

## DENMARK.

## DENMARK, 1826.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK, CONCLUDED AT WASHINGTON APRIL 26, 1826; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE MAY 4, 1826; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT MAY 6, 1826; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT COPENHAGEN AUGUST 10, 1826; PROCLAIMED OCTOBER 14, 1826.

April 26, 1826.

[This convention was abrogated April 15, 1856, and renewed (except the 5th article) by convention of April 11, 1857.]

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to make firm and permanent the peace and friendship which happily prevail between the two nations, and to extend the commercial relations which subsist between their respective territories and people, have agreed to fix, in a manner clear and positive, the rules which shall in future be observed between the one and the other party, by means of a general convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation. With that object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Clay, their Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of Denmark has conferred like powers on Peter Pedersen, his Privy Counsellor of Legation and Minister Resident near the said States, Knight of the Dannebrog; who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

Contracting parties.

Negotiators.

## ARTICLE I.

The contracting parties, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage, mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession were freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession were conditional.

Favors granted to other nations to become common.

## ARTICLE II.

The contracting parties being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens and subjects of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, (with the exception hereafter provided for in the sixth article,) and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens or subjects do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, and usages, there established, to which native citizens or subjects are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties, respectively, according to their own separate laws.

Reciprocal equality of commerce and navigation.

[See Article VI.]

## ARTICLE III.

They likewise agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States, in vessels belonging wholly to the citizens thereof, may be also imported in vessels wholly belonging to

Importations and exportations.

the subjects of Denmark ; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And, in like manner, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the dominions of the King of Denmark, in the vessels thereof, (with the exception hereafter mentioned in the sixth article,)

[See Article VI.]

may be also imported in vessels of the United States ; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other. And they further agree, that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported, from the one country in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country. And the same boun-

Bounties and drawbacks.

ties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of Denmark. Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind be imposed in the ports of one party, on vessels of the other, than are or shall be payable in the same ports by native vessels.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Equality of duties on produce, &c., of either country.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark ; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the said dominions of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark, respectively, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of the dominions of his Majesty the King of Denmark, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the said dominions, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

#### ARTICLE V.

Sound and Belts dues.

[See treaty of 1857, pp. 173-175.]

Neither the vessels of the United States nor their cargoes shall, when they pass the Sound or the Belts, pay higher or other duties than those which are or may be paid by the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Limitations of treaty.

The present convention shall not apply to the northern possessions of His Majesty the King of Denmark—that is to say, Iceland, the Ferroé Islands, and Greenland—nor to places situated beyond the Cape of Good Hope ; the right to regulate the direct intercourse with which possessions and places is reserved by the parties, respectively. And it is further agreed that this convention is not to extend to the direct trade between Denmark and the West India colonies of His Danish Majesty, but in the intercourse with those colonies it is agreed that whatever can be lawfully imported into or exported from the said colonies in vessels of one party from or to the ports of the United States, or from or to the ports of any other foreign country, may in like manner, and with the same duties and charges applicable to vessel and cargo, be imported into or exported from the said colonies in vessels of the other party.

## ARTICLE VII.

The United States and His Danish Majesty mutually agree that no higher or other duties, charges, or taxes of any kind shall be levied in the territories or dominions of either party, upon any personal property, money, or effects of their respective citizens or subjects, on the removal of the same from their territories or dominions reciprocally, either upon the inheritance of such property, money, or effects, or otherwise, than are or shall be payable in each State upon the same, when removed by a citizen or subject of such State, respectively.

Internal taxes.

## ARTICLE VIII.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States and His Danish Majesty shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of their respective citizens and subjects, they agree mutually to receive and admit Consuls and Vice-Consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the most favoured nation, each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such Consuls may not seem convenient.

Consuls and vice-consuls.

[See additional articles, 1861, pp. 175, 176.]

## ARTICLE IX.

In order that the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the contracting parties may enjoy the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the Government to which they are accredited; and having obtained their exequatur, which shall be granted gratis, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants in the consular district in which they reside.

