

---

---

TREATIES

AND

POSTAL CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS AND INDIAN TRIBES.

---

---



*Treaty between the United States of America and the Eastern Bands of Shoshonee Indians. Concluded July 2, 1863; Ratification advised, with amendment, March 7, 1864; Amendment assented to August 31, 1865; Proclaimed June 7, 1869.*

July 2, 1863.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

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

Whereas a Treaty was made and concluded at Fort Bridger, in the Territory of Utah, on the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by and between James Duane Doty and Luther Mann, junior, Commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Washakee, Wanapitz, and other Chiefs, Principal Men, and Warriors of the Eastern Bands of Shoshonee Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which Treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit :

Preamble.

Articles of Agreement made at Fort Bridger, in Utah Territory, this second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by and between the United States of America, represented by its Commissioners, and the Shoshonee nation of Indians, represented by its Chiefs and Principal Men and Warriors of the Eastern Bands, as follows :

Parties.

#### ARTICLE I.

Friendly and amicable relations are hereby re-established between the bands of the Shoshonee nation, parties hereto, and the United States; and it is declared that a firm and perpetual peace shall be henceforth maintained between the Shoshonee nation and the United States.

Friendly relations re-established; perpetual peace.

#### ARTICLE II.

The several routes of travel through the Shoshonee country, now or hereafter used by white men, shall be and remain forever free and safe for the use of the Government of the United States, and of all emigrants and travellers under its authority and protection, without molestation or injury from any of the people of said nation. And if depredations should at any time be committed by bad men of their nation, the offenders shall be immediately seized and delivered up to the proper officers of the United States, to be punished as their offences shall deserve; and the safety of all travellers passing peaceably over said routes is hereby guaranteed by said nation. Military agricultural settlements and military posts may be established by the President of the United States along said routes; ferries may be maintained over the rivers wherever they may be required; and houses erected and settlements formed at such points as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Routes of travel; safety of travellers; settlements and posts; offenders.

#### ARTICLE III.

The telegraph and overland stage lines having been established and operated through a part of the Shoshonee country, it is expressly agreed that the same may be continued without hindrance, molestation, or injury from the people of said nation; and that their property, and the lives of passengers in the stages, and of the employees of the respective companies, shall be protected by them.

Telegraph and overland stage lines.

Railway.

And further, it being understood that provision has been made by the Government of the United States for the construction of a railway from the plains west to the Pacific ocean, it is stipulated by said nation that said railway, or its branches, may be located, constructed, and operated, without molestation from them, through any portion of the country claimed by them.

## ARTICLE IV.

Boundaries of Shoshonee country.

It is understood the boundaries of the Shoshonee country, as defined and described by said nation, is as follows:

On the north, by the mountains on the north side of the valley of Shoshonee or Snake river; on the east, by the Wind River mountains, Peenahpah river, the north fork of Platte or Koo-chin-agah, and the north Park or Buffalo House; and on the south, by Yampah river and the Uintah mountains. The western boundary is left undefined, there being no Shoshonees from that district of country present; but the bands now present claim that their own country is bounded on the west by Salt Lake.

## ARTICLE V.

Annuity; acceptance of as compensation for loss of game.

The United States being aware of the inconvenience resulting to the Indians in consequence of the driving away and destruction of game along the routes travelled by whites, and by the formation of agricultural and mining settlements, are willing to fairly compensate them for the same; therefore, and in consideration of the preceding stipulations, the United States promise and agree to pay to the bands of the Shoshonee nation, parties hereto, annually for the term of twenty years, the sum of ten thousand dollars, in such articles as the President of the United States may deem suitable to their wants and condition, either as hunters or herdsman. And the said bands of the Shoshonee nation hereby acknowledge the reception of the said stipulated annuities, as a full compensation and equivalent for the loss of game, and the rights and privileges hereby conceded.

## ARTICLE VI.

Presents acknowledged.

The said bands hereby acknowledge that they have received from said Commissioners provisions and clothing amounting to six thousand dollars, as presents, at the conclusion of this Treaty.

Done at Fort Bridger the day and year above written.

JAMES DUANE DOTY,  
LUTHER MANN, JR.,

*Commissioners.*

WASHAKEE.	his x mark.
WANAPITZ.	his x mark.
TOOPSAPOWET.	his x mark.
PANTOSHIGA.	his x mark.
NINABITZEE.	his x mark.
NARKAWK.	his x mark.
TABOONSHEA.	his x mark.
WEERANGO.	his x mark.
TOOTSAHP.	his x mark.
WEEAHYUKEE.	his x mark.
BAZILE.	his x mark.

In presence of—

JACK ROBERTSON, *Interpreter.*  
SAMUEL DEAN.

Consent of Senate and amendment.

And whereas, the said Treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-

four, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, with an amendment, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
March 7, 1864.

*Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring,)* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement made at Fort Bridger, in Utah Territory, the 2d of July, 1863, between the United States of America, represented by its Commissioners, and the Shoshonee nation of Indians, represented by its Chiefs and Principal Headmen and Warriors of the Eastern Bands, with the following

Resolution of consent.

AMENDMENT:

Add a new article as follows:

*Nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to admit any other or greater title or interest in the lands embraced within the territories described in said Treaty with said tribes or bands of Indians than existed in them upon the acquisition of said territories from Mexico by the laws thereof.*

Amendment.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY,

Secretary.

By W. J. McDONALD,

Chief Clerk.

And whereas, the foregoing amendment having been fully explained and interpreted to the Chiefs and Principal Men of said Eastern Bands of Shoshonee Indians, whose names are hereinafter subscribed, they did, on the thirty-first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, on behalf of said Indians, together with O. H. Irish, Commissioner, on behalf of the United States, give their free and voluntary assent to said amendment, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Amendment submitted to Eastern Bands of Shoshonees.

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Friendship was made at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, on the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by and between the United States of America, represented by James Duane Doty and Luther Mann, jr., Commissioners, and the Chiefs of the Eastern Bands of the Shoshonee Indians, which Treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States on the seventh day of March, 1864, with the following amendment, viz:

Acceptance of amendment.

"Article 5th. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to admit any other or greater title or interest in the lands embraced within territories described in said Treaty in said Tribes or Bands of Indians than existed in them upon the acquisition of said territories from Mexico by the laws thereof."

Now, the said amendment having been this thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1865, at a council held with the said Chiefs at Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, under the instructions of the President of the United States, submitted to the said Chiefs and Principal Men for their consideration and acceptance, and the same having been read and fully interpreted to them in their own language, the said Chiefs and Principal Men, for themselves and for the said Eastern Bands of the Shoshonee Indians, do hereby agree and consent to the said amendment to the said Treaty, and do stipulate that the same shall be and hereby is accepted and adopted as the fifth article thereof, and forever binding upon them and their nation.

Consenting clause.

In witness whereof O. H. Irish, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Commissioner, on the part of the United States, and the said Chiefs and

## TREATY WITH EASTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONEE INDIANS.

Principal Men, on the part of the said Eastern Bands of the Shoshonee Indians, have hereunto subscribed their names this thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1865.

O. H. IRISH,  
*Supt. Ind. Affairs and Commissioner.*

WASHAKEE.	his x mark.
WANAPITZ.	his x mark.
TOOPSAPOWET.	his x mark.
WEERANGO.	his x mark.

Witnesses :

AMOS REED, *Acting Governor of Utah Ty.*

H. C. DOLL, *Clerk of Superintendency.*

Ratification.

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

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

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

U S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Western Bands of Shoshonee Indians. Concluded October 1, 1863; Ratification advised, with amendment, June 26, 1866; Amendment assented to June 17, 1869; Proclaimed October 21, 1869.*

Oct. 1, 1863.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

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

Whereas a Treaty was made and concluded at Ruby Valley, in the Territory of Nevada, on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by and between James W. Nye and James Duane Doty, Commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Te-moak, Mo-ho-a, Kirk-weedgwa, To-nag, and other Chiefs, Principal Men, and Warriors of the Western Bands of the Shoshonee Nation of Indians, on the part of said bands of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which Treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Preamble.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship made at Ruby Valley, in the Territory of Nevada, this first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America, represented by the undersigned Commissioners, and the Western Bands of the Shoshonee Nation of Indians, represented by their Chiefs and Principal Men and Warriors, as follows:

Parties.

