reciprocally, the postage to be levied in the United States and in the territories of the United States on letters for France and Algeria paid to destination, as well as on unpaid letters coming from France and Algeria, shall be established according to the weight of each letter, at the rate of fifteen cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce.

Rates of postage.

ARTICLE VII. The rates of postage to be paid by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, as well on prepaid letters sent from France and Algeria for the United States as on unpaid letters sent to France and Algeria from the United States, are fixed as follows, viz.:

1. At the sum of three cents per seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half, on each letter transported between the French frontier and the American frontier at the expense or on account of the French Post-Office.

2. At the sum of nine cents per seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half, for each letter transported between the American frontier and the British frontier for or from France at the expense of the United States Post-Office.

3. And at the sum of twelve cents per seven grammes and a half, or

fraction of seven grammes and a half, for each letter transported between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching only at one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States.

As to the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, as well for prepaid letters sent from the United States for France and Algeria as for unpaid letters sent from France and Algeria for the United States, they are fixed as follows:—

1. At the sum of three cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for each letter transported between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching only at one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States.

2. At the sum of six cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for each letter transported between the American frontier and the British frontier, for or from France, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.

3. And at the sum of twelve cents per American quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for each letter transported between the French frontier and the American frontier at the expense or on account of the French Post-Office.

ARTICLE VIII. Ordinary letters sent by way of France either from the United States and their territories for the countries mentioned in Table B, annexed to the present articles, or from these same countries for the United States and their territories, shall be exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office on the conditions stated in the said table.

Letters from the United States to other countries, &c. by way of France, how to be exchanged.
Post, p. 878.

Ordinary letters sent by way of the United States, either from France and Algeria, for the countries mentioned in Table C, annexed to the present articles, or from those same countries for France and Algeria, shall be exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office on the conditions stated in said Table C.

Letters from France to other countries, &c. by way of the United States.
Post, p. 878

It is understood that, in case the conventions which regulate the relations of France with the foreign countries designated in Table B should be modified in such manner as to affect the conditions of exchange stated in that table; and reciprocally, that, in case the conventions which regulate the relations of the United States with the foreign countries designated in Table C should in like manner be modified so as to affect the conditions of transmission stated in that table, these modifications shall be admitted on the one part and on the other, according to the information and evidence which the two post-offices of France and the United States shall reciprocally furnish one to the other.

ARTICLE IX. Letters badly addressed or badly directed shall without delay be reciprocally returned by means of the respective exchange offices, for the sum which the office sending shall have allowed the other office on these letters.

Letters badly addressed, &c.

Letters which shall have been addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be respectively delivered or returned, charged with the postage which should have been paid by the persons addressed.

ARTICLE X. The rates which the two post-offices of France and the United States shall mutually have to carry to each other's account, shall be marked on the letters at the exchange office from which they are sent, in ordinary figures, plainly and uniformly, on the right hand of the upper part of the address.

Rates to be marked on letters, &c.

The rates of letters unpaid to be carried to the debit of the corresponding office by the sending office shall be marked in black ink; those of prepaid letters to be carried to the credit of the corresponding office shall be marked in red ink.

Marks for unpaid and prepaid letters.

ARTICLE XI. The United States Post-Office shall cause to be placed

Prepaid letters.

on the address of the prepaid letters which the United States offices of exchange shall deliver to the French offices of exchange, this impression (PAID), stamped in red ink.

On its side, the French Post-Office shall cause the impression (P D), stamped in red ink, to be placed on the letters prepaid to destination, which shall be delivered by the French offices of exchange to the United States offices of exchange.

Stamp to be placed upon the superscription of correspondence.

ARTICLE XII. The respective offices of exchange shall place upon the superscription of the correspondence of every kind contained in the mails which they shall receive from the corresponding offices of exchange, a stamp, with the date, showing the way in which such mails shall have been forwarded.

The stamp to be placed upon the correspondence transported between the French frontier and the American frontier, at the expense of or on account of the Post-Office of France, shall bear, independently of the name of the exchange office of destination, the characters Serv. Fr. or Br. (French or British Service.) This stamp shall be placed in blue ink on the correspondence transmitted directly, and in red ink on the correspondence transmitted by way of England.

The stamp to be placed on the correspondence transported between the American frontier and the French frontier, or the British frontier, at the expense of the United States Post-Office, shall bear, independently of the name of the exchange office of destination, the characters Serv. Am. (American Service.) This stamp shall be placed in blue ink, both on the correspondence transmitted direct and on that comprised in the mails of or for the office of Havre, which shall have been transported by the packets of the New York line to Bremen, and by the packets plying between Havre and Southampton, without touching the British territory. It shall be placed in red ink on the correspondence comprised in the mails which shall have been transported by the aid of the British Post-Office.

Letter bill to accompany each mail.

ARTICLE XIII. Each of the mails exchanged between the exchange offices of the two countries shall be accompanied by a letter bill, or statement, showing the nature, the number, and the weight of the articles which the mail shall contain, as well as the amount of the rates mentioned in Article X.

The exchange office to which the mail shall be addressed shall acknowledge its receipt to the exchange office transmitting it, by the next conveyance.

Post, p. 881.

The letter bills or statements and the acknowledgments of receipt, of which the French offices of exchange shall make use, shall be conformable to the model D, annexed to the present articles.

Post, p. 885.

The letter bills or statements and the acknowledgments of receipt, of which the United States exchange offices shall make use, shall be conformable to the model E, in like manner annexed to the present articles.

Negative letter bills.

ARTICLE XIV. In cases where, on the days fixed for sending the mails, an office of exchange shall have no letter to address to the corresponding exchange office, the office of transmission shall, nevertheless, send in the ordinary form, a mail, which shall contain a negative letter bill or statement.

Letters that cannot be delivered.

ARTICLE XV. Letters which cannot be delivered for any cause whatever shall be returned on one part and the other, at the end of each month, and more frequently if possible. Those of such letters which shall have been placed in the account shall be returned for the sum at which they have been originally counted by the sending office. Those which shall have been delivered prepaid to destination or to the frontier of the corresponding office shall be returned without charge or deduction.

The deduction resulting from charges on correspondence which cannot be delivered shall be established in detailed memorandums, conformable to the model F, annexed to the present articles.

Post, p. 889.

ARTICLE XVI. There shall be prepared every three months, at the French General Post-Office, precise accounts, recapitulating the facts relative to the transmission of correspondence between the respective offices of exchange. These accounts, which shall have for their base and for vouchers the acknowledgments of receipt of mails sent and received during the period of three months, shall be recapitulated in a general account, intended to present the definitive results of the transmission of correspondence exchanged between the two departments.

Precise accounts to be prepared every three months.

General account.

After having been discussed and objections settled, the balance of the general account above mentioned shall be paid by the department which shall be found indebted to the other in the course of the quarter which shall follow that to which the account relates.

Balance of account how to be paid.

The amount of the accounts shall be paid as follows:—

1st. In drafts on Washington when the payment shall be in favor of the United States Post-Office.

2d. In drafts on Paris when the payment shall be in favor of the French Post-Office.

In the latter case the amount of the account shall be paid in French money, at the rate of five francs thirty centimes per dollar.

ARTICLE XVII. The present articles shall take effect on the first day of April, 1857, and they shall remain obligatory until one of the two post-offices shall have informed the other, a year in advance, of its intention to abrogate them.

When these articles take effect.

During this last year the before-mentioned articles shall continue to be fully and entirely executed, without prejudice to the liquidation and payment of the amount of the accounts between the postal departments of the two countries after the expiration of the said term.

Made in duplicate original, and signed at Washington, the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

JAMES CAMPBELL, [SEAL.]
P. M. General.

SARTIGES. [SEAL.]

A. (See p. 872.)

TABLE showing the Direction to be given to Correspondence of all Kinds exchanged between the Post-Office Department of France and the Post-Office Department of the United States.

SCHEDULE I.—MAILS FROM THE FRENCH POST-OFFICE.				
Names of the Exchange Post-Offices of Transmission.	Names of the Exchange Post-Offices of Destination.	Designation of the Lines of Packet Ships by means of which the Mails are to be sent.	Origin of the Correspondence.	Destination of the Correspondence.
Havre	New York . . .	Havre to New York (1)	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	The City of Havre . . .	ditto.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	The City of Havre . . .	ditto.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of New York.
	Boston . . .	Havre to New York (1)	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	The City of Boston.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of Boston.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of Boston.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	The City of Havre . . .	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
	Philadelphia	Havre to New York (1)	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	The City of Philadelphia.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	The City of Havre . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
San Francisco	Havre to New York (1)	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington.	
	Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	The City of Havre . . .	ditto.	
	Liverpool to New York . . .	The City of Havre . . .	ditto.	
	Liverpool to Boston . . .	The City of Havre . . .	ditto.	
Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	New York . . .	Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	All France (except the city of Havre), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	ditto . . .	ditto.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	ditto . . .	The City of New York.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	ditto . . .	The City of Boston.
	Boston . . .	Liverpool to New York . . .	ditto . . .	The City of Boston.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	ditto . . .	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	ditto . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	ditto . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
	Philadelphia	Liverpool to Boston . . .	ditto . . .	The City of Philadelphia.
		Bremen to New York by Southampton . . .	ditto . . .	California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	ditto . . .	ditto.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	ditto . . .	ditto.

(1) Except in cases where a contrary desire is stated on the address by the senders, correspondence exchanged between France and the United States is to be sent direct by the packets and other steam vessels plying between Havre and New York, in all instances in which there is room to suppose that by this means they will reach their destination more promptly than, or as promptly as, by way of England. They are, on the contrary, to be sent by way of England when there is room to suppose that they will reach their destination more promptly by that means than by the direct route.

A. — Continued.

SCHEDULE II.—MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.					
Names of the Exchange Post-Offices of Transmission.	Names of the Exchange Post-Offices of Destination.	Designation of the Lines of Packet Ships by means of which the Mails are to be sent.	Origin of the Correspondence.	Destination of the Correspondence.	
New York.	Travel-ling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Havre. (1)	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton	ditto	The City of Havre.	
		New York to Liverpool.	ditto	The City of Havre.	
		Boston to Liverpool.	The City of New York	The City of Havre.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.	All France (except the city of Havre), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point. (2)	
	Travel-ling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Liverpool.	ditto	ditto. (2)	
		Boston to Liverpool	The City of New York	ditto. (2)	
		New York to Havre. (1)	The City of Boston	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton	The City of Boston	The City of Havre.	
		New York to Liverpool.	The City of Boston	The City of Havre.	
Boston.	Travel-ling office from Paris to Calais.	Boston to Liverpool	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.	The City of Havre.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton	The City of Boston	The City of Havre.	
	Travel-ling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Liverpool.	The City of Boston	All France (except the city of Havre), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point. (2)	
		Boston to Liverpool	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and State of California), the Territories of the United States (except Oregon and Washington), and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.	ditto (2)	
		New York to Havre. (1)	The City of Philadelphia	ditto. (2)	
Philadel-phia.	Travel-ling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Bremen by Southampton	The City of Philadelphia	All France (except the city of Havre), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point. (2)	
		New York to Liverpool.	The City of Philadelphia	ditto. (2)	
	Travel-ling office from Paris to Calais.	Boston to Liverpool	The City of Philadelphia	ditto. (2)	
		New York to Havre. (1)	California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington.	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton	ditto	The City of Havre.	
San Francis-co.	Travel-ling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Liverpool.	ditto	The City of Havre.	
		Boston to Liverpool	ditto	The City of Havre.	
	Travel-ling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Bremen by Southampton	ditto	All France (except the city of Havre), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point. (2)	
		New York to Liverpool.	ditto	ditto. (2)	
		Boston to Liverpool	ditto	ditto. (2)	

(2) Correspondence intended to be resent by the travelling office, during the passage from Calais to Paris, should be placed in a separate package endorsed thus: "Travelling office from Calais to Paris.—Intermediate service." This correspondence is that intended for the French Departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas de Calais, de la Seine inférieure, and de la Somme, and that intended for Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia (except the Regency of Trèves), Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.

See p. 873.

B.—TABLE showing the Conditions on which shall be exchanged, between the United States, Letters sent from the United States and their Territories and vice versa.

Designation of the Countries where Correspondence with the United States may be directed by way of France.	Condition of Prepayment.	Limit of Prepayment.	Amount of the rates to be paid by the inhabitants of the United States, and of the Territories of the United States, as well on prepaid letters addressed to the countries designated in the first column of this table, as on letters not prepaid, or partially prepaid, sent from the said countries, addressed to the United States and their Territories.
			Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter oz. or fraction of American quarter oz.
Great Britain, Belgium, the Low Countries, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the Swiss Cantons, the Sardinian States and the German States (except the Empire of Austria).	Optional . . .	To destination	21 cents.
Denmark, Empire of Austria, Servia, Tuscany, States of the Church and Duchies of Parma, and Modena.	Optional . . .	To destination	27 "
Russia, Poland, the Two Sicilies, Malta, Kingdom of Greece, Alexandria, Taffa, Beyrout, Tripoli in Syria, Latakia, Alexandretta, Masina, Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, the Dardanelles, Gallipolis, Constantinople, Tunis, Tangiers, Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanaon, Mahé, and Chandernagor.	Optional . . .	To destination	30 "
Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway . . .	Optional . . .	To destination	33 "
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar . . .	Obligatory	Behobia	21 "
Ionian Islands	Obligatory	Trieste	27 "
Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Isle of Reunion, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, China, Batavia, and other countries whose correspondence can advantageously be sent by Suez.	Obligatory	Seaport of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply.	30 "
Countries beyond seas { Letters from other than those the U. States. above designated. { Letters for the U. States.	Obligatory	Port of arrival in the country of destination.	30 "
	Obligatory	Port of departure in the country from which they are sent.	30 "
Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of Austria.	. . . *	. . . * . . . . .	. . . . .

* The postages on letters which the inhabitants of the United States shall exchange with the in- be fully paid by the inhabitants of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey, in Europe.

*the Post-Office Department of France and the Post-Office Department of
priorities to the Countries to which France serves as an intermediate Point,*

Duties or rates to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, as well on prepaid letters sent from the United States and their Territories, addressed to the countries designated in the first column of this table, as on letters not prepaid, or partially prepaid, sent from the said countries, addressed to the United States and their Territories.		Duties or rates to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, as well for letters not prepaid, sent from the United States and their Territories, addressed to the countries designated in the first column of this table, as for letters addressed from the said countries to the United States or their Territories and prepaid to destination.	
Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for letters transported between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching at only one intermediate European port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for letters transported between the American frontier and the French frontier, or the British frontier, or from France, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for letters transported between the American frontier and the French frontier, either direct or through England, at the expense, or on account of, the French Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven and a half grammes, or fraction of seven and a half grammes, for letters transported between the American frontier and the French frontier, either direct or through England, at the expense, or on account of, the French Post-Office.
Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for letters transported between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching at only one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States Post-Office..	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven and a half grammes, or fraction of seven and a half grammes, for letters transported between the American frontier and the British frontier, for or from France, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven and a half grammes, or fraction of seven and a half grammes, for letters transported between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching at only one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States Post-Office..	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven and a half grammes, or fraction of seven and a half grammes, for letters transported between the American frontier and the French frontier direct, or when touching at only one intermediate English port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States Post-Office..
9 cents.	12 cents.	18 cents.	3 cents.
15 "	18 "	24 "	8 "
18 "	21 "	27 "	8 "
21 "	24 "	30 "	8 "
9 "	12 "	18 "	9 "
15 "	18 "	24 "	9 "
18 "	21 "	27 "	9 "
18 "	21 "	27 "	9 "
16 "	21 "	27 "	9 "
12 "	12 "	12 "	12 "

habitants of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey, in Europe, by way of France and Austria, is always to

C.—TABLE showing the Conditions on which shall be exchanged between the Post-Office Department of France and the Post-Office Department of the United States, Letters sent from France and Algeria for Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate Point, and vice versa. (See p. 873.)

Designation of the countries where correspondence with France may be directed by way of the United States.	Condition of prepayment.	Limit of prepayment.	Amount of the rates to be paid by the inhabitants of France and Algeria, as well as on prepaid letters addressed to the countries designated in the first column of this table, as on letters not prepaid, or partially prepaid, sent from the said countries addressed to France and Algeria.				Duties or rates to be paid by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, as well as on prepaid letters sent from France or Algeria addressed to the countries designated in the first column of this table, as on letters not prepaid, or partially prepaid, sent from the said countries addressed to France and Algeria.				Duties or rates to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, as well as on letters not prepaid, sent from France and Algeria, addressed to the countries designated in the first column of this table, as on letters addressed from the said countries to France or Algeria, and prepaid to destination.			
			Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven grammes and a half or fraction of 7½ grammes.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half, for letters transported between the French frontier and the American frontier, either direct or through England, at the expense or on account of the French Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half, for letters transported between the British frontier and the American frontier, for or from France, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each seven grammes and a half, or fraction of seven grammes and a half, for letters transported between the French frontier and the American frontier direct, or when touching at only one intermediate port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for letters transported between the French frontier and American frontier direct, or when touching at only one intermediate port without passing through England, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for letters transported between the British frontier and the American frontier, for or from France, at the expense of the United States Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for letters transported between the French frontier and the American frontier, either direct or through England, at the expense or on account of the French Post-Office.	Sum to be paid on each letter and per each quarter-ounce, or fraction of American quarter-ounce, for letters transported between the French frontier and the American frontier, either direct or through England, at the expense or on account of the French Post-Office.				
Mexico, British West India Islands, Cuba, British Guiana, Aspinwall, and Panama (New Grenada).	Obligatory	Seaports to which the United States packets ply.	22 cents.	10 cents.	16 cents.	19 cents.	8 cents.	6 cents.	12 cents.					
West India Islands (not British, except Cuba), Turks Island, Carthagena, Honduras, St. Juan (Nicaragua), Guayaquil and Quito (Equador), Cobiga and La Paez (Bolivia), Copiapo, Huasco, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, and St. Iago (Chili).	Obligatory	United States, French, and British postage to port of arrival in country of destination.	46 "	34 "	40 "	43 "	8 "	6 "	12 "					
Bogota and Buenaventura (New Grenada).	Obligatory	do	30 "	18 "	24 "	27 "	8 "	6 "	12 "					
Payta, Lambayeque, Huanchaco, Casma, Huacho, Callao, Lima, Pisco, Islay, Arica, and Iquique (Peru).	Obligatory	Seaports in South Pacific, to which the British packets ply.	34 "	22 "	28 "	31 "	8 "	6 "	12 "					
Canada, and other British North American Provinces.	Obligatory	Frontier of country of destination.	15 "	3 "	9 "	12 "	3 "	6 "	12 "					
Sandwich Islands	Obligatory	San Francisco	15 "	3 "	9 "	12 "	3 "	6 "	12 "					

NOTE.—To the British North American provinces and the Sandwich Islands, respectively, the rate must be increased in the same proportion, viz. fifteen cents for each quarter of an ounce, or fraction of quarter of an ounce. To all the other countries above named, the postage beyond the United States must be computed as follows, viz. one rate for the first half-ounce or under; two rates if the weight is over one half and not exceeding an ounce; four rates if over one ounce and not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. In adding the United States and French postage on letters to these last-named countries, the United States proportion of inland postage (three cents the single rate) must be excluded, as this is included in the rates set down as the postage from the United States.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF FRANCE. }

D.
(See p. 874.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
{ UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

LETTER BILL.

Mail sent from the office ¹ _____, for the office of ² _____, the ³ _____, 18—.

By way { of England and of ⁴ _____,
 { of the ⁴ _____.

Departing from ⁵ _____ for ⁶ _____, the ⁷ _____, 18—.

- (1) Name of the sending office of despatch. (2) Name of the office of destination. (3) Date of despatching the mail.
(4) Character, name, and nation of the vessel by which the mail is to be transported from France to the United States.
(5) Name of the port whereto the mail is to be placed on board the vessel charged with transporting it to the United States. (6) Port of destination of said vessel. (7) Date of the departure of the vessel.

I send you, together with the present letter bill, the letters and printed matter of every kind specified in the following tables. I beg you to acknowledge the reception of these matters, article by article, by your next mail, taking care to mention the differences or the errors which you shall have observed after exact comparison of the contents of this mail.

TABLE NO. 1. — Correspondence not prepaid, or partially prepaid, delivered on account to the United States Post-Office.

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of France).	Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the French office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Dollars. Cents.		Dollars. Cents.
1 { 2 {	Unpaid letters from France and Algeria for	the United States, (— cents per ½ ounce) . . . the countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per ½ ounce)			
8 { 4 { 5 { 6 {	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which France serves as an intermediate point for Letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office Letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address		the United States . . . the countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		

TABLE NO. 2. — Prepaid Correspondence, the Senders whereof have paid Postages which should be carried to the Credit of the United States Post-Office.

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of the United States).	Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the French office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Dollars. Cents.		Dollars. Cents.
7 { 8 { 9 { 10 {	Letters for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From France and Algeria (— cents per 7½ grammes) From countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (— cents per 7½ grammes). From France and Algeria From countries to which France serves as an intermediate point			

CONTINUATION OF THE LETTER BILL OF THE FRENCH POST-OFFICE.

TABLE NO. 3. — Correspondence delivered to the United States Post-Office free of all Charge for Transportation.

Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the French office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
	Number of articles.	Net weight in grammes.	Number of articles.	Net weight in grammes.
1	2	3	4	5
Printed matter of every kind addressed to the United States, and proceeding <i>{ From France and Algeria From countries to which France serves as an intermediate point . }</i>				
Printed matter of every kind addressed to countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding <i>{ From France and Algeria From countries to which France serves as an intermediate point . }</i>				
Correspondence relating to the service, dead matter, and letters relating to the account, addressed by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office				

TABLE NO. 4. — Abstract of the Matters which are to serve as a Base for the Settlement of the Amount due to the British Post-Office, or to Captains of Commercial Vessels, for the Transportation of the Correspondence comprised in the Mail.*

Statement of the French office of exchange.				Verification by the United States office of exchange.			
Letters.		Articles of printed matter.		Letters.		Articles of printed matter.	
Number.	Net weight in grammes.	Number.	Net weight in grammes.	Number.	Net weight in grammes.	Number.	Net weight in grammes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

* The correspondence relating to the service, the dead matter, and the letters relating to the account, addressed by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, and described in Table No. 3, are not to be included in this abstract.

Certified by the undersigned Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF FRANCE. }

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
{ UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

From the office _____ for the office of _____.

I received on the¹ —, 18—, your mail of the² —, 18—, transported from³ — to⁴ —, by the⁵ —. You will find hereinafter stated, article by article, the result of the comparison to which the matters which that mail contained were submitted at the moment of opening the said mail.

(1) Date of the arrival of the mail at the office of destination. (2) Date of the departure of the mail from the office from which it was sent. (3) Name of the port where the mail has been embarked on the vessel which brought it to Europe. (4) Name of the European port of disembarkation. (5) Nature, nationality, and name of the vessel which brought the mail from the United States to Europe.

TABLE NO. 1. — Correspondence not prepaid, or partially prepaid, delivered on account to the French Post-Office.

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of the United States).	Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the French office of exchange.			
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.		
						3	4	5	6
1	2	3	Dollars.	Cents.	5	Dollars.	Cents.
1	Unpaid letters from the United States for	France and Algeria (— cents per 7½ grammes) countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (— cents per 7½ grammes)					
2							
3	Letters not prepaid, or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point for	France and Algeria. . . countries to which France serves as an intermediate point . . .					
4							
5	Letters badly directed by the French Post-Office, and returned to that office						
6	Letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address						

TABLE NO. 2. — Prepaid Correspondence, the Senders whereof have paid Postages which should be carried to the Credit of the United States Post-Office.

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of France).	Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the French office of exchange.			
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.		
						3	4	5	6
1	2	3	Dollars.	Cents.	5	Dollars.	Cents.
7	Letters for France and Algeria prepaid to destination, and proceeding	the United States (— cents per ½ ounce) . . . countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per ½ ounce)					
8							
9	Prepaid letters for countries to which France serves as an intermediate point and proceeding from	the United States . . . countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point					
10							

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT — *Continued.*

TABLE No. 3. — *Correspondence delivered over to the French Post-Office free of all Charge for Transportation.*

Designation of the correspondence. 1	Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the French office of exchange.	
	Number of articles. 2	Net weight in grammes. 3	Number of articles. 4	Net weight in grammes. 5
Printed matter of every kind addressed to France and Algeria, and proceeding	From the United States From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
Printed matter of every kind addressed to the European States to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Spain and Portugal), and proceeding					From the United States . . . . . From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point . . . . .
Correspondence relating to the service, dead matter, and letters relating to the account, addressed by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office				

TABLE No. 4. — *Abstract of the Matters which are to serve as a Base for the Settlement of the Amount due to the British Post-Office, or to Captains of Commercial Vessels, for the Transportation of the Correspondence comprised in the Mail.**

Statement by the United States office of exchange.				Verification by the French office of exchange.			
Letters.		Articles of printed matter.		Letters.		Articles of printed matter.	
Number. 1	Net weight in grammes. 2	Number. 3	Net weight in grammes. 4	Number. 5	Net weight in grammes. 6	Number. 7	Net weight in grammes. 8

* The correspondence relating to the service, the dead matter, and the letters relating to the account, addressed by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, and described in Table No. 3, are not to be included in this abstract.

Certified by the undersigned Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

E.
(See p. 874.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
FRENCH POST-OFFICE. }

LETTER BILL.

Mail sent from the office¹ _____, for the office of² _____, the³ _____, 18—.
By way { of England and of⁴ _____,
of the⁴ _____.
Departing from⁵ _____ for⁶ _____, the⁷ _____, 18—.

- (1) Name of the office of despatch. (2) Name of the office of destination. (3) Date of despatching the mail.
- (4) Character, name, and nation of the vessel by which the mail is to be transported from the United States to Europe.
- (5) Name of the port whereat the mail is to be placed on board the vessel charged with transporting it to Europe.
- (6) Port of destination of the said vessel. (7) Date of the departure of the said vessel.

I send you, together with the present letter bill, the letters and printed matter of every kind specified in the following tables. I beg you to acknowledge the reception of these matters, article by article, by your next mail, taking care to mention the differences or the errors which you shall have observed after exact comparison of the contents of this mail.

TABLE NO. 1. — Correspondence not prepaid, or partially prepaid, delivered on account to the French Post-Office.

1 Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of the United States).	2 Designation of the correspondence.	3 Statement by the United States office of exchange.		4 Verification by the French office of exchange.		
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.	
						5 Dollars.	6 Cents.	5 Dollars.	6 Cents.
1 2 3 4 5 6	Unpaid letters from the United States for Letters not prepaid, or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point. Letters badly directed by the French Post-Office, and returned to that office. Letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address	France and Algeria (— cents per 7½ grammes). countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (— cents per 7½ grammes) France and Algeria countries to which France serves as an intermediate point				

TABLE NO. 2. — Prepaid Correspondence, the Senders whereof have paid Postages which should be carried to the Credit of the French Post-Office.

1 Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of France).	2 Designation of the correspondence.	3 Statement by the United States office of exchange.		4 Verification by the French office of exchange.		
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.	
						5 Dollars.	6 Cents.	5 Dollars.	6 Cents.
7 8 9 10	Letters for France and Algeria prepaid to destination, and proceeding Prepaid letters for countries to which France serves as an intermediate point and proceeding	From the United States (— cents per ½ ounce) From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per ½ ounce) From the United States From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point				

CONTINUATION OF THE LETTER BILL OF THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

TABLE No. 3. — Correspondence delivered over to the French Post-Office free of all Charge for Transportation.

Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the French office of exchange.	
	Number of articles.	Net weight in grammes.	Number of articles.	Net weight in grammes.
1	2	3	4	5
Printed matter of every kind addressed to France and Algeria, and proceeding	From the United States From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
Printed matter of every kind addressed to the European States to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Spain and Portugal), and proceeding				
Correspondence relating to the service, dead matter, and letters relating to the account, addressed by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office				

TABLE No. 4. — Abstract of the Matters which are to serve as a Base for the Settlement of the Amount due to the British Post-Office, or to Captains of Commercial Vessels, for the Transportation of the Correspondence comprised in the Mail.*

Statement by the United States office of exchange.				Verification by the French office of exchange.			
Letters.		Articles of printed matter.		Letters.		Articles of printed matter.	
Number.	Net weight in grammes.	Number.	Net weight in grammes.	Number.	Net weight in grammes.	Number.	Net weight in grammes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

* The correspondence relating to the service, the dead matter, and the letters relating to the account, addressed by the United States Post-Office to the French Post-Office, and described in Table No. 3, are not to be included in this abstract.

Certified by the undersigned Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
FRENCH POST-OFFICE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

From the office _____ for the office of _____.

I received on the¹ _____, 18—, your mail of the² _____, 18—, transported from³ _____ to⁴ _____, by the⁵ _____. You will find hereinafter stated, article by article, the result of the comparison to which the matters which that mail contained were submitted at the moment of opening the said mail.

(1) Date of the arrival of the mail at the office of destination. (2) Date of the departure of the mail from the office from which it was sent. (3) Name of the port where the mail was placed on the vessel which brought it to the United States. (4) Name of the United States port of disembarkation. (5) Character, name, and nation of the vessel which brought the mail from Europe to the United States.

TABLE NO. 1. — Correspondence not prepaid, or partially prepaid, delivered on account to the United States Post-Office.

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of France).	Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the French office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the French Post-Office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Unpaid letters from France and Algeria for				
2						the United States, (— cents per ½ ounce) . . . . . countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per ½ ounce) . . . . .
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which France serves as an intermediate point for				
4						the United States . . . . . countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point . . . . .
5	Letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office . . .				
6	Letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address . . .				

TABLE NO. 2. — Prepaid Correspondence, the Senders whereof have paid Postages which should be carried to the Credit of the United States Post-Office.

Numbers of the articles of the account (to the credit of the United States).	Designation of the correspondence.	Statement by the French office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
		Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.	Number of articles.	Amount of post-ages to be carried to the credit of the United States Post-Office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Letters for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding				
8					
9	Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point and proceeding				
10					

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT — *Continued.*

TABLE NO. 3. — *Correspondence delivered over to the United States Post-Office free of all Charge for Transportation.*

Designation of the correspondence 1	Statement by the French office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
	Number of articles. 2	Net weight in grammes. 3	Number of articles. 4	Net weight in grammes. 5
Printed matter of every kind addressed to the United States, and proceeding { From France and Algeria From countries to which France serves as an intermediate point				
Printed matter of every kind addressed to countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding { From France and Algeria From countries to which France serves as an intermediate point				
Correspondence relating to the service, dead matter, and letters relating to the account, addressed by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office				

TABLE NO. 4. — *Abstract of the Matters which are to serve as a Base for the Settlement of the Amount due to the British Post-Office, or to Captains of Commercial Vessels, for the Transportation of the Correspondence comprised in the Mail.**

Statement of the French office of exchange.				Verification by the United States office of exchange.			
Letters.		Articles of printed matter.		Letters.		Articles of printed matter.	
Number. 1	Net weight in grammes. 2	Number. 3	Net weight in grammes. 4	Number. 5	Net weight in grammes. 6	Number. 7	Net weight in grammes. 8

* The correspondence relating to the service, the dead matter, and the letters relating to the account, addressed by the French Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, and described in Table No. 3, are not to be included in this abstract.

Certified by the undersigned Postmaster.

Additional Articles to the Postal Convention of March 2, 1857, between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of France.

February 22 and March 8, 1861.
Letters, &c. to be forwarded by the Canadian mail packets.

Ante, p. 871.

Certain provisions of former convention to apply, &c.

Ante, pp. 871-875.

Exchange to be through what offices.

ARTICLE I. Independently of the correspondence which shall be exchanged between the post-offices of the two countries by the routes pointed out in Article I. of the convention of March two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, those offices shall mutually forward from one to the other letters, newspapers, and printed papers of all kinds, by the Canadian mail packets plying between Liverpool and Portland, or between Liverpool and River du Loup.

ARTICLE II. The provisions of Articles II., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIV., XV., and XVI., of the convention of March two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, concerning letters exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by British packets and other British steam-vessels performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States, shall apply to letters which shall be exchanged between the two post-offices by the route pointed out in the preceding article.

ARTICLE III. The exchange of correspondence between the French and United States Post-Office Departments shall take place through the following post-offices:—

ON THE SIDE OF FRANCE.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. Havre. | 3. The travelling office from Paris to Calais. |
| 2. Paris. | |

ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. New York. | 4. Portland. |
| 2. Boston. | 5. Detroit. |
| 3. Philadelphia. | 6. Chicago. |

Relations between the post-offices, how to be established.

ARTICLE IV. The relations between the French and the United States exchange post-offices, designated in the preceding article, shall be established in the following manner:—

1st. The Havre office shall correspond with the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia offices as well by the packets and other steam-vessels plying between Havre and New York, as by the United States mail packets, the British packets, and other British steam-vessels, and the Canadian packets performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States, or River du Loup; and with the Portland, Detroit, and Chicago offices, by the Canadian packets plying between Great Britain and Portland, or River du Loup.

2d. The Paris office and the travelling office from Paris to Calais shall correspond with the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia offices by the United States mail packets, the British packets and other British steam vessels, and the Canadian packets performing regular service between the ports of Great Britain and the ports of the United States, or River du Loup; and with the Portland, Detroit, and Chicago offices by the

Canadian packets plying between Great Britain and Portland, or River du Loup.

ARTICLE V. The correspondence of all kinds exchanged between the French Post-Office and the United States Post-Office shall be directed conformably to Table A., annexed to the present articles.

Correspondence how to be directed. *Post*, pp. 892.-898.

It is understood that the provisions of the aforesaid table may be modified by correspondence between the two offices, whenever those two offices mutually see the necessity for such modification.

ARTICLE VI. The present articles shall be considered as additional to the postal convention of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Present articles to be deemed additional; and when to take effect.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twenty-second of February, and at Paris the eighth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

HORATIO, KING, [SEAL.]
Postmaster-General of the United States.
STOURM, [SEAL.]
Postmaster-General of France.

A.—TABLE showing the Direction to be given to Correspondence of all Kinds exchanged between the Post-Office Department of France and the Post-Office Department of the United States. (See p. 891.)

SCHEDULE I.—MAILS FROM FRANCE.				
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.
Havre	New York	*Havre to New York	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and Sandwich Islands.
		Bremen to New York, via Southampton	The city of Havre	do
		Liverpool to New York	do	do
		Liverpool to Boston	do	The city of New York.
	Boston	Liverpool to Portland, or to River de Loup	do	The city of New York, the States of California and Oregon, the Territory of Washington, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		*Havre to New York	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	The city of Boston.
		Bremen to New York, via Southampton	The city of Havre	do
		Liverpool to New York	do	do
	Philadelphia	Liverpool to Boston	do	All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		Liverpool to Portland, or to River de Loup	do	The city of Boston.
		*Havre to New York	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	The city of Philadelphia.
		Bremen to New York, via Southampton	The city of Havre	do
Portland	Liverpool to New York	do	do	
	Liverpool to Boston	do	do	
Detroit	Liverpool to Portland, or to River de Loup	do	do	
	do	do	All the United States (except Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Oregon, and the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia), and the Territories of the United States (except the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington).	
				The States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

* Except in case where a contrary desire is stated on the address by the senders, correspondence exchanged between France and the United States is to be sent direct by the packets and other steam vessels plying between Havre and New York in all instances in which there is room to suppose that by this means they will reach their destination more promptly than, or as promptly as, by way of England; they, on the contrary, to be sent by way of England when there is room to suppose they will reach their destination more promptly by that means than by the direct route.

A. — Continued.

SCHEDULE I. — MAILS FROM FRANCE.						
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.		
Havre . . .	Chicago . . .	Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup.	The city of Havre . . .	The States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.		
		Bremen to New York, <i>via</i> Southampton.	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.		
Paris . . .	New York	Liverpool to New York. Liverpool to Boston. Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup .	. . . . do do do . . . .	. . . . do The city of New York. The city of New York, the States of California and Oregon, the Territory of Washington, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		Boston . . .	Bremen to New York, <i>via</i> Southampton Liverpool to New York. Liverpool to Boston do do do	The city of Boston. do All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	
			Philadelphia . . .	Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup do	The city of Boston.
				Bremen to New York, <i>via</i> Southampton Liverpool to New York. Liverpool to Boston Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup do do do do	The city of Philadelphia. do do do
	Portland . . .	. . . . do . . . .	. . . . do	All the United States (except the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Oregon, and the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia), and the Territories of the United States (except the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington).
	Detroit . . .	. . . . do . . . .	. . . . do	The States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.
	Chicago . . .	. . . . do . . . .	. . . . do	The States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

A. — Continued.

SCHEDULE I. — MAILS FROM FRANCE.				
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.
Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	New York	Bremen to New York, <i>via</i> Southampton . . .	French departments of de l'Aisne, des Ardennes du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.	All of the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		Liverpool to New York	do	do
		Liverpool to Boston. Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup	do do	The city of New York.
	Boston	Bremen to New York, <i>via</i> Southampton . . .	do	The city of Boston.
		Liverpool to New York. Liverpool to Boston	do do	do All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.
		Liverpool to Portland or to River du Loup	do	The city of Boston.
	Philadelphia	Bremen to New York, <i>via</i> Southampton . . .	do	The city of Philadelphia.
		Liverpool to New York. Liverpool to Boston	do do	do do
		Liverpool to Portland, or to River du Loup	do	do
	Portland	do	do	All the United States (except the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Oregon, and the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia), and the Territories of the United States (except the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington).
	Detroit	do	do	The States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.
	Chicago	do	do	The States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

A.—Continued.

SCHEDULE II.—MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES.					
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
New York	Havre	*New York to Havre	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Isl'ds.	All of France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	
		New York to Bremen, via Southampton . . . . .	. . . . . do	The city of Havre.
		New York to Liverpool . . . . .	. . . . . do . . . . .	. . . . . do
		Boston to Liverpool	The city of New York.	. . . . . do
			River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	The city of New York, the States of California and Oregon, the Territory of Washington, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands. do
	Paris	New York to Bremen, via Southampton	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Isl'ds.	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).	
		New York to Liverpool . . . . .	. . . . . do . . . . .	. . . . . do
		Boston to Liverpool	The city of New York . . . . .	. . . . . do
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool	The city of New York, the States of California and Oregon, the Territory of Washington, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	. . . . . do
	Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Bremen, via Southampton	All the United States (except the cities of Boston and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Isl'ds.	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.	
New York to Liverpool . . . . .		. . . . . do . . . . .	. . . . . do	
Boston to Liverpool		The city of New York . . . . .	. . . . . do	
River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool		The city of New York, the States of California and Oregon, the Territory of Washington, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	. . . . . do	

* See note on page 114.

A. — Continued.

SCHEDULE II. — MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES.					
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Boston . . .	Havre . . .	*New York to Havre . . .	The city of Boston.	All France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.	
		New York to Bremen, via Southampton . . .	do	The city of Havre.	
		New York to Liverpool Boston to Liverpool . . .	do All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	do do	
	Paris . . .	River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool . . .	The city of Boston.	do	
		New York to Bremen, via Southampton . . .	do	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).	
		New York to Liverpool Boston to Liverpool . . .	do All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	do do	
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool . . .	The city of Boston	do	
	Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	New York to Bremen, via Southampton . . .	do	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.
			New York to Liverpool Boston to Liverpool . . .	do All the United States (except the cities of New York and Philadelphia), the Territories of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands.	do do
			River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool . . .	The city of Boston.	do

* See note on page 114.

A.—Continued.

SCHEDULE II.—MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES.				
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.
Philadelphia	Havre . . .	*New York to Havre .	The city of Philadelphia	All of France, Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point.
		New York to Bremen, via Southampton do	The city of Havre.	
		New York to Liverpool do	do	
		Boston to Liverpool do	do	
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool do	do	
	Paris . . .	New York to Bremen, via Southampton do	All France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).	
		New York to Liverpool do	do	
		Boston to Liverpool do	do	
		River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool do	do	
		New York to Bremen, via Southampton do	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.	
Travelling office from Paris to Calais . .	New York to Liverpool do	do		
	Boston to Liverpool do	do		
	River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool do	do		
	Havre do	The city of Havre.		
	Paris do	All the United States (except the States of Michigan; Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Oregon, and the cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia), and the Territories of the United States (except the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington).		
Portland	Paris do	do	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).	
	Travelling office from Paris to Calais do	do	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.	

* See note on page 114.

A. — *Continued.*

SCHEDULE II. — MAILS FROM THE UNITED STATES.				
Names of the exchange post-offices of transmission.	Names of the exchange post-offices of destination.	Designation of the lines of packet ships by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.
Detroit . . .	Havre	River du Loup, or Portland to Liverpool.	The States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.	The city of Havre.
	Paris . . . .	. . . . do . . . .	. . . . do	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).
	Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	. . . . do . . . .	. . . . do	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.
Chicago	Havre . . . .	. . . . do	The States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, and the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.	The city of Havre.
	Paris . . . .	. . . . do . . . .	. . . . do	All of France (except the departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure, et de la Somme), Algeria, and the foreign countries to which France serves as an intermediate point (except Belgium, the Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland).
	Travelling office from Paris to Calais.	. . . . do . . . .	. . . . do	French departments de l'Aisne, des Ardennes, du Nord, de l'Oise, du Pas-de-Calais, de la Seine Inferieure (except Havre), et de la Somme, Belgium, Low Countries, Prussia, Hanover, Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Oldenburg, Duchy of Brunswick, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Poland.

Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Concluded and signed at Washington, December 21, 1859. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, October 19, 1860. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, October 20, 1860.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Postal Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians was concluded and signed at Washington, by the plenipotentiaries of the parties, on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Dec. 21, 1859.
See post, p. 921.
[Obsolete.
See post, p. 926.]

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM.

Articles agreed upon between the General Post Office of the United States of America, by Joseph Holt, Postmaster General, in virtue of his constitutional powers, and the General Post Office of Belgium, by his Excellency M. Blondeel Van Cuelenbroeck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and invested with special powers to that effect, for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets in closed mails to be conveyed through England, under the fifteenth article of the postal treaty between Belgium and Great Britain of the 14-28th August, 1857, as well as by any direct line of steamships which may be established between the United States and Belgium. In pursuance of this object, the following details are hereby agreed upon, viz:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a periodical and regular exchange of correspondence between Belgium and the United States of America at the times and by the means of communication and transport which shall be hereafter indicated, as well for letters, samples of merchandise, newspapers and printed matter, originating in the two countries, as for articles of the same nature originating in or intended for countries which shall be enabled to make use of the postal service organized by the present convention.

Exchange of correspondence.

When the senders shall not have indicated any other route in the subscription, correspondence of every kind, either addressed from Belgium to the United States and their Territories, or from the United States and their Territories to Belgium, shall be invariably comprised in the closed mails which the Belgian and United States Post Offices shall exchange in conformity to the second article of the present convention.

Routes.

The two above-mentioned offices reserve to themselves, nevertheless, the right to send and receive by such other route as they may think fit, correspondence originating in or destined for countries to which they respectively serve as intermediate points.

ARTICLE II. Until other arrangements shall be made, the correspondence to be exchanged between the Post Offices of the United States and Belgium shall be delivered by each party in closed mails at the proper Post Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be transported through Great Britain, in conformity with the conven-

Closed mails.

tion of August 14-28th, 1857, concluded between the Post Offices of Belgium and of Great Britain.

Expenses, how to be borne-

The Post Office of Belgium shall pay the expenses resulting from the transportation in transit of the said closed mails over the British territory, and across the British channel. The United States Post Office, on its side, shall pay the expenses resulting from the transportation of the said mails across the Atlantic ocean by the United States packets or by those of Great Britain.

The Belgian Post Office engages itself, nevertheless, notwithstanding this last clause, and until a contrary decision is taken by common agreement between that office and that of the United States, to pay the expenses resulting from the transportation across the Atlantic ocean of articles of printed matter, other than newspaper and periodical works, for such of said articles of printed matter as shall be contained in the mails transported by the British packets.

Exchange of mails.

ARTICLE III. The exchange of mails despatched from the United States for Belgium, and, *vice versa*, by way of England, shall take place through the following post offices, to wit :

Through what offices, and how often.

1. On the part of the United States through the post offices of New York and Boston.

2. On the part of Belgium through the local office Ostend, travelling office Ostend, and Antwerp.

The exchange offices above designated shall reciprocally make a despatch at least once a week, in coincidence as far as possible with the regular sailing of the Anglo-American steamers, until arrangements shall be made to establish a more frequent communication, or a direct communication, between Belgium and the United States, in conformity with the provisions of Articles XXIII., XXIV., XXV., and XXVI. of this convention.

Post, p. 916.

Correspondence sent from one of the two countries to the other via England shall be directed conformably to the table, letter G, attached to the present articles.

Other exchange offices.

ARTICLE IV. Independently of the exchange offices mentioned in the preceding article, others may, by mutual agreement, be established upon other points of the coasts of the two countries for which direct communication may hereafter be deemed necessary.

Postage may be prepaid or not.

ARTICLE V. Persons who may be desirous of sending ordinary letters, either from Belgium to the United States, or from the United States to Belgium, shall have the option of leaving the entire postage to be paid by the person to whom they are addressed, or of prepaying the same to their destination. But no account shall be taken of any sum less than the whole combined rate, nor of any fractions of the whole rate.

Rate of letters and packets.

ARTICLE VI. Each letter or packet weighing not over fifteen grammes, or half an ounce, shall be considered single.

If above fifteen, and not over thirty grammes, (one half ounce to one ounce,) it shall pay double the charge of a single letter.

If above thirty and not over sixty grammes, (one to two ounces,) it shall pay quadruple the charge on a single letter ; and so on, adding two rates for every thirty grammes, or one ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Postage.

ARTICLE VII. Letters prepaid, or not prepaid, originating in Belgium, and addressed to the United States, and reciprocally, letters prepaid, or not prepaid, originating in the United States, and destined for Belgium, shall be stamped in both countries with the uniform charge of one franc forty centimes, or twenty-seven cents, per single letter. This charge shall be divided in the following manner :

How divided.

United States postage.....	5 cents.
Sea postage.....	15 "
British transit postage.....	4 "
Belgian postage.....	8 "
	<hr/>
	27 cents.

It is understood that the whole combined rate thus established shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction which may hereafter be made in either of the rates forming the whole rate, and that, if either rate is entirely dispensed with, it shall not go toward making up any part of the total amount. Any modification of the actual established rate of one franc forty centimes in Belgium, or twenty-seven cents in the United States, must be made by mutual agreement of the two contracting parties.

Provision in case of future reduction of rates.

ARTICLE VIII. Samples of merchandise shall pay letter postage.

Samples of merchandise. Postage how to be reciprocally accounted for.

ARTICLE IX. The postage for which the United States and Belgian Post Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged between them in closed mails, shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scale of progression determined by the preceding Article VI.

The Belgian office shall pay to the United States office, for each unpaid letter weighing fifteen grammes, (half an ounce,) or less, originating in the United States and destined for Belgium, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Belgium and destined for the United States, the sum of twenty cents, including fifteen cents for the expenses of transportation across the Atlantic ocean.

On its side, the United States office shall pay to the Belgian office for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, originating in Belgium and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Belgium, the sum of seven cents, including four cents for the expenses of transportation over the British territory and across the British channel.

It is understood that the postage for which the two offices, American and Belgian, shall account to each other, shall always be the exact representation of what shall be really paid.

1. The United States and Belgian inland.
2. The sea postage.
3. The British transit postage and postage across the British channel.

ARTICLE X. Letters originating in countries beyond the United States, destined for Belgium, as well as letters originating in countries availing themselves of the Belgian route, other than in closed mails, and destined for the United States, shall be respectively stamped with the uniform charge stipulated in Article VII. of the present convention, and to which the amount of the foreign charges must be added.

Foreign letters.

Three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, the two Post Offices shall furnish to each other, reciprocally, lists of the foreign countries for which the prepayment of letters shall be obligatory, or optional, either to their destination or to a determinate point. But until such lists shall be furnished, neither of the two Post Departments shall despatch to the other letters originating in or destined for countries situated beyond their respective territories.

Lists to be furnished.

ARTICLE XI. It is understood that the letters mentioned in the preceding Article X. can be delivered on either side, only by the piece, upon the reimbursement by credit or payment of the allotted part of the international and foreign postage belonging to each office with which such letters are charged.

Same subject.

ARTICLE XII. The United States offices of exchange, in charging the postage due to the Post Office of Belgium, shall uniformly make use of weights having the American ounce for unit, with its division into half-ounces; and the Belgian offices of exchange, in charging the postage due to the United States, shall uniformly make use of weights having the decimal gramme for unit, (thirty grammes being considered equal to one ounce American.)

Scale of weights.

ARTICLE XIII. Newspapers, gazettes, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds printed, engraved, lithographed or au-

Newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

tographed, which shall be sent either from Belgium to the United States and their Territories, or from the United States and their Territories to Belgium, must on each side be prepaid to their destination. Newspapers and articles of printed matter, which are not prepaid, cannot be forwarded.

Postage on newspapers, &c.

ARTICLE XIV. The price of prepayment of newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works, shall be levied at the rate of twenty-five centimes in Belgium, or of five cents in the United States, for each package the weight of which shall not exceed ninety grammes (three ounces). Packages weighing more than ninety grammes shall pay an additional rate for each ninety grammes or fraction of ninety grammes. The price of prepayment of stitched or bound books, of pamphlets, of papers of music, of catalogues, of prospectuses, of advertisements and of notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, shall be levied at the rate of twenty-five centimes in Belgium, or of five cents in the United States, per thirty grammes, (one ounce,) or fraction of thirty grammes.

How to be divided.

The proceeds of the above-mentioned rates shall be divided between the offices of the two countries, in the proportion of three-fifths, or three cents, to the profit of the Post Office of Belgium, including two cents for expenses of transit through England and across the British channel, and of two-fifths, or two cents, to the profit of the United States Office, including one cent for expenses of transportation across the Atlantic ocean.

Notwithstanding this latter clause, and until a contrary decision is taken by common agreement between the Post Offices of Belgium and of the United States, the division of the product of the postage on articles of printed matter other than newspapers and periodical works, shall take place in the proportions hereinafter indicated, for such of those articles as shall be contained in the mails transported by the British packets, viz :

A. Four fifths, or four cents, to the profit of the Belgian Post Office, including three cents for expenses of transportation over the British territory, in the British channel, and across the Atlantic ocean.

B. One-fifth, or one cent, to the profit of the United States Post Office for the expenses of transportation over the territory of the United States.

Newspapers and printed matter of every sort sent agreeably to the above mentioned conditions shall be subject to the respective laws and regulations of each country. Those which shall contain characters of any kind traced by the hand shall be subject to the postage of an ordinary letter of the same weight. They shall be sent under a wrapper open at the two sides, and in such a manner that each newspaper, or article of printed matter, may always be separated from its wrapper.

Letter-bill to accompany each mail.

Form and contents.

Post, pp. 906-909.

When blank letter to be sent.

ARTICLE XV. Each of the mails despatched between the exchange offices of the respective Post Offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill in which these offices shall state, with the classification established by the present convention, the number, the weight, or the postage of the articles which the despatch may contain; and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post an acknowledgment of the receipt thereof. The letter bills and acknowledgments shall be according to the forms annexed marked A and B.

ARTICLE XVI. If there should be no letters or other mail matter to send at the usual period of making up said closed mails from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill showing that fact shall nevertheless be sent to the corresponding office.

Letter-bills &c. to serve as vouchers.

ARTICLE XVII. The letter bills and acknowledgments shall serve for vouchers in the quarterly settlement of the accounts; and in case of difference between these documents, the amount stated in the acknowledgment shall be received in preference to that stated in the letter bill.

Accounts, when to be settled.

ARTICLE XVIII. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year by quarterly

statements and accounts prepared by the General Post Office in Washington, according to forms annexed, marked C and D; and having been examined, compared, and settled by the General Post Office in Belgium, the balance shall be paid without delay by that Department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Belgium, it shall be paid in Belgium; and if in favor of the United States, it shall be paid over by Belgium at Washington, or to the General Post Office at London to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster General of the United States shall elect.

Post, p. 910.

ARTICLE XIX. Letters which, from any cause whatever, cannot be delivered, shall be reciprocally returned at the close of each quarter, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery to the person addressed, and for the same amount of postage originally charged by the sending office, which shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the office to which they were sent. These returns of postage are to be claimed in a bill made up agreeably to forms annexed, marked E and F, which is to accompany such dead letters.

Return of undelivered letters &c.

Post, pp. 914, 915.

Newspapers which are refused, or which become dead in the Post Offices of either country, are not to be returned.

Dead newspapers not to be returned. Missent letters to be returned &c.

ARTICLE XX. Letters misdirected or missent, or which may require the prepayment of postage, shall be reciprocally returned without delay through the respective offices of exchange, and credit taken in the letter bill for the same, at the weight and postage originally charged upon them. In respect to letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence, whatever may be their origin, they shall be respectively returned charged with the postage which was to have been paid by the person addressed, less the inland postage of the country from which sent.

ARTICLE XXI. The evidence of the prepayment of letters shall be in red ink, on the right hand upper corner of the face of the letter, and all letters, without distinction, shall bear the stamp of the mailing office on their face, and that of the receiving office on their back.

Letters paid and unpaid, how marked, &c.

The evidence of prepayment shall be represented thus: Letters originating in the United States and paid to their destination in Belgium shall be stamped with the word "PAID."

Letters originating in Belgium and paid to their destination in the United States shall be stamped "P. D.," (paid to destination.)

Letters of every other origin, despatched from either country by virtue of the stipulations of Article X., and the prepayment of which is rendered obligatory to a certain point within either country, shall be stamped "P. F." (paid to the frontier.)

The manner in which letters, paid or unpaid, are to be sent or received shall be designated by the exchange offices, on each letter, by means of a stamp bearing the words "Am: Packet" or "Br. Packet," accordingly as they are transported by one or the other, in such manner as that the amount of credit to be allowed to the British Post Office for dead letters returned can be shown.

ARTICLE XXII. The exchange offices of the Post Office of Belgium shall state upon their post bills for the London office the number of single rates for letters, as well as of the weight of newspapers and articles of printed matter contained in each of the mails intended for the United States office; and they shall, in like manner, state, in the receipt bills addressed to the said London office, the number of single rates for letters, as well as the weight of newspapers and articles of printed matter, found in the mails from the United States office intended for Belgium.

Post-bills of Belgium for London office.

ARTICLE XXIII. In the event of a direct line or lines of steamships between the United States and Belgium being established, there shall be a direct exchange of mails by such line of steamers between the respective exchange offices of Antwerp on the one side, and New York and Boston on the other side, of the international correspondence between the

Postage in case direct lines of steamships are established.

United States and Belgium, which shall be subject to the following postage charges, viz :

Postage by direct lines.

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, fifteen cents ; above half an ounce and not over one ounce, thirty cents ; over one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, sixty cents ; and so on, thirty cents being added for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate, and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

The newspapers, as well as the articles of printed matter enumerated in Article XIII. of the present convention, may be in like manner sent by the said direct lines, on condition of prepayment to destination.

The price of prepayment of newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works shall be levied at the rate of fifteen centimes in Belgium, and of three cents in the United States, for each package the weight of which shall not exceed ninety grammes (three ounces). Packages weighing more than ninety grammes shall pay an additional rate for each ninety grammes or fraction of ninety grammes.

The price of prepayment of stitched books, of bound books, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, shall be levied at a rate of fifteen centimes in Belgium, and of three cents in the United States, per thirty grammes, (one ounce,) or fraction of thirty grammes.

The proceeds of the above-mentioned postages shall be divided in the proportion of two-thirds, or two cents, to the profit of the country which shall furnish the packets, and one-third, or one cent, to the profit of the other country.

Postage by direct lines, how to be accounted for.

ARTICLE XXIV. The postage for which the United States and Belgian Post Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged by the said direct lines of steamers shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scale of progression established by the preceding article, as follows, viz :

The Belgian Office shall pay to the United States for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, originating in the United States and destined for Belgium, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Belgium and destined for the United States, the sum of five cents (being the United States inland postage) when the Atlantic sea conveyance is performed by a Belgian mail steamer ; and twelve cents (representing the maritime postage and the territorial postage of the United States) when said sea conveyance is performed by a United States mail steamer. On the other hand, the United States shall pay to the Belgian Office for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, originating in Belgium, and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Belgium, the sum of three cents (being the Belgian inland postage) when the Atlantic sea conveyance is performed by a United States mail steamer ; and the sum of ten cents (representing the maritime postage and the Belgium territorial postage) when the said sea conveyance is performed by a Belgian mail steamer.

Letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt for mails exchanged by means of direct steamers, shall be according to the forms annexed, marked A and B.

Post, pp. 906-909.

Letters from foreign countries.

ARTICLE XXV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States and mailed to and deliverable in Belgium, or originating and posted in countries beyond Belgium and mailed to and deliverable in the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage (other than that of Belgium and other than that of the United States) is to be added to the postage stated in Article XXIII. And the

two Post Office Departments 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 must be left unpaid, either to their destination or to a determined point. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

Lists to be furnished.

ARTICLE XXVI. The provisions established by Articles XII., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., XX., and XXI., as well as the last paragraph of Article XIV., so far as they are applicable, shall be made to apply to the correspondence which may be exchanged by any direct line of steamers running between the United States and Belgium.

ARTICLE XXVII. The Post Office Departments of Belgium and of the United States shall have full authority to introduce and put in force by common agreement all modifications in the arrangements of the present convention, both in regard to the proportion of postages to be levied on each side, and relative to all other measures of detail and execution, whenever, by mutual consent, the two governments shall have recognized the utility of such modifications.

Post-office departments of each country may modify these agreements.

Post, p. 918.

ARTICLE XXVIII. The present convention shall be put in execution in the two countries one month after the exchange of ratifications, provided that the expenses of transportation over the British territory and across the British channel shall not exceed four cents per single letter, and that this postage shall be the only transit postage to be paid by the contracting parties, under the head of correspondence exchanged in closed mails, by way of England, between Belgium and the United States of America, by the terms of the said convention. This convention shall remain in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by one of the contracting parties after one year's notice given by such party to the other of the intention to annul the same.

Convention, when to be in force.

Proviso.

How long to continue in force.

Made in duplicate original, and signed at Washington, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Signed, Dec. 21, 1859.

J. HOLT. [SEAL.]
BLONDEEL VAN CUELENBROECK. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the 19th instant by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and Mr. Blondeel Van Cuelenbroeck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, on the part of their respective governments.

Exchange of ratifications, Oct. 19, 1860.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, 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.

Proclaimed, October 20, 1860

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-fifth.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President :
LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State*.

ADMINISTRATION OF RAILWAYS, }
POSTS, AND TELEGRAPHS. }

A.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
{ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(See pp. 902, 904.)

LETTER BILL.

POSTS.

MAIL.

Sent from the office _____ for the office of _____, the _____, 18—,
by way { of England and of ¹ _____, } departing from ² _____ for ³ _____,
the ⁴ _____, 18—.

- (1) Character, name, and nation of the vessel by which the mail is to be transported from Europe to the United States.
- (2) Name of the port whereat the mail is to be placed on board the vessel charged with transporting it to the United States.
- (3) Port of destination of the said vessel.
- (4) Date of departure of the said vessel.

		Statement by the Belgian office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
		AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Belgian office.</p>					
1	Unpaid letters from Belgium for	{ The United States (— cents per single rate). Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)			
2					
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
4					
5	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
6					
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office				
8	Unpaid letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address				
<p>§ II. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</p>					
9	Letters for the United States prepaid to destination and proceeding	{ From Belgium (— cents per single rate) From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, (— cents per single rate)			
10					
11	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding	{ From Belgium (— cents per single rate) From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)			
12					
13	Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	{ From Belgium From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point			
14					
15	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	{ From Belgium From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point			
16					
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office				

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

From the office at _____, to the office at _____.

MAIL.

Of the _____, 18—, received the _____, 18—,
by way { of England and of¹ _____,
 { of the¹ _____.

(1) Character, name, and nation of the vessel which brought the mail from the United States to Europe.

§ I. Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.		Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the Belgian office of exchange.	
		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
1	Unpaid letters from the United States for	Belgium (— cents per single rate)	Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, (— cents per single rate) . .	AMOUNT.	
2				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for	Belgium	Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
4				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
5	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind, not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for	Belgium	Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
6				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office, and returned to that office.		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.
8	Unpaid letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address		AMOUNT.		
§ II. Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Belgian office.		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
9	Letters for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From the United States (— cents per single rate)	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)	AMOUNT.	
10				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
11	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for Belgium, prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From the United States (— cents per single rate)	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)	AMOUNT.	
12				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
13	Prepaid letters for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From the United States	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
14				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
15	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From the United States	From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point	AMOUNT.	
16				Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office, and returned to that office		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.
		AMOUNT.			

Certified by the _____.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

B.
(See pp. 902, 904.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
BELGIAN POST-OFFICE.

LETTER BILL.

Mail sent from the office _____ for the office of _____, the _____, 18—,
by way { of England and of ¹ _____, } departing from ² _____ for ³ _____,
the ⁴ _____, 18—.

- (1) Character, name, and nation of the vessel by which the mail is to be transported from the United States to Europe.
- (2) Name of the port whereat the mail is to be placed on board the vessel charged with transporting it to Europe.
- (3) Port of destination of the said vessel. (4) Date of the departure of the said vessel.

		Statement by the United States office of exchange.		Verification by the Belgian office of exchange.	
		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
<p>§ I. — Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States office.</p>					
1	Unpaid letters from the United States for	Belgium (— cents per single rate)			
2		Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)			
AMOUNT.					
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for	Belgium			
4		Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point			
5	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind not prepaid or charged with the price of transit sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for	Belgium			
6		Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point			
7 Unpaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office, and returned to that office					
8 Unpaid letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address					
<p>§ II. — Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Belgian office.</p>					
9	Letters for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From the United States (— cents per single rate)			
10		From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)			
11	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From the United States (— cents per single rate)			
12		From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)			
AMOUNT.					
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
13	Prepaid letters for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From the United States			
14		From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
15	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From the United States			
16		From countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point			
17 Prepaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office and returned to that office					

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

From the office at _____ to the office at _____.

MAIL.

Of the _____, 18—, received the _____
 by way { of England and of¹ _____,
 of the¹ _____.

(1) Character, name, and nation of the vessel which brought the mail from Europe to the United States.

§ I. — Unpaid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Belgian Office.		Statement by the Belgian office of exchange.		Verification by the United States office of exchange.	
		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
		AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
1	Unpaid letters from Belgium for	The United States (— cents per single rate)	Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)		
2					
3	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	The United States	Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		
4					
5	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind not prepaid or charged with the price of transit sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	The United States	Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		
6					
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office				
8	Unpaid letters resent, addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address				
§ II. — Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States Office.		Number of single rates.		Number of single rates.	
9	Letters for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From Belgium (— cents per single rate)	From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)		
10					
11	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding	From Belgium (— cents per single rate)	From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate)		
12					
13	Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From Belgium	From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point		
14					
15	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding	From Belgium	From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point		
16					
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office, and returned to that office				
		AMOUNT.		AMOUNT.	
		Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.

Certified by the undersigned Postmaster.

Account of various Correspondence exchanged between the Office of _____ and the Office of _____, by Way of _____, during the _____ Quarter of the Year 18—.

CORRESPONDENCE TRANSMITTED BY BELGIAN OFFICE.

CREDIT OF BELGIUM.												CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES.																																	
Date of the letter bill.	UNPAID LETTERS.						Newspapers and printed matter of every kind, not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for						UNPAID LETTERS.						Letters for the U. States prepaid to destination, and proceeding						Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding						Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding						Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which the U. States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding								
	FROM BELGIUM FOR			Or letters charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for			The United States.			Countries to which the U. States serves as an intermediate point.			Badly directed by the United States Post-Office and returned to that office.			Resent addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address.			From Belgium (— cents per single rate).			From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate).			From Belgium (— cents per single rate).			From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate).			From Belgium.			From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.			From Belgium.			From countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.			Prepaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office and returned to that office.		
	1	2	3																																										
	Number of single rates.	Number of single rates.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Number of single rates.	Number of single rates.	Number of single rates.	Number of single rates.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.													

* Table C, in French text, corresponds exactly with this Table D, and is to be used by the Belgian Office.

CORRESPONDENCE TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.

Date of the letter bill.	CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES.												CREDIT OF BELGIUM.																										
	UNPAID LETTERS								Newspapers and printed matter of every kind, not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for				UNPAID LETTERS				Letters for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding				Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding				Prepaid letters for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding				Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding										
	FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR				Or letters charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for				Belgium.		Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.		Belgium.		Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.		Badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office and returned to that office.		Resent addressed to persons who have departed, but have left their address.		From the United States (— cents per single rate).		From countries to which the U. States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate).		From the United States (— cents per single rate).		From countries to which the U. States serves as an intermediate point (— cents per single rate).		From the United States.		From countries to which the U. States serves as an intermediate point.		From the United States.		From countries to which the U. States serves as an intermediate point.		Prepaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office and returned to that office.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Number of single rates.	Number of single rates.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Number of single rates.	Number of single rates.	Number of single rates.	Number of single rates.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.

THE BELGIAN OFFICE DEBTOR TO THE UNITED STATES OFFICE.			
Number of the articles composing the credit of the United States.	Origin and destination of the correspondence.	Letters and printed matter.	Sums due to the United States office.
		Number of single rates.	
			Dollars. Cts.
1 } 2 }	Unpaid letters from the United States, for { Belgium, at — cents per single rate. Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate		
3 } 4 }	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for { Belgium Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point		
5 } 6 }	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind not prepaid, etc. sent from countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, for { Belgium Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point		
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office		
8	Unpaid letters resent		
9 } 10 }	Letters for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding from { Belgium, at — cents per single rate. Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate		
11 } 12 }	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for the United States prepaid to destination, and proceeding from { Belgium, at — cents per single rate. Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate		
13 } 14 }	Prepaid letters for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from { Belgium Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point		
15 } 16 }	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from { Belgium Countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point		
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office		
Total			

BALANCE.

	Sums.	
	Dollars.	Cents.
The office of Belgium debtor to the United States		
The office of the United States debtor to Belgium		
Balance due to —		

PRECEDING ACCOUNT.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICE DEBTOR TO THE BELGIAN OFFICE.				
Number of the articles composing the credit of Belgium.	Origin and destination of the correspondence	Letters and printed matter.	Sums due to the Belgian office.	
			Number of single rates.	Dollars. Cts.
1 2	Unpaid letters from Belgium, for	{ The U. States, at — cts. per single rate Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate		
3 4	Letters not prepaid or charged with the price of transit, sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		
5 6	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind not prepaid, etc. sent from countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, for	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		
7	Unpaid letters badly directed by the United States Post-Office			
8	Unpaid letters resent			
9 10	Letters for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding from	{ The U. States, at — cts. per single rate Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate		
11 12	Newspapers and printed matter of every kind for Belgium prepaid to destination, and proceeding from	{ The U. States, at — cts. per single rate Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point, at — cents per single rate		
13 14	Prepaid letters for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		
15 16	Prepaid newspapers and printed matter of every kind for countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point, and proceeding from	{ The United States Countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point		
17	Prepaid letters badly directed by the Belgian Post-Office			
	Total			

Certified by —.

POSTS.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Account of Dead Matter returned by the Office of Belgium to the Office of the United States, the ———, 18—.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH BELGIUM. Dec. 21, 1859.

Number of the articles of the account in which the correspondence originally appeared.	DESIGNATION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.			Number of Articles.	Number of single rates.	Amount original-ly charged by the United States of-ice to the Bel-gian office.		Amount to be re-turned to the Belgian office.		REMARKS.
	Origin.	Destination.	Character.			Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	
Total amount to be returned to the Belgian office Dollars										

Agreed to by ———, of the Post-Office, the present account amounting to the sum of ———.

Done at BRUSSELS, the ———, 18—.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Account of Dead Matter returned by the Office of the United States to the Office of Belgium, the ———, 18—.

Number of the articles of the account in which the correspondence originally appeared.	DESIGNATION OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.			Number of articles.	Number of single rates.	Amount original-ly charged by the Belgian to the U. States office.		Amount to be re-turned to the U. States office.		REMARKS.
	Origin.	Destination.	Character.			Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.	
Total amount to be returned to the United States office Dollars										

Agreed to by ———, of the Post-Office, the present account amounting to the sum of ———.

Done at WASHINGTON, the ———, 18—.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH BELGIUM. DEC. 21, 1859.

G.

(See p. 900.)

TABLE showing the Directions to be given to Correspondence of all Kinds exchanged between the Belgium Post-Office and the United States Post-Office by Way of England.

MAILS OF THE BELGIAN OFFICE.					
OFFICES OF EXCHANGE.		Designation of the packets by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Forwarding.	Receiving.				
		<i>Line from</i>			
Ostend (local) Ostend (travelling)	Boston . . .	Liverpool to Boston . . .	Belgium (except Antwerp) and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.	The United States (except the city of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.	
		Liverpool to New York . . .	. . . . do	The city of Boston.
		Bremen to New York by way of Southampton . . .	. . . . do	Do.
	New York . . .	Havre to New York by way of Southampton . . .	. . . . do	Do.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	Belgium (except Antwerp) and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.	The city of New York.	
		Liverpool to New York . . .	. . . . do	The United States (except the city of Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
	Antwerp . . .	Boston . . .	Bremen to New York by way of Southampton do	Do. do.
			Havre to New York by way of Southampton do	Do. do.
			Liverpool to Boston . . .	Antwerp	The United States (except the city of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
		New York . . .	Liverpool to New York do	The city of Boston.
			Bremen to New York by way of Southampton do	Do.
			Havre to New York by way of Southampton do	Do.
		Liverpool to Boston . . .	. do	The city of New York.
		Liverpool to New York . . .	. do	The United States (except the city of Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point.
		Bremen to New York by way of Southampton . . .	. do	Do. do.
		Havre to New York by way of Southampton . . .	. do	Do. do.

G.—Continued.

OFFICES OF EXCHANGE.		Designation of the packets by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Forwarding.	Receiving.				
		<i>Line from</i>			
Boston . .	Ostend (local)	Boston to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point . .	Ostend, Newport, Furnes, and Ghisteltes.	
		New York to Liverpool . .	The City of Boston	Do. do.	
		New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
	Ostend (travelling)	Boston to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point . .	The City of Boston	Belgium (except Antwerp, Ostend, Newport, Furnes, and Ghisteltes), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.
		New York to Liverpool . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
	Antwerp	Boston to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of New York), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point . .	The City of Boston	Antwerp.
		New York to Liverpool . .	. . . . do	Do.
		New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do.
		New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do.
Ostend (local)	Boston to Liverpool . .	The City of New York . .	The City of New York . .	Ostend, Newport, Furnes, and Ghisteltes.	
	New York to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point . .	The City of Boston	Do. do.	
	New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.	
	New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.	
	Boston to Liverpool . .	The City of New York . .	The City of New York . .	Belgium (except Antwerp, Ostend, Furnes, Newport, and Ghisteltes), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediate point.	
	New York to Liverpool . .	. . . . do	Do. do.	
	New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.	
	New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.	
New York . .	Ostend (travelling)	New York to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point . .	Do. do.	
		New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
		New York to Havre by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do. do.
	Antwerp	Boston to Liverpool . .	The City of New York . .	The City of New York . .	Antwerp.
		New York to Liverpool . .	The United States (except the City of Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediate point . .	The City of Boston	Do.
		New York to Bremen by way of Southampton . .	. . . . do	Do.

ARTICLES

July 31, 1863. *Additional to the Postal Convention between the Post Department of the United States of America and of Belgium.*
 [Obsolete.
 See post, p. 926.]

John A. Kasson, Esq., invested with full powers to this effect on the part of the Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and C. A. Fassiaux, &c., &c. The Director-General of the Administration of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs of Belgium, invested with full powers by the Minister of Public Works, who is charged with the postal administration, in consideration of the existing postal convention, Article XXVII., between the two countries concluded the 21st of December, 1859, have agreed as follows:—

Ante, p. 905.

Exchange of correspondence in closed mails;

ARTICLE I. There shall be a regular exchange of correspondence in closed mails between the Post Department of the United States and the Post Department of Belgium upon the conditions set forth in the following articles:—

by what means.

ARTICLE II. The exchange of mails shall be effected by means of the transatlantic steamers, and of the intermediate routes of transit upon which the two postal administrations shall hereafter agree: or in the absence of such agreement, each postal administration shall designate the steamers and the route of transit by which the mails, which it despatches, shall be conveyed.

Offices for exchange of mails.

ARTICLE III. The offices for the exchange of mails on the part of the United States shall be:—

1. New York.
2. Boston.

On the part of Belgium, when the mails are despatched by the way of England:—

1. Ostend (local office.)
2. Ostend (travelling office.)
3. Antwerp.

The Post Departments of the United States and Belgium, whenever they shall find it necessary, may designate other offices of exchange.

Mail matter.

ARTICLE IV. The following articles shall be admitted into the mails exchanged between the two countries, to wit:—

1. Ordinary letters.
2. Registered letters.

3. Documents of business and other written documents which have not the character of a direct personal correspondence corrected proofs; samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, and not having a mercantile value in themselves.

4. Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books; sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans.

Weight of packets not to exceed, &c.

ARTICLE V. The weight of each packet of samples of merchandise shall not exceed 500 grammes, and this limit may be at any time reduced to 300 grammes, if it shall be found necessary. The weight of any other packet of mailable articles, mentioned in the foregoing article (IV.) shall not exceed 2000 grammes, and the form of the packet shall be regulated by the practice of the despatching department. Packages of

Form.

documentary papers, corrected proofs, samples of merchandise, newspapers, and all kinds of prints, shall be limited in each dimension to 50 centimeters. The two departments reserve the right to reduce this dimension if, by their magnitude, such packages shall embarrass the service.

Dimensions may be reduced, if, &c.

ARTICLE VI. All mailable articles except letters shall be sent under band, or so enclosed that the postal agents in both countries may readily verify the contents of the packet.

Articles except letters to be sent under bands.

ARTICLE VII. The standard weight and progression for the single rate of postage upon all articles enumerated in Article IV. of this convention are established as follows:—

Weight and progression of single rates of postage.

1. For letters, 15 grammes.

Letters, &c.

2. For documentary manuscripts not having the character of a direct personal correspondence, for corrected proofs, and for samples of merchandise, 40 grammes.

3. For newspapers and prints of all kinds, embracing all mailable articles, not otherwise assigned, the standard shall not be less than 40 grammes in Belgium, or one ounce and a half in the United States; but each Post Department may establish a higher standard weight of progression, adapted to its interior requirements, for articles of this class which it despatches.

Newspapers, &c.

Higher standard;

The standard which it shall adopt, and any subsequent changes therein shall be communicated to the other department before they take effect.

to be communicated before going into effect.

ARTICLE VIII. The prepayment of postage upon ordinary letters exchanged between the United States and Belgium shall be optional; but letters not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid shall be charged in the country of destination, by way of penalty, with an extra fixed rate of 5 cents in the United States, and of 30 centimes in Belgium, irrespective of weight.

Prepayment of postage on letters optional;

extra for unpaid, &c. letters;

The prepayment of postage upon all other articles, including registered letters, shall be compulsory, and when they shall be in no part prepaid, they shall not be despatched, but in such case they shall be, if practicable, restored to the senders.

on other matter, compulsory.

ARTICLE IX. The articles under band which shall be in part prepaid shall be forwarded to their destination; but they shall be charged there with twice the amount of the difference between the rate due and the sum actually prepaid.

Articles under band part prepaid.

ARTICLE X. The international rate of postage upon the correspondence exchanged between the two countries is based upon the following elements, to wit:—

International rate of postage based upon what;

1. The interior rate of the United States.

2. The interior rate of Belgium, comprising therein the charge of conveyance across the English Channel.

3. The maritime rate.

4. The intermediate transit rate, and any reduction, which either country may obtain from the existing maritime and transit charges, shall enure to the benefit of the people of the two countries by a corresponding reduction of the international rates of postage established in the following article, so soon as the two departments shall have adjusted the amount.

ARTICLE XI. The international rates, combined of the elements above mentioned, (Article X.,) and applicable to each standard of progression for the several classes of mailable articles, are established as follows, to wit:—

established as what.

1. For ordinary letters, 20 cents in the United States and one franc in Belgium.

Letters.

2. For registered letters, in addition to the ordinary prepaid rate, an extra charge of 10 cents in the United States, and of 50 centimes in Belgium.

Registered letters.

Documentary manuscripts, proofs, samples, &c.

Journals and prints.

Combined rates, how made up.

Articles under band may be registered.

Each department to retain to its own use all postages, &c. it collects;

and pay cost of mails, &c.

Cost of intermediate ocean and land conveyance.

Mailable matter exempt from any other charges.

Free matter.

Missent and misdirected matter.

Letters and registered articles not delivered, to be returned.

Other mail matter not to be returned, unless claimed within six months.

Prohibited articles not to be distributed.

3. For documentary manuscripts, corrected proofs, and samples of merchandise, 20 cents in the United States, and one franc in Belgium.

4. For journals and all other prints, embracing articles not otherwise enumerated, the standard single rate shall be fixed by the despatching department, limited nevertheless by the maximum rate of 4 cents in the United States, and of 15 centimes in Belgium. And each department shall communicate to the other, in advance, the rate it shall adopt, and any subsequent change it shall make therein.

ARTICLE XII. Of the combined rate of international letter postage hereby established, 3 cents represents the interior single rate of the United States, and 15 centimes the interior single rate of Belgium, comprising therein the cost of conveyance across the English Channel. The remainder of the combined rate is assigned to the payment of the cost of sea conveyance, and of intermediate transit, by whatever route the mails may be conveyed.

ARTICLE XIII. Articles under band described in the third and fourth paragraphs of Article IV. of this convention, may be registered in either country for despatch to the other, upon payment of the registration fee of 10 cents in the United States, and of 50 centimes in Belgium, in addition to the prepayment of the regular postage.

ARTICLE XIV. In order to simplify postal accounts between the departments as much as possible, and to prepare the way for their ultimate abolition, each Post Department shall retain to its own use all the postal rates and charges, which it shall collect, whether by virtue of prepayment or post-payment; and each department shall pay the cost of conveyance of the mails which it despatches as far as the frontier of the country of destination. It is also especially provided that the cost of intermediate ocean and land conveyance of the closed mails shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments, which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary conditions of such conveyance, and any amount so paid by one department for account of the other shall be reimbursed.

ARTICLE XV. It is distinctly agreed that all mailable articles addressed from one country to the other shall be exempt in the country of destination from any rate or fee whatever, beyond the charges established by this convention.

ARTICLE XVI. Correspondence exclusively relating to the postal service shall be transmitted on both sides without any postal charge therefor.

ARTICLE XVII. Correspondence of all kinds erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the despatching department. Articles which shall have been addressed to persons who have departed from the place of destination leaving their address, shall be forwarded or returned, as the case may require, charged with the postage which the addressee would have been required to pay on delivery.

ARTICLE XVIII. Letters, all registered articles, and all documentary manuscripts, which shall not be delivered to their address, shall be restored to the despatching department. Any of these articles which may have been forwarded by one department to the other, on account, shall be restored and credit taken for the amount originally charged by the despatching office. But samples of merchandise, newspapers, prints of all kinds, and all mailable articles not excepted, which cannot be delivered to their address, shall remain at the disposal of the receiving department, provided they shall not be reclaimed by the sender or addressee within six months from the date of their despatch.

ARTICLE XIX. Neither Post Department is required to make distribution, within its jurisdiction, of any articles the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination.

ARTICLE XX. Each of the two Post Departments concedes to the other the privilege of transit across its territory, by its usual mail conveyances, of the closed mails exchanged by the other department with any foreign country to which it may serve as an intermediary, upon the following terms :—

Transit of closed mails.

The Post Department of Belgium shall receive for such transit (including the service across the English Channel) at the rate of 15 centimes per 30 grammes of letters, net weight, and 50 centimes per kilogramme for articles under band, net weight. The Post Department of the United States shall receive for the transit of Belgian closed mails across its territory at the rate of 5 cents per 30 grammes of letters, net weight; and 15 cents per kilogramme for articles under band, net weight.

Pay therefor.

The Post Department of the United States reserves from these conditions of transit the overland route to the Pacific ocean.

Overland route to the Pacific excepted. Further provisions.

Whenever the Belgian Administration shall receive and deliver the closed mails exchanged between the United States and the countries beyond Belgium on board the transatlantic steamers in the Channel, the British transit charge shall in such case be paid to the Belgian office: provided always, that the same international rate exists between the United States and such other countries, irrespective of the route of intermediate conveyance.

ARTICLE XXI. Correspondence of all kinds which either department shall despatch to the other for the purpose of being thence forwarded in its mails to another country of destination, shall be subject to the rates established by Article XI. of this convention, added to the ulterior rate in force beyond the frontier of the forwarding country; so that only one interior rate shall be received by the forwarding department.

Postage on matter sent to either country to be forwarded.

ARTICLE XXII. Small sums of money may be mutually transmitted between the two countries by means of postal money orders, so soon as the two departments shall have been duly authorized to this effect.

Postal money orders.

ARTICLE XXIII. Until the same scale of weights shall have been adopted by the two departments, it is agreed that, for the purposes of this convention, 15 grammes shall be taken, for letters, as the equivalent of one half ounce; and 40 grammes as the equivalent of one ounce and a half, for articles under band, and so with their respective multiples in progression, as applied by the respective offices. It is also understood that the rates upon correspondence shall be applied according to the weight stated by the despatching department, except in case of manifest error.

Equivalents of ounces and grammes.

ARTICLE XXIV. The provisions of the postal convention between the United States of America and Belgium, concluded at Washington the 21st December, 1859, are continued in force, so far as they are not inconsistent with the present articles, or with the regulations which shall hereafter be made in pursuance thereof, by the two departments.

Consistent provisions of former convention continued in force. Ante, p. 899.

ARTICLE XXV. This convention shall take effect from a day to be fixed by the two Post Departments, and shall continue in force until one year from notice given by one of the departments to the other of its intention to rescind it. It is understood that the rates provided by this convention shall not be applicable: First, to letters which shall be exchanged between the two departments by way of the British intermediate service until the British office shall have reduced the amount of its charges for territorial transit, and sea conveyance, to a rate not exceeding 14 cents for a single letter. Second: Nor to documentary papers and manuscripts, corrected proofs, and samples of merchandise, in like manner exchanged between the two countries by the intermediate service of the British Post, until the British office shall have admitted these articles upon the same pecuniary conditions with printed matter.