Privileges of consuls, &amp;c.

## ARTICLE X.

It is likewise agreed that the Consuls and persons attached to their necessary service, they not being natives of the country in which the Consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service, and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay, on account of commerce, or their property, to which inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which such Consuls reside, are subject, being in everything besides subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the consulate shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize or in any way interfere with them.

Exemptions of consular officers.

## ARTICLE XI.

The present convention shall be in force for ten years from the date hereof, and further until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is hereby agreed between them that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either, from the other party, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

Duration of convention.

[See Art. V, convention of 1857, p. 174.]

## ARTICLE XII.

This convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications

Ratifications.

shall be exchanged in the city of Copenhagen within eight months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

Signatures. In faith whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Danish Majesty, have signed and sealed these presents.

Date. Done in triplicate, at the city of Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

H. CLAY.  
PR. PEDERSEN.

Addendum.

ADDENDUM.

*Mr. Clay to Mr. Pedersen.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 25, 1826.

Claims of United States for indemnities not waived.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, by direction of the President thereof, has the honour to state to Mr. Pedersen, Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of Denmark, that it would have been satisfactory to the Government of the United States if Mr. Pedersen had been charged with instructions, in the negotiation which has just terminated, to treat of the indemnities to citizens of the United States, in consequence of the seizure, detention, and condemnation of their property in the ports of His Danish Majesty. But as he has no instructions to that effect, the undersigned is directed, at and before proceeding to the signature of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation on which they have agreed, explicitly to declare, that the omission to provide for those indemnities is not hereafter to be interpreted as a waiver or abandonment of them by the Government of the United States, which, on the contrary, is firmly resolved to persevere in the pursuit of them until they shall be finally arranged upon principles of equity and justice. And, to guard against any misconception of the fact of the silence of the treaty in the above particular, or of the views of the American Government, the undersigned requests that Mr. Pedersen will transmit this official declaration to the Government of Denmark. And he avails himself of this occasion to tender to Mr. Pedersen assurances of his distinguished consideration.

H. CLAY.

The Chevalier PEDERSEN,  
*Minister Resident from Denmark.*

*The Chevalier Peter Pedersen to Mr. Clay.*

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1826.

The undersigned, Minister Resident of His Majesty the King of Denmark, has the honour herewith, to acknowledge having received Mr. Clay's official note of this day, declaratory of the advanced claims against Denmark not being waived on the part of the United States by the convention agreed upon and about to be signed, which note he, as requested, will transmit to his Government. And he avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Clay assurances of his distinguished consideration.

P. PEDERSEN.

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY,  
*Secretary of State of the United States.*

DENMARK, 1830.

March 28, 1830.

CLAIMS CONVENTION WITH DENMARK, CONCLUDED AT COPENHAGEN MARCH 28, 1830; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE MAY 29, 1830; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JUNE 2, 1830; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON JUNE 5, 1830; PROCLAIMED JUNE 5, 1830.

*Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, signed at Copenhagen the 28th of March, 1830.*

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being equally desirous of terminating the discussions which have taken place between them in respect to the claims and pretensions formed by the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Denmark, having for their object the seizure, detention, condemnation, or confiscation of their

vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, within the territory or under the authority of the respective Governments, have named for this purpose, and furnished with their full powers, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Henry Wheaton, Chargé d'Affaires of the said United States at the Court of His Majesty the King of Denmark, etc., and his Majesty the King of Denmark, the Sieur Ernest Henry, Count de Schimmelmann, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, decorated with the silver cross of the same order, His Minister (intime) of State, Chief of his Department of Foreign Affairs, etc., and the Sieur Paul Christian de Stemann, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, decorated with the silver cross of the same order, his Minister (intime) of State and of Justice, president of his Danish Chancery, etc.; and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Negotiators.

## ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of Denmark renounces the indemnities which might be claimed from the Government of the United States of America for the subjects of Denmark, on account of the seizure, detention, condemnation, or confiscation of their vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, under the authority of the said Government; and His Majesty engages, moreover, to pay to the said Government the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish milled dollars, on account of the citizens of the United States, who have preferred claims relating to the seizure, detention, condemnation, or confiscation of their vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, by the public and private armed ships, or by the tribunals of Denmark, or in the States subject to the Danish sceptre.