ARTICLE I.

Peace and friendship shall be hereafter established and maintained between the Western Bands of the Shoshonee nation and the people and Government of the United States; and the said bands stipulate and agree that hostilities and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail and telegraph lines, and upon the citizens of the United States within their country, shall cease.

Peace established; depredations to cease.

ARTICLE II.

The several routes of travel through the Shoshonee country, now or hereafter used by white men, shall be forever free, and unobstructed by the said bands, for the use of the government of the United States, and of all emigrants and travelers under its authority and protection, without molestation or injury from them. And if depredations are at any time committed by bad men of their nation, the offenders shall be immediately taken and delivered up to the proper officers of the United States, to be punished as their offences shall deserve; and the safety of all travellers passing peaceably over either of said routes is hereby guaranteed by said bands.

Routes of travel; offenders; safety of travellers.

Military posts may be established by the President of the United States along said routes or elsewhere in their country; and station houses may be erected and occupied at such points as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of travellers or for the mail or telegraph companies.

Military posts; stations.

ARTICLE III.

The telegraph and overland stage lines having been established and operated by companies under the authority of the United States through a part of the Shoshonee country, it is expressly agreed that the same

Telegraph and overland stage lines.

## Railway.

may be continued without hinderance, molestation, or injury from the people of said bands, and that their property and the lives and property of passengers in the stages and of the employees of the respective companies, shall be protected by them. And further, it being understood that provision has been made by the government of the United States for the construction of a railway from the plains west to the Pacific ocean, it is stipulated by said bands that the said railway or its branches may be located, constructed, and operated, and without molestation from them, through any portion of country claimed or occupied by them.

## ARTICLE IV.

Explorations,  
mines, settlements,  
use of timber.

It is further agreed by the parties hereto, that the Shoshonee country may be explored and prospected for gold and silver, or other minerals; and when mines are discovered, they may be worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and ranches established whenever they may be required. Mills may be erected and timber taken for their use, as also for building or other purposes in any part of the country claimed by said bands.

## ARTICLE V.

Boundaries of  
Western Bands of  
Shoshonees.

It is understood that the boundaries of the country claimed and occupied by said bands are defined and described by them as follows:

On the north by Wong-goga-da Mountains and Shoshonee River Valley; on the west by Su-non-to-yah Mountains or Smith Creek Mountains; on the south by Wi-co-bah and the Colorado Desert; on the east by Po-ho-no-be Valley or Steptoe Valley and Great Salt Lake Valley.

## ARTICLE VI.

Reservations may  
be established.

The said bands agree that whenever the President of the United States shall deem it expedient for them to abandon the roaming life, which they now lead, and become herdsmen or agriculturalists, he is hereby authorized to make such reservations for their use as he may deem necessary within the country above described; and they do also hereby agree to remove their camps to such reservations as he may indicate, and to reside and remain therein.

## ARTICLE VII.

Annuity, accept-  
ance of as compen-  
sation for loss of  
game.

The United States, being aware of the inconvenience resulting to the Indians in consequence of the driving away and destruction of game along the routes travelled by white men, and by the formation of agricultural and mining settlements, are willing to fairly compensate them for the same; therefore, and in consideration of the preceding stipulations, and of their faithful observance by the said bands, the United States promise and agree to pay to the said bands of the Shoshonee nation parties hereto, annually for the term of twenty years, the sum of five thousand dollars in such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as the President of the United States shall deem suitable for their wants and condition, either as hunters or herdsmen. And the said bands hereby acknowledge the reception of the said stipulated annuities as a full compensation and equivalent for the loss of game and the rights and privileges hereby conceded.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Presents ac-  
knowledged.

The said bands hereby acknowledge that they have received from



said commissioners provisions and clothing amounting to ——— thousand dollars as presents at the conclusion of this treaty.

Done at Ruby Valley the day and year above written.

JAMES W. NYE.  
JAMES DUANE DOTY.

TE MOAK.	his x mark.
MO-HO-A.	his x mark.
KIRK-WEEDGWA.	his x mark.
TO-NAG.	his x mark.
TO-SO-WEE-SO-OP.	his x mark.
SOW-ER-E-GAH.	his x mark.
PO-ON-GO-SAH.	his x mark.
PAR-A-WOAT-ZE.	his x mark.
GA-HA-DIER.	his x mark.
KO-RO-KOUT-ZE.	his x mark.
PON-GE-MAH.	his x mark.
BUCK.	his x mark.

Witnesses:

J. B. MOORE, *Lt. Col. 3d Inf. Cal. Vol.*  
JACOB T. LOCKHART, *Indian Agent Nev. Ter.*  
HENRY BUTTERFIELD, *Interpreter.*

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

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*June 26, 1866.*

*Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring,)* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made at Ruby Valley, in the Territory of Nevada, the first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America, represented by their Commissioners, and the Western Bands of the Shoshonee Nation of Indians, represented by their Chiefs and Principal Men and Warriors, with the following

AMENDMENT:

Fill the blank in the 8th article with the word *five*.

Amendment.

Attest:

J. W. FORNEY,  
*Secretary.*

And whereas, the foregoing amendment having been fully explained and interpreted to the undersigned Chiefs, Principal Men, and Warriors of the Western Bands of the Shoshonee Nation of Indians, they did, on the seventeenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, give their free and voluntary assent to the said amendment, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas the Senate of the United States, in executive session, did advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship, made at Ruby Valley, in the Territory of Nevada, on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by the Commissioners on the part of the United States and the Western Bands of the Shoshonee Nation of Indians, represented by their Chiefs and Principal Men and Warriors, with the following amendment:

"Fill the blank in the 8th article with the word *five*."

## TREATY WITH WESTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONEE INDIANS.

Consenting  
clause.

And whereas the foregoing amendment has been fully interpreted and explained to the undersigned Chiefs and Principal Men and Warriors of the aforesaid Western Bands of the Shoshonee Nation of Indians, we do hereby agree and assent to the same.

Done at Ruby Valley, Nevada, on this 17th day of June, A. D. 1869.

TIM-OOK.	his x mark.
BUCK.	his x mark.
FRANK.	his x mark.
CHARLEY TIMOOK.	his x mark.
TO-NAG.	his x mark.

Attest:

J. H. DAWLEY.  
R. B. SCOTT.  
W. B. REYNOLDS.  
LOUIS GRINNELL, *Interpreter.*

Ratification.

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

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. Extradition. Concluded May 23, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate December 9, 1870; Ratified by President December 16, 1870; Ratified by President of Salvador October 28, 1873; Time for exchange of ratifications extended May 12, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 2, 1874; Proclaimed March 4, 1874.* May 23, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention for the surrender of criminals, fugitives from justice, between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at San Salvador on the 23d day of May, 1870, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows: Preamble.

*Convention for the surrender of criminals between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador.*

*Tratado sobre extradición de reos entre la República del Salvador y la de los Estados Unidos de América.*

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States, Alfred T. A. Torbert, Minister Resident to Salvador; the President of the Republic of Salvador, Señor Doctor Don Gregorio Arbizú, Minister of Foreign Affairs; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

La República del Salyador y los Estados Unidos de América, juzgando ser conveniente, para la mejor administracion de justicia y para prevenir la perpetracion de crímenes en sus respectivos territorios y jurisdicciones, que los reos fugos, convictos ó acusados de los crímenes especificados mas adelante en este tratado, sean entregados recíprocamente bajo ciertas circunstancias, han resuelto concluir un tratado, y con tal objeto han nombrado como Plenipotenciarios suyos, el Presidente de la República del Salvador al Señor Doctor Don Gregorio Arbizú, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos á Don Alfredo T. A. Torbert, Ministro Residente en el Salvador; quienes, despues de encontrar en buena y debida forma sus respectivos plenos poderes, han convenido en los siguientes artículos: Contracting parties.

ARTICLE 1ST.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Salvador mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall

ARTÍCULO 1º.