This convention when to take effect and how long to continue. These rates not applicable to what.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH BELGIUM. JULY 31, 1863.

Convention
when to be
ratified.

ARTICLE XXVI. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Brussels, the thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON.

FASSIAUX.

Approved :

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

Approved :

The Minister of Public Works,
JULES VANDERSTICHELN.

Convention for the Regulation of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and Belgium.

The Post-Office Departments of the United States of America and of Belgium, being desirous to regulate by a new Convention the postal intercourse between the two countries, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following articles : —

Aug. 21, 1867.
Preamble.
Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence, by means of their respective Post Departments, between the United States of America and Belgium, and this correspondence shall embrace :

Exchange of correspondence;
to embrace what.

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.

2. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, litographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

And such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be (a) on the part of the United States :

Offices for exchange of mails.

1. New York.
2. Boston.

(b) On the part of Belgium :

1. Antwerp.
2. Ostend, (Travelling Office.)
3. Ostend, (local.)

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

ARTICLE III. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication, and shall, at its own cost, pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails, between the respective frontiers, shall be first defrayed by that one of the two Departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance ; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.
Cost of transportation.

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

Weight for single rate of postage.

1. For letters, 15 grammes.

2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each Department shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration.

But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent changes thereof.

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

The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted, saving the case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the United States and Belgium shall be as follows :

Rates of postage.

Rates of postage.

1. On pre-paid letters from the United States, 15 cents.

2. On pre-paid letters from Belgium, 80 centimes.

3. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails sent, that which the despatching office shall adopt in conformity with the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Rates when direct steam lines are established.

ARTICLE VI. Whenever there shall be established a direct line of steam communication between the ports of the United States and of Belgium, adapted to the regular transportation of the mails between the two countries and acceptable to the two Departments, it is agreed that the international single letter rate applicable to this route shall be reduced to 10 cents in the United States and 50 centimes in Belgium, of which six cents (30 centimes) shall represent the maritime rate; and for the other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article the maritime rate in such case shall be 10 cents (50 centimes) per kilogramme.

But this article shall not be carried into effect until a time upon which the two Post Departments shall hereafter agree.

Prepayment optional.

ARTICLE VII. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the condition in Article VIII. mentioned, but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article it shall be compulsory.

Proceedings when postages are unpaid, or not sufficiently paid.

ARTICLE VIII. If, however, the postage on any article shall be pre-paid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination charged with the deficient postage. Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied a fine in the United States of five cents, in Belgium of 30 centimes. This fine, as well as the deficient postage on other articles than letters, shall not enter into the accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the office collecting the same.

Registered articles.

ARTICLE IX. Registered articles shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register fee of ten cents in the United States, and of 50 centimes in Belgium, and this fee shall always be prepaid.

Each office is at liberty to reduce this fee for the mails it despatches.

What correspondence may be registered.

ARTICLE X. Any correspondence may be registered, not only for international correspondence but also for correspondence originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries for the transmission of such registered articles.

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

Basis for settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE XI. Accounts between the two offices shall be fixed on the following basis: from the total amount of international postages and register fees, collected in each country on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other articles sent, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required at the agreed rate, for the intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be equally divided between the two offices.

Regulations for despatch of correspondence.

ARTICLE XII. The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching 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 or to whom the packet is sent, and the numbers placed u on the patterns or samples of merchandise.

Post, p. 928.

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. So long as any customs duty is chargeable on any article sent to the United States it may be levied for the use of the customs.

5. Except as above, no charge whatever shall be collected on the mails exchanged, otherwise than herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE XIII. The Post Departments of the United States and of Belgium shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

Exchange of correspondence by open mails.

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

ARTICLE XIV. Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of the closed mails exchanged in either direction between the latter and any country to which the former may serve as intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land.

Transit of closed mails through either country.

For such transit on its part, the United States office shall receive as follows:

1. For transit across its territory: for letters 1½ cents per single letter rate; for other articles 12 cents per kilogramme, net weight.

2. For transit across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean: for letters 8 cents per single letter rate; for other articles 12 cents per kilogramme, net weight.

3. For transit across the waters of the Pacific Ocean: for letters 10 cents per single letter rate; for other articles 20 cents per kilogramme, net weight.

For such transit on its part the office of Belgium shall receive as follows:

For transit across its territory and the English Channel: 1. for letters 5 centimes per single letter rate; 2. for other articles 40 centimes per kilogramme, net weight.

ARTICLE XV. The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, 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.

Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.

Post, p. 929.

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

ARTICLE XVI. When in any United States or Belgian port 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 postal charge by one office against the other.

Transfer of closed mails without expense.

ARTICLE XVII. Official communications addressed from one office to the other shall not be the occasion of accounts between the two offices.

Official communications.

ARTICLE XVIII. The two offices shall by mutual consent make detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution; and modify such regulations in like manner from time to time as the exigencies of the service may require.

Detailed regulations.

See p. 927.

ARTICLE XIX. Letters wrongly sent, wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for any cause, shall be returned to the despatching office at its expense for the return if any shall be incurred. Registered articles in the second paragraph of the first article mentioned shall also be returned: other articles shall be left to the disposition of the receiving office. Any postages not collected upon the correspondence returned, but which shall

Missent letters &c.

have been charged against the receiving office, shall be deducted from the account.

Reduction in favor of the United States, in the transit of closed mails.

ARTICLE XX. In considerations of the concessions made by the United States Post Department, it is agreed that a reduction of 20 per cent. shall be made in favor of the United States office from the charge of forty centimes per kilogramme established in Article XIV. for the transit of the articles mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article of this Convention, and which shall be despatched from the United States.

Former conventions to cease to be of force. *Ante*, pp. 899, 918.

ARTICLE XXI. From the time this convention shall take effect, all former conventions between the two offices shall cease to be in force, except for the purpose of closing the accounts arising thereunder.

When this convention takes effect.

This Convention shall take effect on the first day of January next. It shall continue in force until cancelled by agreement of the two offices; or until one year from the time when either office shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

Subject to approval.

This Convention shall be subject to the approval of the Postmaster General of the United States and of the Minister of Public Works of Belgium.

Execution.

Executed in duplicate at Brussels this 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord 1867.

[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Sp. Com., &c., &c.

[L. s.]

M. FASSIAUX,
Director-General of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
October 8, 1867. }

Approval by the Postmaster-General;

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a Convention for the regulation of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and Belgium, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at Brussels on the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., &c., on behalf of this Department, and by Mr. Fassiaux, Director-General of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs, on behalf of the Belgian Post Departments, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster General.

by the President of the United States.

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

[L. s.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 9th October, 1867.

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the Post-Office of the United States and the Post-Office of Belgium, for the Execution of the Convention of the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. November 25 and 26, 1867.

ARTICLE I. The American exchange offices of New York and Boston shall each despatch a mail for the Belgian exchange offices of Antwerp, of Ostend (local), and of Ostend (travelling). Exchange offices and despatch of mails.

The Belgian exchange offices of Antwerp, of Ostend (local), and of Ostend (travelling), shall each despatch a mail to the American exchange offices of New York and Boston.

Table A., hereto annexed, indicates the correspondence to be distributed to each exchange office. Post, p. 930.

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. Letter bills to accompany each mail.

The form of this letter bill shall follow the models B 1° and B 2°, hereto annexed, and shall be consecutively numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year. Post, pp. 932, 936.

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

ARTICLE III. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they despatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Separate packages, &c.

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 despatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address. Number of rates, how to be indicated.

ARTICLE V. Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the models C 1° and C 2°, hereto annexed. Registered correspondence.

All registered letters and the register list shall be enveloped together in strong paper and securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the word *Registered*, or *Objets Chargé*, and placed in the mail. Post, pp. 941, 942.

The blank in the letter list for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled in letters 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 registered lists despatched shall be retained by the receiving office, which shall acknowledge, by the first mail, the receipt of the registered articles, numerically, from No. — to No. —. Receipt for registered articles, &c.

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 despatching office.

ARTICLE VII. The two administrations mutually engage to take needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence, and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes towards the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss. No pecuniary responsibility for loss of registered letters.

ARTICLE VIII. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate by stamps or writing thereon the office of origin. Office of origin of letters to be indicated.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States *Paid All*, and in Belgium *P. D.*

Registered articles shall be stamped *Registered* in the United States, and *Chargé* in Belgium.

Correspondence insufficiently prepaid shall be stamped in the United States *Insufficiently paid*, and in Belgium *Affranchissement insuffisant*, and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures [black] on the face.

Correspondence despatched by a direct line between the two countries shall be stamped *Direct Service*, or *Service Direct*.

If despatched via England, it shall be stamped to indicate British transit.

Exchanges in open mails.

Post, p. 943.

ARTICLE IX. The two postal administrations may exchange in the open mails letters and other correspondence with the foreign countries, and upon the conditions indicated in the tables D 1° and D 2°, hereto annexed.

ARTICLE X. The tables D 1° and D 2°, hereto annexed, also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the two offices, and the conditions thereof.

Prepaid letters.

ARTICLE XI. 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 postage due to the foreign office of destination; and in the same manner, but in *black* ink, shall mark the amount of the postage due to the originating office upon the unpaid letters sent in transit.

Certain articles may be retained.

Ante, p. 924.

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

Letters in open mail for transit.

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

Letters, &c. not deliverable to be returned monthly.

Post, p. 949.

ARTICLE XIV. Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration at the end of every month. (See exhibits G, hereto annexed.)

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

The postage on prepaid 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 despatching 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 reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

Missent, &c. letters, &c.

ARTICLE XV. All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which despatched 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.

Letter bill to state what.

ARTICLE XVI. The despatching exchange office shall state on the letter bill for the British office the exact number of single rates of letters

(or weight, if required) and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched in closed mails by the British transit.

ARTICLE XVII. It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills, in the proper money of the despatching office. For the international charges the reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts, at the rate of five francs and fifteen centimes of Belgium for one dollar of the United States. Settlement of accounts.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill, in the money of the sending office, the cent shall be considered as the equivalent of five centimes.

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

ARTICLE XVIII. The quarterly accounts mentioned in Art. XV. of the convention shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall respectively be prepared according to the models hereto annexed, and marked E 1° and E 2°. 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. Quarterly accounts.
Ante, p. 925.
Post, pp. 944, 946.
Post, p. 948.

ARTICLE XIX. It is understood that Art. VI. of the convention, relative to a direct line of steam packets between the two countries, shall be carried into effect as soon as either administration shall notify the other of the establishment of such a line which it has adopted for the despatch of its mails. Steam packets.
Ante, p. 924.

Done in duplicate and signed at Brussels the twenty-fifth day of November, and at Paris the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner of the U. S. Post Department.

[L. s.]

FASSIAUX,
Director-General of Railroads, Posts, and Telegraphs.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 15, 1868.

The foregoing articles of detailed regulations for carrying into execution the postal convention of 21st August, 1867, between the United States and Belgium, are hereby ratified and approved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department, this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1868.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

A.

(See p. 927.)

TABLE showing the Directions to be given to Correspondence of all Kinds exchanged between the Belgian Post-Office and the United States Post-Office, by Way of England.

OFFICES OF EXCHANGE.		Designation of the packets by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Forwarding.	Receiving.				
Ostend (travelling)	Boston...	Line from —			
		Liverpool to New York.	Belgium (except Antwerp), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediary.	Boston.	
		Bremen to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Hamburg to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Canadian packet....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Liverpool to New York.	Belgium (except Antwerp), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediary.	The United States (except Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediary.	
	New York	Bremen to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Hamburg to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Canadian packet....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Boston...	Liverpool to New York.	Antwerp	Boston.
			Bremen to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.
			Hamburg to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.
Antwerp	Boston...	Canadian packet....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Liverpool to New York.	Antwerp	The United States (except Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediary.	
		Bremen to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
	New York	Hamburg to New York by Southampton....	...Do.....	Do.	
		Canadian packet....	...Do.....	Do.	

A. — Continued.

OFFICES OF EXCHANGE.		Designation of the packets by means of which the mails are to be sent.	Origin of the correspondence.	Destination of the correspondence.	
Forwarding.	Receiving.				
Boston...	Ostend (travelling)	Line from —			
		New York to Liverpool	Boston.....	Belgium (except Antwerp), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediary.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton.... New York to Hamburg by Southampton....	...Do..... ...Do.....	Do. Do.	
	Antwerp	New York to Liverpool	Boston.....	Antwerp.	
		New York to Bremen by Southampton.... New York to Hamburg by Southampton....	...Do..... ...Do.....	Do. Do.	
		New York to Liverpool	The United States (except Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediary.	Belgium (except Antwerp), and the foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediary.	
	New York	Ostend (travelling)	New York to Bremen by Southampton.... New York to Hamburg by Southampton....	...Do..... ...Do.....	Do. Do.
			New York to Liverpool	The United States (except Boston), the Territories of the United States, and the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediary.	Antwerp.
		Antwerp	New York to Bremen by Southampton.... New York to Hamburg by Southampton....	...Do..... ...Do.....	Do. Do.

Stamp of the

LETTER BILL.



Of the Mail sent by the Belgian Exchange Office of _____ to the United States Exchange Office of _____, by the
Way of _____, the _____, 186 . Received the _____, 186 .

(NO. OF THE DESPATCH.)

Originating Office.

TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING REGISTERED ARTICLES).

Nos. of the Items.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.			Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.			Standard Weight per Single Rate.	Single Rate.
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postages.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.			
			F.	C.		F.	O.	Grammes.	
1	Prepaid letters							15	8 0c
2	Unpaid letters							15	8 0c
3	Insufficiently paid letters	No. of rates						15	8 0c
4			Amount of stamps affixed					15	8 0c
5				Amount of deficient postage					
	Total No. of single rates								
6	Prepaid newspapers and prints							50	10c.
7	Prepaid patterns of merchandise							120	40c.

TABLE II. — FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING REGISTERED ARTICLES).

8	Letters from Belgium for foreign countries in transit through the United States	Unpaid	International rate						
9		Prepaid.		Foreign postage due to the U. S.					
10	Letters originating in foreign countries to which Belgium serves as an intermediary	Addressed to the U. S.	Prepaid.	International rate.					
11					Unpaid.	Foreign postage due to Belgium			
12		Addressed to foreign countries in transit through U. S.	Prepaid.	International rate					
13					Unpaid.	Foreign postage due the U. S.			
14			International rate						
15				Foreign postage due Belgium					
16									
17	Total No. of single letter rates								
18	Newspapers, prints, and samples of merchandise prepaid, originating in Belgium and addressed to foreign countries in transit through the United States, or coming from foreign countries in transit through Belgium for the United States and the countries beyond.	Net amount of international rate							
19		Amount of foreign postage due the United States							

TABLE III.— VARIOUS ARTICLES.

Nos. of the Items.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.			
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postages.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postages.	
			F.	C.		F.	C.
20	No. of fixed fees collected upon registered articles	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Amount of supplementary register fees due to the United States upon registered articles addressed to foreign countries	—	—	—	—	—	
22	Total No. of single rates and net weights of letters contained in this mail (Art. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 24)	—	Grammes.	—	Grammes.	—	
23	Net weight of newspapers, prints, and patterns contained in this mail (Art. 6, 7, 18, and 19)	—	Grammes.	—	Grammes.	—	
	Number of registered articles contained in this despatch	—		—		—	

TABLE IV.— RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.

		F.	O.	F.	O.
		Number.		Number.	
24	Prepaid and unpaid letters, of whatever origin, addressed to persons who have changed their residence				
	Postage due on unpaid letters				
	Expense of return at 22½ centimes per single rate				
	Total				
25	Misdirected correspondence returned (Mem.)				

TABLE V.— CLOSED MAILS CONTAINED IN PRESENT DESPATCH.

MAILS ORIGINATING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN TRANSIT THROUGH BELGIUM, ADDRESSED TO THE UNITED STATES.				
Nos. of the Items.	Origin of the Mails.	Destination.	LETTERS.	NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTS.
			No. of Rates.	Net Weight.
26				
27		Total No. of letter rates		
		Weight of prints, &c.		

The ——— of Posts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

For the Mail despatched by the United States Exchange Office of _____ to the Belgian Exchange Office of _____ by the Way of _____, the _____, 186 . Received the _____, 186

(Number of the Despatch.)

TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING REGISTERED ARTICLES).

Nos. of the Items.	NATURE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.			Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.			Standard Weight per Single Rate.	Single Rate.
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.			
			D.	C.		D.	C.	Grammes.	
1	Letters prepaid							15	45c
2	“ unpaid							15	45c
3	Letters insufficiently paid { No. of rates Amount of stamps affixed Amount deficient							15	45c
4									
5									
	Total number of single rates of letters								
6	Prepaid journals								
	Other prepaid printed matter								
	Prepaid patterns of merchandise								

TABLE II.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING REGISTERED ARTICLES).

7	Letters from United States addressed to foreign countries in transit through Belgium	Unpaid	International rate							
8		Prepaid		Foreign postage due to Belgium						
9										
10	Letters originating in the foreign countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.	Addressed to Belgium	Prepaid	International rate						
11		Addressed to foreign countries in transit through Belgium	Unpaid	Foreign postage due to the United States						
12				Prepaid	International rate					
13		Addressed to foreign countries in transit through Belgium	Unpaid	Foreign postage due to Belgium						
14				Prepaid	International rate					
15				Foreign postage due to the United States						
16	Total number of single letter rates									
17	Newspapers, prints, and patterns of merchandise, prepaid, originating in the United States, addressed to foreign countries in transit through Belgium, or coming from foreign countries in transit through the United States for Belgium and the countries beyond	Net amount of international postage								
18		Amount of foreign postage due to Belgium								

TABLE III.—VARIOUS ARTICLES.

Nos. of the Items.	NATURE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.			
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	
			D.	C.		D.	C.
19	No. of fixed fees collected upon registered articles	—	—	—	—	—	
20	Amount of supplementary register fees to pay to Belgium upon registered articles addressed to foreign countries	—	—	—	—	—	
21	Total number of single rates and net weights of letters in the present despatch (Articles 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 23)	—	Grammes.	—	Grammes.	—	
22	Net weight newspapers, prints, and patterns of merchandise in the present despatch (Articles 6, 17, and 18)	—	Grammes.	—	Grammes.	—	
	No. of registered articles by this despatch	—		—		—	

TABLE IV.—RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.

		D.	C.	D.	C.
		Number.		Number.	
23	Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, addressed to persons having changed their residence				
	Postage to reimburse upon unpaid letters				
	Expense of return at 4½ cents per single rate				
	Total				
24	Misdirected articles returned (Memorandum)				

TABLE V.—CLOSED MAILES CONTAINED IN THE PRESENT DESPATCH.

MAILS ORIGINATING IN THE UNITED STATES ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN TRANSIT THROUGH BELGIUM.					
Nos. of the Items.	Origin of the Mails.	Destination.	LETTERS.		JOURNALS AND PRINTS.
			No. of Rates.		Net Weight.
25					
26		Total number of letter rates			
		Weight of printed matter, etc.			

The ——— of Post.

LETTER BILL. — *Continued.*

No. of the Items of Account.		Statement by the United States Office.			Verification by the Belgian Office.		
		No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.		No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.	
			Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
TABLE III. — OF REGISTER FEES.							
19	Total number of register fees and registered articles herewith	[]	—	—	[]	—	—
20	Amount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond Belgium, to account for to Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—
TABLE IV. — LETTERS FORWARDED FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.							
21	Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their national address (No. of rates at 4½ cents per single rate)	—	—	—	—	—	—
22							
	[Memo. — Articles missent, or wrongly addressed. Note the number of articles]						
	No. of registered articles by this mail:						
TABLE V. — FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.							
23	Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail (See items, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22, of this letter-bill.)						
		Grams.		Grams.			
24	Total weight (net) of articles in this mail, } Letters* 25 } Journals, etc., etc.						

* This line to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but is to be filled in letter bills for Germany.

No. of the Items of Account.	TABLE VI.—CLOSED MAILS DESPATCHED HEREWITH FOR BELGIAN TRANSIT.		LETTERS.		JOURNALS, ETC., ETC.
	Office of Origin.	Destination.	No. of Single Rates.	Net Weight in Grammes. *	Net Weight in Kilogrammes.
26		Total.....			
27			Total.....		
28			Total.....		

* This column to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but is to be filled in letter bills for Germany.

By the United States Post-Office at _____, of the Receipt of the BELGIAN Mail, sent by the Post-Office of _____, No. _____, dated _____, 18____, coming via _____.

Numbers of the Articles.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Standard Weight per Single Rate.	Single Rate.	Statement by the Despatching Office of Exchange.			Verification by the Receiving Office of Exchange.		
		Grams.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	
					Francs.	Cent.		Francs.	Cent.
TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)									
1	Paid letters	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Unpaid letters	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Letters insufficiently paid, { Number of rates { Amount of prepaid postage { Amount of deficient postage	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
4				—	—	—	—	—	—
5				—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total number of single letter rates			—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Prepaid newspapers and prints	50	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Prepaid samples of merchandise	120	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
TABLE II.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)									
8	Letters from Belgium to foreign countries { Unpaid 9 in transit through the United States. { Paid { International rate 10 { Foreign postage due to the United States			—	—	—	—	—	—
11				—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Letters originating in foreign countries { Destined for the { Paid { International rate 13 to which Belgium serves as an inter- United States. { Unpaid { Foreign postage to be reimbursed to Belgium 14 meduary. { Destined for foreign { Paid { International rate 15 countries, in transit { Foreign postage due to the United States 16 through the United { Unpaid { International rate 17 States. { Foreign postage to be reimbursed to Belgium			—	—	—	—	—	—
18				—	—	—	—	—	—
19				—	—	—	—	—	—
		Total number of single letter rates			—	—	—	—	—
18	Journals, prints, and samples of merchandise, prepaid, originating in Belgium and destined for foreign countries in transit through the United States, or originating in foreign countries in transit through Belgium for the United States and for countries beyond			—	—	—	—	—	—
19				—	—	—	—	—	—

ACKNOWLEDGMENT — *Continued.*

Numbers of the Articles.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Office of Exchange.		Verification by the Receiving Office of Exchange.	
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage. Francs. Cent.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage. Francs. Cent.
TABLE III.— VARIOUS ARTICLES.					
20	Number of fees received upon registered articles	—	—	—	—
21	Number of supplementary register fees due to the United States upon registered articles destined for foreign countries	—	—	—	—
22	Total number of single rates and net weights of letters comprised in the present despatch (Arts. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 24)	—	Grammes.	—	Grammes.
23	Net weight of journals, prints, and samples of merchandise contained in the present despatch (Arts. 6, 7, 18, and 19) [Number of registered articles contained in the present despatch: ———]	—	Grammes.	—	Grammes.
TABLE IV.— RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.					
24	Paid and unpaid letters, of any origin, addressed to persons who have changed their residence. { Deficient postage due on unpaid letters Expense of returning the correspondence, at 22½ centimes per single rate Total	—	Centimes.	—	Centimes.
25	Illegibly addressed objects returned (Memorandum)	—	Number.	—	Number.

TABLE V.— CLOSED MAILS IN TRANSIT, ADJOINED TO THE PRESENT DESPATCH.
MAILS ORIGINATING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, IN TRANSIT THROUGH BELGIUM, DESTINED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

No. of the Articles.	Origin.	Destination.	Letters.	Journals and Prints.
			Number of Rates.	Net Weight.
26		Total number of letter rates		
27		Weights of prints, etc.		

—————, *Postmaster.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF BELGIUM.

[C 1°.] (See p. 927.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE.

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the Belgian Office of Exchange of _____ to the United States Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the U. States Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 21 of the Letter Bill . \$							

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF }
THE UNITED STATES.

[C 2°.] (See p. 927.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
BELGIAN POST-OFFICE.

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of _____ to the Belgian Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the Belgian Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill . \$							

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

D 2°. (See p. 928.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which the United States may exchange Correspondence through the BELGIAN open Mails, and the Amounts to be added to the International Rates between the United States and Belgium for Account of the Countries beyond.

From and to —	Description of correspondence.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Observations.
The Netherlands	Letters	10	.10	.20	} Registration not allowed.
	Journals and prints	100	.5	.....
	Samples	100	.10	.....
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.	Letters	10	.10	.20	} Registration not allowed.
	Journals and prints	100	.5	.....
	Samples	100	.10	.....
Switzerland	Letters	10	.20	.20	} Registration not allowed.
	Journals and prints	50	.10	.....
	Samples	100	.20	.....
Italy	Letters	10	.30	.20	} Registration not allowed.
	Journals and prints	50	.10	.....
	Samples	100	.30	.....

D 1°. (See p. 928.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which Belgium may exchange Correspondence through the United States open Mails, and the Amount to be added to the International Rates between Belgium and the United States for Account of exterior Service.

Countries.	Letters.			Newspapers.			Book packets, prints, and samples.			Observations.
	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	
Acapulco	Gms. 15	Cts. 10	Cts.	Gms. 120	Cts. 2	Cts.	Gms. 120	Cts. 4	Cts.	At present registration exists only for Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and for letters only. Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry, flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, etc. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.
Aspinwall	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Belize, British Honduras	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Brazils	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Canada	"		5	"			"			
New Brunswick	"		5	"			"			
Nova Scotia	"		5	"			"			
Central America and Pacific Coast, via Panama	"	10		"	2	Registration not yet allowed.	"	4	Registration not yet allowed.	
China	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Costa Rica	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Cuba	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Guatemala	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Japan	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Mexico, by sea	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Nicaragua, Pacific Coast, via Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Sandwich Islands	"	10		"	2		"	4		
St. Thomas, via U. S. Brazilian Packets	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Venezuela	"	10		"	2		"	4		
West Indies, British	"	10		"	2		"	4		

— QUARTER, 186— . — CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE BELGIAN OFFICE OF — TO THE AMERICAN OFFICE OF — .

Recapitulation of the Sums stated in the other Part.

Nos. of the articles of the letter bill.	Sums collected by the Belgian office for which account must be made to the United States.				Nos. of the articles of the letter bill.	Sums collected by the United States office and for which account must be rendered to Belgium.			
	Sums to be divided with the U. S. office.		Sums wholly due to the U. S. office.			Sums to be divided with the Belgian office.		Sums wholly due the Belgian office.	
	Fr.	C.	Fr.	C.		Fr.	C.	Fr.	C.
1					2				
4					5				
6					8				
7					12				
9					13				
10					16				
11					17				
14					24				
15					26				
18					27				
19									
20									
21									
Total					Total				
22	To be deducted — land and sea charges paid for intermediate transit.	Fr.	C.						
23	Letters, newspapers, prints, &c.	Fr.	C.						
Remainder									
½ of this sum, due U. S. office, is . . .					½ this sum, due to Belgian office, is :				
Total of sums due the U. S. office. . .					Total of sums, due the Belgian office, is				

— QUARTER, 186—. — CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE AMERICAN OFFICE OF — TO THE BELGIAN OFFICE OF —.

Recapitulation of the within Account.

Numbers of the items of the letter bill.	Sums collected by the United States office for which account must be rendered to Belgium.				Numbers of the items of the letter bill.	Sums collected by the Belgian office for which account must be rendered to United States.			
	Sums to be divided with the Belgian office.		Sums wholly due to the Belgian office.			Sums to be divided with the United States office.		Sums wholly due to the U. States office.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
1					2				
4					5				
6					7				
8					11				
9	—	—			12	—	—		
10					15		•		
13					16	—	—		
14	—	—			21	—	—		
17					22				
18	—	—							
19									
20	—	—							
26	—	—							
28	—	—							
	Total					Total			
23	Deduct intermediate transit charges.	Letters, newspapers, prints, etc.							
25									
	Remainder								
	One half this sum, due to Belgium, is					One half this sum, due the United States, is			
	Total of sums due the Belgian office is					Total of sums due the United States office is			

Certified by the ———.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

F. (See p. 929.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE
WITH BELGIUM. }

RECAPITULATION.

For the quarter ending —, 18—, QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS :	Mails sent by the way of —.		Net balance in fa- vor of U. States office.		Net balance in fa- vor of Belgium office.	
<p><i>East:</i> New York to Ostend, (local.) .. New York to Ostend, (travel- ling.) New York to Antwerp..... Boston to Ostend, (local.) Boston to Ostend, (travelling.) .. Boston to Antwerp..... New York to Antwerp..... Boston to Antwerp.....</p> <p><i>West:</i> Ostend (local) to New York... Ostend (local) to Boston Ostend (travelling) to New York Ostend (travelling) to Boston.. Antwerp to New York..... Antwerp to Boston..... Antwerp to New York..... Antwerp to Boston.....</p>	<p>England.</p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p> <p>Direct.</p> <p>“</p> <p>England.</p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p> <p>Direct.</p> <p>“</p>					
	Balance is					
Of correspondence returned as not deliverable, (dead :)	Credit to U. States.	Credit to Belgium.				
<p>Returned by U. S. office, bordereau for month of _____.</p> <p>Returned by U. S. office, bordereau for month of _____.</p> <p>Returned by U. S. office, bordereau for month of _____.</p> <p>Returned by Belgian office, bordereau for _____.</p> <p>Returned by Belgian office, bordereau for _____.</p> <p>Returned by Belgian office, bordereau for _____.</p> <p>The difference is.....</p>						
The final balance in favor of — is.....						

G. (See p. 928.)

United States Post-Office to the ——— Post-Office.

BORDEREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE RETURNED NOT DELIVERABLE—(DEAD.)

Items of the account, showing the original charge.	Description of the ordinary letters returned.	Memorandum of No. returned.	No. of rates originally charged.	At the rate of postage of —.	Amounts originally charged against the United States.				Net weight of unpaid returned letters to be stated where original transit was charged by weight.	Transit charges per 30 grammes.	Memo: Registered articles returned not deliverable.			
					Unpaid postages divided.		Unpaid postages to exclusive credit of Belgium.				Original No. of the Register Bill.	Origin.	Name addressed.	Destination.
Nos.	Originally sent via.....			Centimes.	Frs.	Centimes.				A. D. 18—.				
	<i>I. International Correspondence.</i>													
1	Letters prepaid, (number only) ...													
2	Letters unpaid.....													
5	Letters insufficiently paid.....													
	<i>II. Extranational. Open transit.</i>													
8, 10, 13	Letters prepaid.....													
7	Letters unpaid.....													
11, 12, 15, 16	Do.....													
21, 22	Letters forwarded.....													
	Number of rates to be reclaimed for intermediate transit.....													
	Amounts for reduction of former charges.....													

Additional Convention to the Convention for the Regulation of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and Belgium, signed at Brussels the twenty-first day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. March 1, 1870.
Ante, p. 923.

An additional Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:— Ante, p. 869.

ARTICLE I. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the United States and Belgium shall be as follows: Rates of postage.

1. On prepaid letters from the United States, ten cents.

2. On prepaid letters from Belgium, fifty centimes.

And, for the sea conveyance of letters, in closed mails, across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States office shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II. The conditions of Articles V. and XIV. of the convention between the United States and Belgium, signed in Brussels the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed. Repeal of former articles.

ARTICLE III. The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. This convention to be additional to former one.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington this first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[SEAL.]

MAURICE DELFOSSE.

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

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870.

Postal Convention between the United States and Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, modifying the Arrangement entered into by said Post Departments in 1847 for the reciprocal Receipt and Delivery of Mails to be conveyed by the United States and Bremen Lines of Steamers, direct, between New York and Bremenhaven. August 4, 1853.

ARTICLE I. The post-office of New York shall be the United States office of exchange, and Bremen the office of exchange of that Republic, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement. Offices of exchange.

ARTICLE II. The international correspondence, conveyed either by United States or by Bremen steamers, as hereinafter stated, between the United States or its Territories, and Bremen, will be subject to the following postage charges, viz. :— Rates of postage.

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce
 in weight 10 cents
 Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce 20 “
 Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces 40 “

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit : Additional 20 cents for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce. Rate of increase.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate ; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of that rate. Prepayment optional.

ARTICLE III. All the states belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, are to have the advantage of the rate of ten cents, established by the preceding article, (second,) whenever their postage to and from Bremen, for letters to and from the United States, shall be reduced to the uniform rate of five cents, or less. On all correspondence for or from such of said states as shall not so reduce their rates, the charge between the United States and Bremen, by either of the two lines, will be fifteen cents the single rate. Certain other states to have their advantage, upon, &c.

And optional prepayment, a regular progressive scale, &c. upon the same principles as in Article II. shall be admitted and observed.

ARTICLE IV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States, and mailed to, and deliverable in Bremen, or originating and posted in countries beyond Bremen, and mailed to, and deliverable in, the United States, or its Territories, the foreign postage (other than that of Bremen, and other than that of the United States) is to be added to the postage stated in Article II. or III. as the case may be. And the two Post-Office Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries, or places in foreign countries, to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent. Certain foreign postage to be added.

ARTICLE V. Newspapers not weighing more than three ounces each may be sent by the United States and Bremen steamers when the whole postage of two cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office. The post- Lists of countries to be furnished.
Newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines.

age on pamphlets and magazines, per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, shall be one cent, prepayment of which shall likewise be required in both countries. Said newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends.

Accounts.

ARTICLE VI. The postage for which the United States and Bremen Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged between them, shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scales of progression determined by the preceding second and third articles, as follows, viz. :—

The Bremen office shall pay to the United States office for each unpaid letter, weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in the United States and destined for Bremen, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Bremen and destined for the United States, when conveyed, under Article II., by United States steamer 9 cents
 and when by Bremen steamer 5 “
 When conveyed, under Article III., by United States steamer 14 “
 and when by Bremen steamer 5 “

The United States office shall pay to the Bremen office for each unpaid letter, weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in Bremen and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Bremen, when conveyed, under Article II., by United States steamer 1 cent
 and when by Bremen steamer 5 cents
 When conveyed, under Article III., by United States steamer . 1 cent
 and when by Bremen steamer 10 cents

Respecting the postage for newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines received in either country, the whole is to be paid to the United States office when the same are sent by United States steamers, and one half to the United States and the other half to the Bremen office when sent by Bremen steamers.

It is understood and agreed that, of the portion of the postage for which the United States office is to account to Bremen, as well as of what Bremen may collect, all but one cent a single letter is to go to the benefit of the proprietors of the Bremen line of steamers.

Letter bills and acknowledgments, as well as forms of account, shall be made to conform to these articles.

Quarterly accounts.

ARTICLE VII. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post-Office in Washington; and, having been examined, compared, and settled by the Post-Office of Bremen, the balance shall be paid, without delay, by that department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Bremen, it shall be paid over by the United States at Bremen; and if in favor of the United States, it shall be paid over by Bremen at Washington, or to the General Post-Office at London, to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall direct. Neither office is to charge to the other any commissions upon any postage it may collect. The 20 per cent commission to the postmaster of Bremen, stipulated in Article VI. of the arrangement of 1847 is to cease from and after the date when these articles take effect; and Bremen is to receive no other compensation for the services required by the arrangement of 1847 than as provided in Article VI. of the present convention.

Payment of balances.

Certain matter to be free.

ARTICLE VIII. The steamers of the two lines shall be required to convey all dead and returned letters, and the official communications of the respective post departments of the United States and Bremen, free of charge.

ARTICLE IX. This arrangement, which supersedes the temporary arrangement of 6th July, 1853, is to go into effect on the 15th of August, 1853, and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either post department after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other; and it may also cease whenever the Bremen steamers cease running.

These articles when to take effect, and how long to continue in force.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this 4th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the city of Washington.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

RUDOLPH SCHLEIDEN,

Minister Resident of the Republic of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, providing for the Registration of valuable Letters, to be conveyed by the United States and Bremen Lines of Steamers, direct, between New York and Bremenhaven. May 17, 1855.

ARTICLE I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States, and addressed to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, or posted in the German Austrian Postal Union, and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at the respective exchange offices of New York or Bremen, to be thence conveyed by the United States and Bremen lines of steamers, shall, from and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And provided, also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Bremen, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

Valuable letters to be registered.

Postage and registration fee to be prepaid. Registration not compulsory.

ARTICLE II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States, or of the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange offices of New York or Bremen, respectively, for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the next direct steamer.

Letters, &c. mailed in the interior.

ARTICLE III. The respective exchange offices of New York and Bremen shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery, and the rate of postage for each letter. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package from the unregistered letters, and seal each package, after tying it in the usual manner. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office of Bremen or New York.

Letter bills for registered letters.

Return bill for registered letters.

ARTICLE IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution, at either of the respective exchange offices of Bremen or New York, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct" if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the office of mailing, (New York or Bremen, as the case may be)

Registered letters how to be forwarded.

ARTICLE V. Registered letters received at New York from Bremen, or received at Bremen from New York, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at either office.

Accounts.

ARTICLE VI. The United States and Bremen Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon such registered letters as shall be exchanged between them in the same manner as prescribed in the postal convention concluded on the fourth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; but the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Bremen, and to the Bremen Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Bremen to the United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at the city of Washington.

[L. s.]

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

[L. s.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,

Minister Resident of the Republic of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

August 23, 1860. *Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, modifying Article II. of the Postal Convention of August 4, 1853.*

Rates of postage.

THE international correspondence, conveyed either by United States or Bremen steamers, between the United States or its Territories and Bremen, will be hereafter subject to the following postage charges, viz.:—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight,	10 cents.
Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce,	20 "
Above one ounce, but not exceeding one ounce and a half,	30 "
Above one ounce and a half, but not exceeding two ounces,	40 "

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional ten cents for each additional half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

J. HOLT,

Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,

Minister Resident of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen. November 23, 1860.

THE Post-Office of New York, in charging postage due to the Post-Office of Bremen, shall uniformly make use of weights, having the American ounce for unit, with its divisions into half and quarter ounces; and the Bremen Post-Office, in charging the postage due to the United States, shall uniformly make use of weights having the German *loth* for unit, (two *loth* being considered equal to one ounce American.) Weights to be used.

This additional article to the postal convention of August, 4, 1853, takes effect immediately.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

J. HOLT,
Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,
Minister Resident of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, providing for the Conveyance of the International Correspondence in Time of War or threatening War. March 28, 1864.

WHENEVER in consequence of war or threatening war the international correspondence between the United States and Bremen cannot be conveyed by United States or Bremen steamers, it may be conveyed by steamers under neutral flag, subject to all the stipulations, rules, and regulations contained in the several postal conventions heretofore concluded between both countries. Mails may be conveyed by steamers under neutral flag, whenever, &c.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General, U. S.

[SEAL.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,
Minister Resident of the Hanseatic Republics.

June 12 and 30,
1857.

Postal Convention between the United States and Hamburg.

Preamble.

THE undersigned, being duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles, providing for the reciprocal exchange of mails between the United States and the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, to wit:—

Offices of exchange to be New York and Hamburg.
Rates of postage.

ARTICLE I. The post-office of New York shall be the United States office of exchange, and Hamburg the office of exchange of that Republic, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

ARTICLE II. The international correspondence, conveyed either by United States or by Hamburg steamers, as hereinafter stated, between the United States or its Territories, and Hamburg, will be subject to the following postage charges, viz.:—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 10 cents.
Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce, 20 “
Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, 40 “

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional twenty cents for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Prepayment of postage optional.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

Belonging to states of the German Postal Union, to have the advantage of that rate; when, &c.

ARTICLE III. All the states belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, are to have the advantage of the rate of ten cents established by the preceding article, (second,) whenever their postage to and from Hamburg, for letters to and from the United States, shall be reduced to the uniform rate of five cents or less. On all correspondence for or from such of said states as shall not so reduce their rates, the charge between the United States and Hamburg, by either of the two lines, will be fifteen cents the single rate.

And optional prepayment, a regular progressive scale, etc., upon the same principles as in Article II., shall be admitted and observed.

Foreign postage to be added to certain letters.

ARTICLE IV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States, and mailed to, and deliverable in, Hamburg, or originating and posted in countries beyond Hamburg, and mailed to, and deliverable in, the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage, (other than that of Hamburg, and other than that of the United States,) is to be added to the postage stated in Article II. or III., as the case may be. And the two Post-Office Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries, or places in foreign countries, to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

Lists of foreign countries to be furnished.

Correspondence for or from countries beyond Hamburg not to be exchanged under, &c. unless, &c.

It is further understood and agreed that no correspondence for or from countries beyond Hamburg shall be exchanged under this arrangement, unless the rates of postage to and from such countries, via Hamburg, are identically the same as the rates charged via Bremen, under the United States and Bremen postal arrangement.

Newspapers.

ARTICLE V. Newspapers, not weighing more than three ounces each, mailed in the United States and destined to Hamburg, or mailed in Ham-

burg and destined for the United States, may be sent by the United States and Hamburg steamers, when the whole postage of two cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office; and newspapers of like weight, done up singly, may be sent to any part of the German Postal Union, via Hamburg, on prepayment of three cents each at the office of mailing in the United States, which shall be in full of the postage to destination; the German postage beyond Hamburg to be one cent each in addition to the two cents chargeable to Hamburg. The postage on pamphlets and magazines per ounce, or a fraction of an ounce, shall be one cent, prepayment of which shall likewise be required in both countries. Said newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends.

