

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 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, “
Moers, “
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,
Queenstown, } by through bag.
London.

{ Fort 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,
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.

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. Postage and registration fee to be prepaid.

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 No liability for loss.

Letters, &c. mailed in the interior to be received, registered, &c.

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 always in advance. Prepayment in the United States of inland and sea postage on matter sent to Mexico;

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 WITH VENEZUELA. JULY 1865 & JUNE 1866. 1105

Postal Convention between the United States of America and Venezuela.

July 19, 1865;
June 28, 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.

Letters, &c. to be stamped "paid all."

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. not delivered to

be returned
monthly.

Exchange of
mails between
Japan and Hong
Kong.

Letters from
Hong Kong to
the United States
via San Francis-
co.

Regulations,
and how termi-
nable.

When conven-
tion to take ef-
fect.

their regulations will allow, all letters, newspapers, &c., without claim, which cannot for any cause be delivered.

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.

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.

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.

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
[L. s.] 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 Cotegeipe, 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 HOBORALY.

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 uncanceled

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 insuffi-
ciently 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 be-
tween the de-
partments; each
to retain post-
ages.

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. 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.

Printed matter to be retained. **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 ex-
pense of trans-
portation.

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 ad-
dressed.

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 post-
age 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 newspa-
pers 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 modi-
fied;
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.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster-General of the United States.

[SEAL.]

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.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,

[SEAL.]

ARREGO ARBIRN.