El Gobierno del Salvador y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos convienen en entregarse mutuamente los individuos que siendo reos convictos ó acusados de los crímenes especificados en el artículo siguiente, cometidos en jurisdiccion de una de las partes contratantes, busquen Persons to be delivered up.

Proof of crime. seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

asilo ó sean hallados en los territorios de la otro; *con tal que* esto tenga solamente lugar cuando la evidencia de la criminalidad sea tal, que conforme á las leyes del lugar en donde el fugitivo ó acusado sea hallado, pueda haber lugar á su apprehension y auto de prision para su enjuiciamiento, caso que el crimen hubiere sido cometido allí.

## ARTICLE 2ND.

## ARTÍCULO 2º.

Crimes for which extradition made. Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of, or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

En conformidad á las estipulaciones de este tratado, habrá lugar á la extradicion de los individuos convietos ó acusados de algunos de los crímenes siguientes:

Murder. 1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the penal codes of the contracting parties by the terms homicide, parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

1º. Asesinato, comprendiendo bajo esta denominacion los delitos designados en los códigos penales de las partes contratantes bajo los términos, homicidio, parricidio, asesinato, envenenamiento ó infanticidio.

Attempt to commit murder. 2. The attempt to commit murder.

2º. Tentativa de asesinato.

Rape. Arson. Piracy. Mutiny. 3. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

3º. Los delitos de rapiña, (estupro y violencia,) piratería y alzamiento á bordo de un buque, cuando la tripulacion ó parte de ella por fuerza contra el capitán ó fraudulentamente, se apodera de la nave.

Burglary. Robbery. 4. The crime of burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night into the house of another, with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the action of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money by violence, or putting him in fear.

4º. El delito de allanamiento de morada, definido como la accion de entrar en casa de otro de noche y con fractura, con la intencion de cometer un delito que merezca pena capital; y el delito de robo, definido como la accion de tomar dolosamente y por fuerza ó amenaza los efectos ó dinero de otro.

Forgery. 5. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

5º. El delito de falsedad, por el cual se entiende la circulacion ó venta de papeles falsificados; la falsificacion de actos del soberano ó de la administracion pública.

Counterfeiting. 6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank-notes, and obligations, and in general of all things being titles or instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of state and public administration, and the utterance thereof.

6º. La fabricacion ó circulacion de moneda falsa, ya sea acuñada ó en papel, de bonos públicos, de billetes de banco y obligaciones, y en general de todo lo que sea títulos ó instrumentos de crédito; la falsificacion de sellos, troqueles, estampillas y marcas del estado y de las administraciones públicas y su circulacion ó venta.

Embezzlement by public officers, &c. 7. The embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the ju-

7º. El hurto, robo ó malversacion de caudales públicos cometi-

risdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

8. Embezzlement, by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

dos dentro de la jurisdiccion de una de las partes contratantes, y por empleados ó depositarios públicos.

8º. El hurto, robo ó malversacion cometida por alguna persona ó personas asalariadas con perjuicio de aquellas á cuyo servicio estan, cuando estos delitos tengan señalada una pena infamante.

Embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, &c.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character; and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any ordinary crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

ARTÍCULO 3º.

Las estipulaciones de este tratado no se aplicarán á delitos ó infracciones de carácter político; y el individuo ó individuos entregados por alguno de los crímenes enunciados en el artículo anterior no serán en ningun caso sometidos á juicio por algun delito ordinario cometido antes del que ha motivado su extradicion.

Political offenses not included.

Nor previous crimes.

ARTICLE 4TH.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed, pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted therefor, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

ARTÍCULO 4º.

Si la persona cuya extradicion se pida, en virtud de las estipulaciones del presente tratado, hubiese sido arrestada por infracciones cometidas en el país en donde se hubiese refugiado, ó hubiere sido convicto de ello, su extradicion podrá diferirse hasta que sea absuelto ó haya cumplido la pena á que haya sido sentenciado.

When extradition may be deferred.

ARTICLE 5TH.

In no case and for no motive shall the high contracting parties be obliged to deliver up their own subjects. If, in conformity with the laws in force in the state to which the accused belongs, he ought to be submitted to criminal procedure for crimes committed in the other state, the latter must communicate the information and documents, send the implements or tools which were employed to perpetrate the crime, and procure every other explanation or evidence necessary to prosecute the case.

ARTÍCULO 5º.

En ningun caso y por ningun motivo las altas partes contratantes estarán obligadas á entregar á sus propios nacionales. Si en conformidad con las leyes vigentes en el estado al cual pertenezca el culpable se debiere someter á este á procedimiento criminal por infraccion cometida en el otro estado, el gobierno de este último deberá comunicarle los informes y documentos, remitir los objetos del cuerpo del delito y procurar cualquiera otra aclaracion que fuere necesaria á la expedicion del proceso.

Parties not to deliver their own subjects.

When proofs, &c., to be furnished by party delivering.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from

ARTÍCULO 6º.

Los suplicatorios para la entrega de reos fugos se harán por los agentes diplomáticos de las respectivas partes contratantes, ó en caso de ausencia de estos del país ó de la

Requisitions, how to be made.

the country, or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition may be asked

When for fugitive convicted of crime.

for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Salvador, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the

When for fugitive charged with crime.

fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, or the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition aforesaid. The President of the United States or the President of Salvador

Warrant for arrest.

may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to law and the evidence, the extradition is due, pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

Extradition.

residencia del gobierno, por los oficiales consulares superiores. Si la persona cuya extradicion se pida hubiese sido convicta de delito, se acompañará al suplicatorio una copia de la sentencia de la corte que lo ha sentenciado, autenticada con su sello, é igualmente una certificacion del carácter oficial del juez ó tribunal, expedida por la autoridad ejecutiva correspondiente, y de esta última otra certificacion por el ministro ó consul del Salvador ó de los Estados Unidos respectivamente; pero cuando el reo fugo solo ha sido acusado, debe acompañarse el suplicatorio ántes dicho con una copia auténtica del auto de prision expedido para su arresto en el pais donde haya cometido el delito ó de las declaraciones que puedan haber motivado este auto. El Presidente del Salvador ó el Presidente de los Estados Unidos dará entónces un mandamiento para la captura del fugitivo, á fin de que conducido ante la autoridad judicial correspondiente, sea allí examinado. Si entónces se decidiere que segun la ley y evidencia del hecho la extradicion es procedente conforme á este tratado, el fugitivo será entregado con las formalidades prescritas para tales casos.

#### ARTICLE 7TH.

#### ARTÍCULO 7º.

Expenses.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

Las expensas ó gastos del arresto, detencion y trasporte de las personas reclamadas serán á cargo del gobierno á cuyo nombre se haya expedido el suplicatorio.

#### ARTICLE 8TH.

#### ARTÍCULO 8º.

Convention to continue how long.

This convention shall continue in force during ten (10) years from the day of exchange of ratifications; but if neither party shall have given to the other six (6) months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force ten years longer, and so on.

Este tratado estará vigente durante diez (10) años contados desde el dia del canje de las ratificaciones, pero si ninguna de las partes diere aviso á la otra seis (6) meses ántes de finalizar este término, de su intencion de hacer cesar sus efectos, quedará vigente por diez años mas y así sucesivamente.

Ratification, when, where.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington within twelve (12) months, and sooner if possible.

El presente tratado será ratificado y las ratificaciones cangeadas en la ciudad de Washington dentro de doce (12) meses, ó ántes si fuese posible.

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

Done at the city of San Salvador the twenty-third day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.] ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

[SEAL.] GREGO. ARBIZÚ.

En fé de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios lo han firmado por duplicado y sellado con sus sellos.

Hecho en la ciudad de San Salvador, capital de la República, el día veintitres de Mayo del año de Nuestro Señor mil ochocientos setenta, y de la Independencia el cuadragésimo nono.

[SELLO.] GREGO. ARBIZÚ.

[SELLO.] ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

Signatures.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on the second day of March, 1874: Ratifications exchanged.

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

Proclamation.

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

*Secretary of State.*

Sept. 6, 1870.