Rate of postage, and to be prepaid.

Pamphlets and magazines.

ARTICLE VI. The postage for which the United States and Hamburg Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged between them shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scales of progression determined by the preceding second and third articles, as follows, viz. :—

Accounts.

The Hamburg office shall pay to the United States office, for each unpaid letter, weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in the United States and destined for Hamburg, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Hamburg and destined for the United States, when conveyed, under Article II., by United States steamer	9 cents.
And when by Hamburg steamer	5 “
When conveyed, under Article III., by United States steamer,	14 “
And when by Hamburg steamer,	5 “
The United States office shall pay to the Hamburg office, for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in Hamburg and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Hamburg, when conveyed under Article II., by United States steamer	1 cent.
And when by Hamburg steamer	5 cents.
When conveyed, under Article III., by United States steamer	1 cent.
And when by Hamburg steamer	10 cents.

Respecting the postage for newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines received in either country, the whole is to be paid to the United States office when the same are sent by United States steamers, and one half to the United States, and the other half to the Hamburg office, when sent by Hamburg steamers.

Letter bills and acknowledgments, as well as forms of account, shall be made to conform to these articles.

ARTICLE VII. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post-Office in Washington; and, having been examined, compared, and settled by the Post-Office of Hamburg, the balance shall be paid, without delay, by that department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Hamburg, it shall be paid over by the United States at Hamburg; and if in favor of the United States, it shall be paid over by Hamburg at Washington, or to the General Post-Office at London, to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall direct. Neither office is to charge to the other any commissions upon any postage it may collect.

Accounts to be settled quarterly.

Balances to be paid and where.

ARTICLE VIII. The steamers of either government plying between New York and Hamburg shall be required to convey all dead and re-

Dead letters and official communications to be free of charge.

turned letters, and the official communications of the respective Post Departments of the United States and Hamburg, free of charge.

Sailing days of steamers.

ARTICLE IX. The sailing days of the steamers carrying the mail between New York and Hamburg under this arrangement shall be so arranged as not to conflict with the schedule days of sailing of the United States mail steamers plying between New York and Bremen, and between New York and Havre; and also of the Bremen mail steamships plying between New York and Bremen; and shall as near as practicable, alternate at regular intervals with the days of sailing of the steamers conveying the mail to and from Bremen and Havre.

When this convention takes effect.

ARTICLE X. This arrangement is to go into effect on the first day of July, 1857, and is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other; and it may cease whenever all the direct steamers between New York and Hamburg cease running.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the twelfth day of June, and at New York on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

HORATIO KING.

FERDINAND KARCK,

Commissioner for the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg.

Approved:

AARON V. BROWN, *P. M. G. U. S.*

This convention is ratified with the advice and consent of the Senate of Hamburg.

C. H. MERCK, LL. D.,

Member of the Senate and President of the Post-Office Department.
HAMBURG, August 7th, 1857.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

August 23, 1860. *Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, modifying Article II. of the Postal Convention of June 12, 1857.*

Rates of postage.

THE international correspondence, conveyed either by the United States or by Hamburg steamers, between the United States or its Territories and Hamburg, will be hereafter subject to the following postage charges, viz.:—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight	10 cents.
Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce	20 "
Above one ounce, but not exceeding one ounce and a half	30 "
Above one ounce and a half, but not exceeding two ounces	40 "

Increased rates.

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional ten cents for each additional half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce.

Prepayment optional, &c.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

This additional article takes the place of Article second of the postal convention of the 12th of June, 1857, which in all other respects remains in force.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

J. HOLT,

Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.]

H. R. KUNHARDS,

Acting Consul for the Republic of Hamburg.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, providing for the Registration of valuable Letters, to be conveyed by the United States and Hamburg Lines of Steamers, direct, between New York and Hamburg. November 11, 1863.

ARTICLE I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States, and addressed to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, or posted in the German Austrian Postal Union, and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at the respective exchange offices of New York or Hamburg, to be thence conveyed by the United States and Hamburg lines of steamers, shall, from and after the first day of December, 1863, be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And provided also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Hamburg, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

ARTICLE II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States, or of the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange offices of New York or Hamburg, respectively, for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the next direct steamer.

ARTICLE III. The respective exchange offices of New York and Hamburg shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery, and the rate of postage for each letter. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package from the unregistered letters, and seal each package, after tying it in the usual manner. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office of Hamburg or New York.

ARTICLE IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices of Hamburg or New York, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct," if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered

letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the office of mailing (New York or Hamburg as the case may be).

Registered letters to be forwarded.

ARTICLE V. Registered letters received at New York from Hamburg, or received at Hamburg from New York, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at either office.

Accounts for registered letters.

ARTICLE VI. The United States and Hamburg Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon such registered letters as shall be exchanged between them in the same manner as prescribed in the postal convention signed at Washington on the 12th day of June, and at New York on the 30th day of June, 1857; but the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Hamburg, and to the Hamburg Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Hamburg to the United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

M. BLAIR,

Postmaster-General, U. S.

[SEAL.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,

*Minister Resident of the
Hanseatic Republics.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

March 28, 1864. *Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, providing for the Conveyance of the International Correspondence in time of War or threatening War.*

Correspondence may be exchanged in a steamer under a neutral flag, in case of war, &c.

WHENEVER, in consequence of war or threatening war, the international correspondence between the United States and Hamburg cannot be conveyed by United States or Hamburg steamers, it may be conveyed by steamers under neutral flag, subject to all the stipulations, rules, and regulations, contained in the several postal conventions heretofore concluded between both countries.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.]

M. BLAIR,

Postmaster-General, U. S.

[SEAL.]

R. SCHLEIDEN,

*Minister Resident of the
Hanseatic Republics.*

Postal Convention between the United States and Prussia. Signed at Washington, 17th July, and at Berlin, 26th August, 1852. July 17 and August 26, 1852.

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of Prussia, for the reciprocal Receipt and Delivery of Letters and Packets, in closed Mails, to be conveyed through England under the 8th Article of the Postal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 15th December, 1848, and through Belgium as well in Virtue of a Convention between Prussia and Belgium, as between Great Britain and Belgium, the Benefit of the Latter enuring in this Respect to the United States by Virtue of the aforesaid Postal Treaty of 15th December, 1848. In Pursuance of and under the Authority above cited, the following Details for such closed Mails between the United States and Prussia are hereby agreed upon, viz. :—

ARTICLE I. The post-offices of New York and Boston shall be the United States offices of Exchange, and Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) shall be the Prussian office of exchange of all closed mails between the two countries, by means of the American and English, and the English and Belgian mail lines. Offices of exchange.

Additional or different offices of exchange may hereafter be selected in either or both countries by mutual agreement of the two Post Administrations.

ARTICLE II. The international correspondence, as hereinafter stated, between the United States, or its Territories, and Prussia, including all the states now belonging to, or which may hereafter join the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be subject to the following postal charges, Rates of postage.
viz. :—

The United States postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be	5 cents.
The charge imposed to meet the expenses of the transmission in closed mails between the two countries, including sea and British and Belgian transit postage, will be	20 “
The Prussian postage,	5 “
or what is practically equivalent thereto in Prussian coin.	—
	30 cents.

Upon all letters originating and posted in one country and deliverable in the other, these rates of postage shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not however be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate. If the letter is of the weight of half an ounce or under, the combined rate will be 30 cents.

Above half an ounce and not over one ounce, 60 cents.
Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, \$ 1.20.

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit : An additional 60 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. Increased rates.

ARTICLE III. The United States offices of exchange, in charging postage due to the post-offices of Prussia, shall uniformly make use of weights, having the American ounce for unit, with its divisions into half and quarter ounces ; and the Prussian offices of exchange, in charging the postage due to the United States, shall uniformly make use of weights What weights to be used.

having the Prussian *Loth* for unit, (two *Loth* being considered equal to one ounce American.)

Foreign postage to be added on certain letters.

ARTICLE IV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States and mailed to and deliverable in Prussia, or in any other of the states forming the German Postal Union; or originating and posted in countries beyond the states forming said German Postal Union, and mailed to and deliverable in the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage (other than that of the states belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, and other than that of the United States) is to be added to the postage stated in Article II. And the two Post-Office Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists, stating the foreign countries, or places in foreign countries, to which the foreign postage and the amount thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other, through the closed mails, any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the closed mail is sent.

Lists.

Newspapers.

ARTICLE V. Newspapers, not weighing more than two ounces each, may be sent in said closed mails, when the whole postage of six cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office. The Prussian charge will be two cents, or the nearest practicable equivalent in Prussian coin, per newspaper, — the Prussian office to account to Belgium for its transit postage thereon, when the newspaper is sent in closed mails from the United States; and the United States charge of postage will be four cents per newspaper, — the United States to account with the British Post-Office both for the British transit postage of two cents thereon, (whether the paper is sent from or received in the United States,) and for the Belgian transit postage of one cent each on all newspapers sent in said closed mails from Prussia. The Prussian newspaper charge of two cents, and the American charge of four cents, is to be in all cases collected of the sender; and no newspaper shall be admitted in such closed mails unless the whole postage thereon shall have been prepaid. Two thirds of such newspaper postage shall be credited to the United States, and one third to Prussia, whether the same is collected in Prussia or the United States. Said newspapers are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends.

Rate of postage, and to be prepaid.

Postage how divided.

Accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE VI. The Prussian Post-Office is to account to the United States Post-Office in respect to all letter postages collected by Prussia from the closed mails, as follows, viz. :—

On mails sent from the United States, for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, twenty-three cents.

And also on mails sent from Prussia, for each prepaid letter of half an ounce or under, twenty-five cents.

And, in addition thereto, the Prussian office is to account to Belgium for its transit rate on all letters received in said closed mails from the United States.

The United States Post-Office, when it collects the postage on letters sent in said closed mails, is to account to the Prussian Post-Office as follows, viz. :—

On mails sent from the United States, for each prepaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, seven cents.

And also on mails sent from Prussia, for each unpaid letter of half an ounce or under, five cents.

And the United States Post-Office is to account to the British Post-Office for British transit postage at the rate of fifty-seven and one half cents per ounce when the mails are conveyed by the British packets

across the Atlantic, and at the rate of seventeen and one half cents per ounce when conveyed by the United States packets across the Atlantic, in either direction; in addition to which, the United States Post-Office is to account to the British Post-Office for the Belgian transit postage, at eight cents per ounce, on all letters sent in said closed mails from Prussia; that is, whenever, in all the above cases, the British and Belgian conveyances are used.

ARTICLE VII. The United States engage that, in the event of any future reduction by the United States and Great Britain of the Atlantic sea postage, on closed mails, a corresponding reduction shall at the same time be made in their charge against the Prussian office on account of the Atlantic sea conveyance of letters under this convention. Future reduction of sea postage.

ARTICLE VIII. The rates of postage, herein agreed on, being based on the supposition that four letters to the ounce will be about the average number, it is mutually stipulated and agreed, in order to compensate to either party the loss which might be sustained in case the average should be less than four to the ounce, that higher rates of postages, sufficient to prevent loss to either party, shall be established by agreement between the Post Departments of the two countries, as soon as practicable after the accounts for a single year have been examined and settled, and thereupon such changes shall be made in the sixth article of this convention as shall be just and equitable. Higher rates to be established, if, &c.

ARTICLE IX. The closed mails will be made up at the office of New York or Boston, in the United States respectively, as the conveyance may be directed by the United States Post-Office from either of said ports, to Aix-la-Chapelle, (Aachen,) in Prussia, and at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) to New York or Boston, according as the conveyance may be directed as aforesaid. Closed mails.

ARTICLE X. Every mail between said offices of exchange in the United States and in Prussia shall be accompanied by a letter bill, specifying the amount due to each office on each class of correspondence according to the number of letters. The receiving exchange office shall return by next post to the mailing exchange office an acknowledgment of the receipt of said mail. Letter bills and acknowledgments shall be according to the forms annexed, marked A and B. Letter bill.

ARTICLE XI. If there should be no letters or other correspondence to send at the usual period for making up said mails from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill, showing that fact, shall nevertheless be sent to the corresponding office. Post, pp. 968-971.
Blank letter bills to be sent, if there are no letters.

ARTICLE XII. The letter bills and acknowledgments are to serve as vouchers to the quarterly accounts, and if in checking thereon the amount of postage, there should be a difference between the mailing and receiving office, the amount on the verification side shall be received as the true amount, when checked by two officers. Vouchers.

ARTICLE XIII. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post-Office in Washington, according to forms annexed, marked C and D; and having been examined, compared, and settled by the General Post-Office in Berlin, the balance shall be paid without delay by that department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Prussia, it shall be paid over by the United States at Berlin; and if in favor of the United States, it shall be paid over by Prussia at Washington, or to the General Post-Office at London to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall direct. Accounts to be closed quarterly.
Post, pp. 972-974.
Balances and how to be paid.

ARTICLE XIV. Dead letters shall be mutually returned after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, according to the regulations of each country, and for the same amount of postage, Dead letters.

originally charged by the sending office, which shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the office to which they were sent. These returns of postage are to be claimed in a bill made up agreeably to forms annexed, marked E and F, which is to accompany such dead letters.

Post, p. 876.

Refused newspapers. Newspapers which are refused, or which become dead in the post-offices of either country, are not to be returned.

Missent, &c. letters.

Redirected letters.

ARTICLE XV. Letters misdirected or missent, or which may require the prepayment of postage, shall be returned without delay and credit taken in the letter bill for the amount of postage originally charged upon them. Redirected letters shall be mutually returned by the first post, charged with the additional postage for such return, and credits shall be taken in the letter bill for such postage as the receiving office has been charged with, with its share of the additional charge.

Marks and stamps upon letters.

ARTICLE XVI. On all prepaid letters the payment of the postage shall be distinctly marked by stamping the word "Paid," and the amount of postage in red ink on the upper right-hand corner of the letter, and the stamp of the exchange office sending the letter shall, in every instance, be impressed on the face of the letter; and the stamp of the exchange office receiving the letter shall, in every instance, be impressed on the back of the same. The name of the ship by which the letters are received or sent, or the words "Am. Packet" or "Br. Packet," as they are carried by the one or the other, shall also be stamped on the back of each letter, so that the amount of credit to be allowed in the British Post-Office for dead letters returned can be shown.

Weight of letters, &c. in each closed mail to be inserted in letter bill.

Ante, pp. 785, 790.

ARTICLE XVII. The United States exchange office shall, upon each despatch of a closed mail to Prussia, insert in the letter bill to the London Post-Office by the same ship, under the tenth article of the postal convention between the United States and Great Britain of 15th December, 1848, the weight of letters and number of newspapers so sent; and on receipt of each closed mail from Prussia, shall insert in the acknowledgment of the receipt of the British mails the weight of letters and number of newspapers so received in the closed mails from Prussia.

Accounts and credits.

ARTICLE XVIII. The United States Post-Office is to take credit from the British Post-Office for all British transit and sea postage charged on such letters transmitted in the United States and Prussian closed mails as have become dead, or were missent or misdirected, as well as for the Belgian transit postage on such letters sent in said closed mails from Prussia; and the Prussian office is to take credit of the Belgian office for the Belgian transit postage on such letters sent in said closed mails from the United States.

Convention may be amended.

ARTICLE XIX. In case any change or amendment in the provisions of this convention shall be desired by either party, the same may be proposed by such party; and when the details thereof shall be agreed to and approved by both parties, this convention shall be considered as changed or amended accordingly. And it is agreed that measures shall be taken to make such arrangements with Great Britain and Belgium, and such change in the provisions of this convention, as shall authorize the sending in the closed mails before mentioned, at a fixed rate per ounce, of periodicals and other printed matter, (other than newspapers,) the weight of the packages of such printed matter to be limited to sixteen ounces.

This convention when to take effect.

ARTICLE XX. This agreement is to go into effect in each country at the expiration of a month from the time that notice is received of its being concluded: *Provided*, The British transit postage or charge on the closed mails sent under its provision, shall have been reduced to 17½ cents per ounce by agreement between Great Britain and Prussia; and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post Department after the expiration of one year's previous notice to the other.

In testimony whereof, the heads of the departments have affixed their names and seals of office to these presents at the dates set opposite to each respectively.

[SEAL.]

N. K. HALL,
Postmaster-General, U. S. America.

July 17, 1852.

[SEAL.]

VON DER HEYDT,
*Royal Prussian Minister of State for
Commerce, Trades, and Public Works.*

BERLIN, the 26th August, 1852.

A. (See p. 965.)

LETTER BILL

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.

Mail from _____ to Aix la Chapelle by the _____ Packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 185 .

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. :—

	Statement by the United States Office.			Verification by the Prussian Office.	
	Number.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid Letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States.</i></p>					
1. Unpaid letters from the United States, for Prussia, and countries beyond, at 23 cents the single rate					
2. Unpaid letters from foreign countries, in transit through the United States, for Prussia, &c.					
3. Missent, redirected, and returned letters from Prussia					
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Prussian Office.</i></p>					
4. Paid letters from the United States, for Prussia, at seven cents the single rate					
5. Paid letters for States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union					
6. Paid newspapers from the United States, for Prussia, at two cents each					

_____, Postmaster.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 185-.

The mail from Aix-la-Chapelle to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____,
185-, has been received, containing the following articles, viz. :—

	Statement by the Prussian Office.			Verification by the United States Office.	
	Number.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid Letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Prussian Office.</i></p>					
1. Unpaid letters from Prussia, for the United States, at 5 cents the single rate					
2. Unpaid letters originating in States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union					
3. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States					
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States Office.</i></p>					
4. Paid letters from Prussia, for the United States, at twenty-five cents the single rate					
5. Paid newspapers from Prussia, for the United States, at four cents each					
6. Paid letters for foreign countries, in transit through the United States					

_____, Postmaster.

B. (See p. 965.)

LETTER BILL

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mail from Aachen to _____ by the _____ Packet.

POST-OFFICE _____,
the _____ of _____, 185—.

The following articles are sent herewith, the receipt of which it is requested may be acknowledged, viz. : —

	Statement by the Prussian Office.		Verification by the United States Office.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid letters to be placed to the credit of the Prussian Office.</i></p> <p>1. Unpaid letters from Prussia for the United States, at five cents the single rate</p> <p>2. Unpaid letters originating in States beyond the German Postal Union</p> <p>3. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from the United States</p>				
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the United States.</i></p> <p>4. Paid letters from Prussia for the United States, at twenty-five cents the single rate</p> <p>5. Paid newspapers from Prussia for the United States, at four cents each</p>				

_____, Postmaster.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.

POST-OFFICE OF AACHEN,

the _____ of _____, 185-.

The mail from _____ to _____ by the _____ packet of the _____ of _____, 185-,
has been received, containing the following articles, viz.:—

	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the Prussian Office.	
	Dollars.	Cents.	Dollars.	Cents.
<p>§ I. <i>Unpaid letters to be placed to the credit of the United States Office.</i></p>				
1. Unpaid letters from the United States for Prussia at 23 cents the single rate				
2. Missent, redirected, and returned letters received from Prussia				
<p>§ II. <i>Paid letters, &c. to be placed to the credit of the Prussian Office.</i></p>				
3. Paid letters from the United States for Prussia at 7 cents the single rate				
4. Paid letters for States beyond the German Postal Union .				
5. Paid newspapers from the United States for Prussia at 2 cents each				

_____, Postmaster.

C. — Continued.

Exchange of Mails between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia, from ———, 185—, to ———, 185—.

MAILS RECEIVED.													
CREDIT OF PRUSSIA.							CREDIT OF UNITED STATES.						
Ship.	Date of Bill.	Unpaid Letters from Prussia for United States.		Unpaid Letters from States beyond German-Austrian Postal Union.		Missent, returned, and redirected Letters.		Paid Letters from Prussia for United States.		Paid Newspapers from Prussia for United States.		Paid Letters for foreign countries, &c. in transit through the United States.	
		(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
		Statement by Prussian office.	Verification by U. States office.	Statement by Prussian office.	Verification by U. States office.	Statement by Prussian office.	Verification by U. States office.	Statement by Prussian office.	Verification by U. States office.	Statement by Prussian office.	Verification by U. States office.	Statement by Prussian office.	Verification by U. States office.

D.

(See p. 965.)

THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[Service of the Post-Office Department.]

Dr.

From ———, 185—, to ———, 185—.

Cr.

MAILS SENT.		MAILS SENT.	
For postage on [1] Unpaid letters		For postage on [4] Paid letters for Prussia	
“ “ “ [2] Unpaid letters in transit through the United States		“ “ “ [5] Paid letters for States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union	
“ “ “ [3] Missent, returned, and redirected*let- ters		“ “ “ [6] Paid newspapers for Prussia	
MAILS RECEIVED.		MAILS RECEIVED.	
For postage on [4] Paid letters		For postage on [1] Unpaid letters from Prussia	
“ “ “ [5] Paid newspapers		“ “ “ [2] Unpaid letters from States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union	
“ “ “ [6] Paid letters for foreign countries, &c. in transit		“ “ “ [3] Missent, returned, and redirected let- ters	
For postage on dead letters returned to Berlin		For postage on dead letters returned to Washington	
Balance due United States		Balance due Kingdom of Prussia	

974 POSTAL CONVENTION WITH PRUSSIA. JULY 17 & AUG. 26, 1852.

E.

(See p. 966.)

ACCOUNT of Dead Letters returned to Washington from Berlin, being Letters received in the Dead Letter Office during the Month of _____, 185-.

Article in the Letter Bill in which the Correspondence is included.	Description of Correspondence.	Number of Letters.	Rates of Postage.	Amount.	Remarks.
<i>Unpaid Correspondence.</i>					
1	Unpaid Letters from the United States for Prussia				
<i>Paid Correspondence.</i>					
3	Paid letters from the United States for Prussia				
Amount due Prussia, \$					

General Post-Office, Berlin, _____, 185-.

_____, Inspector.

F.

(See p. 966.)

ACCOUNT of Dead Letters returned to Berlin, from Washington, being Letters received in the Dead Letter Office during the Month of _____, 185-.

Article in the Letter Bill in which the Correspondence is included.	Description of Correspondence.	Number of Letters.	Rates of Postage.	Amount.	Remarks.
<i>Unpaid Correspondence.</i>					
1	Unpaid letters from Prussia for the United States				
2	Unpaid letters originating in States beyond the German-Austrian Postal Union				
<i>Paid Correspondence.</i>					
4	Paid letters from Prussia for the United States				
Amount due the United States, \$					

Post-Office Department, Washington, _____, 185-.

_____, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

August 29 and
 October 14, 1855. *Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of Prussia, providing for the Registration of valuable Letters to be conveyed in the closed Mails between the United States and Prussia.*

Registered letters. ARTICLE I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States or its Territories, and addressed to Prussia, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, or posted in Prussia or the German Austrian Postal Union, and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at the respective exchange offices of New York, Boston, and Aachen, (Aix-la-Chapelle,) to be thence conveyed by means of the American and English and the English and Belgian mail lines, shall be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And provided, also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Prussia, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

Postage and registration fee to be prepaid.
 Registration not to be compulsory and not to create any liability for loss.
 Letters mailed in the interior of either country.

ARTICLE II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States or Prussia, and the German-Austrian Postal Union, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange offices of New York and Boston, or Aachen, respectively, for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first outgoing mail.

Separate letter bills. ARTICLE III. The respective exchange offices of New York, Boston, and Aachen shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery, and the rate of postage for each letter. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package from the unregistered letters, and seal each package after tying it in the usual manner. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them; but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange of Aachen, Boston, or New York.

Separate packages.
 Letter bills not to be enclosed in packages.

ARTICLE IV. On receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices of Aachen, Boston, or New York, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct," if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the office of mailing, (New York, Boston, or Aachen, as the case may be.)

Duty of post-masters on receipt of registered letters.

ARTICLE V. Registered letters received at New York or Boston from Aachen, or received at Aachen from New York or Boston, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at either office. Registered letters to be forwarded.

ARTICLE VI. The United States and Prussian Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon such registered letters as shall be exchanged between them, in the same manner as prescribed in the postal convention signed at Washington on the 17th of July, and at Berlin on the 26th day of August, 1852; but the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Prussia, and to the Prussian Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Prussia to the United States. Accounts between the two countries.

In witness whereof, the heads of the departments have affixed their names and seals of office to these presents, at the dates set opposite to each, respectively.

[L. s.]

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1855.

[L. s.]

VON DER HEYDT,
*His Prussian Majesty's Minister of State
for Commerce and Public Works.*

BERLIN, October 14, 1855.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

December 28, 1860, and April 24, 1861. *Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of Prussia.*

IN pursuance of the power granted by Article I. of the postal convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Prussia, signed at Washington on the 17th of July, and at Berlin on the 26th of August, 1852, to select additional or different offices of exchange in either or both countries, by mutual agreement of the two post administrations, the following additional articles are hereby agreed upon, viz. :—

Additional offices of exchange.

ARTICLE I. There shall be established, on the part of the United States, additional offices of exchange at Portland, Detroit, and Chicago, respectively, to correspond with Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) by closed mail through England, by means of Canadian mail packets, plying direct between Liverpool and Portland during the winter, and between Liverpool and River du Loup or Quebec, in summer.

Description of letters, &c. in closed mails.

ARTICLE II. The description of letters, &c. which shall be comprised in the closed mails forwarded from the aforesaid United States exchange offices to Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), and *vice versa*, from the Prussian exchange office of Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) to Portland, Detroit, and Chicago, respectively, shall be from time to time arranged by correspondence between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries.

Accounts for correspondence by Canadian mail packets.

ARTICLE III. The respective Post-Office Departments of the two countries are to account with each other for the international and other correspondence so exchanged by means of the Canadian mail packets, precisely in the same manner as if the sea transportation were performed by a United States packet between New York and Liverpool.

These to be considered additional articles.

ARTICLE IV. The present articles shall be considered as additional to the original articles of the postal convention between the United States and Prussia, signed at Washington the 17th July, and at Berlin the 26th August, 1852, and shall go into effect in each country at the expiration of fifteen days from the time that notice is received of their being concluded.

In witness whereof, the heads of the departments have fixed their names and seals of office to these presents, at the dates set opposite to each, respectively.

[L. s.]

J. HOLT,

Postmaster-General.

December 28, 1860.

[L. s.]

VON DER HEYDT,

*Royal Prussian Minister of State
for Commerce, Trades, and Public Works.*

BERLIN, April 24, 1861.

Convention agreed upon between the Post Departments of the United States of America and of the North German Union for the Amelioration of the Postal Service between the two Countries.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the North German Union, by means of their respective post departments; and this correspondence shall embrace: —

October 21, 1867.
Post, p. 1008.
Correspondence to be exchanged; to embrace what.

1st. Letters ordinary and registered.

2d. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, &c.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

And such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be, —

Offices for exchange of mails

(a) on the part of the United States:

1st. New York.

2d. Boston.

3d. Portland.

4th. Detroit.

5th. Chicago.

(b) on the part of the North German Union:

1st. Aachen, (Aix la Chapelle.)

2d. Bremen.

3d. Hamburg.

The two post departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange, or establish others by mutual consent.

ARTICLE III. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication; and should at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation.

Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.
Cost of transportation.

The two offices, however, mutually agree, that, in making contracts for the despatch of mails from American ports, or from European ports, those steamers and lines should always be employed, so far as consistent with the rates of postage, by which the mails despatched shall earliest arrive at their destination; and when the speed is substantially the same, that the most favorable pecuniary conditions should be preferred. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the respective frontiers shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

Contracts for despatch of mails.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage, and rule of progression, shall be: —

1st. For letters, 15 grammes.

2d. For all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Weight for single rate of international postage.

Rule of progression.

The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight or fraction thereof. The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted, except in case of manifest mistake.

The *loth* equivalent of 15 grammes.

It is, however, understood that so long as the German office employs the *loth* as its standard for the single weight of letters which it despatches, it shall also be accepted by the United States office as the equivalent of 15 grammes, in respect to the mails which it receives from the German office.

Rates of postage.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations shall be as follows :

1st. On letters from the United States via direct line of steamers to Hamburg and Bremen, (conditioned that the sea rate in such case shall not exceed five cents for single letter rate and ten cents per kilogram for other correspondence,) ten cents.

2d. On letters from the North German Union via said direct line, (subject to same condition,) four silber groschen.

3d. On letters from the United States via England, fifteen cents.

4th. On letters from the North German Union via England, six silber groschen.

5th. Of the international letter postage via England, the ocean single letter rate shall not exceed eight cents, nor shall the English and Belgian single letter transit rates exceed one cent each.

6th. It is further agreed, that whenever any other regular line of steam communication, acceptable to the two offices, may be employed directly between any port of the United States and any port of the north of Europe at such rates that the entire cost of transportation between the two frontiers shall not exceed for each single letter rate five cents, and for each kilogram of other correspondence ten cents, in that case the international single rate of letter postage by such line shall be reduced to ten cents.

7th. On all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched, that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Prepayment of postage.

ARTICLE VI. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions in Article VII., mentioned ; but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

Proceedings when postage is unpaid or insufficiently paid.

ARTICLE VII. If, however, the postage on any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, but charged with the deficient postage.

Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied in the United States a fine not exceeding five cents, and in the North German Union an additional charge not exceeding two silber groschen. This fine, or additional charge, as well as the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into the accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

Regulations for despatch of mails.

ARTICLE VIII. The correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office, but always including the following :—

First 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 the number and price placed upon each pattern or sample of merchandise.

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

Third. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importa-

tion of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination. Despatch of mails.

Fourth. So long as any customs duty may be chargeable on any articles exchanged in the mails, such duty may be levied for the use of the customs.

It is further agreed, that except a small local carrier's charge, (so long as it shall exist in the rural districts of North Germany,) no charge whatever, otherwise than is herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected on the letters and other correspondence exchanged.

ARTICLE IX. Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries for the transmission of such registered articles. Each department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary. Registered correspondence.

Each department shall use its best exertions for the safe delivery, or, when miscarried, for the recovery of any registered correspondence, but is not responsible pecuniarily for the loss of any such correspondence.

ARTICLE X. Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a registration fee, not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and not exceeding two silber groschen in the North German Union, and this fee shall be always prepaid. Postage and registration fee.

ARTICLE XI. Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following basis: From the total amount of postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other correspondence which it despatches, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required, at the agreed rate, for the cost of the intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be equally divided between the two offices. Basis for settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE XII. The two post departments shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. Open mails.

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

But the North German office reserves the right to fix a time, if necessary, when this rule shall only apply to correspondence despatched from the United States for such other countries, unless the latter shall have accepted the same rule in behalf of the correspondence despatched through them by the North German office.

ARTICLE XIII. Each office grants to the other the privilege of transit of the closed mails exchanged, in either direction, between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land, and the terms of transit shall be agreed upon when the exercise of the privilege is required. Transit of closed mails through either country.

ARTICLE XIV. The postal accounts between the two offices 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. Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c. See post, p. 985.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XV. When in any port of either country 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 postal charge by one office against the other. Transfer of closed mails without expense.

Official communications.

ARTICLE XVI. Official communications addressed from one office to the other shall not be the occasion of any accounts between the two offices.

Missent letters, &c.

ARTICLE XVII. Letters wrongly sent, or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office, at its expense, if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds, not deliverable for any cause, shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office. Any postages upon correspondence returned which shall have been charged against the office of destination, shall be discharged from the account.

Provisions of this convention may be extended to other German States.

ARTICLE XVIII. In view of the possible desire of other German States to avail themselves of the advantages of postal association with the States now embraced in the North German Union, it is further agreed that the provisions of this convention shall be extended to and shall comprise them, whenever such other States shall declare their desire to join for this purpose, and notice thereof shall have been given to the United States Post Department.

Regulations.

ARTICLE XIX. The two offices shall, by mutual consent, establish detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution; and they may modify such regulations, in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Former conventions to cease when this takes effect.

ARTICLE XX. From the time this convention shall take effect, all former conventions between the two offices and between the United States office on the one part, and, on the other part, of Bremen and also of Hamburg, shall cease to be in force, except for the settlement of accounts which shall have previously accrued thereunder.

This convention, being first approved, shall take effect not later than the 1st day of January next, and shall continue in force until cancelled by mutual agreement, or otherwise, until one year from the date when one office shall have given notice to the other of its desire to terminate it.

Executed in duplicate at Berlin the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, &c., &c.

[SEAL.]

RICHARD v. PHILIPSBORN,
Director-General of the Post Department.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, November 12, 1867. }

Approved by the Postmaster-General :

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a convention for the amelioration of the postal service between the United States of America and the North German Union, agreed upon and executed in duplicate at Berlin, the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., &c. on behalf of this department, and by Richard v. Philipsborn, Director-General of the Post Department of the North German Union, on behalf of his department, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be affixed hereto, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL, *Postmaster-General.*

by the President of the United States.

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

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1867.

REGULATIONS

For the Execution of the Postal Convention agreed upon between the Post Departments of the United States and of the North German Union, on the 21st of October, 1867. June 30 and July 22, 1868.

IN accordance with Article XIX. of the convention, concluded between the United States of America and the North German Union, on the 21st of October, 1867, the post-offices of the two countries have established the following regulations:—

SECTION I. Provisionally, and until otherwise arranged, the offices for the exchange of mails shall be, on the side of the United States, — Offices for exchange of mails.

1. New York.
2. Boston.
3. Philadelphia.
4. Chicago.

On the side of the North German Union, —

1. The Travelling Post-Office No. 10, between Cologne and Verviers.
2. Bremen.
3. Hamburg.

The mails shall be exchanged —

a. Between the Travelling Post-Office No. 10, Cologne, Verviers, and the post-office of New York, via England and Belgium.

b. Between Bremen and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, via direct line, Bremen, New York.

c. Between Hamburg and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, via direct line, Hamburg, New York.

SECTION II. The sender of a registered letter is authorized to demand, by a notice on the address, that the receipt, undersigned by the receiver, should be delivered to him. In this case, the subscribed receipt shall be returned without delay to the exchange office whence the letter was despatched. There shall be no fee levied for the delivery of a receipt. The receipts shall be printed in German and English language, and shall be annexed to the letters by the despatching exchange office. Senders of registered letters entitled to receipt.

SECTION III. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of fifteen loths (eight and three fourths ounces) cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union. Letters weighing three loths (one and three fourths ounces) or more, if containing articles subject to customs duty, instead of writings, documents, or obligations, are, in like manner, excluded from the mails sent to the North German Union. Weight of letters and mail matter.

SECTION IV. Each mail exchanged between the respective offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill, showing the postages, fees, &c. and the charges of transit accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. Letter bills.

The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B, hereto annexed, and they shall be consecutively numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year. The receiving office shall acknowledge the receipt by the next following despatch. Forms.
Post, pp. 986, 987, 988.

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

More than single rate, how indicated.

SECTION VI. 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 despatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

Stamps upon letters.

SECTION VII. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate by stamp, or writing thereon, the office of origin.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States "*Paid all*," and in the North German Union "*Franco*." Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped in the United States "*Insufficiently paid*," and in the North German Union "*Unzureichend Frankirt*," and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures (black) on the face in the money of the receiving office.

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered*" in the United States and in the North German Union "*Recommandirt*." Correspondence forwarded to either office by the other should be so stamped in letters or figures as to clearly indicate the route of transmission.

Register lists.

SECTION VIII. Registered correspondence shall be entered in a register list, following the models C or D hereto annexed.

Post, pp. 990, 991.

All registered letters and the register list shall be enveloped together in strong paper and securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the word "*Registered*" or "*Recommandirt*" and placed in the mail. The blank in the letter bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by writing the number in full. In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter bill shall be filled with the word "*Nihil*" or "*Nil*."

Receipts for register lists.

SECTION IX. The register list despatched shall be acknowledged by the first return mail from the receiving office, by expressing the receipt numerically, viz.: "from No. , to No. ." If the verification by the exchange office discloses an error of any kind on the register list, it shall also, by the first mail, be notified to the despatching office.

Letters with foreign countries.

Post, pp. 992, 993, 994.

SECTION X. The two postal administrations may exchange, in the open mails, letters and other correspondence, ordinary and registered, with foreign countries, and upon conditions, as indicated in the Table E, hereto annexed.

Marks for prepaid and unpaid letters.

SECTION XI. The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red* ink in the upper part of the address of prepaid letters and other correspondence sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the foreign postage due to the foreign office of destination, and in the same manner, but in *black* ink, shall mark the amount of postage due to the foreign office of origin, upon the unpaid letters sent in transit.

Articles under band not conforming, &c. to be retained.

SECTION XII. Articles under band, which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article VIII. of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained at the disposition of the administration of origin, or if sent shall not be subject to account.

Letters insufficiently paid to be sent as unpaid.

SECTION XIII. Letters originating in, or destined for, foreign countries sent in the open mail for transit through the United States, or through the North German Union, and which are insufficiently prepaid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid. But if one or more full rates shall be prepaid the number of rates fully prepaid shall be always credited.

Letters, &c. which cannot be delivered to be returned every month.

SECTION XIV. Letters, and all registered articles, which cannot be delivered shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration, at the end of every month.

The postage on unpaid letters, returned, shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith. The postage on prepaid letters, 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 despatching 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 reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable. The bordereaux of correspondence not deliverable shall follow the models F and G hereto annexed.

Post, pp. 995, 996.

SECTION XV. All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned, without delay, by the receiving office to the exchange office which despatched 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 which would have been paid on the first destination.

Missent, &c. letters, &c.

SECTION XVI. The despatching exchange office shall state, on the letter bill, for the intermediate offices, the exact number of single rates of letters (or weight if required) and the total net weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched, in closed mails, by such intermediate transit.

Letter-bill to state what.

SECTION XVII. It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills, in the proper money of the despatching office, but the international postages on the unpaid letters or insufficiently prepaid 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 one dollar for one thaler eleven silber-groschen and eight pfennigs. In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill, in the money of the despatching office, the cent shall be considered the equivalent of five pfennigs.

Accounts between the two offices.

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

SECTION XVIII. The quarterly accounts, mentioned in Article XIV. of the convention, shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall respectively be prepared according to the models hereto annexed, marked H or I.

Quarterly accounts. Ante, p. 981.

Post, pp. 997, 999, 1000.

The accounts prepared by the North German offices shall be transmitted to the Post-Office Department of the United States. A recapitulation of the respective accounts, showing the definite result alike for the debit and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the other office.

SECTION XIX. The charge to be made by the North German office for the transit of closed mails, which the United States shall exchange in either direction with countries beyond Germany, shall be as follows:—

Charges for transit of closed mails.

For mails exchanged with Switzerland or Italy 15 pfennigs per 30 grammes of letters. For other correspondence 8 silber-groschen per kilogramme.

For mails exchanged with other countries one half silber-groschen per single letter rate. For other correspondence 8 silber-groschen per kilogramme.

Executed in duplicate, at Washington the 22d July, 1868; at Berlin the 30th June, 1868.

PHILIPSBORN.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General
U. S. America.

A 1. (See p. 983.)

VIA BREMEN, HAMBURG.]

LETTER BILL.

Mail from the Travelling Post-Office No. 10, between Cologne and Verviers.
 _____ to _____, by the _____ Packet.

Travelling Post-Office No. 10, between Cologne and Verviers, the _____ of _____, 18—.

No.	Articles of Correspondence.	Statement by the North German Office.				Verification by the United States Office.				
		International Postage.		Foreign Postage.		International Postage.		Foreign Postage.		
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.			No. of Single Rates.	Amount.			
		Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	
§ 1. PAID LETTERS, ETC.										
1	Registered letters, &c. { No. of single letter rates Postage Register fee	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
2		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
3		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
4	Letters for the United States, at 4 sgr. the single rate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
5	Letters for foreign countries	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
6	Newspapers, patterns, &c. for the United States at 1½ sgr. the single rate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
7	Newspapers, patterns, &c. for foreign countries	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
§ 2. UNPAID LETTERS.										
8	Letters from the North German Union, at 15 cents the single rate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
9	Letters from foreign countries	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
10	Redirected letters	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
§ 3. INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID LETTERS, ETC.										
11	Letters { No. of single rates Amount of the prepaid postage Amount of the deficient postage	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
12		Dolls.	Cts.	_____	_____	Dolls.	Cts.	_____	_____	
13		Thlr.	Sgr.	_____	_____	Thlr.	Sgr.	_____	_____	
14		Newspapers, patterns, &c. amount of the prepaid postage	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
No. of registered articles forwarded in the mail of this day : —										
§ 4. CONTENTS OF THE MAIL.										
15	Total No. of single letter rates, (Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11)	Letter Rates.				Letter Rates.				
16	Total net weight of letters	Grams.				Grams.				
17	Total net weight of newspapers, patterns, &c.									
§ 5. PARTICULARS OF CLOSED MAILS FORWARDED HEREWITH.										
	Origin.	Destination.	Letters.		Newspapers, Patterns, &c.					
			Total Number of Single Letter Rates.	Total Net Weight.						
				Grams.	Grams.					
18										
19										
20										

A 2. (See p. 983.)

VIA BREMEN, HAMBURG.]

LETTER BILL.

Mail from _____ to _____, by the _____ Packet, _____ Post-Office _____, the _____ of _____, 18__.