Renunciation of claims by Denmark.

Indemnity to the United States.

[See Article III.]

## ARTICLE II.

The payment of the above sum of six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish milled dollars shall be made in the times and manner following:

Payment of the indemnity.

[See Article IV.]

On the 31st March, 1831, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar.

On the 30th September, 1831, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar.

On the 30th September, 1832, two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar.

To the second payment shall be added the interest for that, and for the last payment, at four per centum per annum, to be computed from the first payment, on the 31st March, 1831.

To the third payment shall also be added the interest for that payment, at four per centum per annum, to be computed from the second payment, on the 30th September, 1831.

The above sums, thus specified in Spanish milled dollars, shall be paid in bills of exchange, at fifteen days' sight, at Hamburg; for the payment of which the Danish Government shall be responsible.

At the time when the first payment shall be made, on the 31st March, 1831, two obligations, corresponding to the two last payments to be effected for the capital and the interest thereof, shall be issued by the Direction for the public debt and the sinking fund of Denmark, to the order of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, and assigned to the Government of the United States. By the said obligations, His Majesty the King of Denmark shall acknowledge himself debtor for the sums not yet paid to the Government of the United States of America, and the same shall be delivered to such person or persons as may be authorized to receive the same by the said Government; and when the said obligations are to be discharged, according to the tenor thereof, by

the Danish Government, the person or persons authorized by the Government of the United States to receive the stipulated payments shall deliver up the said obligations, with receipts for the amount thereof, from the said Government.

### ARTICLE III.

Commissioners.

To ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims, mentioned in Article I, a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three citizens of the United States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, and within the space of two years from the time of their first meeting shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all such claims, according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the law of nations.

The Commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered in the journal of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties.

In case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any Commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment of another Commissioner, in the manner before mentioned, or during the recess of the Senate, by the President of the United States. The Commissioners shall be authorized to hear and examine, on oath or affirmation, every question relating to such claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same.

In order to facilitate the proceedings of this board, His Majesty the King of Denmark engages, when thereunto required, to cause to be delivered to any person or persons who shall be duly authorized for that purpose by the Government of the United States, in addition to the papers already delivered, all the acts, documents, ship's papers and prize proceedings which may still remain in the archives of the High Court of Admiralty, or the Prize Tribunals of Denmark, relating to the seizure, detention, condemnation, or confiscation of the vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, belonging to the citizens of the United States of America before the said tribunals.

The Commissioners shall award and cause to be distributed, among the several parties whose claims shall be allowed by the board, the sum mentioned in Article I and II, in a rateable proportion to the amount of the respective claims thus allowed.

### ARTICLE IV.

Termination of claims.

In consideration of the renunciation and payments mentioned in Article I and II, on the part of His Majesty the King of Denmark, the Government of the United States declares itself entirely satisfied, not only in what concerns the said Government, but also in what concerns the citizens of the said United States, on account of the claims hitherto preferred, or which may hereafter be preferred, relating to the seizure, detention, condemnation, or confiscation of their vessels, cargoes, or property whatsoever, which in the last maritime war of Denmark have taken place under the flag of Denmark, or in the States subject to the Danish sceptre; and the said claims shall consequently be regarded as definitively and irrevocably terminated.

### ARTICLE V.

Applicability of this convention.

The intention of the two high contracting parties being solely to terminate, definitively and irrevocably, all the claims which have hitherto been preferred, they expressly declare that the present convention is only applicable to the cases therein mentioned; and, having no other object, can never hereafter be invoked by one party or the other as a precedent or rule for the future.

## ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of ten months, or sooner if possible.

In faith thereof, and in virtue of our respective full powers, we have signed the present convention, and have thereunto set the seals of our arms.

Done at Copenhagen, this 28th day of March, 1830.