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru. Friendship, commerce, and navigation. Concluded September 6, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate March 31, 1871; Ratified by President April 11, 1871; Ratified by President of Peru May 28, 1874; Time for exchange of ratifications extended June 5, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Lima May 28, 1874; Proclaimed July 27, 1874.*

The time originally fixed for the exchange of the ratifications having unavoidably elapsed, was extended, by a formal agreement of the parties, to November 9, 1874, within which time that ceremony took place, in the usual form.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Lima on the sixth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

*Treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru.*

*Tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion entre la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América.*

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, being equally animated with the desire to render firm and permanent the peace and friendship which have always so happily subsisted between them, and to place their commercial relations upon the most liberal basis, have resolved to fix clear and precise rules, which shall in future be religiously observed between the two nations, by means of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation. To attain this desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Alvin P. Hovey, the accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said States to the Government of Peru, and the President of Peru has conferred like full powers upon Doctor José Jorge Loayza, Minister of Foreign Affairs; who, after exchanging their respective full powers, found to be in good and true form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

La República del Perú y la de los Estados Unidos de América, hallándose igualmente animadas por el deseo de hacer firmes y permanentes la paz y amistad que felizmente han subsistido siempre entre ellas y de colocar sus relaciones de comercio bajo las bases mas liberales, han resuelto fijar reglas claras y precisas, las que se observarán religiosamente en lo sucesivo entre ambas naciones por medio de un tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion. Y para lograr este deseado objeto, el Presidente de la República del Perú ha conferido plenos poderes á su Excelencia el Doctor Don José Jorge Loayza, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos ha conferido iguales plenos poderes á su Excelencia el General Alvin P. Hovey, su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno del Perú; los cuales, despues de haber canjeado sus respectivos poderes y halládolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:



## ARTICLE I.

There shall be perfect and perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, and between their respective territories, people, and citizens, without distinction of persons or places.

## ARTÍCULO I.

Habrá perfecta y perpétua paz y amistad entre la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América, y entre sus respectivos territorios, pueblos y ciudadanos, sin distincion de personas ó lugares.

Peace and friendship.  
Ship.

## ARTICLE II.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru mutually agree that there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens; the citizens of either republic may frequent with their vessels all the coasts, ports, and places of the other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted, and reside in all parts of the territory of either, and occupy the dwellings and warehouses which they may require; and everything belonging thereto shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits or search. The said citizens shall have full liberty to trade in all parts of the territories of either, according to the rules established by the respective regulations of commerce, in all kinds of goods, merchandise, manufactures, and produce not prohibited to all, and to open retail stores and shops under the same municipal and police regulations as native citizens; and they shall not in this respect be liable to any other or higher taxes or imposts than those which are or may be paid by native citizens. The citizens of either country shall also have the unrestrained right to travel in any part of the possessions of the other, and shall in all cases enjoy the same security and protection as the natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing; they shall not be called upon for any forced loan or extraordinary contribution for any military expedition, or for any public purpose whatever, nor shall they be liable to any embargo, or be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, goods, or effects, without being allowed therefor a full and sufficient indemnification, which shall in all cases be agreed upon and paid in advance.

## ARTÍCULO II.

La República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América convienen mutuamente en que habrá libertad reciproca de comercio y navegacion entre sus respectivos territorios y ciudadanos. Los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las dos repúblicas podrán frecuentar con sus buques todas las costas, puertos y lugares de la otra en que se permite el comercio extranjero; residir en cualquier punto de los territorios de la otra y ocupar las casas y almacenes que necesiten; y todo lo que les pertenezca será respetado y exento de toda visita ó pesquisa arbitraria. Dichos ciudadanos gozarán de entera libertad para comerciar en todas partes del territorio de la otra, segun las reglas establecidas por las respectivas leyes de comercio, en todo jénero de efectos, mercaderías, manufacturas y productos de lícito comercio, y abrir tiendas y almacenes por menor, sometién dose á las mismas leyes, decretos y usos establecidos para los ciudadanos del país; y no estarán sujetos á mayores contribuciones ó impuestos que los que pagan ó deban pagar los ciudadanos naturales. Los ciudadanos de cualquiera de los dos países tendrán tambien el derecho ilimitado de viajar por cualquiera parte de las posesiones del otro, y en todas los casos gozarán de la misma seguridad y proteccion que los naturales del país donde residen, con condicion de someterse á las leyes y ordenanzas que en él se observen; no se les exigirá ningun empréstito forzoso, ni ninguna contribucion extraordinaria, ni estarán sujetos por motivo de expediciones militares ó cualquier eservicio público á que se les embargue ó se les detenga sus buques, cargamentos, mercaderías ó efectos sin concederles por ello una plena y suficiente indemnizacion, que en todo caso se convenga y pague adelantada.

Liberty of commerce and navigation.

Right to frequent ports.

Residence.

Arbitrary searches.

Trading.

Equality of taxes.

Traveling.

Security.

Forced loans.

Indemnity for embargo.

## ARTICLE III.

## ARTÍCULO III.

Favors to other nations.

The two high contracting parties hereby bind and engage themselves not to grant any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, to other nations, which shall not be immediately extended also to the citizens of the other contracting party, who shall enjoy the same, gratuitously if the concession shall have been gratuitous, or on giving a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

Las dos altas partes contratantes se obligan y comprometen á no conceder favor, privilegio ó exención alguna, sobre comercio y navegación á otras naciones, sin hacerlos estensivos tambien inmediatamente á los ciudadanos de la otra parte contratante, que los gozarán gratuitamente, si la concesion hubiese sido gratuita, ó mediante igual compensacion, ú otro equivalente que se arreglará de mútuo acuerdo, si la concesion hubiese sido condicional.

## ARTICLE IV

## ARTÍCULO IV.

Tonnage, light-house, and other dues.

No higher or other duties, or charges on account of tonnage, light-houses or harbor dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any ports of Peru, on vessels of the United States, than those payable in the same ports by Peruvian vessels; nor in any of the ports of the United States by Peruvian vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States.

No se exigirán otros ó mas altos derechos en razon de toneladas, fano, puerto, pilotaje, cuarentena y salvamento, en casos de avería ó naufragio, ni otros impuestos locales, en los puertos de la República del Perú á los buques de los Estados Unidos que los que pagaren en dichos puertos los buques peruanos; ni en los puertos de los Estados Unidos á los buques peruanos que los que pagaren en los mismos puertos los buques de los Estados Unidos.

## ARTICLE V.

## ARTÍCULO V.

Importation in vessels of either nation.

All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully imported into the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties in national vessels may also be so imported in vessels of the other party without paying other or higher duties or charges, of any kind or denomination whatever, than if the same merchandise and articles of commerce were imported in national vessels; nor shall any distinction be made in the manner of making payment of the said duties or charges. It is expressly understood that the stipulations in this and the preceding article are to their full extent applicable to the vessels, and their cargoes, belonging to either of the high contracting parties arriving in the ports and territories of the other, whether the said vessels have cleared di-

Toda clase de mercaderías y artículos de comercio que sean importados legalmente en los puertos y territorios de cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes, en buques nacionales, podrán serlo tambien en los buques de la otra nacion, sin pagar otros ó mas altos derechos ó impuestos, cualquiera que sea su denominacion, que si las mismas mercaderías ó artículos fuesen importados en buques nacionales. Ni se hará distincion alguna en el modo de hacer los pagos de los mencionados derechos ó impuestos. Queda expresamente convenido que las estipulaciones de este y del artículo anterior son aplicables, en toda su extension, á los buques y sus cargamentos pertenecientes á cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes, que lleguen á los puertos y territorios de la otra, ya sea en el caso de que

Manner of paying duties.

Application of rule.

rectly from the ports of the country to which they appertain, or from the ports of any other nation.

dichos buques hayan salido directamente de los puertos del país á que pertenecen, ó de los puertos de cualquiera otra nacion.