No.	Articles of Correspondence.	Statement by the North German Office.					Verification by the United States Office.				
		International Postage.			Foreign Postage.		International Postage.			Foreign Postage.	
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.		Thlr.	Sgr.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount.		Thlr.	Sgr.
Thlr.	Sgr.		Thlr.	Sgr.							
§ 1. PAID LETTERS, ETC.											
1	Registered letters, &c. { No. of single letter rates Postage Register fee	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4	Letters for the United States, at 4 sgr. the single rate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5	Letters for foreign countries	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6	Newspapers, patterns, &c. for the United States at 1 sgr. the single rate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7	Newspapers, patterns, &c. for foreign countries	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
§ 2. UNPAID LETTERS.											
8	Letters from the North German Union, at 10 cents the single rate	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9	Letters from foreign countries	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10	Redirected letters	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
§ 3. INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID LETTERS, ETC.											
11	Letters { No. of single rates Amount of the prepaid postage Amount of the deficient postage	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12		_____	Dolls.	Cts.	_____	_____	Dolls.	Cts.	_____	_____	_____
13		_____	Thlr.	Sgr.	_____	_____	Thlr.	Sgr.	_____	_____	_____
14	Newspapers, patterns, &c. amount of the prepaid postage	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
No. of registered articles forwarded in the mail of this day : —											
§ 4. CONTENTS OF THE MAIL.											
15	Total No. of single letter rates, (Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11)	Letter Rates.				Letter Rates.					
16	Total net weight of letters	Grams.				Grams.					
17	Total net weight of newspapers, patterns, &c.										
§ 5. PARTICULARS OF CLOSED MAILS FORWARDED HEREWITH.											
	Origin.	Destination.	Letters.		Newspapers, Patterns, &c.						
			Total Number of Single Letter Rates.	Total Net Weight.							
				Grams.	Grams.						
18											
19											
20											

LETTER BILL No. _____

For the Mails despatched from _____ to _____ via _____ Sent the _____, 18—; arrived the _____, 18—.

No. of the Items of Account.		Single Weight.	Single Rate.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the North German Office.														
				Grams.	Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.		No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.										
							Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.									
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles — postage only.)																				
1	Letters fully prepaid																			
2	Letters wholly unpaid																			
3	Letters insufficiently paid, { Number of single rates Amount prepaid Amount deficient	15	1 5/10																	
4																				
5																				
	Total number of single international rates																			
6	Journals, { whether fully prepaid } Other prints, { or } Samples, { partially paid. } The total amount prepaid is																			
TABLE II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles — postage only.)																				
7	Letters originating in the United States for foreign countries beyond the German States	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates	Foreign postage to account for to North German Union																
8												Fully prepaid. { No. of international rates								
9																				
10	Letters originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States	Addressed to any part of Germany	Fully prepaid. { No. of international rates	Unpaid (wholly or in part). { Foreign postage to account for to United States																
11												Fully prepaid. { No. of international rates	Unpaid (wholly or in part). { Foreign postage to account for to North German Union							
12																				
13	Addressed to countries beyond German States	Fully prepaid. { No. of international rates	Unpaid (wholly or in part). { Foreign postage to account for to United States																	
14												Fully prepaid. { No. of international rates	Unpaid (wholly or in part). { Foreign postage to account for to North German Union							
15																				
16	Total number of single rates in transit																			
17	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, etc. originating in the United States, addressed to countries beyond Germany; or originating beyond the United States and addressed to Germany, and to countries beyond the German States	Total amount of the international postage																		
18		Total amount of foreign postage to account for to North German Union																		

* Including all the German States and Austria.

988 CONVENTION WITH THE NORTH GERMAN UNION. OCT. 21, 1867.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF }
THE UNITED STATES.

D. (See p. 984.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE NORTH
GERMAN UNION POST-OFFICE.

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of _____ to the North German Union Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the North German Union Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill							\$

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

E 1. (See p. 984.)

TABLE showing the Foreign Rates of Postage to be paid by the Post-Office of the United States to the Post-Office of the North German Union for Letters in Transit through the North German Union in the open Mails.

No.	Countries.	Standard Weight.	PAID LETTERS.			Unpaid Letters.	Remarks.
			Ordinary Letters.	Registered Letters.		Foreign Postage.	
				Foreign Postage.	Foreign Postage.		
			Grams.	Sgr.	Sgr.	Sgr.		Sgr.
1	Belgium	15	1	1	"	1½	Prepayment compulsory.
2	Denmark	15	1	1	"	2	
3	Greece	15	3	3	"	3½	
4	Italy	15	1½	1½	"	1½	
5	Netherlands	15	1	1	"	1	
6	Norway	15	2½	2½	"	3	
7	Papal States, via Austria	15	1½	1½	1½ per 15 grams.	1½	
8	Russia	15	2	2	"	3	
9	Sweden	15	2½	2½	"	3½	
10	Switzerland	15	2	2	"	2	
11	Moldavia, Wallachia, Baken, Berlat, Botutschany, Bukarest, Fokschan, Galatz, Giurgewo, Jassy, Ibraila, Piatra, Plojeschti, Roman	15	1	1	"	1	
12	*Turkey	15	2	2	"	2	
13	Egypt— a. Alexandria b. Cairo, Damanur, Kafer, Zajaf, Tanta, Birket-el-Sab, Benha c. Zagasik, Zifta, Miholla, Samanud d. Mansura, Damiat e. Suez, Porta-Said	15 15 7½ 15 7½ 15 7½	2 2 2½ 2 2 4½	2 2 2 2 2 4½	" 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½	2 2 2 2 2 4½		2 2 3½ 2 4½
14	East India, China, Japan	15	7	7	8½	2	Prepayment compulsory.

* Letters for Adrianople, Antivari, Beirut, Burgas, Calpha, Cavelle, Constantinople, Czernawoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janina, Jerusalem, Incboli, Kandia, Kanea, Küstendsehe, Lagos, Larnaca, Metelin, Philippopol, Preveza, Retimo, Rhodus, Rustchuk, Salonich, Samsun, Seres, Smyrna, Sophia, Sulina, Tenedos, Trapezunt, Tschesme, Tuitscha, Valona, Varna, and Volo can be sent paid or unpaid. Letters for all other places must be prepaid.

E 2.

(See p. 984.)

TABLE showing the Foreign Rates of Postage to be paid by the Post-Office of the United States to the Post-Office of the North German Union for Newspapers, Book Packages, Prints of all Kinds, Patterns or Samples of Merchandise, in Transit through the North German Union in the open Mails.

No.	Countries.	Standard Weight.	Foreign Postage.	Remarks.
1	Belgium	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
2	Denmark	2½ loth.	5-12 sgr.	
3	Greece	2½ loth.	¾ sgr.	
4	Italy	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
5	Netherlands	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
6	Norway	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
7	Papal States, <i>via</i> Austria	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	Patterns cannot be sent.
8	Russia	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
9	Sweden	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
10	Switzerland	1 loth.	¼ sgr.	Patterns cannot be sent.
11	Moldavia and Wallachia	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
12	Turkey	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
13	Egypt —			
	<i>a.</i> Alexandria	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
	<i>b.</i> Cairo, — Newspapers	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
	Other prints	Per number.	¼ sgr.	
	Other prints	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
	Other prints	1 loth.	¼ sgr.	
	<i>c.</i> Other places, — Newspapers	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
	Other prints	Per number.	¼ sgr.	
	Other prints	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	
	Other prints	1 loth.	¼ sgr.	
14	East India, China, Japan	2½ loth.	¼ sgr.	Patterns only can be sent for Birma, British India, Ceylon, and Hong Kong.

TABLE showing the Countries with which the North German Union may exchange Correspondence through the United States open Mails, and the Amount to be added to the International Rates between the North German Union and the United States for Account of exterior Service.

Countries.	Letters.			Newspapers.			Book Packets, Prints, and Samples.			Observations.
	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	
	Grams.	Cents.	Cents.	Grams.	Cents.	Cents.	Grams.	Cents.	Cents.	
Acapulco	15	7		120	2		120	4		<p>Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, &c. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded through the United States to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.</p> <p>At present, registration exists only for Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Panama, and for letters only. No additional register fee is charged thereon for account of exterior service.</p> <p>No extra national charge.</p>
Aspinwall	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Belize, British Honduras	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Brazil	"	7		"	2		"	4		
British Columbia	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Central America and Pacific Coast, <i>via</i> Panama	"	7		"	2		"	4		
China	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Costa Rica	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Cuba	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Guatemala	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Honduras	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Japan	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Mexico, by sea	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Nicaragua and Pacific Coast, <i>via</i> Panama	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Panama	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Sandwich Islands	"	7		"	2		"	4		
St. Thomas, <i>via</i> United States Brazilian packets	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Venezuela	"	7		"	2		"	4		
Vancouver's Island	"	7		"	2		"	4		
West Indies, by United States packets exclusively	"	7		"	2		"	4		
West Indies, by United States and British packets, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	"	15		"	2		"	4		
Bolivia	"	31		"		Registration not yet allowed.	"			
Chili	"	31		"			"			
Ecuador	"	31		"			"			
Peru	"	31		"			"			
United States of Colombia	"	15		"			"			
Canada	"			"			"			
New Brunswick	"			"			"			
Nova Scotia	"			"			"			

F.—BORDEREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE RETURNED NOT DELIVERABLE.

The North German Office ——— returns to the ——— United States Office.

Items of the Letter Bill in which the original Charge was made.	Classification of Letters.	Memorandum.		Rate of International Postage originally charged.	Amounts originally charged against the North German Office.				Net Weight of unpaid returned Letters to be deducted where Transit is charged by weight in grams.	Rate of Transit per 30 grams.
		No. of Letters returned.	No. of International Rates originally charged.		Unpaid Postage to joint Account.		Unpaid Postage to extra charge Credit of the U. States.				8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9
	INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.									
1	Letters prepaid, (number only)				Thlr.	Sgr.	Dolls.	Cts.		
2	Letters unpaid { via Hamburg or Bremen			4 sgr.						
5	Letters insufficiently paid { via England			6 sgr.						
	EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.									
8, 10, 13	Letters prepaid, (number only)									
7	Letters unpaid { via Hamburg or Bremen			4 sgr.						
11, 12, 15, 16	Letters unpaid { via England			6 sgr.						
21, 22	Letters forwarded { via Hamburg or Bremen			4 sgr.						
	Letters forwarded { via England			6 sgr.						
		11								
	Intermediate transit to be reclaimed									
	Amounts to be deducted from former charges									

MEMORANDUM OF REGISTERED ARTICLES RETURNED.

No.	Nature of the Registered Articles.	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

H 1. — Account for the Correspondence forwarded in the Mails from the Travelling Post-Office No. 10, between Cologne and Verviers, to ———, during the Quarter ———, 18—.

2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		12		13		14		15	16	17	18	19	20
§ 1. PAID LETTERS, ETC.												§ 2. UNPAID LETTERS.						§ 3. INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID LETTERS, ETC.				§ 4. COST OF THE INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.		§ 5. TRANSIT OF CLOSED MAILS.					
Registered Letters, &c.				Letters for the U. S.	Letters for Foreign Countries.		Newspapers for the U. S.	Newspapers, &c. for Foreign Countries.		Letters from the No. Ger. Union.	Letters from Foreign Countries.		Redirected Letters.		Letters.				Newspapers, Patterns, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.	Letters.	Newspapers, &c.						
International Postage.		Foreign Postage.		International Postage.	International Postage.	Foreign Postage.		International Postage.	International Postage.	Foreign Postage.		International Postage.	International Postage.	Foreign Postage.		Amount of the Prepaid Postage.		Amount of the Deficient Postage.		Amount of the Prepaid Postage.		Total Number of Single Rates.	Total Net Weight.	Total Number of Single Rates.	Total Net Weight.	Total Number of Single Rates.	Total Net Weight.		
Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Number of Single Rates.	Number of Single Rates.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Number of Single Rates.	Number of Single Rates.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Number of Single Rates.	Number of Single Rates.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Dolls.	Cts.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.		
				At 6 sgr.	At 6 sgr.	“	“	At 1½ sgr.	At 1½ sgr.	“	“	At 15 cts.	At 15 cts.	“	“	At 15 cts.	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	

RESULT OF THE PRECEDING ACCOUNT.

I. INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN POSTAGES.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	International Postage prepaid in the North German Union.		Foreign Postage to the Credit of the United States.		No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	International Postage collected by the United States.		Foreign Postage to the Credit of the North German Union.	
	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.		Dolls.	Cts.	Thlr.	Sgr.
2			—	—	8			—	—
3	—	—			9				
4			—	—	10				
5					13				
6			—	—					
7									
12									
14			—	—					
Total . .					Total . .				

II. COST OF THE INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	Amount.		
15			
16			
17			
Total . .			

III. TRANSIT OF CLOSED MAILS.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	Amount.		
18			
19			
20			
Total . .			

H 2. — Account for the Correspondence forwarded in the Mails from Bremen and Hamburg to New York. during the Quarter ———, 18—.

2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
§ 1. PAID LETTERS, ETC.												§ 2. UNPAID LETTERS.						§ 3. INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID LETTERS, ETC.				§ 4. COST OF THE INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.				§ 5. TRANSIT OF CLOSED MAILS.									
Registered Letters, &c.				Letters for the U. S.		Letters for Foreign Countries.		Newspapers, &c. for the U. S.		Newspapers, &c. for Foreign Countries.		Letters from the No. Ger. Union.		Letters from Foreign Countries.		Redirected Letters.		Letters.				Newspapers, Factums, &c.		Letters.		Newspapers, &c.		Letters.		Newspapers, &c.					
International Postage.		Foreign Postage.		International Postage.		International Postage.		Foreign Postage.		International Postage.		International Postage.		Foreign Postage.		International Postage.		Foreign Postage.		Amount of the Prepaid Postage.		Amount of the Deficient Postage.		Amount of the Prepaid Postage.		Total Number of Single Rates.		Total Net Weight.		Total Number of Single Rates.		Total Net Weight.			
Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Doll.	Cts.	Thlr.	Sgr.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.	Grs.				
				At 4	sgr.	At 4	sgr.	"	"	At 1	sgr.	At 1	sgr.	"	"	At 10	cts.	At 10	cts.	"	"	At 10	cts.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

RESULT OF THE PRECEDING ACCOUNT.

I. INTERNATIONAL AND FOREIGN POSTAGES.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	International Postage prepaid in the North German Union.		Foreign Postage to the Credit of the United States.		No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	International Postage collected by the United States.		Foreign Postage to the Credit of the North German Union.	
	Thlr.	Sgr.	Thlr.	Sgr.		Dolls.	Cts.	Thlr.	Sgr.
2			—	—	8			—	—
3	—	—			9				
4			—	—	10				
5					13				
6			—	—					
7									
12									
14			—	—					
Total . .					Total . .				

II. COST OF THE INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	Amount.		
15			
16			
17			
Total . .			

III. TRANSIT OF CLOSED MAILS.

No. of the Articles of the Letter Bill.	Amount.		
18			
19			
20			
Total . .			

SUMMARY OF THE WITHIN ACCOUNT.

Sums for which the United States office must account to the North German Union.				Sums for which the North German office must account to the United States.			
For items of the account.	Nos.	Sums to be divided.	Sums wholly due to the North German Union.	For items of the account, numbered.	Sums to be divided.	Sums wholly due to the United States.	
	1			2			
	4			5			
	6			7			
	8			11			
	9			12			
	10			15			
	13			16			
	14			21			
	17			22			
	18						
	19						
	20			Totals			
	26			One half (½) to United States is			
	28			One half to North German Union is			
Totals				One half joint sum opposite is			
				Exclusive amount due North German Union (opposite) is			
Deduct intermediate transit charges		\$ cts.		Total of sums to sole credit of North German Union			
				Total of sums to sole credit of the United States			
Balance to be divided is				Net balance due to — is			
One half due to the United States is							
One half joint sum opposite is							
Exclusive amount due U. States opposite is							
Total of sums to sole credit of United States							
Total of sums to sole credit of the North German Union							
Net balance due to — is							

Dated at —, this — day of —, 18—.

Additional Convention to the Convention agreed upon between the Post Departments of the United States of America and of the North German Union, for the Amelioration of the Postal Service between the two Countries, signed at Berlin the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. April 7-23, 1870.
Ante, p. 979.

As, by an additional convention concluded between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the compensation to be paid for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic Ocean of such letters as are sent in closed mails from and to the United States of America, through the United Kingdom, has been fixed at six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes, and as the companies of the regular steamship lines between Bremen and New York and between Hamburg and New York have agreed to reduce the compensation which they receive for the direct conveyance of letters between the said German ports and New York, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following additional articles to the convention concluded at Berlin the 21st October, 1867. Preamble.
Ante, p. 869.

ARTICLE I. The single-letter rate on the correspondence exchanged directly between the two administrations shall be: — Single-letter rates.

I. *In the direct exchange via Bremen or Hamburg :*

1. For letters from the North German Union :
 - a. When prepaid in Germany, 3 silbergroschen.
 - b. When paid in the United States, 14 cents.
2. For letters from the United States :
 - a. When prepaid in America, 7 cents.
 - b. When paid in Germany, 6 silbergroschen.

II. *In the direct exchange in closed transit through England :*

1. For letters from the North German Union :
 - a. When prepaid in Germany, 4 silbergroschen.
 - b. When paid in the United States, 20 cents.
2. For letters from the United States :
 - a. When prepaid in America, 10 cents.
 - b. When paid in Germany, 8 silbergroschen.

ARTICLE II. Insufficiently paid letters shall be charged with the postage for unpaid letters, after deduction of the prepaid amount. Insufficiently paid letters charged as unpaid.

ARTICLE III. Newspapers, other printed matter, and samples, shall also have the benefit of a moderated postage. Such articles, moreover, can only be dispatched when they are fully prepaid to the place of destination, or to the point to which prepayment is possible. Postage upon newspapers, samples, &c.

ARTICLE IV. The total proceeds of the common postage and of the register fees shall be added together. The cost of transit through intermediary territory and the cost of the ocean transportation shall be brought into mutual account, and the net proceeds shall be divided equally between the two administrations. In order to state the total receipts as simply as possible, the two administrations agree that the reciprocal delivery of the dispatches shall as far as practicable take place according to the measure of the total weight, and the preparation of the accounts according to the measure of average rates. Moreover, the amounts Accounts.

of foreign postage on correspondence in open transit shall be reciprocally accounted for at the full rates.

When this convention takes effect.

ARTICLE V. The foregoing articles shall replace the provisions contained in Article V., sub. 1 - 5, and in Articles VII. and XI. of the convention of 21st October, 1867.

The present additional convention goes into operation the 1st of July, 1870, and from that date forward has the same duration as the above-named convention.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and in Berlin the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[L. s.]

JNO: A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[L. s.]

R. VON PHILIPSBORN.

Approval.

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, April 7, 1870.

[L. s.]

Postal Convention between the United States of America and Italy.

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between John A. Kasson, Esq., invested with special Powers to this End, and Signor Commander Don Giovanni Barbavara, Director-General of Posts of Italy, by Virtue of his full Powers, in order to establish a regular Exchange of Correspondence between the United States of America and Italy. July 8, 1863.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a regular exchange of correspondence in closed mails, between the Post Department of the United States and Post Department of Italy, upon the conditions set forth in the following articles: — Exchange of correspondence.

ARTICLE II. The exchange of mails shall be effected by means of the transatlantic steamers and of the intermediate routes of transit upon which the two postal administrations shall hereafter agree; or, in the absence of such an agreement, each postal administration shall designate the steamers and the route of transit by which the mails which it despatches shall be conveyed. Exchange of mails how to be made.

ARTICLE III. The offices for the exchange of mails on the part of the United States, are — Offices for exchange of mails.

1st. New York.

2d. Boston.

On the part of Italy, are —

1st. The travelling office from Turin to Susa, when the transit is by the way of France and England.

2d. The travelling office from Milan to Camerlata, or the travelling office from Arona to Magadino, when the transit is by way of Germany and Switzerland.

The Post Departments of the United States and of Italy, whenever they shall find it necessary, may agree upon other offices of exchange.

ARTICLE IV. The following articles shall be admitted into the mails exchanged between the two countries, to wit: (1) Ordinary letters; (2) Registered letters; (3) Documents of business and other written documents which have not the character of a direct personal correspondence, corrected proofs, samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, and not having a mercantile value in themselves; (4) Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books; sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans. What articles may be admitted into the mails.

ARTICLE V. The weight of each packet of samples of merchandise shall not exceed 500 grammes. The weight of any other packet of mailable articles shall not exceed 2,000 grammes; and the form of the packet shall be regulated by the practice of the despatching department. Weight of packets not to exceed, &c.

ARTICLE VI. All mailable articles, except letters, shall be sent under band, or so enclosed that postal agents in both countries may readily verify the contents of the packet. Mailable articles, except letters, how to be sent.

ARTICLE VII. The standard weight and progression for the single rate of postage upon all articles enumerated in Article IV. of this convention are established as follows: (1) For letters, 15 grammes; (2) For documentary manuscripts not having the character of a direct personal correspondence, for corrected proofs, and for samples of merchandise, 40 Weights for rates of postage.

grammes; (3) For newspapers and prints of all kinds, embracing all mailable articles not otherwise assigned, the standard shall not be less than 40 grammes in Italy, or one ounce and a half in the United States; but each post department may establish a higher standard weight of progression adapted to its interior requirements for articles of this class which it despatches.

Prepayment of letters optional.

ARTICLE VIII. The prepayment of postage upon ordinary letters exchanged between the United States and Italy shall be optional; but letters not prepaid, or insufficiently prepaid, shall be charged in the country of destination with an extra rate of 5 cents in the United States and of 30 centimes in Italy. The prepayment of postage upon all other articles, including registered letters, shall be compulsory; and when they shall be in no part prepaid they shall not be despatched; but in such case they shall be, if practicable, restored to the sender.

Extra rate on those not prepaid, &c.

Articles under band, partly prepaid, to be forwarded.

ARTICLE IX. The articles under band, which shall be in part prepaid, shall be forwarded to their destination; but they shall be charged there with twice the amount of the difference between the rate due and the sum actually prepaid.

Rates of postage.

ARTICLE X. The international rate of postage upon the correspondence exchanged between the two countries is based upon the following elements, to wit: (1) The interior rate of the United States; (2) The interior rate of Italy; (3) The maritime rate; (4) The intermediate transit rate; and any reduction which either country may obtain from the existing maritime and transit charges shall inure to the benefit of the people of the two countries by a corresponding reduction of the international rates of postage established in the following article so soon as the two departments shall have adjusted the amount.

Same subject.

ARTICLE XI. The international rates, combined of the elements above mentioned, and applicable to each standard of progression for the several classes of mailable articles, are established as follows, to wit: (1) For ordinary letters 20 cents in the United States and 1 franc in Italy; (2) For registered letters, in addition to the ordinary prepaid rate, an extra charge of 10 cents in the United States and of 50 centimes in Italy; (3) For documentary manuscripts, corrected proofs, and samples of merchandise, 20 cents in the United States and 1 franc in Italy; (4) For journals and all other prints, embracing articles not otherwise enumerated, the standard single rate shall be fixed by the despatching department, limited, nevertheless, by the maximum rate of 4 cents in the United States and of 15 centimes in Italy.

Interior single rates.

ARTICLE XII. Of the combined rate of international letter postage hereby established, three cents represents the interior single rate of the United States, and fifteen centimes the interior single rate of Italy. The remainder of the combined rate is assigned to the payment of the cost of sea conveyance and of intermediate transit, by whatever route the mails may be conveyed.

Registered letters and the fee.

ARTICLE XIII. Articles under band described in the third and fourth paragraphs of Article IV. of this convention may be registered in either country for despatch to the other, upon payment of the registration fee of ten cents in the United States and of fifty centimes in Italy, in addition to the prepayment of the regular postage.

Accounts.

ARTICLE XIV. In order to simplify postal accounts between the departments as much as possible, and to prepare the way for their ultimate abolition, each Post Department shall retain to its own use all the postal rates and charges which it shall collect, whether by virtue of prepayment or post payment; and each department shall pay the cost of conveyance of the mails which it despatches as far as the frontier of the country of destination. It is also especially provided that the cost of intermediate ocean and land conveyance of the closed mails shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the in-

intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary conditions of such conveyance ; and any amount so paid by one department for account of the other shall be reimbursed.

ARTICLE XV. It is distinctly agreed that all mailable articles addressed from one country to the other shall be exempt in the country of destination from any rate or fee whatever beyond the charges established by this convention.

Mailable articles exempt from other charges, &c.

ARTICLE XVI. Correspondence exclusively relating to the postal service shall be transmitted on both sides without any postal charge therefor.

Free correspondence.

ARTICLE XVII. Correspondence of all kinds erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the despatching office. Articles which shall have been addressed to persons who have departed from the place of destination, leaving their address, shall be forwarded, or returned, as the case may require, charged with the postage which the addressee would have been required to pay on delivery.

Missent, &c. letters.

ARTICLE XVIII. Letters, all registered articles, and all documentary manuscripts, which shall not be delivered to their address, shall be restored to the despatching department. Any of these articles which may have been forwarded by one department to the other on account shall be restored, and credit taken for the amount originally charged by the despatching office. But samples of merchandise, newspapers, prints of all kinds, and all mailable articles not excepted which cannot be delivered to their address, shall remain at the disposal of the receiving department, provided they shall not be reclaimed by the sender or addressee within six months from the date of their despatch.

Letters, &c. not delivered to be returned.

ARTICLE XIX. Neither Post Department is required to make distribution within its jurisdiction of any articles the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination.

Certain articles may not be distributed.

ARTICLE XX. The Post Departments of the United States and of Italy reciprocally engage to grant each to the other the gratuitous conveyance across their respective territories of all correspondence which shall be exchanged in closed mails with any countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries : provided always, that such conveyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use ; and that the countries taking the benefit of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respective territories. The privilege is also accorded to each administration of sending an agent, at its own expense, in charge of the mails in transit. The further privilege is accorded of a free transfer of closed mails in the ports and harbors of the respective countries from one vessel to another, in continuance of their conveyance to final destination.

Closed mails without charge.

ARTICLE XXI. Correspondence of all kinds which either department shall despatch to the other for the purpose of being thence forwarded in its mails to another country of destination, shall be subject to the rates established by Article XI. of this convention, added to the ulterior rate in force beyond the frontier of the forwarding country, so that only one interior rate shall be received by the forwarding department.

Correspondence despatched to be forwarded.

ARTICLE XXII. Small sums of money may be mutually transmitted between the two countries by means of postal money orders, and the rates and conditions may be arranged by an agreement between the two departments after the system of postal money orders shall have been adopted by the United States.

Postal money orders.

ARTICLE XXIII. Until the same scale of weights shall have been adopted by the two departments, it is agreed that, for the purposes of this convention, fifteen grammes shall be taken as the equivalent of a half-ounce, forty grammes as the equivalent of one ounce and a half, and so with their respective multiples in progression as applied by the respective offices. It is also understood that the rates upon correspondence shall be

Weights and equivalents.

applied according to the weight stated by the despatching department, except in case of manifest error.

Details to be settled.

ARTICLE XXIV. The two departments shall settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry into effect this convention, which may be modified from time to time by special arrangements to be agreed upon directly between the two Post Departments.

This convention when to take effect, and how long to continue;

ARTICLE XXV. This convention shall take effect from a day to be fixed by the two Post Departments, and shall continue in force until one year from notice given by one of the departments to the other of its intention to rescind it.

when to be ratified.

ARTICLE XXVI. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible.

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

Done in duplicate, at Turin, the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[L. s.]
[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON.
G. B. BARBAVARA.

We, having seen and examined the above-signed postal convention, and having approved thereof in all and each of its parts, have accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, as by these presents we accept, ratify, and confirm it, promising to observe it, and to cause it to be inviolably observed.

In faith whereof, we have signed with our hand the present letter of ratification and have caused our royal seal to be affixed thereto.

Given at Turin, the sixth of the month of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

[L. s.]

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

On behalf of His Majesty the King, the Minister of State for foreign affairs,

VISCONTI VENOSTA.

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

[L. s.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1866.

The undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications by the President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy of the postal convention concluded and signed at Turin on the 8th of July, 1863, and the said acts of ratification having been produced, and having, after careful collation, been found in good and due form, the exchange thereof took place this day. In witness whereof, the undersigned have prepared the present certificate, which they have signed in duplicate and sealed with the seal of their arms.

Done at Florence the 14th day of June, 1866.

[L. s.]
[L. s.]

GEORGE P. MARSH.
A. LA MARMORA.

Articles agreed upon between the Post Department of the United States of America represented by John A. Kasson, Esquire, Special Commissioner, and the Postal Administration of the Kingdom of Italy, represented by Cavaliere Avvocato George Battista Tantesio, Director, &c., &c., both invested with the necessary Powers for the Modification of the Convention executed between the two Countries under date of the eighth July, 1863, and as provided in the XXIVth Article of said Convention.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a regular exchange of correspondence, in closed mails, between the post department of the United States of America and the postal administration of the kingdom of Italy, as well for correspondence originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, as for that originating in or destined for foreign countries to which the United States and Italy may respectively serve as intermediaries.

This correspondence shall embrace the following articles :

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.
2. Newspapers, prints of all kinds, books, maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music printed or written, and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be, on the part of the United States, New York.

On the part of Italy, —

1. Susa — travelling office.
2. Camerlata — travelling office.
3. Arona — travelling office.

The two administrations may, by common accord, establish additional offices of exchange whenever it shall be found necessary; or suspend an existing office of exchange.

ARTICLE III. Each administration shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other, and shall transport them at its own expense to the frontier of the country of destination.

It is also agreed that the cost of the territorial and maritime transit of the mails despatched by one administration to the other shall be first defrayed by that one of the two administrations which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such transit; and any amount so advanced by one for the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of postage and the rule of progression shall be : —

For letters, fifteen grams.

For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, it shall be that which the despatching administration shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience of its interior service.

Each administration, however, shall notify the other of the standard weight it shall adopt, and of any subsequent change thereof.

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

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

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage for the direct correspondence is established as follows :

For letters from the United States, fifteen cents.

For letters from Italy, eighty centesimi.

For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of

Rates of postage. the first article, it shall be that which the despatching administration shall adopt for the mails it despatches, adapted to its own convenience, but each administration shall inform the other of the rate it adopts, and of any change of it.

The postage upon any correspondence, however, may be, by common accord, modified whenever the sender shall avail himself of any route which requires a higher rate than that established by this article, and the envelope shall indicate the route preferred either in writing or by the amount of postage prepaid.

Prepayment of postage.

ARTICLE VI. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters between the United States and Italy shall be optional.

The prepayment of postage on all other correspondence, including registered letters, shall be obligatory.

The correspondence of all kinds which shall not be prepaid shall be charged by the receiving administration with a fine not exceeding 5 cents in the United States, and not exceeding 30 centesimi in Italy.

The correspondence of any kind, insufficiently prepaid, shall be despatched, but shall be charged by the receiving administration with the deficient postage, as well as the fine aforesaid.

Fractions of one cent in the United States and of 5 centesimi in Italy, shall be counted for the full amount.

Registered correspondence;

ARTICLE VII. Any correspondence may be registered, as well that directly exchanged between the two countries, as that originating in either of them and destined to other foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries for registered correspondence, and *vice versa*.

to be prepaid; The international correspondence registered must always be prepaid, both the postage and the register fee.

fee. The fee shall be, not exceeding 10 cents in the United States, and 50 centesimi in Italy.

Basis for settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE VIII. Accounts between the two administrations shall be regulated as follows:

From the total amount of the postage collected upon letters, added to the amount of register fees, and of prepaid postages upon other articles than letters as collected by each administration, it shall deduct the cost at the established rates of the intermediate transit of the mails it despatches to the other, and the balance shall be equally divided between the two administrations.

There shall be excluded from the account all fines upon unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence, and the deficient postages upon articles mentioned in the second paragraph of article first, all of which shall be retained to the use of the administration which collects them.

Regulations for despatch of correspondence.

ARTICLE IX. The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of article first shall be despatched in conformity with the interior system of the despatching administration, but always including the following rules:

(a.) The correspondence must be under bands, so that the contents can be readily examined.

(b.) There must be no written communication except the date, the name of the sender, the address, and the price, and manufacturers' marks upon samples of merchandise.

(c.) No pattern or packet may exceed sixty centimeters in length and thirty centimeters in any other dimension.

(d.) There shall be admitted no liquid nor other article which might injure the other correspondence, nor any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

Customs dues may be collected.

ARTICLE X. It is expressly agreed that all international correspondence exchanged shall be exempt in the country of destination from any charge whatever not expressly provided by this convention: *Provided,*

nevertheless, That any duty which may be due to the customs upon any article, under the laws of the country of destination, may be collected.

ARTICLE XI. The two administrations shall establish by common accord, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, or for other exterior service.

Open mails.

ARTICLE XII. The post departments of the United States and of Italy reciprocally engage to transport gratuitously across their respective territories all correspondence which shall be exchanged in closed mails with any countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries: *Provided always*, That such conveyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use; and that the countries taking the benefits of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respective territories.

Transit in closed mails.

For the transport of closed mails by either administration for the other by sea, the following rates are fixed to be charged and received by the administration rendering the service, viz.

Rates.

(a) For transport across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, 8 cents per single letter rate; and 12 cents per kilogram net of other correspondence.

(b) For transport across the waters of the Pacific Ocean, 10 cents per single letter rate, and 20 cents per kilogram net of other correspondence.

(c) For transport across the Mediterranean Sea, 50 centesimi per 30 grams of letters net, and 60 centesimi per kilogram net of other correspondence.

(d) For intermediate territorial transport each administration shall charge and receive the amount which it shall have actually paid for the account of the other.

ARTICLE XIII. The accounts between the two administrations shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the debtor office shall pay the balance found due to the creditor office, either by exchange on London or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire.

Accounts to be stated quarterly.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XIV. When in any port of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another, without any expense to the office of the country where the transport is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

Transfer of closed mails.

ARTICLE XV. Correspondence exclusively relating to the postal service shall be transmitted on both sides free of all charge.

Correspondence relating to postal service to be free.

ARTICLE XVI. Letters wrongly sent, or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, and all registered correspondence not deliverable for any cause, shall be returned as promptly as practicable to the originating office, at its cost, if any cost is incurred. Any postages on returned correspondence which may have been charged against the returning office shall be discharged from the account.

Missent letters, &c.

All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving administration.

ARTICLE XVII. Small sums of money may be mutually transmitted from one country to the other by means of postal money orders; and the rates and conditions may be arranged by agreement between the two departments, so soon as such arrangement may be found convenient.

Postal money orders.

ARTICLE XVIII. The two administrations shall in concert establish detailed regulations for the execution of these articles, and both the

Regulations.

articles and the regulations may be modified from time to time by accord of the two administrations, as the exigencies of the service may require.

When convention takes effect, and how may be terminated.

ARTICLE XIX. This convention shall take effect on the first of April next, and shall continue in force until one year from the time when one of the contracting parties shall have given to the other notice of its desire to terminate it, unless sooner terminated or modified by mutual agreement.

Convention when to be ratified.

ARTICLE XX. This convention shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster-General, and on the part of Italy by the Director-General of Posts, and the ratifications exchanged as early as possible.

In testimony whereof, the two commissioners have subscribed their names and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Florence in duplicate original, this eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL.]

JOHN A. KASSON,

Special Commissioner, &c., &c.

[SEAL.]

GIO. BATTISTA TANTESIO,

Commissioner of Posts.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, November 29, 1867. }

Approved by the Postmaster-General;

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a postal convention, for the modification of the convention executed between the United States of America and the kingdom of Italy under date of 8th July, 1863, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at Florence on the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, special commissioner, &c., on behalf of this department, and by Chevalier Advocate Giovanni Battista Tantesio, chief director of the Post-Office Department of the kingdom of Italy, on behalf of his department, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,

Postmaster-General United States.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1867.

by the President of the United States.

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

[SEAL.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of Italy, for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Florence the 8th day of November, A. D. 1867. March 19, May 2, 1868.

- ARTICLE I. The exchange office of New York shall make up closed mails for the exchange office of Italy, Susa, Turin travelling office, and this Italian exchange office shall make up closed mails for New York. Closed mails.
- ARTICLE II. Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied by a letter bill showing the postages, the charges of transit, the fees, etc., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. Letter bills.
- The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B hereto annexed, and shall consecutively be numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year. Forms. Post, pp. 1016, 1018.
- The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next despatch. Receipts.
- ARTICLE III. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they despatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Separate packages.
- * Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number 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 despatching office, by a figure in the upper left corner of the address. Number of rates, if more than one, how to be indicated.
- ARTICLE V. Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the model C, hereto annexed. Register list. Post, p. 1020.
- All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the words "Registered" or "Raccomandato," and placed in the mail. Registered letters and articles.
- The blank in the letter bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters expressing the number.
- In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter bill shall be filled by the word *Nihil*, or *Nil*.
- ARTICLE VI. The registered letters despatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. Same subject.
- If the verification by the receiving office shall disclose an error of any kind in the register list, it shall be also by the first mail notified to the despatching office.
- ARTICLE VII. The two administrations mutually engage to take needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence, and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes to the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss. Same subject.
- ARTICLE VIII. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamps or writing thereon, the office of origin. Marks and stamps.
- Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped *Paid All* in the United States, and *P. D.* in Italy.

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered*" in the United States, and "*Raccomandato*" in Italy. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid shall be stamped "*Insufficiently Paid*" in the United States, and "*Francobolo Insufficiente*" in Italy, and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Whenever different lines of communication shall be employed between the two offices, the letters unpaid and insufficiently paid shall be stamped to indicate the route by which they are sent.

Countries, &c. for exchange by open mails. *Post*, pp. 1021, 1022.

ARTICLE IX. The countries with which, and the conditions on which, letters, ordinary and registered, and also other correspondence, may be exchanged in the open mails between Italy and the United States, are indicated in the tables marked D and E, hereto annexed.

Postage due, how indicated.

ARTICLE X. The respective exchange offices shall mark, in red ink, in the upper corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of destination, and in the same manner, but in black ink, shall mark the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of origin upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

Correspondence under band not conforming, &c. may be retained.

ARTICLE XI. Correspondence under band which does not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article IX. of the convention, or which is in no part prepaid, shall be retained by the administration of origin, or, if sent, shall not be subject to account.

Letters insufficiently paid, to be sent as wholly unpaid.

ARTICLE XII. Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mails through the United States or through Italy, and which are insufficiently prepaid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the two administrations of the amount prepaid.

Letters, &c. not deliverable, to be returned.

ARTICLE XIII. Letters, and all registered articles not deliverable, shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration at the end of every month.

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

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

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration in closed mails, and which shall be returned to the despatching 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 reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

Missent, &c. letters.

ARTICLE XIV. All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which despatched 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.

Letter bills to state what.

ARTICLE XV. The despatching exchange office shall state on the letter bill to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters (or weight, if required) and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched in closed mails.

Accounts between the two offices.

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 despatching office.

For the international charges, the reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of five lire ten centesimi for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill in the money of the despatching office, the *cent* of the United States and five centesimi of Italy shall be taken as equivalents.

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

ARTICLE XVII. The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall, respectively, be arranged according to the models hereto annexed and marked F and G.

Quarterly accounts.

Post, pp. 1023, 1025.

A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive results alike for the debit and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the Post-Office of Italy.

ARTICLE XVIII. These detailed regulations shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster-General, and on the part of Italy by the Director-General of Posts.

Regulations when to be ratified.

Done at Florence, in duplicate original, this 19th of March, 1868, and at Washington this 2d of May, 1868.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

JOHN A. KASSON.
G. B. TANTESIO.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 2, 1868.

The foregoing articles of detailed regulations for carrying into execution the postal convention of 8th November, 1867, between the United States and Italy, are hereby ratified and approved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department this 2d day of May, A. D. 1868.

[SEAL.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

Of the Mail from the Office of _____ to the Office of _____, the _____ of _____, 186_____.