HENRY WHEATON.	[SEAL.]
E. H. SCHIMMELMANN.	[SEAL.]
STEMANN.	[SEAL.]

Ratifications.

Signatures.

Date.

## DENMARK, 1857.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK FOR THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SOUND DUES, CONCLUDED AT WASHINGTON APRIL 11, 1857; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JANUARY 5, 1858; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JANUARY 7, 1858; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON JANUARY 12, 1858; PROCLAIMED JANUARY 13, 1858.

April 11, 1857.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to terminate amicably the differences which have arisen between them in regard to the tolls levied by Denmark on American vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound and Belts, and commonly called the Sound dues, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States, Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the King of Denmark, Torben Bille, Esquire, Knight of the Dannebrog, and decorated with the cross of honor of the same order, his said Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires near the Government of the United States ;

Negotiators.

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers in due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles :

## ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of Denmark declares entire freedom of the navigation of the Sound and the Belts in favor of American vessels and their cargoes, from and forever after the day when this convention shall go into effect as hereinafter provided. And it is hereby agreed that American vessels and their cargoes, after that day, shall not be subject to any charges whatever in passing the Sound or the Belts, or to any detention in the said waters, and both Governments will concur, if occasion should require it, in taking measures to prevent abuse of the free flag of the United States by the shipping of other nations which shall not have secured the same freedom and exemption from charges enjoyed by that of the United States.

Sound and Belts dues abolished.

## ARTICLE II.

His Danish Majesty further engages that the passages of the Sound and Belts shall continue to be lighted and buoyed as heretofore without any charge upon American vessels or their cargoes on passing the Sound and the Belts, and that the present establishments of Danish pilots in these waters shall continue to be maintained by Denmark. His Danish Majesty agrees to make such additions and improvements in regard to the lights, buoys, and pilot establishments in these waters as circumstances and the increasing trade of the Baltic may require. He further

Lights and buoys.

engages that no charge shall be made, in consequence of such additions and improvements, on American ships and their cargoes passing through the Sound and the Belts.

Pilots.

It is understood, however, to be optional for the masters of American vessels either to employ, in the said waters, Danish pilots, at reasonable rates fixed by the Danish Government, or to navigate their vessels without such assistance.

### ARTICLE III.

Sum to be paid to Denmark.

In consideration of the foregoing agreements and stipulations on the part of Denmark, whereby the free and unincumbered navigation of American vessels through the Sound and the Belts is forever secured, the United States agree to pay to the Government of Denmark, once for all, the sum of seven hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine rix dollars, or its equivalent, three hundred and ninety-three thousand and eleven dollars in United States currency, at London, on the day when the said convention shall go into full effect, as herein afterwards provided.

[See Article VI.]

### ARTICLE IV.

Further privileges.

It is further agreed that any other or further privileges, rights, or advantages which may have been, or may be, granted by Denmark to the commerce and navigation of any other nation at the Sound and Belts, or on her coasts and in her harbors, with reference to the transit by land through Danish territory of merchandise belonging to the citizens or subjects of such nation, shall also be fully extended to, and enjoyed by, the citizens of the United States, and by their vessels and property in that quarter.

### ARTICLE V.

Convention of 1826 renewed.  
[See pp. 167-170.]

The general convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, concluded between the United States and His Majesty the King of Denmark, on the 26th of April, 1826, and which was abrogated on the 15th of April, 1856, and the provisions contained in each and all of its articles, the 5th article alone excepted, shall, after the ratification of this present convention, again become binding upon the United States and Denmark; it being, however, understood that a year's notice shall suffice for the abrogation of the stipulations of the said convention hereby renewed.

### ARTICLE VI.

When convention to take effect.

The present convention shall take effect as soon as the laws to carry it into operation shall be passed by the Governments of the contracting parties, and the sum stipulated to be paid by the United States shall be received by or tendered to Denmark; and for the fulfilment of these purposes, a period not exceeding twelve months from the signing of this convention shall be allowed.

[See Article III.]