## ARTICLE VI.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed or levied upon the importation into the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties of any article, the produce, growth, or manufacture of the other party, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce, growth, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the importation of any article, the produce, growth, or manufacture of either party, into the ports or territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

## ARTÍCULO VI.

No se exigirán otros ó mas altos derechos á la importacion en los puertos y territorios de cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes, de cualquier artículo, producto ó manufactura de la otra, quo los que se pagan ó pagaren por el mismo artículo, producto ó manufactura de cualquier otro país; ni se impondrá prohibicion alguna á la importacion de cualquier artículo, producto ó manufactura de cada una de las partes á los puertos ó territorios de la otra, sin que la prohibicion se estienda igualmente á todas las demas naciones.

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

Equality of prohibitions.

## ARTICLE VII.

All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully exported from the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties in national vessels, may also be exported in vessels of the other party; and they shall be subject to the same duties only, and be entitled to the same drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether the same merchandise and articles of commerce be exported in vessels of the one party or in vessels of the other party.

## ARTÍCULO VII.

Toda clase de mercaderías y artículos de comercio que puedan exportarse legalmente de los puertos y territorios de cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes en buques nacionales, podrán exportarse tambien en buques de la otra parte, pagando estos únicamente los mismos derechos y gozando de los mismos descuentos, primas y franquicias, que si la misma mercadería ó los mismos artículos de comercio se exportasen en buques de la una ó de la otra parte.

Equality in exportation.

Equality of duties on exports.

## ARTICLE VIII.

It is hereby declared that the stipulations of the present treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and coasting trade between one port and another, situated in the territories of either contracting party, the regulation of such navigation and trade being reserved respectively by the parties according to their own separate laws. Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to discharge part of their cargoes at one port open to foreign commerce in the territories of either of the high contracting parties, and to proceed

## ARTÍCULO VIII.

Se declara, que las estipulaciones del presente tratado no se considerarán aplicables á la navegacion y comercio de cabotaje entre un puerto y otro situado en el territorio de cualquiera de las partes contratantes, pues la regulacion de este comercio está reservada respectivamente á las leyes particulares de cada una de las partes. Sin embargo, los buques de cualquiera de los dos países podrán descargar parte de sus cargamentos en un puerto habilitado para el comercio extranjero, perteneciente al territorio de cualquiera de las altas partes

Coasting trade.

Right to proceed from port to port.

with the remainder of their cargo to any other port or ports of the same territories open to foreign commerce, without paying other or higher tonnage dues or port charges in such cases than would be paid by national vessels in like circumstances; and they shall be permitted to load in like manner at different ports in the same voyage outward.

contratantes, y continuar con el resto de su carga á cualquier otro puerto ó puertos del mismo territorio abiertos al comercio extranjero, sin pagar otros ó mayores derechos de toneladas ó de puerto, que los que pagan en tales casos los buques nacionales en circunstancias análogas; y del mismo modo se les permitirá cargar en diferentes puertos, en el mismo viaje, para otros países.

## ARTICLE IX.

## ARTÍCULO IX.

Lines of steam-vessels.

The Republic of Peru, desiring to increase the intercourse along its coasts by means of steam navigation, hereby engages to accord to any citizen or citizens of the United States, who may establish a line of steam-vessels to navigate regularly between the different ports of entry within the Peruvian territories, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight and cargo, entering the by-ports for the purpose of receiving and landing passengers and their baggage, specie and bullion, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, erecting the necessary machine and work-shops for repairing and refitting the steam-vessels, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatsoever. It is further more understood between the two high contracting parties that the steam-vessels of either shall not be subject in the ports of the other party to any duties of tonnage, harbor, or other similar duties whatsoever, than those that are or may be paid by any other association or company.

Equality of charges on vessels of steam-lines.

Deseando la República del Perú aumentar la comunicacion entre los puntos de su costa por medio de la navegacion por vapor, se compromete desde ahora á conceder á cualquiera ciudadano ó ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos que establezcan una línea de vapores para navegar con regularidad entre los diferentes puertos de entrada en el territorio peruano, los mismos privilegios para embarcar y desembarcar carga ó flete, entrar en los puertos intermedios con el objeto de recibir y desembarcar pasajeros y sus equipajes, dinero, oro y plata en barras, llevar las balijas de correos, formar depósitos para carbon, establecer máquinas y talleres para reparar y carenar los vapores y todos los demas favores que goce cualquiera otra sociedad ó compañía. Conviene además las altas partes contratantes, en que los vapores de cualquiera de ellas no estarán obligados á pagar, en los puertos de la otra, ninguna clase de derechos de tonelaje, puerto ni otros semejantes, que los que pagan ó pagaren los de cualquiera otra sociedad ó compañía.

## ARTICLE X.

## ARTÍCULO X.

Peruvian vessel defined.

For the better understanding of the preceding articles, and taking into consideration the actual state of the commercial marine of Peru, it is stipulated and agreed that every vessel belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of the said republic, and of which the captain is also a citizen of the same, though the construction or the crew is or may be foreign, shall be considered, for all of the objects of this treaty, as a Peruvian vessel.

Para la mejor inteligencia de los artículos precedentes, y teniendo en consideracion el estado actual de la marina mercante del Perú, se ha estipulado y convenido que todo buque perteneciente exclusivamente á ciudadano ó ciudadanos de dicha república, y cuyo capitán sea tambien ciudadano de ella, aunque la construccion y tripulacion del buque sean extranjeras, será considerado para todos los efectos de este tratado como buque peruano.

## ARTICLE XI.

## ARTÍCULO XI.

The merchants, commanders, or masters of vessels, and other citizens of either contracting party, shall be wholly free to manage their own business and affairs in all the ports and places within the jurisdiction of the other, or to commit their business and affairs to the management of any person whom they may choose to appoint as agent, factor, consignee, or interpreter. They shall not be restrained in the choice of persons to act in such capacities, or be compelled to pay any salary or remuneration to any one whom they do not wish to employ. Absolute freedom shall be given, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their merchandise and articles of commerce, as to the purchase of their returns, unloading, loading, and sending off their vessels. The buyer and seller shall have full liberty to bargain together and fix the price of any merchandise or articles of commerce imported into or to be exported from the territories of either contracting party, the regulations of commerce established in the respective countries being in every case duly observed.

Los negociantes, capitanes de buque y todos los ciudadanos de cada una de las partes contratantes, tendrán en los territorios de la otra plena libertad para manejar por sí sus negocios ó encomendarlos á la persona que quieran emplear como agente corredor, factor ó intérprete. No se les obligará á que empleen personas determinadas para el desempeño de estos servicios, ni tampoco á dar ningun salario ó remuneracion á quien no quieran ocupar. Gozarán de libertad absoluta, así para consignar y vender sus mercaderías y artículos de comercio, como para comprar los retornos, descargar, cargar y despachar sus buques. El comprador y vendedor tendrán plena libertad para arreglar entre sí y fijar el precio de cualquiera mercancía ó efectos de comercio que se hayan de importar ó de exportar de los territorios de cualquiera de ambas partes contratantes, observándose en todo caso los reglamentos de comercio vijentes en los respectivos países.

Right of managing business personally or by agent.

Sale of merchandise and purchase of returns.

## ARTICLE XII.

## ARTÍCULO XII.

The citizens of either of the high contracting parties shall have the full power and liberty to dispose of their personal and real estate and effects of every kind and description, within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their heirs or representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to the said personal and real estate and effects, whether by testament or ab intestato, and may take possession of the same themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such dues only as the citizens of the country wherein said estate and effects may be shall be subject to pay in like cases.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las partes contratantes podrán disponer de sus bienes muebles é inmuebles dentro de la jurisdiccion de la otra, por renta, donacion, testamento ó de cualquier otro modo; y sus herederos ó representantes, si son ciudadanos de la otra parte, sucederán en los susodichos bienes muebles ó inmuebles ya sea por testamento ó ab intestato, y pueden tomar posesion de ellos, bien por sí mismos, ó por otros que obren en su nombre, y disponer de ellos á su voluntad, pagando únicamente aquellos derechos á que en tales casos están sujetos los ciudadanos del país donde se hallan los bienes precitados.

Disposal of and succession to property.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## ARTÍCULO XIII.