Nos. of the Articles of Account.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Weight per Single Rate.		Statement by the Italian Office.			Verification by the American Office.		
		Grammes.	Ctms.	No. of the Single Rates.	Amount in		No. of the Single Rates.	Amount in	
					Frcs.	Ctms.		Frcs.	Ctms.
TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.									
1	Prepaid letters (including those registered)	15	.80	—	"	"	—	"	"
2	Unpaid letters	15	.80	—	"	"	—	"	"
3		15	"	—	"	"	—	"	"
4	Insufficiently paid letters	No. of rates	Amount of postage stamps affixed	"	"	"	"	"	"
5				Amount of deficient postage	"	"	"	"	"
6	Prepaid or insufficiently prepaid newspapers and prints, and amount of their full or insufficient postage	40	12	"	—	—	"	—	—
6 bis.	Prepaid or insufficiently prepaid patterns of merchandise, and the amount of their postage	100	60	"	—	—	"	—	—
TABLE II.—EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.									
7	Letters from Italy for countries beyond the United States	Unpaid	International rates	—	"	"	—	"	"
8				Prepaid	Foreign rates to credit of the United States	"	"	"	"
9	Letters from foreign countries for the United States	Prepaid	International rates	"	"	"	"	"	"
10				Unpaid	Foreign rates to credit of Italy	"	"	"	"
11	Letters from foreign countries for countries beyond the United States	Prepaid	International rates	"	"	"	"	"	"
12				Unpaid	Foreign rates to credit of the United States	"	"	"	"
13	Journals, prints, and patterns, prepaid, originating in Italy for countries beyond the United States, and originating in the countries beyond Italy for the United States, and for countries beyond the United States	International rates	Foreign rates to credit of Italy	"	"	"	"	"	"
14				Prepaid	International rates	"	"	"	"
15	Journals, prints, and patterns, prepaid, originating in Italy for countries beyond the United States, and originating in the countries beyond Italy for the United States, and for countries beyond the United States	Unpaid	International rates	"	"	"	"	"	"
16				Prepaid	Foreign rates to credit of the United States	"	—	—	"
17				"	—	—	"	—	
18				"	—	—	"	—	
TABLE III.—REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE.									
19	Number of the registered articles, and of their fixed fees			—	"	"	—	"	"
20	Amount of supplementary register fees due to the United States upon registered correspondence for countries beyond the United States			"	—	—	"	—	—

TABLE IV. — CORRESPONDENCE RETURNED ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

21 } Letters prepaid and unpaid forwarded to persons } Prior postage to credit of Italy
 22 } having changed their residence } No. of the international rates
 Mem. — Missent articles: ———.

Number of the Registered Articles contained in this Mail : ———.

“	“	“	“	“	“
Rates.	Amounts.		Rates.	Amounts.	
	Frs.	Cent		Frs.	Cent.
Grammes.			Grammes.		

TABLE V. — FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT CHARGES.

23 Total number of letter rates contained in this mail
 (See Arts. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 22, of this Letter Bill)
 24 } Net weight of the articles contained in this mail . { Lettèrs
 25 } { Prints

TABLE VI. — CLOSED MAILS IN TRANSIT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

No. of the Articles of Account.	Office of Origin.	Office of Destination.	Letters.		Prints.
			Number of Rates.	Net Weight in Grams.	Net Weight in Grams.
			Total		
26		Total			
27		Total			
28		Total			

TABLE III. — OF REGISTER FEES.

19 Total number of register fees and registered articles herewith
 20 Amount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond Italy, to account for to Italy

TABLE IV. — LETTERS FORWARDED FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

21 Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their national address } Prior postage unpaid, amount to account for, to exclusive credit of United States
 22 } Expense of returning the correspondence
 No. of rates at 6½ cents per single rate
 [Memo. — Articles missent, or wrongly addressed. Note the number of articles]

No. of registered articles by this mail: —

TABLE V. — FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.

23 Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail
 (See items, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22, of this letter bill.)

24 Total weight (net) of articles in this mail, { Letters *
 25 } Journals, etc., etc.

Total No. of Rates by this Mail.	Amounts.		Total No. of Single Rates by this Mail.	Amounts.	
	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
	—	—		—	—
	Grams.			Grams.	

TABLE VI. — CLOSED MAILS DESPATCHED HEREWITH FOR ITALIAN TRANSIT.

No. of the Items of Account.	Office of Origin.	Destination.	Letters.		Journals, etc., etc.
			No. of Single Rates	Net Weight in Grams.†	Net Weight in Kilograms.
26		Total			
27		Total			
28		Total			

* This line to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but to be filled in letter bills for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.
 † This column to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but is to be filled in letter bills for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF }
THE UNITED STATES. }

C.
(See p. 1013.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
ITALIAN POST-OFFICE. }

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of _____ to the Italian Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the Italian Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill . . \$							

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

D.

(See p. 1014.)

TABLE of the Countries with which the Postal Administration of the United States may exchange Correspondence through the Italian Post-Office, together with the Foreign Postage to which such Correspondence is subjected over and above the International Postage.

Foreign Countries.	Letters.			Journals, Books, and Prints.			Patterns.			Observation.
	Weight per Single Rate.	Additional Postage.	Additional Registration Fee.	Weight per Single Rate.	Additional Postage.	Additional Registration Fee.	Weight per Single Rate.	Additional Postage.	Additional Registration Fee.	
Pontifical State.....	10	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	Letters, newspapers, prints, and patterns from the United States or the Pontifical States should be prepaid to within the boundaries of the kingdom of Italy.
Greece.....	10	30	30	40	07	.....	.....	.....	.....	Registration of newspapers and prints for Greece is not allowed, and patterns are subject to letter postage.
Alexandria, in Egypt..	10	30	30	40	05	30	50	20	30	Samples of groceries and drugs, or any articles of material not dry nor flexible, are subject to letter postage as by existing laws in the United States.
Tunis.....	10	30	30	40	05	30	50	20	30	

E.

(See p. 1014.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which Italy may exchange Correspondence through the United States open Mails, and the Amount to be added to the International Rates between Italy and the United States for Account of exterior Service.

Countries.	Letters.			Newspapers.			Book Packets, Prints, and Samples.			Observations.
	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	
	Grams.	Cents.	Cents.	Grams.	Cents.	Cents.	Grams.	Cents.	Cents.	
Acapulco	15	10		120	2		120	4		At present, registration exists only for Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and for letters only. Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, &c. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded through the United States to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.
Aspinwall	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Belize, British Honduras	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Brazils	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Canada	"		5	"			"			
New Brunswick	"		5	"			"			
Nova Scotia	"		5	"			"			
Central America and Pacific Coast, <i>via</i> Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
China	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Costa Rica	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Cuba	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Guatemala	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Japan	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Mexico, by sea	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Nicaragua, Pacific Coast, <i>via</i> Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Sandwich Islands	"	10		"	2		"	4		
St. Thomas, <i>via</i> United States, Brazilian packets	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Venezuela	"	10		"	2		"	4		
West Indies (British)	"	10		"	2		"	4		

Registration not yet allowed.

Registration not yet allowed.

F. (See p. 1015.)

ACCOUNT of the Correspondence despatched in closed Mails from the Italian Office of _____ to the United States Office of _____, via _____, during the Quarter ending the _____, 18—.

[NUMBERS OF THE ARTICLES OF THE LETTER BILL.]

		1	2	4	5	6	6 bis.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	
		INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.						EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.												REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE.	RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.	INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT CHARGES.				
Dates of the mails.		Prepaid letters.	Unpaid letters.	Letters insufficiently prepaid.		Prepaid newspapers and prints.	Prepaid samples of merchandise.	Letters from Italy for countries beyond the United States.			Letters from foreign countries for the United States.			Letters from foreign countries for countries beyond the United States.			Newspapers, prints, and patterns, from Italy and the countries beyond Italy, addressed to the United States and to countries beyond the United States.			No. of the registered articles and of their registration fees.	Amount of the supplementary register fees, due to the United States for registration to countries beyond the United States.	Amount of the prior postages to credit of Italy.		Unpaid international postages.	Letters.	Newspapers, prints, and patterns.
Nos. in annual order of the letter bill.		Number of rates.	Number of rates.	Amount of the postage stamps affixed.	Amount of the postage deficient.	Amount of their prepayment.	Amount of their prepayment.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Amount of the international postages.	Amount of the foreign postages due to the United States.	No. of rates.	Foreign postages due to Italy.	Amount of the registered articles and of their registration fees.	Amount of the supplementary register fees, due to the United States for registration to countries beyond the United States.			No. of rates.	Letters.				Grams.	Grams.
		lire.	c.	lire.	c.	lire.	c.	lire.	c.	lire.	c.	lire.	c.	lire.	c.	lire.	c.	lire.	c.	lire.	c.	lire.	c.	Grams.	Grams.	
Totals																										
Rate.																										
Amt.																										

AMENDED ARTICLE.

To replace Article XVI. of the Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at Florence the 8th day of November, 1867. May 1 & 25, 1869.
Anle, pp. 1011,
1012.

In accordance with Article XVIII. of the postal convention between Italy and the United States, signed at Florence on the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the two administrations have agreed to replace Article XVI. of the detailed regulations of nineteenth day of March and second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by the following article:—

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established, in the respective letter-bills, in the proper money of the despatching office; but the international postages on the unpaid letters, or insufficiently prepaid 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 five lire ten centesimi of Italy for one dollar of the United States. Postal accounts between the post-offices of the United States and Italy to be in what money.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter-bill, in the money of the despatching office, the cent of the United States and five centesimi of Italy shall be taken as equivalent.

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.

Signed at Washington, the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and at Florence the twenty-fifth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

G. BARBAVARA,
Director-General of Posts.

Additional Convention to the Convention agreed upon between the Post Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of the Kingdom of Italy, signed at Florence the eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. Jan. 16, 1870.
Ante, p. 1019.

An additional Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes, for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:— Ante, p. 869.

ARTICLE I. The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, by closed mail, via England, shall be as follows: Rates of letter-postage.

For letters from the United States, ten cents.

For letters from Italy, fifty-five centesimi.

And for the sea conveyance of letters, in closed mails, across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the United States office shall receive six cents per ounce, or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II. The conditions of Articles V. and XII. of the convention agreed upon between the post department of the United States of America and the postal administration of the Kingdom of Italy, signed at Florence the eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed. Repeal of former articles.

ARTICLE III. The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the eighth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. This convention to be additional.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Florence the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster - General of the United States.

BARBAVARA,

Director-General.

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

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1870.

Convention for the Amelioration of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation.

THE post department of the United States, by its special commissioner, John A. Kasson, esq., and the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, by Dr. Jaques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, have agreed upon the following articles, subject to ratification by the respective authorities of the two countries:

October 11, 1867.
Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation by means of their respective post departments, and this correspondence shall embrace:

Correspondence to be exchanged; to embrace what.

1. Letters, ordinary and registered.
2. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes), sheets of music, &c., and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

Such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries, to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. The offices for exchange of mails shall be, on the part of the United States: New York.

Offices for exchange of mails.

On the part of the Swiss Confederation:

(a.) Basle.

(b.) Geneva (when the Swiss Confederation shall find it expedient).

The two offices, by agreement, may at any time establish additional offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III. The principle is agreed, that each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication, and shall at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the frontiers of the two countries shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance, and which shall effect such transport in that case in both directions; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

Arrangements for despatch of mails, &c.

Cost of transportation.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage, and rule of progression, shall be:

Weight for single rate of international postage.

1. For letters, fifteen grammes.

2. For all other correspondence, mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of the interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight, or fraction thereof.

The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted except in case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article VII., shall be as follows:

Rates of postage.

1. On letters from the United States, 15 cents.

Rates of postage.

2. On letters from the Swiss Confederation, 80 centimes.

3. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched, that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Prepayment optional on ordinary letters; when required.

ARTICLE VI. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions in Article VII. mentioned, but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph second of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

Proceedings when postages are unpaid or are insufficiently paid.

ARTICLE VII. If, however, the postage of any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, adding full amounts, instead of fractions, of 1 cent or 5 centimes.

Upon the delivery of any unpaid, or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied a fine in the United States not exceeding five cents, and in Switzerland not exceeding 25 centimes. This fine, and also the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

Registered correspondence.

ARTICLE VIII. Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register-fee not exceeding ten cents in the United States, and not exceeding fifty centimes in Switzerland, and this fee shall always be prepaid.

What may be registered.

ARTICLE IX. Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectfully serve as intermediaries in either direction for the transmission of such registered articles. Each department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

Basis for settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE X. Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following basis: From the total amount of postages and register-fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register-fees on other correspondence which it despatches, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required as the agreed rate for the cost of intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers, and the amount of the two net sums shall be divided between the two offices in the proportion of three-fifths ($\frac{3}{5}$) to the United States office and two-fifths ($\frac{2}{5}$) to the Swiss Office.

Regulations for despatch of correspondence.

ARTICLE XI. The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be dispatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office, but always including the following:

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

Second. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension, or the equivalent in Swiss measurement.

Third. 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.

Fourth. So long as any customs-duty may be chargeable on any article exchanged in the mails, such duty may be levied for the use of the customs.

Fifth. Except as above, no charge whatever, otherwise than as herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected on the correspondence exchanged.

Exchange of correspondence by open mails.

ARTICLE XII. The two post departments shall establish, by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the

conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in, or destined to, the other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, and by any other tax for exterior service.

ARTICLE XIII. Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of closed mails exchanged, in either direction, between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as an intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land. Such transit across its own territory shall be reciprocally free of expense.

Transit of closed mails through other country.

For such transit by sea the United States office shall receive as follows: —

- 1. For transit across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean :
 - a. For letters, 8 cents per single letter rate.
 - b. For other correspondence, 12 cents per kilogramme, net.
- 2. For transit across the waters of the Pacific Ocean :
 - a. For letters, 10 cents per single letter rate.
 - b. For other correspondence, 20 cents per kilogramme, net.

Rates.

For such transit by sea the Swiss office shall receive as follows :

For transit across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean :

- a. For letters, 8 cents per single letter rate.
- b. For other correspondence, 12 cents per kilogramme, net.

For intermediate territorial transit each office shall receive the amount it actually disburses for such transit.

ARTICLE XIV. The postal accounts between the two offices 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 Paris, or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire.

Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.

The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

ARTICLE XV. When, in any port of either country, 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 postal charge by one office against the other.

Transfer of closed mails without expense.

ARTICLE XVI. Official communications between the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

Official communications.

ARTICLE XVII. Letters wrongly sent or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office, at its expense, if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds, not deliverable for any cause, shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office.

Missent letters, &c.

Any postages, upon correspondence returned, which shall have been charged against the office of destination, shall be discharged from the account.

ARTICLE XVIII. The two offices shall, by mutual consent, establish detailed regulations for carrying these articles into execution, and they may modify such regulations, in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Detailed regulations.

ARTICLE XIX. This convention shall take effect at a time to be fixed by common accord of the two administrations, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement or otherwise, until one year from the date when one office shall have notified the other of its desire to terminate it.

When this convention to take effect.

Executed in duplicate at Berne, this eleventh day of October, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, &c., &c.
DR. J. DUBS.

[SEAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 12, 1867.

Approved by
the Postmaster-
General;

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a convention for the amelioration of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, which were agreed upon and executed in duplicate at Berne on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by Hon. John A. Kasson, special commissioner, &c., &c. on behalf of this department, and by Dr. Jaques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, on behalf of the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

by the Presi-
dent of the
United States.

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

[L. s.]

By the President :

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1867.

REGULATIONS

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of Switzerland for the Execution of the Convention for the Exchange of Postal Correspondence, signed the 11th October, 1867, and in Accordance with the Provisions of Article XVIII. of said Convention. November 28, 1867.

- ARTICLE I. The exchange office of New York shall make up mails for the Swiss exchange office of Basle. Exchange offices.
- The latter shall make up mails for the exchange office of New York.
- 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. Letter bills
- The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B hereto annexed, and they shall be consecutively numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year. Forms. Post, pp. 1038, 1040.
- The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by return despatch.
- ARTICLE III. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they despatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to the letter bill. Separate packages.
- Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and number 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 despatching office, by a figure in the upper left corner of the address. Number of rates how indicated, if more than one.
- ARTICLE V. Registered correspondence shall be entered upon the register list. This list shall conform to the model hereto annexed, marked C. Register list. Post, pp. 1046, 1047.
- Registered letters shall be enveloped together in strong paper and well secured. The package shall be inscribed with the words "Registered" or "Objets Chargés," and placed in the mail.
- ARTICLE VI. The receiving exchange office shall acknowledge to the despatching office the receipt of the registered articles numerically. Whenever the verification of the list shall disclose an error or any difference the fact shall be notified to the despatching office by the next mail. Registered articles.
- ARTICLE VII. The two administrations mutually engage to take needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes towards the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss. Same subject.
- ARTICLE VIII. The letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin. Marks and stamps.
- Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States PAID ALL, and in Switzerland PD.
- Registered articles shall be stamped "Registered" in the United States, and "Charge" in Switzerland. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid shall be stamped in the United States "Insufficiently PAID," and in Switzerland "Affranchissement Insuffisant," and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Letters unpaid or insufficiently paid shall be also stamped to indicate the route by which they are sent, if different routes are employed.

Letters to foreign countries in open mails. **ARTICLE IX.** The two postal administrations may exchange in the open mails letters and other correspondence with foreign countries, and upon conditions as indicated in the tables D and E hereto annexed.

Post, p. 1048. List of foreign countries. **ARTICLE X.** The tables D and E hereto annexed also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the two offices, and the conditions thereof.

Postage due, how indicated. **ARTICLE XI.** The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red* in the upper right corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of destination; and in the same manner, but in *black* ink, shall mark the amount of postage due to the foreign office of origin upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

Certain articles may be retained. **ARTICLE XII.** Articles under band which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article XII. of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained at the disposition of the administration of origin, or, if sent, shall not be subject to account.

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

Letters, &c. not deliverable, to be returned. **ARTICLE XIV.** Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration at the end of every month.

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

The postage on prepaid 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 despatching 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 reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

Missent, &c. letters. **ARTICLE XV.** All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office which despatched 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.

Letter bill for closed mails. **ARTICLE XVI.** The despatching exchange office shall state on the letter bill for the intermediate exchange offices to which it shall deliver closed mails, whether from the United States to Switzerland or from Switzerland to the United States, the exact number of single rates of letters (or weight, if required) and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched in such mails.

Accounts between the two offices. **ARTICLE XVII.** It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter bills in the proper money of the despatching office.

For the international charges, the reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of five francs and ten centimes for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill in the money of the despatching office, the *cent* shall be considered as the equivalent of five centimes of Switzerland.

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 XVIII. The accounts mentioned in Article XV. of the convention shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall, respectively, be prepared according to the models hereto annexed and marked F and G. Certain accounts to be prepaid.
Post, pp. 1049, 1051.

A recapitulation (or summary) 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 H, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the Swiss office. The latter office shall advise the United States office of the result of the verification, and any differences ascertained after mutual discussion shall be embraced in the next quarterly account. Post, p. 1058.

ARTICLE XIX. The convention and these regulations shall take effect on the 1st day of April, 1868. This convention when to take effect.

Signed at Paris this 28th day of November, 1867.

JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Com., etc., etc.
L. M. FUCHS,
Controller-General of Swiss Posts.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 25, 1868.

The foregoing articles of detailed regulations for carrying into execution the postal convention of 11th October, 1867, between the United States and Switzerland, are hereby ratified and approved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department this 25th day of January, A. D. 1868.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

A. continued.

Nos of the Articles.	No. — (of the Present Letter Bill.)	Statement by the Swiss Exchange Office.			Verification by the U. S. Exchange Office.		
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.	
			Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
TABLE III.							
19	Number of the fixed fees collected on the registered articles						
20	Amount of supplementary register fees due the United States upon articles registered to destination to foreign countries	—	—	—	—	—	—
TABLE IV.							
21 } 22 }	Letters prepaid and unpaid whenever originating ad- } dressed to persons having changed their residence } No. of single rates	Postage to refund to Swiss office on the unpaid					
Misdirected articles returned, (Mem. number, ———.)		—	—	—	—	—	—
TABLE V.							
23	Total number of single letter rates by this mail (Arts. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22)						
24 } 25 }	Total weight by this mail } Letters } Journals, prints, and patterns }	<i>Grammes.</i>			<i>Grammes.</i>		

TABLE VI. — CLOSED MAILS IN TRANSIT WITH THIS MAIL.

Nos. of the Articles.	Origin of the Mails.	Destination.	Letters.		Journals, Prints, and Patterns.
			Number of Single Rates.	Net Weight in Grams.	Net Weight in Grams.
		Total			
		Total			
		Total			

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

From the Swiss Exchange Office of ——— for the Mail from the United States Exchange Office of ———, No. ———, the ———, 18—, via ———.

Numbers of the Articles.		Weight per Single Rate.	Charge per Single Rate.	Statement by the United States Exchange Office.			Verification by the Swiss Exchange Office.							
				No. of Single Rates.	Amount.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.						
					Dollars.	Cts.		Dollars.	Cts.					
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including registered articles.)														
1	Letters prepaid	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—					
2	“ unpaid	“	“	—	—	—	—	—	—					
3	Letters insufficiently paid {	Number of single rates	Amount of stamps affixed	—	—	—	—	—	—					
4										Amount of deficient postage	—	—	—	—
5	Total number of single rates of international letters													
6	Journals and prints	Prepaid to destination and insufficiently prepaid.	Total value of the postage stamps	{	—	—	—	—	—					
	Samples of merchandise									—	—	—	—	
TABLE II. — FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, (including registered articles.)														
7	Letters from United States to foreign countries in transit through Switzerland.	Unpaid	Number of international rates	—	—	—	—	—	—					
8		Prepaid {								Foreign postage due to Switzerland	—	—	—	
9	Letters originating in the foreign countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.	Addressed to Switzerland {	Unpaid {	Number of international rates	—	—	—	—	—					
10										Prepaid {	Foreign postage due to the United States	—	—	—
11	Letters originating in the foreign countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.	Addressed to foreign countries in transit through Switzerland {	Prepaid {	Number of international rates	—	—	—	—	—					
12										Unpaid {	Foreign postage due to Switzerland	—	—	—
13														
14										Unpaid {	Foreign postage due to the United States	—	—	—
15	Total number of single rates of letters in transit													
16	Total amount of international postage													
17	Amount of foreign postage due to Switzerland													
18														

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT. — *Continued.*

Number of the Article.		Statement by the United States Exchange Office.			Verification by the Swiss Exchange Office.		
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.	
			Dollars.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
TABLE III.							
19	Number of fixed fees collected upon registered articles						
20	Amount of supplementary register fees due to Switzerland upon registered articles addressed to foreign countries	—	—	—	—	—	—
TABLE IV.							
21 } 22 }	Prepaid and unpaid letters, wherever originating, addressed to persons having changed their residence	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Misdirected returned articles, (Mem. number —)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TABLE V.							
23	Total number of single rates of letters contained in this mail, (Arts. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22)						
24	Total weight of articles by this mail						
25		(Letters Journals Prints and patterns					
		Grammes.		Grammes.			

TABLE VI. — CLOSED MAILS IN TRANSIT, ENCLOSED BY THIS MAIL.

Nos. of the Articles.	Origin of the Mails.	Destination.	Letters.		Journals, Prints, and Patterns.
			Number of Single Rates.	Net Weight in Grammes.	Net Weight in Grammes.
		Total			
		Total			
		Total			

LETTER BILL No. _____.

For the Mails despatched from _____ to _____, via _____, Sent the _____, 18—; arrived the _____, 18—.

No. of the Items of Account.		Single Weight.	Single Rate.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the Swiss Office.					
				Grams.	Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.		No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.	
							Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles — postage only.)											
1 2 3 4 5	Letters fully prepaid	15	15								
	Letters wholly unpaid										
	Letters insufficiently paid, { Number of single rates	"	"								
	{ Amount prepaid										
	{ Amount deficient										
	Total number of single international rates										
6	Journals, { whether fully prepaid	120	4								
	Other prints, { or partially paid . . . . .											8	8
	Samples, { The total amount prepaid is										
TABLE II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles — postage only.)											
7	Letters originating in the United States for foreign countries beyond Switzerland										
8	States for foreign countries beyond Switzerland	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates								
9	Letters originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States	Addressed to Switzerland	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates							
10	Letters originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States	Addressed to countries beyond Switzerland	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates							
11	Letters originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States	Addressed to Switzerland	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates							
12	Letters originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States	Addressed to countries beyond Switzerland	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates							
13	Letters originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States	Addressed to Switzerland	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates							
14	Letters originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States	Addressed to countries beyond Switzerland	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates							
15	Letters originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States	Addressed to Switzerland	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates							
16	Letters originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States	Addressed to countries beyond Switzerland	Unpaid (wholly or in part).	No. of international rates							
	Total number of single rates in transit										
17	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, etc. originating in the United States, addressed to countries beyond Switzerland; or originating beyond the United States and addressed to Switzerland, and to countries beyond Switzerland	Total amount of the international postage									
18	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, etc. originating in the United States, addressed to countries beyond Switzerland; or originating beyond the United States and addressed to Switzerland, and to countries beyond Switzerland	Total amount of foreign postage to account for to Switzerland									

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TABLE III. — OF REGISTER FEES.

19 Total number of register fees and registered articles herewith
 20 Amount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond Switzerland, to account for to Switzerland

TABLE IV. — LETTERS FORWARDED FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

21 } Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their national address }
 22 } Prior postage unpaid, amount to account for, to exclusive credit of United States }
 } Expense of returning the correspondence }
 } No. of rates at 6½ cents per single rate }
 [Memo. — Articles missent, or wrongly addressed. Note the number of articles]

No. of registered articles by this mail : —

TABLE V. — FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.

23 Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail
 (See items, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22, of this letter bill.)

24 } Total weight (net) of articles in this mail, { Letters *
 25 } { Journals, etc., etc. }

—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
Grams.			Grams.		

TABLE VI. — CLOSED MAILS DESPATCHED HEREWITH FOR SWISS TRANSIT.

No. of the Items of Account.			Letters.		Journals, etc., etc.
	Office of Origin.	Destination.	No. of Single Rates	Net Weight in Grams. †	Net Weight in Kilograms.
26	Total				
27	Total				
28	Total				

* This line to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but are to be filled in letter bills for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.
 † This column to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but are to be filled in letter bills for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT
For the Correspondence between Switzerland and the United States.

POST-OFFICE, ———, the ——— of ———, 186—.

The Mail from ——— to ———, by the Ship ———, of the ———, of ———, 186—, has been received, containing the following Articles: —

Numbers of the Items of Account.		Weight per Single Rate.	Charge per Single Rate.	Statement by the Swiss Exchange Office.			Verification by the United States Exchange Office.										
				Gram's.	Cent.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.							
							Francs.	Cent.		Francs.	Cent.						
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (Including Registered Articles.)																	
1	Letters prepaid	15	80														
2	Letters unpaid	15	80														
3	Letters insufficiently prepaid. { Number of single rates Amount of postage stamps affixed Amount of deficient postage	15	80														
4																	
5																	
	Total number of single rates of international letters																
6	Journals and prints { Prepaid to destination. } Total value of the postage stamps affixed	40	10														
	Samples of merchandise. { Insufficiently prepaid. }																
TABLE II. — FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, (Including Registered Articles.)																	
7	Letters from Switzerland for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	Unpaid	Number of international rates														
8										Prepaid	Foreign postage due to the United States						
9																	
10	Letters originating in foreign countries to which Switzerland serves as an intermediary.	Addressed to the United States. { Prepaid	Number of international rates	Unpaid	Foreign postage due to Switzerland												
11										Addressed to foreign countries, in transit through the United States. { Prepaid	Number of international rates	Unpaid	Foreign postage due to the United States				
12		through the United States. { Prepaid	Number of international rates	Unpaid	Foreign postage due to Switzerland												
13																	
14																	
15																	
16																	
									Total number of single rates of letters in transit								
17	Prepaid journals, prints, and patterns of merchandise, originating in Switzerland and destined for foreign countries in transit through the United States, or coming from foreign countries in transit through Switzerland for the United States and countries beyond	Total amount of international postages															
18		Amount of foreign postage due to the United States															

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT — continued.

Nos. of the Items of Account.		Statement by the Swiss Exchange Office.			Verification by the U. S. Exchange Office.		
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount.	
			Frs.	Cent.		Frs.	Cent.
TABLE III.							
19	Number of the fixed fees collected on the registered articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Amount of supplementary register fees due the United States for articles registered to destination to foreign countries	—	—	—	—	—	—
TABLE IV.							
21	Letters prepaid and unpaid wherever originating ad- dressed to persons who have changed their residence) Misdirected articles returned, (Mem. number, ———.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
22								Postage to refund to the Swiss office on the unpaid letters No. of single rates . . . . .
TABLE V.							
23	Total number of single letter rates by this mail (Arts. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22)	Grammes.			Grammes.		
24	Total weight by this mail } Letters } Journals, prints, and patterns	Grammes.			Grammes.		
25			Grammes.			Grammes.	

TABLE VI. — CLOSED MAILS IN TRANSIT IN THIS MAIL.

Nos. of the Items of Account.	Origin of the Mails.	Destination.	Letters.		Journals, Prints, and Patterns.
			Number of Single Rates.	Net Weight in Grammes.	Net Weight in Grammes.
		Total			
		Total			
		Total			

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SWISS POSTAL }
ADMINISTRATION. }

C.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
UNITED STATES. }

(See p. 1035.)

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the Swiss Exchange Office of _____ to the United States Exchange Office of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the articles.	Place of origin.	Names of the persons addressed.	Destination.	STATEMENT.			VERIFICATION.			
					Number of single rates.	Net weight in grammes.	Amount of supplementary registration fees due for registration to destination for foreign countries.	Number of single rates.	Net weight in grammes.	Amount of supplementary registration fees due for registration to destination for foreign countries.	
Number of fixed fees to carry to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill											
Sum total to carry to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill											
Number of single rates to include in Tables I. and II. of the Letter Bill											

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND. Oct. 11, 1867. 1047

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF }
THE UNITED STATES. }

[C 2.]

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE }
SWISS POST-OFFICE. }

(See p. 1035.)

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of _____ to the Swiss Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the Swiss Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill . \$							

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

D.

(See p. 1036.)

TABLE showing the Foreign Countries with which the United States Post-Office may exchange Letters and other Correspondence in open Mails, through the Intermediary of the Swiss Post-Office, with Indication of the Foreign Charges to be paid to the latter Office (independently of the International Postage) for Correspondence prepaid from the United States addressed to the said Countries, and also for unpaid Letters from the same Countries addressed to the United States.

Countries of origin and destination.	Nature of the correspondence.	Weights per single rate.	Foreign postages due the U. S. per single rate.		Supplementary transit register fees due U. S. office.		Observations.

E.

(See p. 1036.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which Switzerland may exchange Correspondence through the United States open Mails, and the Amount to be added to the International Rates between Switzerland and the United States for Account of exterior Service.

Countries.	Letters.			Newspapers.			Book packets, prints, and samples.			Observations.
	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	
Acapulco	Gms. 15	Cts. 10	Cts.	Gms. 120	Cts. 2	Cts.	Gms. 120	Cts. 4	Cts.	At present registration exists only for Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and for letters only. Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry, flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, etc. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded through U. S. to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.
Aspinwall	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Belize, British Honduras	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Brazil	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Canada	"	10	5	"	2		"	4		
New Brunswick	"		5	"			"			
Nova Scotia	"		5	"			"			
Central America and Pacific Coast, via Panama	"	10		"			"	4		
China	"	10		"			"	4		
Costa Rica	"	10		"			"	4		
Cuba	"	10		"			"	4		
Guatemala	"	10		"			"	4		
Japan	"	10		"			"	4		
Mexico, by sea	"	10		"			"	4		
Nicaragua, Pacific Coast, via Panama	"	10		"			"	4		
Panama	"	10		"			"	4		
Sandwich Islands	"	10		"			"	4		
St. Thomas, via U. S. Brazilian Packets	"	10		"			"	4		
Venezuela	"	10		"			"	4		
West Indies, British	"	10		"			"	4		

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT of the Mails sent by the Swiss Exchange Office of _____ to the United States Exchange Office of _____ via _____, during the Quarter ending _____, 186_____.

Items.	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	25	25	25			
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM SWITZERLAND TO THE U. S.						FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE IN TRANSIT.																					
Letters.						Letters.																					
Insufficiently prepaid.						From Switzerland for countries beyond the U. S.						Originating in foreign countries to which Switzerland serves as an intermediary.						Journals, prints, and patterns, prepaid to destination in foreign countries, in transit through the U. S., or coming from foreign countries in transit through Switzerland for the U. S. and countries beyond.									
Number of the letter bills.						Unpaid.		Prepaid.		Addressed to the U. S.		Addressed to countries beyond the U. S.				No. of fixed fees collected upon the registered articles. Amount of supplementary register fees due to the U. S. upon articles registered to destination in foreign countries.											
						Prepaid.		Unpaid.		Prepaid.		Unpaid.															
No. of single rates.						Foreign postage due the U. S.		Foreign postage due to Switzerland.		Foreign postage due the U. S.		Foreign postage due to Switzerland.		Total amount of international postages.		Amount of postages due to the U. S.		Postages upon unpaid letters to re- fund to Switzerland.									
						No. of postage stamps affixed.		Amount of deficient postage.		Amount of postage stamps affixed to journals, prints, and patterns.		No. of single rates.		Foreign postage due the U. S.		No. of single rates.		Foreign postage due the U. S.		No. of single rates.		No. of single rates.		Prepaid and unpaid letters, wherever originating, addressed to persons who have changed their residence.			
Amount of postage stamps affixed to journals, prints, and patterns.						No. of single rates.		Foreign postage due the U. S.		No. of single rates.		Foreign postage due the U. S.		No. of single rates.		Foreign postage due to Switzerland.		Total amount of international postages.		Amount of postages due to the U. S.		ACCOUNT OF TRANSIT FEES TO PAY TO —					
						No. of single rates.		Foreign postage due the U. S.		No. of single rates.		Foreign postage due the U. S.		No. of single rates.		Foreign postage due to Switzerland.		Total amount of international postages.		Amount of postages due to the U. S.		No. of single rates.		Letters. Printed matter. Letters. Printed matter. Letters. Printed matter.			
Totals.						80c 80c		80c 80c		80c		80 c.		50 c. p. l.		80 c. at per a											
Rates.						80c 80c		80c 80c		80c		80 c.		50 c. p. l.		at per b											
Sums.						80c 80c		80c 80c		80c		80 c.		50 c. p. l.		at per c											
						80c 80c		80c 80c		80c		80 c.		50 c. p. l.		at per d											
						80c 80c		80c 80c		80c		80 c.		50 c. p. l.		at per e											
						80c 80c		80c 80c		80c		80 c.		50 c. p. l.		at per f											

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RECAPITULATION OF THE WITHIN ACCOUNT.

Numbers of the articles.	Sums collected by the Swiss office which must be accounted for to the U. S. office.		Numbers of the articles.	Sums collected by the United States office, and which must be accounted for to the Swiss office.	
	Sums of which three fifths come to the U. S.	Sums wholly due to the U. S.		Sums of which two fifths come to Switzerland.	Sums wholly due to Switzerland.
1			2		
4			5		
6			7		
8			11		
9			12		
10			15		
13			16		
14			21		
17			22		
18					
19					
20					
Totals			Totals		
To deduct			Two fifths due Switzerland .		
Transit charges —			Due Switzerland		
a					
b					
c					
d					
e					
f					
Remainder					
Three fifths due the U. S. .					
Due the U. S.					
Due Switzerland					
Total due the U. S.					
Transit charges refunded to the U. S.					
Final total to the credit of the U. S.					

G.
(See p. 1037.)

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT

Of the Mails sent by the United States Exchange Office of _____ to the Swiss Exchange Office of _____, during the Quarter ending _____, 18—, via _____.

[THE FIGURES BELOW REFER TO THE NUMBERS OF THE ITEMS OF THE LETTER BILL.]

		1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	28	
		I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.						II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.												III. — REGISTER FEES.		IV. — LETTERS RESENT.		V. — INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.			
Numbers of the letter bills.	Prepaid letters	Unpaid letters		Letters insufficiently paid.	Journals, etc.	Letters originating in the United States for transit to countries beyond Switzerland.						Letters originating outside the U. S. and forwarded in U. S. mails —						Prepaid journals, prints, samples, &c. originating in the U. S. and addressed to countries beyond Switzerland, or coming from countries outside the U. S. and addressed to Switzerland or to the countries beyond Switzerland.	Number of the register fees received on the registered articles sent.	Amount of the supplementary register fees to account for to Switzerland for the countries beyond.	Letters unpaid and prepaid wherever originating, forwarded to persons who have changed their national residences.		Via ocean, England, Belgium.		Via Germany.		
		Number of rates.	Number of rates.			Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.				Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Letters.	Journals, etc.	Letters.	Journals, etc.
At rate of	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct	ct
Totals																											
	15	15				15	15			15	15			15	15			10				10	28				
	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25	26	28		

Memorandum. — If the mails are sent by direct service, change all the multipliers 15 to 10.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND. Oct. 11, 1867. 1051

SUMMARY OF THE WITHIN ACCOUNT.

Sums for which the United States office must account to Switzerland.				Sums for which the Swiss office must account to the United States.			
For items of account.	Nos.	Sums to be divided.	Sums wholly due to Switzerland.	For items of the account, numbered.	Sums to be divided.	Sums wholly due to the United States.	
	1		—		2		—
	4		—		5		—
	6		—		7		—
	8		—		11		—
	9	—	—		12	—	—
	10		—		15		—
	13		—		16	—	—
	14	—	—		21	—	—
	17		—		22		—
	18	—	—				
	19		—				
	20	—	—				
	24	—	—				
	25	—	—				
				Totals			
				One half (½) to United States is			
				One half to Switzerland is			
				One half joint sum opposite is			
				Exclusive amount due Switzerland (opposite) is			
				Total of sums to sole credit of Switzerland			
				Total of sums to sole credit of the United States			
				Net balance due to — is			
Totals							
Deduct intermediate transit charges		\$	cts.				
		23					
		25					
Balance to be divided is							
One half due to the United States is							
One half joint sum opposite is							
Exclusive amount due U. States (opposite) is							
Total of sums to sole credit of United States							
Total of sums to sole credit of Switzerland							
Net balance due to — is							

Dated at —, this — day of —, 18—.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND. OCT. 11, 1867. 1053

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE }
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

H.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH
SWITZERLAND. }

(See p. 1037.)

RECAPITULATION.

For the quarter ending —, 18—, QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS.	Mails sent by the way of —.	Net balance in fa- vor of U. States office.		Net balance in favor of Swiss office.	
<i>East:</i> New York to Bâle.....	England.				
" " 	Belgium.				
" " 	Germany.				
New York to Bâle.....	Germany.				
<i>West:</i> Bâle to New York.....	Germany.				
Bâle to New York.....	Germany.				
" " 	Belgium.				
" " 	England.				
Balance is					
Of correspondence returned as not deliverable, (dead :)	Credit to U. States.	Credit to Switzerland.			
Returned by U. S. office, bordereau for month of —.			—	—	
for " —.....			—	—	
for " —.....			—	—	
Returned by Swiss office, bordereau for month of —	—	—			
for "	—	—			
for "	—	—			
The difference is.....					
The final balance in favor of — is.....					

United States Post-Office to the ——— Post-Office.
BORDEREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE RETURNED NOT DELIVERABLE—(DEAD.)

Items of the account, showing the original charge.	Description of the ordinary letters returned.	Memorandum of No. returned.	No. of rates originally charged.	At the rate of postage of —	Amounts originally charged against the United States.				Net weight of unpaid returned letters to be stated, where original transit was charged by weight.	Transit charges per 30 grammes.	Memo: Registered articles returned not deliverable.			
					Unpaid postages divided.		Unpaid postages to exclusive credit of Switzerland.				Original No. of the register bill.	Origin.	Name addressed.	Destination.
Nos.	I. Originally sent <i>via</i>			Centimes.	Frs.	Centimes.				A. D. 18—				
	<i>International Correspondence.</i>													
1	Letters prepaid, (number only) . . .	—		—	—	—	—	—	—					
2	Letters unpaid			—			—	—						
5	Letters insufficiently paid	—		—			—	—						
	II. <i>Extranational</i> . Open transit.													
8, 10, 13	Letters prepaid	—		—	—	—	—	—	—					
7	Letters unpaid			—			—	—						
11, 12, 15, 16	Do.			—			—	—						
21, 22	Letters forwarded	—		—			—	—						
	Number of rates to be reclaimed for intermediate transit			—	—	—	—	—						
	Amounts for reduction of former charges			—	—	—	—	—						

1054 POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND. Oct 11, 1867.

Convention for the further Amelioration of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, by means of International Money-Orders issued by their respective Postal Administrations. October 12, 1867.
Ante, p. 1031.
Post, p. 1061.

THE post department of the United States of America, by its special commissioner, John A. Kasson, esquire, and the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, by Dr. Jacques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, and Jacques-Jean Challet-Venel, member of the federal council and chief of the federal department of treasury, have agreed upon the following articles, subject to ratification by the respective authorities of the two countries:—

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. Any person resident in either country, and desiring to transmit small sums of money to any resident in the other country, may effect the same by means of international postal money-orders in the manner hereinafter set forth.

International postal money-orders.

ARTICLE II. There shall be designated in each country at least one office as the international money-order office. This office shall be, (a) on the part of the United States, New York; (b) on the part of the Swiss Confederation, Bâle. If it shall be found necessary, additional international offices may be established by common agreement for the same object.

Money-order offices.

ARTICLE III. Any person desiring to make such international remittance of money may purchase at any money-order office of the country of his residence a postal order for the requisite amount, not exceeding fifty dollars (gold value) in the United States, or its equivalent in Switzerland. This order shall be drawn on the international office of the same country. It shall contain the name and address of the beneficiary in the country of destination, and shall be in the form to be prescribed by the post department of the country of origin. The postmaster issuing the order shall immediately transmit the original to the postmaster of the international office on which it is drawn.

Money-order not to exceed fifty dollars in gold.

Form of order, on which office drawn, &c.

ARTICLE IV. At stated periods, and according to a form to be agreed upon between the two post departments in their common regulations for the execution of this convention, the postmaster of each international money-order office shall transmit to the corresponding international office a duly certified list of such international orders received by him since the last previous transmission, to be paid in the other country.

