

His Highness, 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 in his good and due form, have agreed upon, and concluded the following articles:

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.

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 ratification of the present convention.

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 12th of May, 1870. The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries.

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.

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

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

[SEAL] JOHN LOTHROP MOTHEY, CLARENDOPE.

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 instant:

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 part and clause 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 16th 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-sixth.

[SEAL] U. S. GRANT, President.

[SEAL] HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles establishing and regulating an 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 other printed matter of every kind, originating in either country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New Zealand and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

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 Columbia, 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 Acapulco, respectively.

ARTICLE 2.

No account shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries on the correspondence exchange between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain its own postage only, at the following rates, viz:

1st. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce (avordupois) 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, shall be charged an additional rate of ten (10) cents in the United States and two (2) reals in Salvador.

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 on each pamphlet, periodical, book, 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 (12 1/2) 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.

ARTICLE 3.

The Post Office Department 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.

ARTICLE 4.

This arrangement shall go into operation on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and 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.

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 twelfth day of July, 1870.

ELIAS ANGULO, Director General de Correos. [SEAL] JNO. A. J. CRESSWELL, 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.

[SEAL] HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

[Translation.] The President of the Republic having seen and examined the aforesaid 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.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, ARREGO ARRIBAN. [SEAL]

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles establishing and regulating an 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 other printed matter of every kind, originating in either country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New Zealand and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

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.

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 (six pence) 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 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, and 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 whatever.

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.

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 charges applicable to 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, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to custom duty under the revenue laws.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States office engage to transmit 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:

For the United States territorial 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 by sea, twenty-five cents per ounce for letter mails, and twenty cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

The New Zealand post office shall render an account to the United States post office, upon letter-bills to come by 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 in this class of correspondence shall be stated, adjusted and settled quarterly, and the amounts of the United States charges found due on such closed mails shall be promptly paid over to the United States post office, in such manner as the Postmaster General of the United States shall prescribe.

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.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of any of the Australian colonies not agreeing with New Zealand to contribute to the maintenance of 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 otherwise.

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. The register fee shall be ten cents for each article in the United States, and in New Zealand.

ARTICLE VIII.

The two Post Departments shall settle by agreement between them all matters of detail and arrangements required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in this 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.

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.

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. 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. CRESSWELL, Postmaster Gen'l of the United States. [SEAL] JULIUS LOYD, Postmaster Gen'l of New Zealand.

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

U. S. GRANT. [SEAL] HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. Washington, October 5, 1870

POSTAL CONVENTION.

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 Joao Mauricio Wanderley, Baron of 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 will 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 Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, as well as by such other means of transportation between 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 to the laws of either country to letter rates 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 Para, 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 offices of exchange.

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 to letter rate of postage—15 grammes.

2d. For other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each department shall adopt for the mails which 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 right stated by the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest errors.

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:

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 15 grammes or fraction of 15 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 as 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 payment thereof certified by the stamp of the dispatching office.

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 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.

ARTICLE V.

Letters and communications in manuscript, which from any other cause cannot be delivered in 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.

ARTICLE VI.

The governments of the United States and 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, their 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, supplemented by the postage rates in force between the forwarding country and the country of destination, and any other tax for exterior service.

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 absolutely be prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other 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 the 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 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 duly prepaid, shall, when forwarded through the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of all 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 expediency and security.

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.

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. 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 matters of detail and arrangements required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in this manner from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

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.

ARTICLE XIV.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro, as soon as possible.

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.

[SEAL] HENRY T. BLOW, [SEAL] BARAO DE COTEGIPE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, May 9, 1870. 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 Department to be hereunto affixed, with my signature, the day and year above written.

[SEAL] JNO. A. J. CRESSWELL, Postmaster General U. S.

ARTICLE I.

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. [SEAL] 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 this letter of confirmation, approval and ratification, that on the fourteenth day of the month of March, of the current year 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 word and faith 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 following letter, signed by us, sealed by the great seal of the arms of the empire, and attested by our Minister and Secretary of State, under signature.

Given at the palace of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-eighth day of the month of June, of the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL] PEDRO, Emperor VISCOUNT DE HARANDY.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—NO. 1.

Joint Resolution to correct an error in the enrollment of the law in relation to the pay of grand and petit jurors.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be amended so that the compensation of grand and petit jurors in the circuits and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes, be, and the same be hereby amended, and the said act hereby amended, and the said section hereby amended, as follows: Approved, December 23, 1870.