If any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the high contracting parties should be wrecked,

En caso de que un buque perteneciente á ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes

Wrecked and damaged vessels.

suffer damage, or be left derelict on or near the coasts, within the territories of the other, all assistance and protection shall be given to such vessel and her crew; and the vessel, or any part thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, together with all the merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the owners or their agents, they paying only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable, in like case, by national vessels; and it shall be permitted for them to unload the merchandise and effects on board, with the proper precautions to prevent their illicit introduction, without exacting in such case any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, provided the same be exported.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Vessels seeking  
refuge.

When through stress of weather, want of water or provisions, pursuit of enemies or pirates, the vessels of one of the high contracting parties, whether of war, (public or private,) or of trade, or employed in fishing, shall be forced to seek shelter in the ports, rivers, bays, and dominions of the other, they shall be received and treated with humanity; sufficient time shall be allowed for the completion of repairs, and while any vessel may be undergoing them, its cargo shall not unnecessarily be required to be landed either in whole or in part; all assistance and protection shall be given to enable the vessels to procure supplies, and to place them in a condition to pursue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance.

## ARTICLE XV.

Property captured  
by pirates.

All vessels, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of either of the high contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates either on the high seas or within the limits of its jurisdiction, and may be carried into or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners or their agents, they proving, in due and

nafragase, sufriese avería, ó fuese abandonado en las costas, ó cerca de las costas de la otra, se dará á dicho buque y á su tripulación toda asistencia y proteccion; y el buque, cualquiera parte de él, todos los artículos que le pertenecen, y las mercaderías que de él se salvaren, ó el producto de los mismos, si se vendieren, serán fielmente entregados á sus dueños ó agentes; pagando únicamente los gastos hechos para conservar los efectos, y los derechos de salvamento que hubiera pagado en semejante caso un buque nacional. Y se permitirá en este caso descargar las mercaderías ó efectos que se hallen á bordo, con las precauciones necesarias para prevenir su ilícita introduccion, sin que se exija ningun impuesto ó contribucion con tal de que sean exportados.

## ARTÍCULO XIV.

Cuando á causa de mal tiempo, falta de agua ó de víveres, persecucion de enemigos ó de piratas, los buques de una de las altas partes contratantes de guerra ó mercantes, ó empleados en la pesca, se vean obligados á buscar abrigo en los puertos, rios ó lugares de los dominios de la otra, serán recibidos y tratados con humanidad; se les concederá el tiempo suficiente para que terminen sus reparos, y mientras cualquier buque se halle en este caso no se le exigirá que descargue en todo ó en parte, á no ser preciso, prestándole todo favor y proteccion para que se proporcione auxilios y se ponga en estado de proseguir su viaje sin obstáculo ni molestia.

## ARTÍCULO XV.

Todos los buques, mercaderías y efectos pertenecientes á ciudadanos de una de las altas partes contratantes que sean apresados por piratas, bien en alta mar, ó dentro de los límites de su jurisdiccion, y que fuesen llevados ó encontrados en los rios, radas ó bahías, puertos ó dominios de la otra, serán entregados á los dueños ó á sus agentes, con tal que prueben en propia y de

proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals, it being understood that the claim thereto shall be made within two years by the owners themselves, their agents, or the agents of the respective Governments.

bida forma sus derechos ante los tribunales competentes: debiendo entenderse que el reclamo ha de hacerse dentro del término de dos años por los mismos dueños, sus agentes, ó los de sus respectivos Gobiernos.

## ARTICLE XVI.

## ARTÍCULO XVI.

The high contracting parties promise and engage to give full and perfect protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all classes and occupations, who may be dwelling or transient in the territories subject to their respective jurisdiction; they shall have free and open access to the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms as are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all causes, the advocates, attorneys, notaries, or agents, of whatever description, whom they may think proper. The said citizens shall not be liable to imprisonment without formal commitment under a warrant signed by a legal authority, except in cases *flagrantis delicti*; and they shall in all cases be brought before a magistrate or other legal authority for examination within twenty-four hours after arrest; and if not so examined, the accused shall forthwith be discharged from custody. Said citizens, when detained in prison, shall be treated, during their imprisonment, with humanity, and no unnecessary severity shall be exercised toward them.

Cada una de las altas partes contratantes ofrece y se compromete á dar la mas cumplida proteccion á las personas y propiedades de los ciudadanos de la otra, de todas clases y ocupaciones que puedan estar en los territorios sujetos á su respectiva jurisdiccion, ya sean transeuntes ó domiciliados, dándoles libre acceso ante los tribunales de justicia para sus recursos judiciales, en los mismos términos que son de uso y costumbre con los naturales ó ciudadanos del país en donde se hallen; para cuyo efecto podrán emplear en defensa de sus derechos, los abogados, procuradores, escribanos y agentes de cualquier clase que crean conveniente. Dichos ciudadanos no podrán ser presos sin que preceda un auto de prision y en vista de una órden firmada por una autoridad legal, (excepto en los casos de delito en fragante,) y siempre se les hará comparecer ante un juez ú otra autoridad legal para tomarles declaraciones, dentro del término de veinticuatro horas despues del arresto, y si en ese tiempo no se le han tomado declaraciones, el acusado será puesto inmediatamente en libertad. Cuando se detenga á los dichos ciudadanos, se les tratará con humanidad durante su prision, y no se empleará con ellos ningun rigor innecesario.

Protection of persons and property.

Access to tribunals.

Employment of attorneys.

Imprisonment.

Examination upon arrest.

Treatment of persons in prison.

## ARTICLE XVII.

## ARTÍCULO XVII.

It is likewise agreed that perfect and entire liberty of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens of one of the contracting parties who may die in the territories of the other

Se conviene asimismo en que los ciudadanos de las dos partes contratantes disfrutarán entera y perfecta libertad de conciencia en los países sometidos á la jurisdiccion de la una y de la otra, sin estar sujetos á ser perturbados ó molestados á causa de su creencia religiosa, en tanto que respeten las leyes y usos establecidos del país. Ademas los cuerpos de los ciudadanos de una de las partes contratantes que murieren en los territorios de la otra, serán enterrados en los

Liberty of conscience and religion.

Right of burial.

shall be buried in the usual burying-grounds, or in other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

lugares de costumbre ó en otros lugares propios y decentes y serán protegidos de toda violacion ó falta de respeto.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

## ARTÍCULO XVIII.

Trading from enemy's ports.

The citizens of the United States of America and of the Republic of Peru may sail with their vessels, with entire freedom and security, from any port to the ports or places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, the enemies of either of the contracting parties, whoever may be the owners of the merchandise laden in the said vessels. The same citizens shall also be allowed to sail with their vessels, and to carry and traffic with their merchandise, from the ports and places of the enemies of both parties, or of one of them, without any hindrance, not only to neutral ports and places, but also from one port belonging to an enemy to another enemy's port, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or of

Free ships, free goods.

several. And it is agreed that free ships shall give freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed free which shall be found on board the vessels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or a part thereof, should belong to the

Contraband excepted.

enemies of either, articles contraband of war being always excepted. The same liberty shall be extended to persons who may be on board

Protection of persons on vessels.

free ships, so that said persons cannot be taken out of them, even if they may be enemies of both parties, or of one of them, unless they are officers or soldiers in the actual service of the enemy. It is

Application of stipulations.

agreed that the stipulations in this article declaring that the flag shall cover the property shall be understood as applying to those nations only who recognize this principle; but if either of the contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other shall remain neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose Governments acknowledge this principle, and not that of others.