List of orders to be transmitted.

Immediately upon the receipt thereof the postmaster of the international receiving office shall transmit, according to the usage of the receiving administration, a domestic money-order for the amount due to the beneficiary.

ARTICLE V. In order to simplify accounts and to conform the exchange of international money-orders to the usage of each administration, and to the convenience of the people of each country, it is further agreed that the charges for such exchange of orders shall be composed of:—

Charges for exchange of orders.

1. The domestic charge of the despatching office, which shall not exceed its usual charge upon domestic money-orders of the same amount.

2. The charge for international exchange, which shall be also fixed by the despatching administration, subject to a minimum of twenty cents in the United States and of one franc in Switzerland, and to a maximum of one per cent. where such rate exceeds the minimum.

3. The domestic charge of the receiving country, upon the order by means of which the sum is paid to the beneficiary, which shall not exceed its usual charge upon domestic money-orders of the same amount.

What charges to be prepaid. The first two charges shall always be prepaid in the country of origin, either at the time of the purchase of the order or by deduction at the international despatching office, as the despatching administration may by regulation prescribe.

The third charge shall always be collected in the country of destination, by deduction at the international receiving office, or in such other mode as the receiving administration shall prescribe.

The despatching administration shall retain the first and second charges, and the receiving administration shall retain the third charge.

Each administration reserves the right to establish a rate for the international charge mentioned in the second clause of this article, in excess of the maximum there fixed, whenever the cost of international exchange shall temporarily render it necessary.

Each administration shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges which shall be established under this convention.

Balances to be paid semi-annually.

ARTICLE VI. The debtor administration shall also, at its own cost, immediately after the verification of the semiannual accounts, pay to the credit of the creditor administration, in London or in Paris, the balance found due on the exchanges of the last preceding half-year, without any deduction.

All correspondence exchanged between the respective administrations in the execution of this convention shall be at the charge of the despatching office.

If, pending the settlement of an account, it shall be ascertained that the balance due from one administration to the other shall exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, the debtor administration shall promptly place a proximate amount to the credit of the other.

Gold basis.

ARTICLE VII. The provisions of this convention relating to money are established on the basis of gold. If, for the internal convenience of either country, any other currency shall be paid to the beneficiary of the money-order, it is, in all cases, to be made as nearly as practicable the equivalent of gold according to the relative values existing at the time. If the sender is allowed to pay for his order in any other currency than gold, the amount certified by the international office is, in all cases, to be the equivalent in gold. The equivalents are to be ascertained under regulations of the department employing such currency. The limitation of the charges in Article V. expressed is also based upon gold value, and if other currency is accepted, the limitation is extended to reach its equivalent in such other currency.

Sums not paid to be returned to sender.

ARTICLE VIII. Any sums certified as in Article IV. provided, which, after a reasonable delay, cannot for any cause be paid to the beneficiary, shall be re-certified to the despatching administration, for the benefit of the sender, to be repaid in the manner conformable to the interior regulations of the country of origin. But the administration re-certifying the same reserves the right to first deduct its domestic charge of the same amount as if the remittance had been actually paid to the beneficiary.

Deduction.

Denominations of money.

ARTICLE IX. Each international office shall certify its orders to the other, in amounts designated in the denominations of the money of the despatching country. These denominations shall be converted at the international receiving office at the rate which shall be fixed by common accord of the two administrations.

Regulations.

ARTICLE X. The two post departments shall by common accord establish the detailed regulations for carrying this convention into execution, and may modify them from time to time as the exigencies of the service may require.

When this convention takes effect.

ARTICLE XI. This convention shall take effect at a time to be fixed by common accord of the two administrations. It shall then continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or otherwise, until one year

from notice given by one department to the other of its desire to terminate it.

Executed in duplicate at Berne, this 12th day of October, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.]

DR. J. DUBS.

[SEAL.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Special Commissioner, &c.

[SEAL.]

J. CHALLET-VENEL.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Washington, D. C.

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a convention for the further amelioration of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, by means of international money-orders issued by their respective postal administrations, which articles were agreed upon and executed in duplicate, at Berne, on the twelfth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Honorable John A. Kasson, special commissioner, &c., &c., on behalf of this department, and by Dr. Jacques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council and chief of the federal post department, and Jaques-Jean Challet-Venel, member of the federal council and chief of the federal department of the treasury, on behalf of the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

Approved by
Postmaster-
General;

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed with my signature, this second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

[SEAL OF POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

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

by the Pres-
dent.

[SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1869.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

To the Regulation of Detail and Order signed at Paris, November 28, 1867, and concerning the Exchange of Correspondence between Switzerland and the United States of America. March 6 & 26, 1869.

IN accordance with Article XVIII. of the postal convention concluded at Berne, between Switzerland and the United States, dated October 11, 1867, the two administrations have agreed to replace Article XVII. of the detailed regulations of November 28, 1867, relative to same convention by the following arrangements:—

Ante, p. 1033.

SOLE ARTICLE. It is agreed, that the accounts between the two offices shall be respectively established upon the letter bills in the money of the despatching office, excepting, however, the international rates on unpaid or insufficiently paid letters, which must be calculated in the money of the country where such letters are delivered.

Accounts between the two offices.

As far as concerns the international rates, the reduction of the money shall take place, in the general accounts, on the basis of five francs fifteen centimes for one dollar of the United States.

In marking the foreign postages upon the letter bills in the money of the despatching office, the cent of the United States shall be considered as the equivalent of five centimes of Switzerland.

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

Signed at Washington, the 26th of March, 1869.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster-General.

J. DUBS,

Chief of Department of Posts, etc., etc., etc.

Signed at Berne, 6th March, 1869.

Additional Convention to the Convention for the Amelioration of the Postal Intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne the eleventh day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

February 7
and
April 13, 1870.
Postal con-
vention with
Switzerland.

An additional Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having established a reduced charge of six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes for the sea conveyance across the Atlantic of letters sent in closed mails through the United Kingdom, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

Ante, p. 869.

ARTICLE I. The single rate of letter postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations by closed mail, via England, subject to the reserve mentioned in article seven of the convention of eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall be as follows :

Rates of letter
postage.

1. On letters from the United States, 10 cents.
2. On letters from the Swiss Confederation, 50 centimes.

And for the sea conveyance of letters in closed mails across the waters of the Atlantic Ocean the United States office shall receive six cents per ounce or per thirty grammes.

ARTICLE II. The conditions of articles V. and XIII. of the convention between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, signed at Berne the eleventh day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, so far as they are contrary to the preceding article, are repealed.

Repeal of con-
flicting provis-
ions.

Ante, p. 1081.

ARTICLE III. The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

When this
convention to
take effect.

Done in duplicate and signed in Berne the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy ; and in Washington the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster - General of the United States.

The Department of Posts,

F. CHALLET VENEL.

[SEAL.]

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

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, 13th April, 1870.

Convention between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Netherlands.

THE undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Articles for the amelioration of the postal service between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands: Sept. 26, 1867.
Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands by means of their respective Post Departments, and this correspondence shall embrace: Correspondence to be exchanged;

1. Letters, ordinary and registered. to embrace what.
2. Newspapers, book-packets, 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.

And such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be on the part of the United States: Offices for exchange of mails.

1. New York.
2. Boston.

On the part of the Netherlands:
The travelling office Moerdyk.

Each Post Department may at any time, after notice to the other, discontinue either of the offices of exchange on its side, always leaving one office; and the two offices by agreement may at any time establish additional offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication; and shall at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the respective frontiers shall be first defrayed by that one of the two Departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed. Arrangements for despatch of mails.
Cost of transportation.

ARTICLE IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage and rule of progression shall be: Weight for single rate of postage.

1. For letters, 15 grammes.
2. For all other correspondence, mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The rule of progression shall always be an additional single rate for each additional standard weight or fraction thereof. The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted, except in case of manifest mistake.

ARTICLE V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article VIII., shall be as follows: Rate of postage.

1. On letters from the United States, 15 cents (U. S.)

Rates of postage. 2. On letters from the Netherlands, 40 cents (Dutch.)
 3. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched, that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Rates when direct steam lines shall be established. ARTICLE VI. Whenever a regular line of steam communication, acceptable to the two offices, may be employed directly between any port of the United States and any port of the North of Europe at such rates that the entire cost of transportation between the two frontiers shall not exceed for each single letter rate 5 cents (U. S.) and for each kilogram of other correspondence 10 cents (U. S.); in that case it is agreed that the international single letter rate of postage by such line shall be reduced to 10 cents (U. S.) from the United States and 25 cents (Dutch) from the Netherlands. And the two offices shall by common accord fix the time when this reduction shall take effect.

Prepayment optional. ARTICLE VII. The prepayment of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional, subject to the conditions in Article VIII. mentioned; but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph the second of the first article, it shall be obligatory.

Proceedings when postages are unpaid, or not sufficiently paid. ARTICLE VIII. If, however, the postage on any correspondence shall be prepaid insufficiently, it shall nevertheless be forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, adding full amounts instead of fractions of 1 cent (U. S.) or 5 cents (Dutch.) Upon the delivery of any unpaid or insufficiently paid letter, or of any other insufficiently paid correspondence, there shall be levied a fine in the United States not exceeding 5 cents (U. S.), in the Netherlands not exceeding 15 cents (Dutch.) This fine and also the deficient postage on all other correspondence than letters, shall not enter into the accounts between the two offices, but shall be retained to the use of the collecting office.

Registered correspondence. ARTICLE IX. Registered correspondence shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register fee, not exceeding 10 cents (U. S.) in the United States, and not exceeding 25 cents (Dutch) in the Netherlands; and this fee shall be always prepaid.

What correspondence may be registered. ARTICLE X. Any correspondence may be registered, as well international correspondence as that originating in or destined for other countries to which these two administrations may respectively serve as intermediaries in either direction for the transmission of such registered articles. Each Department shall notify the other of the countries to which it may thus serve as intermediary.

Basis for regulation of accounts. ARTICLE XI. Accounts between the two offices shall be regulated on the following basis: From the total amount of postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postages and register fees on other correspondence which it despatches, the despatching office shall deduct the amount required, at the agreed rate, for the cost of the intermediate transit thereof between the two frontiers; and the amount of the two net sums shall be divided between the two offices, in the proportion of three-fifths to the United States office and two-fifths to the office of the Netherlands.

Regulations for despatch of correspondence. ARTICLE XII. The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office; but always including the following:

1. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state from whom or to whom the packet is sent, the numbers and the prices placed upon patterns or samples of merchandise.
2. No packet may exceed two feet in length or one foot in any other dimension, or the equivalent in Dutch measurement.
3. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH THE NETHERLANDS. SEPT. 26, 1867. 1065

of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

4. So long as any customs or stamp duty may be chargeable on any articles exchanged in the mails such duty may be levied for the use of the customs or stamp revenue.

5. Except as above no charge whatever otherwise than is herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected on the correspondence exchanged.

ARTICLE XIII. The two Post Departments shall establish by agreement and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to other foreign countries to which they may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to direct international correspondence augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, and by any other tax for exterior service.

Exchange of correspondence by open mails.

ARTICLE XIV. Each office accords to the other the privilege of transit of closed mails exchanged in either direction, between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as an intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land.

Transit of closed mails through either country

Such territorial transit shall be reciprocally free of expense.

For such transit by sea the United States office shall receive as follows:

1. For transit across the waters of the Atlantic ocean, or between the two frontiers by sea: (a) For letters, 8 cents (U. S.) per single letter rate; (b) for other correspondence, 12 cents (U. S.) per kilogramme, net.

2. For transit across the waters of the Pacific ocean: (a) For letters, 10 cents (U. S.) per single letter rate; (b) for other correspondence, 20 cents (U. S.) per kilogramme, net.

For such transit by sea, the Netherland Office shall receive as follows: For transit across the waters of the Atlantic ocean or between the two frontiers: (a) For letters, 8 cents (U. S.) per single letter rate; (b) for other correspondence, 12 cents (U. S.) per kilogramme, net.

ARTICLE XV. The postal accounts between the two offices 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 rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be fixed by common agreement between the two offices.

Postal accounts, when to be stated, &c.

ARTICLE XVI. When in any port of either country 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 postal charge by one office against the other.

Transfer of closed mails without expense.

ARTICLE XVII. Official communications between the two offices shall not be the occasion of any accounts on either side.

Official communications.

ARTICLE XVIII. Letters wrongly sent or wrongly addressed, or not deliverable for whatever cause, shall be returned to the originating office at its expense, if any expense is incurred. Registered correspondence of all kinds not deliverable for any cause shall also be returned in like manner. All other correspondence which cannot be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office. Any postages upon correspondence returned, which shall have been charged against the office of destination, shall be discharged from the account.

Missent letters.

ARTICLE XIX. The two offices shall by mutual consent establish detailed regulations for carrying these Articles into execution, and they may modify such regulations in like manner from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Detailed regulations

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When conven-
tion takes effect,
and how long to
continue.

ARTICLE XX. This Convention shall take effect on the first day of January next, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement; or otherwise until one year from the date when one office shall have notified the other of its desire to terminate it. But the two offices may by common accord modify it at any time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Subject to ap-
proval.

It is subject to approval on the one part by the Postmaster-General of the United States, on the other by the Minister of Finance of the Netherlands.

Execution.

Executed in duplicate at the Hague, the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1867.

[L. s.]

JOHN A. KASSON,
Sp. Com'r, &c., &c., U. S.

[L. s.]

J. P. HOFSTEDE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
October 18, 1867. }

Approval by
the Postmaster-
General;

Having examined and considered the foregoing Articles of a Postal Convention for the amelioration of the Postal Service between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which were agreed upon and signed in duplicate at the Hague, the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner, &c., on behalf of this Department, and by Mr. J. P. Hofstede, Chief Director of the General Post Office of the Netherlands, on behalf of his Department; the same are by me hereby ratified and approved by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day and year first above written.

[L. s.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General, U. S.

by the Presi-
dent of the
United States.

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

[L. s.]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President :

F. W. SEWARD, *Acting Secretary of State.*
WASHINGTON, October 18, 1867.

DETAILED REGULATIONS

Arranged between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Netherlands, for the Execution of the Convention of the 26th Day of September, 1867. November 26, 1867.

ARTICLE I. The exchange office of Moerdyk shall make up a closed mail for the exchange office of New York. The exchange of New York shall on its part make up a closed mail for Moerdyk. Exchange offices.

Until further notice the only exchange office on the part of the United States shall be New York.

ARTICLE II. Each mail exchanged between the two offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill, showing the postages, the charges of transit, the fees, etc., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. Letter bills.

The form of this letter bill shall follow the models A and B hereto annexed, and they shall consecutively be numbered by the despatching office during each calendar year. Post, pp. 278, 282.

The receiving office shall immediately acknowledge the receipt.

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

Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette, and number 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 despatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address. Number of rates how indicated, if more than one.

ARTICLE V. Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the model C, hereto annexed. Register list. Post, p. 1078.

All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper, securely fastened, and the packet inscribed with the word *Aangeteekend* or *Registered*, and placed in the mail. Registered letters and articles.

The blank in the letter bill for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled by letters 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 registered letters despatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office by the first mail following the receipt. Same subject.

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

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

ARTICLE VIII. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate by stamp or writing thereon the office of origin. Marks or stamps on letters.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped *Franco* in the Netherlands, and *Paid All* in the United States.

Registered articles shall be stamped *Aangeteekend* in the Netherlands, and in the United States, *Registered*.

Correspondence insufficiently prepaid shall be stamped in the Netherlands *Ontoereikend*, and in the United States, *Insufficiently Paid*, and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

Whenever different lines of communication shall be employed between the two offices, the letters unpaid and insufficiently paid shall be stamped to indicate the route by which they are sent.

List of countries.

ARTICLE IX. The countries with which, and the conditions on which letters, ordinary and registered, and also other correspondences, may be exchanged in the open mails from the Netherlands to the United States, are indicated in the table marked D, hereto annexed.

Post, p. 1080.

Postage due, how marked.

ARTICLE X. The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red* ink, in the upper right corner of the address of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of destination; and in the same manner, but in *black* ink, shall mark the amount of the postage due to the foreign office of origin upon the unpaid letters so sent in transit.

Certain correspondence may be retained.

ARTICLE XI. Correspondence under band which does not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article XII. of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained by the administration of origin, or, if sent, shall not be subject to account.

Letters insufficiently prepaid to be sent as wholly unpaid.

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

Letters, &c. not deliverable, to be returned.

ARTICLE XIII. Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the despatching administration at the end of every month.

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

The postage on prepaid letters so returned shall remain in the accounts as originally entered.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transmitted by either administration in closed mails, and which shall be returned to the despatching 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 reduction. No charge will be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

Missent, &c. letters, &c.

ARTICLE XIV. All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which despatched 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.

Letter bill for closed mails.

ARTICLE XV. The despatching exchange office shall state on the letter bill to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters (or weight, if required) and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched in closed mails.

Accounts between the two offices.

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 despatching office. For the international charges the reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts, at the rate of $2\frac{42}{100}$ guilders for one dollar of the United States.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bill, in the money of the despatching office, the *cent* of the United States and two and a half cent. of the Netherlands shall be taken as equivalents.

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

ARTICLE XVII. The quarterly accounts shall be prepared by the respective despatching offices of exchange. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall respectively be arranged according to the models hereto annexed, and marked E and F. Quarterly accounts.

A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive results, alike for the debit and the credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the Netherland office. Post, pp. 1081-1089.

Done in duplicate and signed at Paris the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

J. P. HOFSTEDE,

Chief Director of the General

Post-Office of the Netherlands.

JOHN A. KASSON,

Special Commissioner, etc., etc.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 21, 1868.

The foregoing articles of detailed regulations for carrying into execution the postal convention of 26th September, 1867, between the United States and the Netherlands, are hereby ratified and approved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Post-Office Department, this twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1868.

[L. S.]

ALEX. W. RANDALL,

Postmaster-General.

LETTER BILL.

For the Mail sent by the Exchange Office of _____ to the Exchange Office of _____, via _____, the _____, 18 ____ . Received the _____, 18 ____.

Nos. of the Items.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.		Standard Weight per Single Rate.	Single Rate.
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postages.		No. of Single Rates.			Amount of Postages.
			Fl.	Cts.		Fl.	Cts.	Grammes.
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)							
1	Prepaid letters	—	—	—	—	15	40 cts.
2	Unpaid letters	—	—	—	—	15	40 cts.
3	Insufficiently prepaid letters. { No. of rates Amount of postage stamps affixed Amount of postage deficient	—	—	—	—		
4							
5							
	Total number of single rates	—	—	—	—		
6	Journals and prints prepaid or insufficiently paid	—	—	—	—	40	7 cts.
6*	Patterns prepaid or insufficiently prepaid	—	—	—	—	40	7 cts.
TABLE II. — FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)							
7	Letters from the Netherlands for foreign countries in transit through the United States { Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid Prepaid. { International rate Foreign postage to pay to the United States	—	—	—	—		
8							
9							
10	Letters originating in the foreign countries to which the Netherlands serve as an intermediary. { Addressed to the U. S. { Prepaid Unpaid or insufficiently paid international rate Foreign postage to reimburse to the Netherlands	—	—	—	—		
11							
12							
13	Addressed to foreign countries in transit through the United States. { Prepaid. { International rate Foreign postage to pay to the United States	—	—	—	—		
14							
15							
16	Unpaid or insufficiently paid. { International rate Foreign postage to reimburse to the Netherlands	—	—	—	—		
	Total number of single rates	—	—	—	—		
17	Prepaid journals, prints, and samples of merchandise originating in the Netherlands addressed to foreign countries in transit through the United States, or coming from countries in transit through the Netherlands for the United States and countries beyond. { Net amount of the international rate	—	—	—	—		
18							

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LETTER BILL. (Continued.)

Nos. of the Items.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Exchange Office.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.			
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	
			Fl.	Cts.		Fl.	Cts.
TABLE III.—VARIOUS ARTICLES.							
19	Number of fixed fees collected upon registered articles	—	—	—	—		
20	Amount of supplementary register fees to pay to the United States upon registered articles addressed to foreign countries	—	—	—	—		
21	Total number of single rates and net weights of letters by this mail (Arts. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 24)	—	Grammes.	—	Grammes.		
22	Net weight of journals, prints, and samples of merchandise by this mail, (Arts. 6, 6*, and 17)	—	—	—	—		

TABLE IV.—RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.

23 24	Prepaid and unpaid letters, wherever originating, addressed to persons who have changed their residence. } Misdirected articles returned, (Mem.)	Fl.	Cts.	Fl.	Cts.
		Number.		Number.	
	Postage to refund on unpaid letters				
	Expense of returning at 12½ cents per single rate				
Number of registered articles enclosed in this mail: —					

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

The Mail from the Exchange Office of _____ to the Exchange Office of _____, of the _____, 18____, has been received the _____, 18____, containing the following Articles, viz. :—

Numbers of the Items.		Standard Weight per Single Rate.		Statement by the United States Office.			Verification by the Netherlands Office.		
		Grams.	Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.		No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.	
					Dollars.	Cts.		Dollars.	Cts.
TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)									
1	Prepaid letters								
2	Unpaid letters								
3	Insufficiently prepaid letters. {	Number of rates	Amount of postage stamps affixed	Amount of deficient postage					
4									
5	Total number of single rates								
6	Journals, prints, and patterns. } Prepaid, or insufficiently paid. } Total amount of postages								
TABLE II.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, (including Registered Articles.)									
7	Letters from the United States for foreign countries in transit through the Netherlands. } Prepaid	Unpaid or insufficiently paid.	Number of international rates	Number of international rates	Foreign postage due the Netherlands				
8										9
10	Letters originating in the foreign countries to which the United States serves as an intermediary. } Addressed to the Netherlands. } Prepaid.	Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid.	Number of international rates	Number of international rates	Foreign postage due the United States				
11										12
13	Addressed to foreign countries, in transit through the Netherlands. } Prepaid	Unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid.	Number of international rates	Number of international rates	Foreign postage due the Netherlands				
14										15
16	Total number of single rates								
17	Journals, prints, and patterns of merchandise, prepaid, originating in the U. States, and destined for foreign countries in transit through the Netherlands, or coming from countries in transit through the United States for the Netherlands and the countries beyond	Amount of international postage							
18		Amount of foreign postage due to the Netherlands							

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT. (Continued.)

Numbers of the Items.		Statement by the United States Office			Verification by the Netherlands Office		
		No. of Single Rates	Amounts.		No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.	
			Dollars	Cts		Dollars.	Cts.
TABLE III.—REGISTRATION FEES.							
19	Total number of fixed register fees						
20	Amount of supplementary register fees due to the Netherlands upon registered articles addressed to foreign countries						
TABLE IV.—RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.							
21 } 22 }	Prepaid and unpaid letters, wherever originating, addressed to persons having changed their residence (Memo: Number of articles misdirected or missent, —.)	Postage to refund to the United States on unpaid letters Number of international rates (unpaid)					
TABLE V.—INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.							
23	Total number of single letter rates by this mail, (Arts. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22)						
24 } 25 }	Net weight of the articles by this mail	{ Letters Journals, etc., etc.					
Number of registered articles in this mail: —							

(See p. 1067.)

LETTER BILL No. _____

For the Mails despatched from _____ to _____, via _____. Sent the _____, 18—; arrived the _____, 18—.

No. of the Items of Account.		Single Weight.	Single Rate.	Statement by the United States Office.		Verification by the Netherlands Office.		
				Gram's.	Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Amounts.	
							Dolls.	Cts.	No. of Single Rates.	Dolls.	Cts.
TABLE I. — INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (Including Registered Articles — postage only.)								
1	Letters fully prepaid							
2	Letters wholly unpaid							
3	Letters insufficiently paid, { Number of single rates . Amount prepaid Amount deficient .							
4								
5								
	Total number of single international rates							
6	Journals, { whether fully prepaid } Other prints, { or } The total amount prepaid is Samples, { partially paid. }			[]		[]		
TABLE II. — EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, (Including Registered Articles — postage only.)								
7	Letters originating in the United States for foreign countries beyond the Netherlands	Unpaid (wholly or in part). No. of international rates .	Fully prepaid. { No. of international rates . Foreign postage to account for to the Netherlands					
8								
10	Letters originating in foreign countries, and passing in transit through the United States	Addressed to the Netherlands .	Fully prepaid. No. of international rates .					
11				Unpaid (wholly or in part). Foreign postage to account for to United States				
12		Addressed to countries beyond the Netherlands.	Fully prepaid. No. of international rates .					
13				Unpaid (wholly or in part). Foreign postage to account for to United States				
14								
15								
16	Total number of single rates in transit							
17	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, etc. originating in the U. States, addressed to countries beyond the Netherlands; or originating beyond the United States and addressed to the Netherlands, and to countries beyond the Netherlands .	Total amount of the international postage						
18		Total amount of foreign postage to account for to the Netherlands .						

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TABLE III. — OF REGISTER FEES.

19 Total number of register fees and registered articles herewith
 20 Amount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond Holland, to account for to the Netherlands

TABLE IV. — LETTERS FORWARDED FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

21 Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their national address . . . } Prior postage unpaid, amount to account for to exclusive credit of United States
 22 } Expense of returning the correspondence
 . . . } No. of rates at 5 cents per single rate
 [Memo. — Articles missent, or wrongly addressed. Note the number of articles]

No. of registered articles by this mail : —

TABLE V. — FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.

23 Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail
 (See items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22, of this letter bill.)

24 } Total weight (net) of articles in this mail, { Letters *
 25 } { Journals, etc., etc.

[]	—	—	[]	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Rates by this Mail.	Amounts.		Total No. of Single Rates by this Mail.	Amounts.	
	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
—	—	—	—	—	—
Grammes.			Grammes.		

No. of the Items of Account.

TABLE VI. — CLOSED MAILS DESPATCHED HEREWITH FOR THE NETHERLANDS TRANSIT.

Office of Origin.	Destination.	Letters.		Journals, etc., etc.
		No. of Single Rates.	Net Weight in Grammes.†	Net Weight in Kilograms.
26	Total			
27	Total			
28	Total			

* This line to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but to be filled in letter bills for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.
 † This column to be left blank in letter bills for Belgium and Holland; but to be filled in letter bills for Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT

For the Correspondence between the Netherlands and the United States.

POST-OFFICE, _____, the _____ of _____, 186-.

The Mail from _____ to _____, by the Ship _____, of the _____ of _____, 186-, has been received, containing the following Articles:—

Numbers of the Articles.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Standard Weight per Single Rate.	Single Rate.	Statement by the Despatching Office of Exchange.		Verification by the Receiving Office of Exchange.				
				Gram's.	No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	
						Fl.	Cts.		Fl.	Cts.
TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, <i>(Including registered articles.)</i>										
1	Letters prepaid	15	40 cts.	—	—	—	—	—		
2	Letters unpaid	15	40 cts.	—	—	—	—	—		
3	Letters insufficiently paid { Number of rates Amount of prepaid postage Amount of deficient postage			—	—	—	—	—		
4				—	—	—	—	—		
5		Total number of single rates			—	—	—	—	—	
6	Prepaid journals and prints	40	7	—	—	—	—	—		
6*	Prepaid patterns merchandise	40	7	—	—	—	—	—		
TABLE II.—EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE. <i>(Including registered articles.)</i>										
7	Letters originating in the Netherlands for foreign countries in transit through the U. States	Unpaid	International rates	—	—	—	—	—		
8				Prepaid	Foreign postage due the United States	—	—	—	—	—
9	Letters originating in the foreign countries to which the Netherlands serve as intermediary	Addressed to the U. S.	Prepaid			Unpaid international rate	—	—	—	—
10				Addressed to foreign countries in transit through the United States	Prepaid		International rate	—	—	—
11	Unpaid	Foreign postage due the Netherlands	—			—		—	—	—
12			Prepaid	International rate	—	—	—	—	—	
13	Foreign postage due the United States	—			—	—	—	—		
14		Unpaid	Foreign postage due the Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—		
15	Total number of single rates			—	—	—	—	—	—	
16		Prepaid journals, prints, and patterns of merchandise, originating in the Netherlands, addressed to foreign countries in transit through the United States, or from countries in transit through the Netherlands addressed to the United States or to countries beyond	Net amount of the international postage	—	—	—	—	—		
17	Amount of foreign postage due to United States			—	—	—	—	—		
18				—	—	—	—	—		

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—Continued.

Numbers of the Articles.	Nature of the Correspondence.	Statement by the Despatching Office of Exchange.		Verification by the Receiving Office of Exchange.			
		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.		No. of Single Rates.	Amount of Postage.	
			Fl.	Cts.		Fl.	Cts.
TABLE III.—VARIOUS ARTICLES.							
19	Total number of register fees upon the registered articles	—	—	—	—		
20	Amount of supplementary register fees due the United States upon registered articles addressed to foreign countries	—	—	—	—		
21	Total number of single rates and net weights of letters by this mail, (Arts. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 24)	Grammes.		Grammes.			
22	Net weight of journals, prints, and samples of merchandise by this mail, (Arts. 6, 6*, and 17)	Grammes.		Grammes.			

		Fl.	Cts.	Fl.	Cts.
TABLE IV.—RETURNED CORRESPONDENCE.					
23	Prepaid and unpaid letters, wherever originating, addressed to persons who have changed their national residence.	Unpaid postage to account for			
24		Charge for return, at 12½ cents per single rate			
25	Articles wrongly addressed (Memo.)	Number.		Number.	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> Number of registered articles by this mail: — </div>					

The Postmaster at —

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NETHERLANDS POSTAL }
ADMINISTRATION. }

C.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH
THE UNITED STATES.

(See p. 1067.)

Descriptive List of Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the Netherland Exchange Office of _____ to the United States Exchange Office of _____, the _____, 186—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Place of Origin.	Names of the Persons addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Register Fees due for Registration to Destination for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Exchange Office.
					Fl.	C.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of Registered Articles to carry to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Sum total to carry to Art. 20 of Letter Bill							

(The Director of the Post-Office of _____.)

(1) Letters, journals or prints under band, samples, etc.

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POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

C 2^d.
(See p. 1067.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
{ NETHERLANDS POST-OFFICE.

Descriptive List of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the Mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of _____ to the Netherlands Office of Exchange of _____, the _____, 18—.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles. (1)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of the Supplementary Registration Fees to pay to the Netherlands Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.		Verification by the Receiving Officer.
					Dollars.	Cents.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Art. 19 of the Letter Bill							
Total amount to be carried to Art. 20 of the Letter Bill . \$							

Certified by _____

(1) Letters, newspapers or book packets under band, patterns of merchandise, etc.

D.

(See p. 1068.)

TABLE showing the Countries with which the Netherlands may exchange Correspondence through the United States open Mails, and the Amount to be added to the International Rates between the Netherlands and the United States for Account of exterior Service.

Countries.	Letters.			Newspapers.			Book Packets, Prints, and Samples.			Observations.
	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	Standard weight.	Additional postage.	Additional register fee.	
	Gram's.	Cents.	Cents.	Gram's.	Cents.	Cents.	Gram's.	Cents.	Cents.	
Acapulco	15	10		120	2		120	4		At present, registration exists only for Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and for letters only. Samples must be confined to samples and sample cards of dry flexible material. Packages of hardware, groceries, &c. are subject to full letter rate of postage under existing laws of the United States, and hence cannot be forwarded through the United States to countries beyond at less than letter rate of postage.
Aspinwall	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Belize, British Honduras	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Brazils	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Canada	"		5	"			"	4		
New Brunswick	"		5	"			"	4		
Nova Scotia	"		5	"			"	4		
Central America and Pacific Coast, via Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
China	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Costa Rica	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Cuba	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Guatemala	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Japan	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Mexico, by sea	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Nicaragua, Pacific Coast, via Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Panama	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Sandwich Islands	"	10		"	2		"	4		
St. Thomas, via United States, Brazilian packets	"	10		"	2		"	4		
Venezuela	"	10		"	2		"	4		
West Indies (British)	"	10		"	2		"	4		

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE NETHERLANDS.

E.

(See p. 1069.)

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT

*Of the Correspondence sent by the Netherland Exchange Office, of ——— to the
United States Exchange Office of ———, via ———, the ———,
during the Quarter ending ———, 18—.*

RECAPITULATION OF THE WITHIN ACCOUNT.

Nos. of the articles of the letter bill.		Sums for which the Netherlands office must account to the United States office.				Nos. of the articles of the letter bill.		Sums for which the United States office must account to the Netherlands office.			
		Sums to divide with the U. S. office.		Sums wholly due the U. S. office.				Sums to divide with the Netherlands office.		Sums wholly due the Netherlands office.	
		Fl.	C.	Fl.	C.			Fl.	C.	Fl.	C.
1						2					
4						5					
6						7					
6*						11					
8						12					
9						15					
10						16					
13						23					
14						24					
17											
18											
19											
20											
	Total										
21	Deduct intermediate transit charges } Letters. { Belgium fl. Great Britain. Journals, prints { Belgium fl. Great Britain.										
22											
	Remainder.										
Three fifths of this sum, due to the United States office, is						Two fifths of this sum, due to the Netherlands office, is					
Total of sums due the U. S. office is						Total of sums due the Netherlands office is					
Certified that the present account conforms to the Acknowledgments of Receipt of the corresponding office by the undersigned Director of Posts at _____, the _____, 18____.											

SUMMARY OF THE WITHIN ACCOUNT.

Sums for which the United States office must account to the Netherlands.				Sums for which the Netherlands office must account to the United States.			
For items of the account.	Nos.	Sums to be divided.	Sums wholly due to the Netherlands.	For items of the account, numbered.	Sums to be divided.	Sums wholly due to the United States.	
	1			2			
	4			5			
	6			7			
	8			11			
	9			12			
	10			15			
	13			16			
	14			21			
	17			22			
	18						
	19						
	20						
	26						
	28						
Totals				Totals			
Deduct intermediate transit charges	\$ cts. { 23 25			Three fifths (3-5) to United States is			
Balance to be divided is				Two fifths to the Netherlands is			
Three fifths due to the United States is				Two fifths joint sum opposite is			
Three fifths joint sum opposite is				Exclusive amount due the Netherlands (opposite) is			
Exclusive amount due U. States (opposite) is				Total of sums to sole credit of Netherlands			
Total of sums to sole credit of United States				Total of sums to sole credit of the United States			
Total of sums to sole credit of the Netherlands				Net balance due to — is			
Net balance due to — is							

Dated at —, this — day of —, 18—.

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POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE }
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH
 THE NETHERLANDS. }

RECAPITULATION.

For the quarter ending —, 18—, QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS :	Mails sent by the way of —.		Net balance in fa- vor of U. States office.		Net balance in fa- vor of Nether- lands office.	
<i>East</i> : New York to Moerdyk.....	England and Belgium.					
<i>West</i> : Moerdyk to New York.....	Belgium and England.					
	Balance is					
Of correspondence returned as not deliverable, (dead :)	Credit to U. States.	Credit to the Netherlands.				
Returned by U. S. office :						
Bordereau for month of —						
" " —						
Returned by the Netherlands office :						
Bordereau for month of —						
" " —						
The difference is.....						
The final balance in favor of — is.....						

United States Post-Office to the ——— Post-Office.
BORDEREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE RETURNED NOT DELIVERABLE—(DEAD.)

Items of the account, showing the original charge.	Description of the ordinary letters returned.	Memorandum of No. returned.	No. of rates originally charged.	At the rate of postage of —.	Amounts originally charged against the United States.				Net weight of unpaid returned letters to be stated, in which original transit was charged by weight.	Transit charges per 30 grammes.	Memo: Registered articles returned not deliverable.			
					Unpaid postages divided.		Unpaid postages to exclusive credit of the Netherlands.				Original No. of the Register Bill.	Origin.	Name addressed.	Destination.
Nos.	I. Originally sent via..... <i>International Correspondence.</i>			Cents.	Guild.	Cents.				A. D. 18—				
1	Letters prepaid, (number only) ...													
2	Letters unpaid.....													
5	Letters insufficiently paid.....													
	II. <i>Extranational.</i> Open transit.													
8, 10, 13	Letters prepaid.....													
7	Letters unpaid.....													
11, 12, 15, 16	Do.....													
21, 22	Letters forwarded.....													
	Number of rates to be reclaimed for intermediate transit.....													
	Amounts for reduction of former charges.....													

AMENDED ARTICLE,

To replace Article Sixteen of the detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Postal Convention signed at The Hague, the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year 1867.

May 23
and
June 15, 1870.

In accordance with Article XIX. of the Postal Convention between The Netherlands and the United States, signed at The Hague on the 26th of September, 1867, the two administrations have agreed to replace Article XVI. of the Detailed Regulations of the 26th of November, 1867, by the following article:—

Ante, p. 1065.

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 country. The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of $2\frac{42}{100}$ guilders for one dollar of the United States.

Accounts between the two offices, how to be established.

In entering the foreign charges on the letter bills in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and two and a half cents of the Netherlands shall be taken as equivalents.

Equivalent of the dollar; of the cent.

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

Accounts to be paid in the gold coin of the creditor office.

Signed at Washington, the 23d day of May, 1870.

[L. S.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Signed at the Hague on the 15th June, 1870.

J. P. HOFSTEDE,
Chief Director of Posts.

Postal Convention between the United States and Canada.

ARTICLES

Of Agreement between the Post-Office Department of the United States March 25, 1851.
and the Post-Office Department of Canada.

For the purpose of establishing and regulating the interchange of mails Exchange of mails.
between the United States and Canada, it is agreed between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of Canada:—

ARTICLE I. That there shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and Canada, at the following points, viz.:—

On the side of the United States, at	On the side of Canada, at
Port Huron, Michigan.	Port Sarnia.
Detroit, “	Windsor.
Black Rock, New York.	Waterloo.
Lewiston, “	Queenstown.
Youngstown, “	Niagara.
Rochester, “	Coburg.
Cape Vincent, “	Kingston.
Morristown, “	Brockville.
Ogdensburg, “	Prescot.
Whitehall, “	
Plattsburgh, “	
Rouse's Point, “	St. Johns.
Burlington, Vermont.	
Derby Line, “	Stanstead.
Buffalo, New York.	
Albany, “	Montreal.
New York, “	Toronto.
Boston, Massachusetts.	
Fort Covington, New York.	Dundee.*

* Since added:

On the side of the United States at—
Sault St. Marie, Michigan.
Algonac, “
Detroit, “

Buffalo, New York.

Buffalo, New York.

Suspension Bridge, New York.
Plattsburgh, “
Mooers, “
Troy, “
Sackett's Harbor, } “
Oswego. }
New York, } “
Albany, }
Boston. }

Portland, Maine.
Route Agents — Portland to Canada Line.

On the side of Canada, at—
Sault St. Marie.
Baby's Point.
Chatham.
{ Toronto,
Hamilton, } by through bag.
Queenstown, }
London. }
{ Port Erie,
Port Dover,
Port Simcoe,
Port Rowan,
Port Burwell,
Port Vienna,
Port Stanley.
Suspension Bridge.
Montreal.
Henningford.
Montreal — by through bag.
Kingston — by steamer, in summer.

{ Toronto,
Kingston, } by through bag.
Montreal, }
Hamilton. }
{ Montreal,
Sherbrooke. } by through bag.
Canada Route Agents and Montreal.

- Through mails. **ARTICLE II.** The mails exchanged between the offices of New York, Albany, Buffalo, and Boston, on the one side, and Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, on the other, are to pass each way as *through-mails*, — not to be opened at any intermediate frontier office.
- Rates of postage. **ARTICLE III.** The postage to be charged in the United States, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from Canada, shall be five cents for any distance within the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles; and exceeding three thousand miles, within the United States, ten cents the single letter. Every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as one additional rate: the rates in this section mentioned, having been adopted and agreed upon by the Postmaster-General of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the President.*
- Same subject. **ARTICLE IV.** The postage to be charged in Canada on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from the United States, shall be five cents for any distance in Canada. Every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as an additional rate.
- Combined rates. **ARTICLE V.** Upon all letters posted in the United States to be delivered in Canada, or posted in Canada to be delivered in the United States, these rates shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. Less than the whole combined rate cannot be prepaid.
- Prepayment optional. **ARTICLE VI.** The Post-Office Department of the United States will collect and keep all the postages on the unpaid letters from Canada, as well as the postages on letters to Canada, prepaid in the United States, and the Post-Office Department of Canada will collect and keep all the postages on the unpaid letters from the United States, as well as the postages on letters prepaid in Canada to the United States.
- Postages, how collected. **ARTICLE VII.** Each mail despatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill, showing the number of letters so posted, and distinguishing the paid from the unpaid, with their postage in separate columns.
- Letter bill. **ARTICLE VIII.** The postage on newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and all other printed matter, must be prepaid, or sent free to the line in the country where posted; and any postage afterwards accruing thereon, beyond the line, is to be collected and retained by the Post-Office Department of the country in which it accrues.
- Newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines. **ARTICLE IX.** The offices designated for the despatch and receipt of Canada mails, on the side of the United States, will stamp "U. States" upon all letters sent into Canada for delivery; and the offices designated
- Letters, how to be stamped.