But if, in the interval, an earlier day shall be fixed upon and carried into effect for a free navigation through the Sound and Belts in favor of any other power or powers, the same shall simultaneously be extended to the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, in anticipation of the payment of the sum stipulated in Article III; it being understood, however, that in that event the Government of the United States shall also pay to that of Denmark four per cent. interest on the said sum, from the day the said immunity shall have gone into operation until the principal shall have been paid as aforesaid.

### ARTICLE VII.

Ratifications.

The present convention shall be duly ratified, and the exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington within ten months from the date hereof, or sooner if practicable.



In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-first.

LEWIS CASS. [SEAL.]  
TORBEN BILLE. [SEAL.]

Signatures.

Date.

## DENMARK, 1861.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, OF APRIL 26, 1826, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND DENMARK, CONCLUDED AT WASHINGTON JULY 11, 1861; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JULY 17, 1861; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT AUGUST 25, 1861; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON SEPTEMBER 18, 1861; PROCLAIMED SEPTEMBER 20, 1861.

July 11, 1861.

*Additional articles to the general convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, concluded at Washington on the 26th day of April, 1826, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark.*

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark, wishing to favor their mutual commerce by affording, in their ports, every necessary assistance to their respective vessels, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly empowered for that purpose, have agreed upon the following additional articles to the general convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, concluded at Washington on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1826, between the contracting parties.

Contracting parties.

[See convention of 1826, pp. 167-170.]

## ARTICLE I.

The respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Commercial Agents shall have the right as such to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captain, officers, and crew of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crew and the officers, or of the captains, should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country.

Settlement of differences between masters and crews.

It is, however, understood that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort on their return to the judicial authority of their country.

## ARTICLE II.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Commercial Agents are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and-merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges and officers, and shall in writing demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, or, if the vessel shall have departed, by copy of said documents duly certified by them, that such individuals form part of the crew; and on this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused, unless there be sufficient proof of the said persons being citizens or subjects of the country where their surrender is demanded. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of said Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Commercial Agents, and may be confined in the

Deserters from vessels.

public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessels to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation, or any other vessel whatsoever. But if not sent back within three months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

However, if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be depending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Effect of additional articles.

The present additional articles shall have the same force and value as if they were inserted, word for word, in the convention signed at Washington on the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and being approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Majesty the King of Denmark, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

Ratifications.

Signatures.

In faith whereof we, the undersigned, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present additional articles, and have thereto affixed our seals.

Date.

Done in triplicate at the city of Washington on the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. [SEAL.]  
W. R. RAASLOFF. [SEAL.]

### DENMARK, 1872.

July 20, 1872.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK RELATIVE TO NATURALIZATION, CONCLUDED AT COPENHAGEN JULY 20, 1872; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JANUARY 13, 1873; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT JANUARY 22, 1873; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT COPENHAGEN MARCH 14, 1873; PROCLAIMED APRIL 15, 1873.

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Denmark being desirous to regulate the citizenship of the citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated, or who may emigrate, from the United States of America to the Kingdom of Denmark, and of Danish subjects who have emigrated, or who may emigrate, from the Kingdom of Denmark to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States of America: Michael J. Cramer, Minister Resident of the United States of America at Copenhagen; and His Majesty the King of Denmark: Otto Ditlev Baron Rosenörn-Lehn, Commander of Danebrog and Danebrogsmænd, Chamberlain, His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c.;

Negotiators.

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

#### ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States naturalized in Denmark.

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

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

Danish subjects naturalized in the United States.

#### ARTICLE II.

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

Restoration of citizenship in the original country.

In like manner, if any such Danish subject, as aforesaid, naturalized within the Kingdom of Denmark, His Majesty's Government may, on his application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of a Danish subject, and the United States Government shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

#### ARTICLE III.

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

Renunciation of naturalization.

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

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

When the intent not to return is held to exist.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on or after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

Duration of convention.

#### ARTICLE V.

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

Ratifications.

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

Signatures.

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

Date.

MICHAEL J. CRAMER. [SEAL.]  
O. D. ROSENÖRN-LEHN. [SEAL.]