Los ciudadanos de la República del Perú y los de los Estados Unidos de América podrán navegar con sus buques en perfecta libertad y seguridad, sin que se haga distincion de quienes sean los dueños de las mercaderías que tengan á su bordo, de cualquier puerto á los puertos y lugares de aquellos que en la actualidad son, ó fueren en lo sucesivo enemigos de una de las partes contratantes. Será asimismo lícito á los predichos ciudadanos navegar con los buques y mercaderías arriba mencionadas, y comerciar con la misma libertad y seguridad, de los lugares, puertos y bahías de aquellos que son enemigos de una de las dos partes, ó de ambas, sin ninguna oposicion ó impedimento; no solo directamente de los lugares del enemigo ya nombrados, á los lugares neutrales, sino tambien de un lugar perteneciente á un enemigo á otro puerto tambien del enemigo, bien sea que esten bajo la jurisdiccion de una misma potencia, ó bajo la de varias; y queda convenido que los buques libres harán libres las mercaderías, y que se reputará libre todo lo que se encuentre á bordo de los buques pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes, aunque todo el cargamento, ó una parte de él, pertenezca á enemigos de la otra, exceptuándose siempre los efectos de contrabando de guerra. La misma libertad se estenderá á las personas que esten á bordo de un buque libre, de suerte que dichas personas no podrán ser arrestadas ni sacadas de esos buques, aunque sean enemigos de una de las partes ó de ambas, á ménos que sean oficiales ó soldados y en actual servicio del enemigo. Y se conviene que las estipulaciones contenidas en este artículo, declarando que el pabellon cubrirá la propiedad, son aplicables solamente á aquellas potencias que reconocen este principio; pero si alguna de las partes contratantes estuviere en guerra con una tercera y la otra fuere neutral, el pabellon



del neutral cubrirá la propiedad de aquellos enemigos cuyos Gobiernos reconocen este principio, y no la de los otros.

## ARTICLE XIX.

When the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, in virtue of the preceding article, neutral property found on board enemies' vessels shall likewise be considered as enemies' property, and shall be subject to detention and confiscation, unless it shall have been put on board before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without knowledge of such declaration; but the contracting parties agree that ignorance cannot be alleged after the lapse of six months from the declaration of war; on the contrary, in those cases where the flag of the neutral does not protect enemies' property which may be found on board, the goods or merchandise of the neutral embarked in enemies' vessels shall be free.

## ARTICLE XX.

The liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding articles shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, except the articles called contraband of war, under which name shall be comprehended:

1. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuses, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, torpedoes, and everything belonging to the use of these arms.

2. Bucklers, helmets, breastplates, coats of mail, accoutrements, and clothes made up in military form and for military use.

3. Cavalry belts and horses, with their harnesses.

4. And, generally, all offensive and defensive arms made of iron, steel, brass, copper, or any other material, prepared and formed to make war by land or at sea.

## ARTÍCULO XIX.

En los casos en que el pabellon neutral de una de las partes contratantes proteja la propiedad de los enemigos de la otra, en virtud de la precedente estipulacion, la propiedad neutral que se hallare á bordo de los buques del enemigo se considerará del mismo modo como propiedad enemiga, y estará sujeta á detencion y confiscacion, á ménos que hubiere sido puesta á bordo de tales buques ántes de la declaracion de la guerra, ó aun despues, si se hubiere hecho sin conocimiento de la tal declaracion; pero las partes contratantes convienen que no podrá alegarse ignorancia seis meses despues de la declaracion de la guerra. Por el contrario, en aquellos casos en que el pabellon del neutral no protege la propiedad enemiga que se encuentre á bordo, los efectos y mercaderías del neutral embarcados en tales buques enemigos, serán libres.

When neutral property is enemy property.

When neutral property is free on enemy's ships.

## ARTÍCULO XX.

La libertad de comercio y navegacion, estipulada en los artículos anteriores, se estenderá á toda especie de mercaderías, esceptuándose únicamente aquellos artículos que se llaman contrabando de guerra, bajo cuya denominacion se comprenden:

Articles contraband of war.

1º. Cañones, morteros, obuses, pedreros, trabucos, mosquetes, fusiles, rifles, carabinas, pistolas, picas, espadas, sables, lanzas, chuzos, alabardas, granadas y bombas, pólvora, mechas, balas, torpedos con las demas cosas correspondientes al uso de estas armas.

2º. Escudos, casquetes, corazas, cotas de malla, fornituras y vestidos hechos en forma y para uso militar.

3º. Bandoleras y caballos con sus arneses.

4º. Y jeneralmente toda especie de armas ofensivas y defensivas, hechas de hierro, acero, bronce, cobre y otros materiales, manufacturadas, preparadas y formadas expresamente para hacer la guerra por mar ó por tierra.

## ARTICLE XXI.

## ARTÍCULO XXI.

Besieged and blockaded places.

All other merchandise and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only shall be considered as besieged or blockaded which are actually invested or attacked by a force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

Cualesquiera otras mercaderías y cosas no comprendidas en los artículos de contrabando explícitamente enumerados y clasificados arriba, se tendrán y considerarán libres y materia de libre y lejítimo comercio; de manera que puedan ser llevadas y trasportadas en el modo mas libre por las dos partes contratantes, aun á los lugares pertenecientes á un enemigo, exceptuándose únicamente aquellos lugares que estén en aquel tiempo sitiados ó bloqueados; y para evitar toda duda sobre el particular, se declara que únicamente se considerarán sitiados ó bloqueados aquellos lugares que se hallen á la sazón cercados ó atacados por una fuerza capaz de impedir la entrada del neutral.

## ARTICLE XXII.

## ARTÍCULO XXII.

Detention of articles of contraband.

The articles of contraband, or those before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation; but the rest of the cargo and the ship shall be left free, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless, indeed, the quantity of such articles be so great, or of so large bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing vessel without great inconvenience; but in this, and all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment, according to law.

Los artículos de contrabando, ó los ya enumerados y clasificados, que se encuentren en un buque destinado á un puerto enemigo, estarán sujetos á detencion y confiscacion; pero el resto del cargamento y el buque se dejarán libres para que los dueños puedan disponer de ellos, segun estimen conveniente. Ningun buque de ninguna de las partes contratantes será detenido en alta mar por tener á bordo artículos de contrabando, siempre que el maestre, capitan ó supercargado del susodicho buque entregue los artículos de contrabando al apresador; á ménos que sea tan grande y de tanto volúmen la cantidad de los tales artículos que no puedan recibirse á bordo del buque apresador sin gran inconveniente; pero en este y en todos los otros casos de justa detencion, el buque detenido será enviado al puerto mas inmediato, cómodo y seguro, para ser juzgado con arreglo á las leyes.

Detention of vessel carrying contraband, when.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

## ARTÍCULO XXIII.

Vessels to be turned away from blockaded port.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained; nor shall any part

Y como frecuentemente sucede que navegan buques para un puerto ó lugar perteneciente á un enemigo, sin saber que el mismo está sitiado, bloqueado ó atacado, se conviene que todo buque que se halle en este caso, sea rechazado de tal puerto ó lugar, pero no detenido, ni confiscada ninguna parte

of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after having been warned of such blockade or investment by a commanding officer of a vessel forming part of the blockading forces, she again attempts to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place the master or supercargo may think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either party that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from leaving it with her cargo, nor, if found therein before or after the reduction or surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to seizure, confiscation, or any demand on the score of redemption or restitution, but the owners thereof shall remain in the undisturbed possession of their property. And if any vessel having thus entered the port before the blockade took place shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established and attempt to depart, she may be warned by the blockading forces to return to the blockaded port and discharge the said cargo; and if, after receiving such warning, the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as in the case of a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port after having been warned off by the blockading forces.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

To prevent disorder and irregularity in visiting and examining the vessels and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other party, the former shall remain at the greatest distance compatible with the possibility and safety of making the visit, under the circumstances of wind and sea, and the degree of suspicion attending the vessel to be visited, and shall send one of her small boats with no more men than may be necessary to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment,

de su cargamento que no sea contrabando, á ménos que despues de notificárselo el bloqueo ó ataque por el oficial que mande un buque que forme parte de las fuerzas bloqueadoras, intentase de nuevo entrar, pero se le permitirá ir á cualquier otro puerto ó lugar que juzgue oportuno el maestre ó supercargo. Y á ningun buque de una ú otra parte, que hubiere entrado en un puerto ó lugar ántes de que fuese sitiado, bloqueado ó atacado por la otra, si le impedirá que salga con su cargamento, ni si se encontrase allí ántes ó despues de la reduccion y entrega, estará sujeto el tal buque ó su cargamento á apresamiento, confiscacion ó demanda alguna por causa de redencion ó restitution, sino que se dejará á sus dueños en tranquila posesion de su propiedad. Y si algun buque que hubiere entrado en el puerto ántes de tener lugar el bloqueo, tomase carga á bordo, despues de establecido el bloqueo, é intentase salir, se le podrá intimar por las fuerzas bloqueadoras que vuelva al puerto bloqueado y descargue su cargamento; y si despues de recibir la dicha intimacion, insistiere el buque en salir con el cargamento, estará sujeto á las mismas consecuencias á que lo estaria una embarcacion que intentase entrar en un puerto bloqueado despues de ser intimada por las fuerzas bloqueadoras.