Rutland, Vermont.	{ St. John. }	} by through bag.
Island Pond "	{ Montreal. }	
Richford "	Montreal, Sherbrooke, and Route Agents.	
Franklin "	Abercorn.	
North Troy "	Frelighsburg.	
Canaan "	South Patton.	
Swanton "	Hereford.	
Boston, Massachusetts.	Philipsburg.	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sherbrooke.	
	Port Stanley.	

* By subsequent arrangement, letters originating at either of the following line offices and destined for the corresponding line office, as hereafter named, the distance being short, are allowed to go at a postage of two cents each, without regard to weight, viz.: —

Between Sault St. Marie, Michigan, and	Sault St. Marie, Canada.
" Port Huron	" Port Sarnia
" Detroit	" Windsor
" Black Rock, New York,	" Fort Erie
" Lewiston	" Queenstown
" Youngstown	" Niagara
" Cape Vincent	" Kingston
" Morristown	" Brockville
" Ogdensburgh	" Prescott
" Fort Covington	" Dundee
" Derby Line, Vermont,	" Staunstead

for the despatch and receipt of United States mails, on the side of Canada, will stamp "Canada" upon all letters sent into the United States for delivery.

ARTICLE X. The Post-Office Departments of the United States and Canada shall each return to the other all dead letters, unopened and without charge, every three months, or oftener, as may best suit the general regulations of each department.

Dead letters.

ARTICLE XI. The expense of transporting the mails between the frontier exchange offices, where the conveyance is by water, shall be borne equally by the two departments; but when the transportation is by land, the expense shall be borne by each in proportion to the distance travelled over the territory of each country. All contracts for such transportation shall, before they go into operation, be approved by the Post-Office Department of each country.

Expense of mails between frontier exchange offices.

ARTICLE XII. This arrangement shall go into operation on the sixth of April next, and it may be modified from time to time, as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto; and it may be annulled at the desire of either party, upon three months' notice.

Convention, when to take effect.

In witness whereof, the Postmaster-General of the United States and the Postmaster-General of Canada have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, respectively, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

[L. S.]
[L. S.]

N. K. HALL.
J. MORRIS.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Of Agreement between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of Canada, providing for the Exchange of Registered Letters between the two Countries.

August 25 and 28, 1856.

ARTICLE I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States or its Territories, and addressed to Canada, or posted in Canada and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And provided, also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Canada, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

Registered letters.

Postage and registration fee to be prepaid.

No liability for loss.

ARTICLE II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States or Canada, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the respective exchange offices for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first mail.

Letters, &c. mailed in the interior to be received, registered, &c.

ARTICLE III. The respective exchange offices shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed and the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in the usual manner in a

Separate letter bills for registered letters.

separate package from the unregistered letters. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office.

Duty of postmaster on receipt of registered letters.

ARTICLE IV. On receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct," if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the exchange office of mailing.

Certain registered letters to be forwarded.

ARTICLE V. Registered letters received at either of the exchange offices, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at such office.

Registration fee to belong to whom.

ARTICLE VI. The registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Canada, and to the Canadian Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Canada to the United States.

These articles to be deemed additional, and when to take effect.

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

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

[L. s.]

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.
August 25, 1856.

[L. s.]

ROBERT SPENCE,
Postmaster-General.
August 28, 1856.

Postal Convention between the United States and Mexico.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Dec. 11, 1861.]

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a postal convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which convention, being in the English language, is, word for word, as follows:— Preamble.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, being desirous of drawing more closely the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and of facilitating the prompt and regular transmission of correspondence between their respective territories, have resolved to conclude a postal convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:— Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America has appointed Thomas Corwin, a citizen of the United States, and their envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the Mexican government; and the President of the United Mexican States has appointed Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a citizen of the said states, and a deputy of the Congress of the Union, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I. There shall be charged upon all letters, newspapers, reviews, or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, conveyed either by United States or Mexican vessels, between a port in the United States of America and a port in Mexico, the following sea rates of postage, that is to say:— Rates of postage.

1. Upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight the rate of seven cents; and upon all letters weighing more than half an ounce an additional rate of seven cents for each additional half-ounce or fraction thereof.

2. Upon every newspaper, daily or other, the rate of one cent.

3. Upon reviews or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, the rate of one cent for every ounce or fraction of an ounce weight.

The said newspapers, reviews, or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively. Printed matter how to be sent.

ARTICLE II. There shall be charged by the Post-Office of the United States of America upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the United States and forwarded to Mexico by sea, whether by United States or by Mexican vessels, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, and the rate of sea postage prescribed in Article first which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and paid Prepayment in the United States of inland and sea postage on matter sent to Mexico; advances in advance.

Such prepayment shall be certified by the appropriate stamps of the United States Post-Office, and the postage so paid shall belong exclusively to the United States of America.

in Mexico of
matter sent to
the United
States.

There shall be charged by the Post-Office of the United Mexican States upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in Mexico and forwarded to the United States of America by sea, whether by Mexican or by United States vessels, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Mexico, and the rate of sea postage prescribed in Article I., which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and paid always in advance.

Such prepayment shall be certified by the appropriate stamps of the Post-Office of the United Mexican States, and the postage so paid shall belong exclusively to Mexico.

Inland postage
in the United
States on matter
from Mexico
by sea;

ARTICLE III. Upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in the United States of America from Mexico by sea, there will be charged by the United States such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to the United States of America; and, *vice versa*, upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in Mexico from the United States of America by sea, there will be charged by Mexico such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Mexico, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to Mexico.

in Mexico on
matter from the
United States
by sea;

on matter not
conveyed by sea.

ARTICLE IV. All letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the United States of America, and addressed to any place in the United Mexican States, or *vice versa*, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged with the rate of inland postage of the country from which such mail matter is sent, which shall be prepaid, and with the inland postage of the country receiving, which shall be collected at the place of destination.

Such postage shall belong respectively to the country collecting the same.

Mail matter
not to be de-
tained.

ARTICLE V. All letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the one country for the other, or received in the one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, and shall in the one case be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, and in the other be promptly delivered to the respective persons to whom they are addressed, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

Steam or other
mail packets.

ARTICLE VI. So soon as steam or other mail packets, under the flag of either of the contracting parties, shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry, whether under subvention from the United States or from Mexico, the contracting parties agree to receive at those ports all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the destination being to some regular post-office of either country, charging thereupon only the rates established by the present convention.

Mails to be
made up at regu-
lar intervals.

Mails for the United States of America shall be made up at regular intervals by the Mexican Post-Office and despatched to ports of the United States; and, in the same manner, mails for Mexico shall be made up at regular intervals by the United States Post-Office and despatched to ports in Mexico.

Transit in
closed mails to
be free.

ARTICLE VII. The United Mexican States engage to grant to the United States of America the transit, in closed mails, free from any postage duties, imposts, detention, or examination whatever, through the United Mexican States, or any of their possessions or territories, of let-

ters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, forwarded from the United States of America, or any of their possessions or Territories, to any other possession or Territory of the United States of America, or to any foreign country, or from any foreign country, or possession or Territory of the United States of America, to the United States of America, their possessions or Territories.

A mail agent of the United States of America shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails in their transit. Mail agent to accompany mails.

The United States of America, on their part, engage to grant to the United Mexican States the transit, in closed mails, free from any postage duties, imposts, detention, or examination whatever, through the United States of America, or any of their possessions or Territories, of letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, forwarded from the United Mexican States, or any of their possessions or territories, to any other Mexican possession or territory, or to any foreign country, or from any foreign country, or Mexican possession or territory, to the United Mexican States, their possessions or territories.

A mail agent of Mexico shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails in their transit.

ARTICLE VIII. The means of making the transit of closed mails, under the stipulations of Article VII. of the present convention, shall be arranged between the General Post-Office Departments of the two countries, subject to the approbation of each government, respectively. Means of making the transit to be arranged.

ARTICLE IX. In case of the misfortune of war between the two nations, the mail service of the two Post-Offices shall continue, without impediment or molestation, until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two governments and delivered to the other that the service is to be discontinued; and in such case the mail packets of the two countries shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports. Mail service in case of war.

ARTICLE X. The respective post-office regulations and rates of postage of each of the contracting parties shall be communicated to, and all matters of detail arising out of the stipulations of this convention shall be settled between, the General Post-Office Departments of the two republics as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention. Detailed regulations, rates, &c. to be settled;

It is also agreed that the measures of detail referred to in this article may be modified by the two General Post-Office Departments whenever, by mutual consent, those departments shall have decided that such modifications would be beneficial to the post-office service of the two countries; and Mexico proposes, as soon as her means of internal transportation will permit, to reduce her present rates of inland postage. may be modified.

ARTICLE XI. The present convention shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the mutual consent of the two contracting parties, or until one of them shall have given twelve months' previous notice to the other of a desire to abrogate it. This convention to continue how long;

ARTICLE XII. This convention shall be ratified in conformity with the Constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Mexico within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible. when to be ratified.

In witness whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in the eighty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, and in the forty-first of that of the United Mexican States.

[L. s.]
[L. s.]

THOMAS CORWIN.
SEB'N LERDO DE TEJADA.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH MEXICO. DEC 11, 1861.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Mexico on the twentieth ultimo : —

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 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 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 twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two,
[SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

July 4, 1862. *Regulations under the Treaty, and Rates of Postage between the United States and Mexico.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

July 4, 1862.

By the recent postal convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th of June, 1862, the following rates of postage are established, of which postmasters will take notice : —

Rates of postage.

1st. The single letter rate (inland three cents and sea seven cents) is ten cents per half-ounce ; and for each fraction over, an additional rate ; and prepayment is required. This applies to all letters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea.

2d. On all letters received from Mexico by sea the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States post-office at which they are mailed to their destination, either three or ten cents per single rate. This is to be collected on delivery.

3d. On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, when not conveyed by sea, the United States domestic postage only, of three or ten cents the single rate, is to be charged. This must be prepaid at the mailing office on letters sent, and collected at the office of delivery on letters received.

4th. The sea rate on printed matter sent to Mexico is one cent for each newspaper and one cent per ounce (or fraction of an ounce) on all magazines, periodical publications, and other printed matter ; and this is to be added, when sent by sea, to our usual inland rate of postage ; and this combined rate must be prepaid at the mailing-office in the United States. When sent by land the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged and prepaid at the mailing office.

5th. On all such printed matter received from Mexico only our usual inland postage is to be collected, and this must be paid in all cases on delivery at the office of address.

6th. These regulations must be strictly observed, as no accounts are kept with the Mexican Postal Department.

JOHN A. KASSON,

First Assistant Postmaster-General.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GUATEMALA. JUNE 4 & JULY 16, 1862. 1103

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Guatemala. June 4 and July 16, 1862.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and Guatemala, by the ordinary routes of communication via the Isthmus of Panama; the government of the United States to be at the expense of the sea transportation thereof between New York and Aspinwall, and between San Francisco and Panama; provided the same can be secured for the compensation allowed by law; and the government of Guatemala to be at the expense of the isthmus transportation thereof, and also of the sea transportation between Panama and Guatemala.

Mails to be exchanged.

Expense, how borne.

ARTICLE II. New York and San Francisco shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, and Guatemala city the office of exchange on the side of Guatemala, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement.

Offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III. All mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office; and the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, New Granada, is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches at that port from either direction, and despatching them to their respective destinations.

Mail matter, how to be forwarded.

Agents.

The mail bags or pouches despatched from or addressed to the United States exchange office of New York shall comprise the correspondence originating in or destined for the Atlantic States and Territories; and the bags or pouches despatched from or addressed to the United States exchange office of San Francisco shall comprise the correspondence originating in or destined for the Pacific States and Territories.

Mail bags to comprise what.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries on the correspondence exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain its own postage only, at the following rates, viz. :—

No accounts between the two offices.

Each to collect its own postage.

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight, addressed to or received from Guatemala, shall be 10 cents; and the postage to be charged in Guatemala on each letter or parcel of like weight, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be 2 reals, (or 25 cents U. S. currency,) and each additional weight of half an ounce, or less than half an ounce, shall be charged an additional rate of 10 cents in the United States and 2 reals in Guatemala.

Letter rates in the United States;

in Guatemala.

2d. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other descriptions of printed matter addressed to or received from Guatemala, shall be two cents on each newspaper or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers; and the postage to be charged and collected in Guatemala on each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, unsealed circular, book, or other article of printed matter addressed to or received from the United States, shall be at the rate of 3 cents (1 cuartillo) per ounce, or fraction of an ounce; provided that no book, bound or unbound, weighing over two pounds (avoirdupois) shall be admitted in the mails at less than full letter rate of postage as hereinbefore described.

Newspaper rates in the United States;

in Guatemala.

1104 POSTAL CONVENTION WITH GUATEMALA. JUNE 4 & JULY 16, 1862.

Printed matter, how to be sent.

Newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other articles of printed matter, must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

Dead letters to be returned.

ARTICLE V. The Post-Office Departments of the two countries shall reciprocally return to each other, unopened and without charge, every three months, or more frequently if practicable, all dead letters which from any cause cannot be delivered to their addresses in the country to which they were sent.

This convention, when to go into operation;

ARTICLE VI. This arrangement shall go into operation on the first day of September, 1862. It may be modified from time to time by mutual agreement of the Post-Office Departments of the two countries; and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post-Office Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other of its intention to annul the same.

how long to be continued.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the 16th day of July, 1862, and at Guatemala city on the 4th day of June, 1862.

M. BLAIR,

Postmaster-General.

ANTO ANDRÉU,

P. M. Gen., ad interim.

Approved:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Approved:

RAFAEL CARRERA.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD.

P. DE AYCINENA.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and Venezuela.

July 19, 1865;
June 26, 1866.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and Venezuela by the ordinary routes of sea transportation, as well by private ships as by American or Venezuelan steam or other mail packets plying between the seaports of the two countries.

Mails to be exchanged.

ARTICLE II. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, and Cdad Bolivar, Laguaira, Porto Cabello, and Maracaibo shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Venezuela for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office.

Offices of exchange.

Mail matter, how to be transmitted.

ARTICLE III. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries upon the correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but the country which despatches mails to the other shall levy, collect, and retain, exclusively to its own use, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by its laws for domestic correspondence, together with the sea rates of postage hereinafter prescribed; which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate and collected by the despatching country in advance; the prepayment thereof to be certified by the appropriate official stamp of the despatching office.

No accounts between the two offices.

Each to collect its own postage.

Prepayment.

There shall be charged for sea postage upon letters, newspapers, and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, conveyed by vessels of the United States or of Venezuela between the ports of the two countries, the following rates, that is to say:—

Sea postage.

Upon all letters or other communications in manuscript which are subject by the laws of either country to letter rate of postage, the rate of seven cents United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela, for each weight of half an ounce American or fraction of half an ounce.

On letters;

2d. Upon each newspaper, daily or other, the rate of one cent United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela.

newspapers;

3d. Upon prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, or in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, the rate of one cent United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela, for each ounce or fraction of an ounce in weight.

prints.

The said newspapers and other printed matter shall be enclosed in narrow bands or covers open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

Printed matter, how to be enclosed.

ARTICLE IV. Upon all letters and articles of printed matter enumerated in Article III. received in the United States of America from Venezuela by sea, there will be charged by the United States such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to the United States of America; and *vice versa* upon all letters and like articles of printed matter received in Venezuela from the United States of America by sea, there

Inland postage in the United States.

1106 POSTAL CONVENTION WITH VENEZUELA. JULY 1865 & JUNE 1866.

will be charged by Venezuela such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Venezuela, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to Venezuela.

Expense of sea transportation.

Each country shall defray the entire expense of sea transportation of the mails which it shall despatch to the other country.

Mailable articles exempt from other rates.

ARTICLE V. It is distinctly agreed that all mailable articles despatched from one country to the other shall be exempt in the country of destination from any rate or fee whatever beyond the charges prescribed by this convention, and shall be free from any detention or inspection, and promptly delivered to the persons addressed, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

Letters, not delivered, to be returned.

ARTICLE VI. Letters and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, shall not be delivered to their address, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned without charge to the Post-Office Department of the despatching country; but newspapers and all other articles of printed matter which cannot be delivered to their address shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving country.

Newspapers.

Free transit for closed mails.

ARTICLE VII. The Post Departments of the United States and of Venezuela reciprocally engage to grant each to the other the gratuitous conveyance across their respective territories of all correspondence which shall be exchanged in closed mails with any countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries, provided always that such conveyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use, and that the countries taking the benefits of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respective territories. The privilege is also accorded to each administration of sending an agent, at its own expense, in charge of the mails in transit. The further privilege is accorded of a free transfer of closed mails in the ports and harbors of the respective countries from one vessel to another, in continuance of their conveyance to final destination.

Agent.

Rates for correspondence despatched to be forwarded.

ARTICLE VIII. Correspondence of all kinds which either department shall despatch to the other for the purpose of being thence forwarded in its mails to another country of destination to which prepayment is optional, shall be subject to the rates established by Article III. of this convention, added to the interior rate in force beyond the frontier of the forwarding country, so that only one interior rate shall be received by the forwarding department.

Correspondence between each government and its legation to be free.

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

Amendments hereto may be made.

ARTICLE X. In case any change or amendment in the provisions of this convention shall be desired by either party, the same may be proposed by such party; and when the details thereof shall be agreed to and approved by both parties, this convention shall be considered as changed or amended accordingly.

This convention when to take effect, and how long to continue.

ARTICLE XI. This convention shall take effect from a day to be fixed by the two Post Departments, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one of the two Post Departments shall have given to the other a previous notice of one year of its intention to abrogate the same.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1865, and at Caracas on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1866.

[L. s.]

W. DENNISON,

Postmaster-General.

[L. s.]

J. M. ALVAREZ LUGO,
Minister of Internal Improvements.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Colonial Government of Hong Kong, China.

ARTICLES of agreement between the Post Office Department of the United States and the General Post Office at Hong Kong. August 10, 1867.

For the purpose of establishing and regulating the interchange of mails between the United States and Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports, by means of the direct line of United States mail packets plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama in Japan, it is agreed between the Post Office Department of the United States and the Post Office Department of Hong Kong:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I. The post offices of New York and San Francisco shall be the United States offices of exchange, and the General Post Office at Hong Kong the office of exchange of the colony of Hong Kong for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Offices of exchange established.

ARTICLE II. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of Hong Kong, by means of United States mail packets, plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong, comprising letters, newspapers, and prices current originating and posted in the United States, and addressed to and deliverable in Hong Kong and those Chinese ports with which the Hong Kong post office has postal relations, including the ports of Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foo-chow, and, vice versa, of correspondence originating and posted in Hong Kong and the Chinese ports above designated, and addressed to and deliverable in the United States.

Correspondence to be exchanged.

ARTICLE III. The postage to be levied and collected at the office of mailing in the United States, upon letters, newspapers, and prices current, destined for Hong Kong and the above designated Chinese ports, with which Hong Kong has postal connections, shall be ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, and two cents each on newspapers and prices current; and the postage to be levied and collected at Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports, on correspondence originating in those ports and destined to the United States, shall be eight cents per single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, and two cents on each newspaper or price current. No postal accounts shall be kept between the respective postal departments upon the correspondence exchanged between them under this arrangement, but each department shall deliver the correspondence which it receives from the other free of all postage charge, that is to say, the Hong Kong post department agrees to deliver without charge all letters, newspapers, and prices current, brought by the United States mail packets, addressed to Hong Kong, and, also, to forward without charge all such letters, newspapers, &c., as are addressed to the Chinese ports above named, south of Shanghai; and the United States postal department, on its side, agrees to deliver without charge all letters, newspapers, &c., originating in Hong Kong, or the ports mentioned, and forwarded by said packets addressed to and deliverable in the United States. All letters, newspapers, &c., despatched by either office to the other, under this arrangement, shall be plainly stamped with the words "paid all," in red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the face of the address, and shall also bear the stamp of the mailing exchange office on their face, and that of the receiving exchange office on their back.

Rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, &c.

No postal accounts to be kept.

ARTICLE IV. The postal departments of the United States and of Hong Kong shall each return to the other, monthly, or as frequently as

Letters, &c. to be stamped "paid all."

Letters, &c. not delivered to

be returned monthly.

their regulations will allow, all letters, newspapers, &c., without claim, which cannot for any cause be delivered.

Exchange of mails between Japan and Hong Kong.

ARTICLE V. An exchange of mails shall also take place between the United States postal agency at Yokohama, Japan, and the Hong Kong Post Office, by means of United States mail packets, comprising correspondence originating in Japan and addressed to Hong Kong and the Chinese ports above designated, and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports and addressed to Japan, subject to the same terms and conditions as those established by Article III. of this convention, with respect to the correspondence exchanged between the United States and Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports.

Letters from Hong Kong to the United States via San Francisco.

ARTICLE VI. All letters, newspapers, and prices current intended to be forwarded from Hong Kong to the United States by the direct line of United States mail packets running between San Francisco and Hong Kong must be specially addressed to be forwarded by that route.

Regulations, and how terminable.

ARTICLE VII. The two postal departments may by mutual consent make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this arrangement, such regulations to be terminable at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

When convention to take effect.

ARTICLE VIII. This convention shall come into operation the first day of November, 1867, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of
[L. s.] the Post Office Department this twelfth day of November, 1867.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the colony of Hong Kong, at Victoria herein, this tenth day of August, 1867.

[L. s.] RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Approved.

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

By the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1867.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil: Signed at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 14th day of March, 1870; Approved by the President of the United States on the 9th day of May, 1870. March 14, 1870.

THE United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between their respective citizens and subjects, by placing the communications by post between the two countries upon an advantageous footing, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, — that is to say :

The President of the United States, Henry T. Blow, a citizen of the United States, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the court of his Imperial Majesty ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, the most illustrious and most excellent João Mauricio Wanderley, Baron de Cotegipe, Senator and Grandee of the Empire, member of his council, commander of his Order of the Rose, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine Department in charge of the foreign affairs, &c. ; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

ARTICLE I. An exchange of correspondence shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil by means of the line of mail packets, subsidized by the respective governments, plying monthly between the port of New York and the ports of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, as well as by such other means of transportation between the seaports of the two countries as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the United States and Brazil ; and this correspondence shall embrace —

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

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

ARTICLE II. New York shall be the office of exchange on the side of the United States, and Pará, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio de Janeiro shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Brazil for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement, and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office.

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

ARTICLE III. The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be :—

1st. For letters or manuscript subject by law to letter rate of postage, 15 grammes.

2d. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each department shall adopt for the mails which

Preamble.

Contracting parties.

Correspondence to be exchanged;

to include what.

Offices of exchange.

Rates of postage, &c.

Rates of postage, &c.

it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration.

But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

No accounts to be kept between the departments.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries on the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain to its own use the following postage charges, viz.:—

Collection of postage on letters, &c.;

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in the United States, and addressed to any place in the Empire of Brazil, shall be fifteen (15) cents, United States currency, per each weight of fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes; and the postage to be charged and collected in Brazil on each letter or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in Brazil, and addressed to any place in the United States, shall be three hundred reis, Brazilian currency; the same to be in each case in full of all charges whatever to the place of destination in either country.

2d. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, there shall be charged and collected by the dispatching country such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be, established by its laws for domestic correspondence of the same class; and in addition thereto a sea rate of one cent, United States currency, (or its equivalent in the currency of Brazil,) on each newspaper, and for each weight of thirty grammes or fraction of thirty grammes of other printed matter, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans, which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate, and the prepayment thereof certified by the stamp of the dispatching office.

on newspapers, &c.

In like manner, on newspapers, prints of all kinds, and other articles of mailable matter (except letters) received in either country from the other, there shall be charged and collected at the office of delivery in the receiving country such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be, established for domestic correspondence of the same class by the laws of each country respectively.

Except as above, no charge whatever shall be levied in the country in which international letters, newspapers, &c. are delivered.

Newspapers, how to be sent.

Newspapers and other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined, and shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the dispatching country in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

Certain letters to be returned, but newspapers not.

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

Letters erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the dispatching office.

Free transfer of closed mails.

ARTICLE VI. The governments of the United States and of Brazil reciprocally grant to each other the privilege of a free transfer of closed mails in the ports and harbors of the respective countries, from one vessel to another, in continuance of their conveyance to destination.

ARTICLE VII. The Post Departments of the United States and of

Brazil shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in or destined to other countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries; but such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage rates in force between the forwarding country and the country of destination, and any other tax for exterior service.

Exchange of correspondence originating in, or destined to foreign countries.

The two Post Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amounts 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.

Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter-bill from the dispatching exchange office, specifying the amount due thereon to each office, and the receiving exchange office shall return by next post to the dispatching exchange office an acknowledgment of receipt and verification thereof, which letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall serve as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts. The accounts to be kept between the two departments upon this class of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable, and the balance found due shall be paid promptly to the creditor office under such regulations as the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe.

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

Certain correspondence to be delivered free of charge.

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

Official correspondence to be free of charge.

ARTICLE X. Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails, the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination.

Prohibited articles.

ARTICLE XI. The two Post Departments may by mutual agreement provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

Registered articles.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States, and two hundred (200) reis in Brazil.

ARTICLE XII. The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Measures of detail.

ARTICLE XIII. This convention shall take effect from a day to be fixed by the two Post Departments, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one year from date of notice given by one of the departments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

Convention when to take effect;

ARTICLE XIV. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro, as soon as possible.

when to be ratified.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the same.

Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro, this fourteenth day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HENRY T. BLOW. [SEAL.]

BARÃO DE COTEGIPE. [SEAL.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 9, 1870.

Approved.

Having examined and considered the foregoing articles of a postal convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Brazil, which were agreed upon and signed in the city of Rio de Janeiro, on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, by Hon. Henry T. Blow, U. S. Minister to Brazil, acting in behalf of, and under instructions from, this department, and by His Excellency Baron de Cotegipe, Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine Department of Brazil, in charge of the foreign affairs, &c., the same are by me hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post-Office
[SEAL.] Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, the day
and year first above written.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General U. S.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony
[SEAL.] thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be
affixed. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1870.

TRANSLATION.

We, Don Pedro II., Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil, &c., make known to all those who shall see the present letter of confirmation, approval, and ratification, that on the fourteenth day of the month of March, of the current year of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, there was concluded and signed at this court, between Us and His Excellency the President of the United States of America, by the respective plenipotentiaries, endowed with full powers, a postal convention.

The same convention being presented to us, and all therein contained being seen, considered, and examined by us, we approve, ratify, and confirm the same, in the whole, as in each of its articles and stipulations, and by the present we pronounce it firm and valid and of full effect, promising by the imperial faith and word to fulfill it, and to have it fulfilled and observed in every possible manner.

In testimony of which we have caused to be prepared the present letter, signed by us, sealed with the great seal of the arms of the Empire, and attested by our Minister and Secretary of State, undersigned.

Given at the palace of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-eighth
[SEAL.] day of the month of June, of the year of our Lord Jesus
Christ one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

PEDRO, *Emperor.*
VISCOUNT DE HABORALY.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom: May 4, 1870.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom :

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, by means of the subsidized line of United States mail steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, as well as by occasional steamers, and by sailing vessels running between Honolulu and the ports of San Francisco, California, Portland, Oregon, or ports in Puget Sound, Teekalet, Olympia, and Port Townsend, comprising letters, newspapers, and printed matter of every kind, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country.

ARTICLE II. San Francisco, New York, Boston, Portland, Oregon, Teekalet, Olympia, and Port Townsend shall be the United States offices of exchange, and Honolulu and Hilo the Hawaiian offices of exchange, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement.

ARTICLE III. The United States office shall defray the expenses of the sea conveyance of all mails transmitted in both directions by means of its subsidized line of mail steamships, so long as said line is maintained by the government of the United States; and the Hawaiian office shall defray the expenses of the sea conveyance of all mails transmitted, in both directions, by means of occasional steamships or by sailing vessels.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the post-office departments of the two countries upon the correspondence exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be six cents on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of six cents for each additional weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall in all cases be fully prepaid, by means of postage-stamps, at the office of mailing in either country. If not fully prepaid, they shall not be forwarded. Letters received in either country from the other shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

The United States office shall levy and collect on newspapers, (whether transient or sent to regular subscribers,) addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom, the established rates of United States domestic postage; and upon all articles of printed matter, except newspapers, addressed to or received from the Hawaiian Kingdom, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

The Hawaiian post-office shall levy and collect on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of postage chargeable thereon by the laws or regulations of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

ARTICLE V. Letters mailed in the Hawaiian Kingdom and addressed to countries beyond the United States, with which the United States have direct postal relations, may be forwarded through the United States to their respective destinations, subject to the same additional postage charges as are paid by the inhabitants of the United States to such countries, which, in all cases where prepayment is obligatory in the United States, may be paid by the senders in the Hawaiian islands, by fixing uncancelled

Preamble.

Correspondence to be exchanged.

Offices of exchange.

Expenses of sea conveyance of mails.

No accounts.

Each country to retain what it collects.

Rates of letter-postage;

to be prepaid.

Newspaper postage.

Printed matter.

Letters to and from foreign countries from and for Hawaii.

United States postage-stamps of sufficient value to effect such prepayment.

On the other hand, prepaid letters from foreign countries, received in and forwarded from the United States to the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall be delivered in said kingdom free of all charges whatsoever; and letters received in the Hawaiian Kingdom from the United States, addressed to Micronesia or neighboring islands, will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in the Hawaiian Kingdom and addressed to those islands.

Letters, how stamped.

ARTICLE VI. Every letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "paid all," in red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date-stamp of the office at which it was posted.

Dead letters, &c.

ARTICLE VII. Dead letters, newspapers, &c., which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

Detailed regulations may be made.

ARTICLE VIII. The two offices may, by mutual consent, make such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this agreement, such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either office.

When this convention shall take effect.

ARTICLE IX. This convention shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1870, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Execution.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster-General of the United States.

ELISHA H. ALLEN,

*His Hawaiian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

Approval.

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, May 5, 1870.

[SEAL.]

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. Signed at Washington on the 9th of June, 1870, and at Victoria the 25th of July, 1870; Approved by the President of the United States on the 5th of October, 1870.

June 9
and
July 25, 1870.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and the provinces of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, at the following points, viz.: On the side of the United States, at Boston, New York, San Francisco, Portland, (Oregon.) Olympia; on the side of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, Victoria. The two Post Departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange, or establish others, by mutual consent.

Exchange of mails and offices of exchange.

ARTICLE II. The mails exchanged between the offices of Boston, New York, San Francisco, and Portland on the one side, and Victoria on the other, are to pass each way as through mails, not to be opened at any intermediate office.

Through mails.

ARTICLE III. The authorized weight of a single international letter shall be fifteen grammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States, and half an ounce in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. The postage on a single international letter shall be six cents if prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and ten cents if posted unpaid; and for other than single letters the same charges shall be made for each additional fifteen grammes, (or half ounce,) or fraction thereof. Letters insufficiently paid shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid. But, if one or more full rates shall be prepaid, the number of rates fully prepaid shall be always allowed, and the deficient postage only rated up for collection on delivery.

Weight of single letter, and rates of postage.

Letters insufficiently paid.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the United States and of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, on the international letters exchanged between them, but each shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects.

No accounts to be kept between the departments; each to retain postages.

ARTICLE V. Newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and all other printed matter posted in the United States and sent to the provinces of Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, or posted in those provinces and sent to the United States, shall be chargeable with the regular domestic rates of postage, both to and from the frontier line in each country; which postage shall be collected at the office of mailing, on matter sent, and at the office of delivery, on matter received; and each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it thus collects.

Postage on newspapers, pamphlets, &c.

ARTICLE VI. Each mail dispatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill, showing the number of each of the articles comprising the mail, and distinguishing the paid letters from the unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, with their postage in separate columns.

Post bill to accompany each mail.

ARTICLE VII. Prepaid letters dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all," in red ink, in the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office of origin; and in like manner and place, the letters insufficiently paid shall be stamped in black ink with the words "short paid,"

Prepaid, &c. letters, how to be stamped.

in addition to the date stamp of the office of origin; and the number of rates unpaid shall also be expressed in black figures on the face of the same.

Dead letters to be returned. ARTICLE VIII. Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective countries will permit. **Printed matter to be retained.** But newspapers and all other articles of printed matter, which from any cause cannot be delivered, shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving country.

Registered letters; ARTICLE IX. Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any office in the United States or their Territories, and addressed to Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, or posted in Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, and addressed to the United States or their Territories, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange, to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing on the application of the person posting the same; provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office; and provided also that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments, or their revenues, either jointly or separately, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

to be prepaid with registration fee.
Registration not compulsory, and no liability for loss.

Registered letters mailed in the interior of either country. ARTICLE X. All such letters mailed in the interior of the United States or Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the respective exchange offices for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first mail.

Separate letter-bills for registered letters. ARTICLE XI. The respective exchange offices shall make a separate letter-bill for each registered letter or parcel of registered letters originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them, to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in the preceding article, and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, and the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery. The postmaster of said exchange office will then inclose each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package, which shall be conspicuously marked and plainly inscribed with the word "Registered." The letter-bills of such registered letters shall not be inclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be forwarded in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the office to which such registered letters were sent.

Duty of postmaster of receiving office as to registered letters. ARTICLE XII. On receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and indorse it "Correct," if found so; or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the exchange office of mailing.

Registered letters destined for an inland post-office. ARTICLE XIII. Registered letters received at either of the exchange offices and destined for an inland post-office shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at such office.

Registration fees, how accounted for. ARTICLE XIV. The registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Vancouver's Island or British Columbia, and in like manner the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the Post-Office Department of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia upon all registered letters sent from Vancouver's Island or British Columbia to the United States.

Detailed regulations. ARTICLE XV. The two departments may, by mutual consent, make

such detailed regulations as shall be found necessary to carry out the objects of this convention, and may modify the same from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require ; such regulations to terminate at any time on a reasonable notice by either department.

ARTICLE XVI. This convention shall go into operation on the 1st of July, 1870, and it may be annulled at the desire of either department upon six months' previous notice. When convention to go into effect.

Done in duplicate, and executed in Washington the 9th day of June, 1870, and in Victoria the 25th day of July, 1870. Execution.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[SEAL.]

ARTHUR T. BUSHBY,
Postmaster-General of British Columbia.

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

[SEAL.]

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1870.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. Signed at San Salvador on the 20th July, 1870, and at Washington on the 5th October, 1870; Approved by the President of the United States on the 5th of October, 1870.

July 20
and
October 5, 1870.

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador by the ordinary routes of communication, via the Isthmus of Panama, the government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between New York and Panama, and between San Francisco and Panama; and the government of Salvador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Salvador.

Exchange of mails, and expense of transportation.

ARTICLE II. All mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective countries shall be forwarded in closed bags, or pouches, under key or seal, addressed to the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, United States of Colombia, who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags, or pouches, at that port, from either direction, distributing and dispatching them to their destinations. Said consul and agent is hereby instructed to make up the mail for Salvador in separate bags, or pouches, under key or seal, addressed to San Salvador, and the ports of La Union and Acajutla, respectively.

Mail matter to be forwarded in closed bags, &c., and how addressed.

Consul to be mail agent; his duties, &c.

ARTICLE III. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries on the correspondence exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain its own postage only, at the following rates, viz. :—

No accounts to be kept. Each country to collect, &c. its own postage.

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight, addressed to or received from Salvador, shall be ten (10) cents; and the postage to be charged in Salvador on each letter or parcel of like weight, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be two (2) reals, (or twenty-five cents United States currency;) and each additional weight of half an ounce, or less than half an ounce, shall be charged an additional rate of ten (10) cents in the United States and two (2) reals in Salvador.

Rates of postage on letters;

2d. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other descriptions of printed matter, addressed to or received from Salvador, shall be two (2) cents on each newspaper, or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers; and the postage to be charged and collected in Salvador on each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, unsealed circular, book, or other article of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, shall be at the rate of twelve and a half (12½) cents (one real) per pound. Newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other articles of printed matter must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

on newspapers and printed matter.

Newspapers, how to be sent.

ARTICLE IV. The Post-Office Departments of the two countries shall reciprocally return to each other, unopened and without charge, every three months, or more frequently if practicable, all dead letters which from any cause cannot be delivered to their address in the country to which they were sent.

Dead letters to be returned.

1120 POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SALVADOR. JULY 20 & OCT. 5, 1870.

When this convention takes effect; may be modified; how long to continue in force.

ARTICLE V. This arrangement shall go into operation on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy. It may be modified from time to time by mutual agreement of the Post-Office Departments of the two countries, and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post-Office Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other of its intention to annul the same.

Execution.

Done in duplicate and signed at the city of Washington on the fifth day of October, 1870, and at the city of San Salvador on the twentieth day of July, 1870.

ELIAS ANGULO,
Director-General de Correos.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

Approval.

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 :

[SEAL.]

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1870.

TRANSLATION.

The President of the Republic having seen and examined the foregoing convention, concluded between the Administrator-General of Posts of the Republic and the Director-General of the same branch in the United States of the North, and finding it useful and convenient, has approved it in all its parts.

[SEAL.]

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

ARREGO ARBIRN.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Colonial Government of New Zealand. Signed at Washington the 5th of October, 1870, and at Wellington, New Zealand, the 3d of August, 1870, and approved by the President of the United States, October 5, 1870.

August 3
and
October 5, 1870.

THE undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of New Zealand:—

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and New Zealand, by means of the direct line of colonial mail packets plying between San Francisco and said colony, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation between the United States and New Zealand as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, and printed matter of every kind, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New Zealand and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

Correspondence to be exchanged.

ARTICLE II. The post-offices of New York, Boston, and San Francisco shall be the United States offices of exchange, and Auckland and Wellington the offices of exchange of the colony of New Zealand, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects.

No accounts to be kept; each country to retain what it collects.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be twelve cents in the United States, and sixpence in New Zealand, on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of twelve cents (sixpence) for each additional weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall, in all cases, be prepaid at least one single rate, by means of postage stamps, at the office of the mailing in either country. Letters unpaid or prepaid less than one full rate of postage shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid shall be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, to be collected and retained by the Post Department of the country of destination. Letters fully prepaid, received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

Rates of letter postage.

Letters unpaid or, &c., not to be forwarded.

The United States post-office shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to or received from New Zealand, a postage charge of two cents; and on all other articles of printed matter addressed to or received from New Zealand, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Postage on newspapers.

The post-office of New Zealand shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the colony of New Zealand.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter-postage, when containing written matter,

Provisions as to newspapers.

or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

Transit in
closed mails.

ARTICLE IV. The United States office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence in closed mails which the New Zealand post-office may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and at the following rates of United States transit-postage, viz.:—

Rates of tran-
sit postage.

For the United States territorial transit of closed mails from New Zealand for Mexico, British Columbia, Canada, or other British North American provinces, when transmitted entirely by land routes, six cents per ounce for letter mails and sixteen cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

For the United States territorial and sea transit of closed mails from New Zealand for British Columbia or other British North American provinces, Mexico, Central and South America, or the West India Islands, when transmitted from the United States by sea, twenty-five cents per ounce for letter mails and twenty cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

New Zealand
post-office to
render accounts;

The New Zealand post-office shall render an account to the United States post-office, upon letter-bills to accompany each mail, of the weight of the letters, and also of the printed matter contained in such closed mails forwarded to the United States for transmission to either of the above-named countries and colonies; and the accounts arising between the two offices on this class of correspondence shall be stated, adjusted, and settled quarterly, and the amounts of the United States transit charges found due on such closed mails shall be promptly paid over by the New Zealand post-office to the United States post-office, in such manner as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall prescribe.

accounts to be
settled quarter-
ly.

Prepaid letters
to be delivered
without charge.

ARTICLE V. Prepaid letters from foreign countries received in and forwarded from the United States to New Zealand, shall be delivered in said colony free of all charges whatsoever, and letters received in New Zealand from the United States addressed to New South Wales, or Australia, will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in New Zealand and addressed to those countries.

If any Austra-
lian colony does
not contribute to
maintain the line
of mail packets.

ARTICLE VI. In the event of any of the Australian colonies not agreeing with New Zealand to contribute to the maintenance of any line of mail packets plying between New Zealand and the United States of America, and subsidized by New Zealand, the New Zealand post-office may require the United States post-office not to forward by such subsidized packets any mails, letters, newspapers, or other articles addressed to such colony, and the New Zealand post-office may refuse to transmit to their destination all mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter addressed to such colony, and received in New Zealand from the United States by such subsidized packets, and may refuse to forward to their destination by such subsidized packets, all mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter received in New Zealand from such colony, and addressed to the United States of America; or elsewhere.

Registered ar-
ticles.

ARTICLE VII. The two Post Departments may by mutual agreement provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

Fee.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States, and _____ in New Zealand.

Detailed regu-
lations to be
made.

ARTICLE VIII. The two Post Departments shall settle by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE IX. Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all" in red ink, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office at which it was posted; and on insufficiently paid letters the amount of the deficient postage shall be inscribed in black ink. Letters, how to be stamped.

ARTICLE X. Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit. Dead letters to be returned.

ARTICLE XI. This convention shall come into operation on the first day of December, 1870, and shall be terminable at any time, on a notice by either office of six months. Convention when to take effect, and when terminable.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Wellington, New Zealand, on the third day of August, in the same year.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[SEAL.]

JULIUS LOYD,
Postmaster-General of New Zealand.

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:

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1870.