Vessels in a port before blockade.

Vessels found in port on surrender.

Vessels attempting to leave blockaded port with cargo.

## ARTÍCULO XXIV.

Para impedir todo género de desorden é irregularidad en la visita y exámen de buques y cargamentos de las dos partes contratantes en alta mar, han convenido mutuamente, que cuando un buque de guerra, público ó particular, encontrare á un neutral de la otra parte contratante, el primero permanecerá á la mayor distancia que sea compatible con la posibilidad y seguridad de hacer la visita, atendidas las circunstancias del viento y de la mar, y el grado de sospecha que inspire el bajel que ha de ser visitado, y enviará uno de sus botes pequeños, sin mas jente que la necesaria para tripularlo, con el objeto de ejecutar el predicho exámen de los papeles relativos á la propiedad y cargamento del buque,

Visiting and search of vessels on high seas.

in respect of which the commanders of said armed vessels shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the injuries and damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board of the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting the ship's papers, nor for any other purpose whatever.

Security given by  
privateersmen.

#### ARTICLE XXV.

Sea-letters, when  
to be used.

Both contracting parties likewise agree that when one of them shall be engaged in war, the vessels of the other must be furnished with sea-letters, patents, or passports, in which shall be expressed the name, burden of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of the owner and master, or captain thereof, in order that it may appear that the vessel really and truly belongs to citizens of the said other party. It is also agreed that such vessel, being laden, besides the said sea-letters, patents, or passports, shall be provided with manifests or certificates containing the particulars of the cargo, and the place where it was taken on board, so that it may be known whether any part of the same consists of contraband or prohibited articles; which certificate shall be made out in the accustomed form by the authorities of the port whence the vessel sailed; without which requisites the vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunals, and may be declared good and legal prize, unless it shall be proved that the said defect or omission was owing to accident, or unless it shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony equivalent in the opinion of the said tribunals, for which purpose there shall be allowed a reasonable length of time to procure and present it.

Manifests of  
cargo.

Treatment of ves-  
sels without sea-  
letters and mani-  
fests.

Vessels sailing  
with convoy.

The preceding stipulations relative to the visit and examination of vessels shall apply only to those

sin causar la menor extorsion, violencia ó maltratamiento; respecto á lo cual los comandantes de los susodichos buques armados, serán responsables con sus personas y propiedades; para cuyo fin, los comandantes de los predichos buques particulares armados, ántes de recibir sus comisiones, darán la suficiente seguridad para responder por todas los daños y perjuicios que cometieren. Y se conviene expresamente que en ningun caso se requerirá que la parte neutral vaya á bordo del buque que hace la visita, ni para exhibir sus papeles, ni para ningun otro objeto.

#### ARTÍCULO XXV.

Ambas partes contratantes convienen que en el caso que una de ellas estuviere empeñada en guerra, los buques de la otra deben estar provistos de letras de mar, patentes ó pasaportes, en que se exprese el nombre y tamaño del buque, como tambien el nombre y el lugar de la residencia de su dueño, maestre ó capitán, á fin de que aparezca por ellos que el susodicho buque pertenece real y verdaderamente á ciudadanos de la dicha otra parte. Y han convenido asimismo, en que los dichos buques, estando cargados, llevarán además de las mencionadas letras de mar, patentes ó pasaportes, manifiestos ó certificados que contengan los diferentes pormenores del cargamento, y el lugar donde fué embarcado; de manera que se sepa si hay á su bordo efectos prohibidos ó de contrabando; dichos certificados serán expedidos por las autoridades del lugar de donde salió el buque, en la forma acostumbrada, sin cuyos requisitos el susodicho buque puede ser detenido para ser adjudicado por los tribunales competentes y puede ser declarado presa legal, á ménos que se pruebe que el precitado defecto ú omision proviene de accidente, ó sea satisfecho ó suplido por un testimonio del todo equivalente, en la opinion de los susodichos tribunales, á cuyo fin se concederá un término suficiente para proporeionarselo.

#### ARTÍCULO XXVI.

Las estipulaciones arriba espresadas, relativas á la visita y examen de los buques se aplicarán

which sail without convoy; for when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag they carry, and, when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

## ARTICLE XXVII.

It is further agreed that, in all prize cases, the courts specially established for such causes in the country to which the prizes may be conducted shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such courts of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, merchandise, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall set forth the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded; and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings connected with the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel, merchandise, or property, without any excuse or delay, upon payment of the established legal fees for the same.

## ARTICLE XXVIII.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another nation, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque for the purpose of assisting or cooperating hostilely with the said enemy against the said party so at war, under pain of being treated as a pirate.

## ARTICLE XXIX.

If, which is not to be expected, a rupture should at any time take place between the two contracting nations, and they should engage in war with each other, they have agreed, now for then, that the merchants, traders, and other citizens of all occupations of either of the two parties residing in the cities, ports, and dominions of the other,

solamente á aquellos que navegan sin convoy; y cuando los dichos buques fueren convoyados, la declaracion verbal del comandante del convoy, bajo su palabra de honor, de que los bajeles que estan bajo su proteccion pertenecen á la nacion cuya bandera tremola él y cuando su destino es á un puerto enemigo, de que no tienen á bordo efectos de contrabando, será considerada suficiente.

## ARTÍCULO XXVII.

Se conviene asimismo, que en todo caso de presas los tribunales establecidos para tales causas en el país á que puedan ser conducidas las presas, serán los únicos que tomen conocimiento de ellas. Y siempre que semejantes tribunales, de una ú otra parte, pronunciaren sentencia contra algun buque, efectos ó propiedades reclamados por ciudadanos de la otra parte, la sentencia ó decision mencionará las razones ó motivos en que se ha fundado y se entregará al comandante ó agente del dicho buque ó propiedad, sin excusa ó demora alguna, si él lo pidiere, una copia auténtica de la sentencia ó decision, y de todos los procedimientos del caso, con tal que paguen por ello los derechos ó gastos legales.

Prize courts and decrees.

## ARTÍCULO XXVIII.

Siempre que una de las partes contratantes estuviere empeñada en guerra con otra nacion, ningun ciudadano de la otra parte contratante aceptará comision ó letra de marca con el objeto de ayudar ó cooperar hostilmente con el susodicho enemigo contra la predicha parte que está en guerra, só pena de ser tratado como pirata.

Letters of marque, when forbidden.

## ARTÍCULO XXIX.

Si, lo, que no es de esperar, llegase á haber en cualquier tiempo un rompimiento entre las dos naciones contratantes y se empeñaren en guerra una con otra, han convenido ahora para entónces, que los comerciantes, traficantes y otros ciudadanos de todas profesiones de cualquiera de las partes, que residen en las ciudades, puertos y do-

Mutual rights of residents in case of war.

shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade and business therein, and shall be respected and maintained in the full and undisturbed enjoyment of their personal liberty and property so long as they conduct themselves peaceably and properly, and commit no offense against the laws. And in case their acts should render them justly suspected, and having thus forfeited this privilege the respective Governments should order them to leave the country, the term of twelve months from the publication or intimation of the order therefor shall be allowed them in which to arrange and settle their affairs, and remove with their families, effects, and property; to which end the necessary safe-conduct shall be given to them, which shall serve as a sufficient protection, until they arrive at the designated port and there embark; but this favor shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws. It is, nevertheless, understood that the respective Governments may order the persons so suspected to remove forthwith to such places in the interior as may be designated.

## ARTICLE XXX.

Exemption of property and debts from confiscation in case of war.

In the event of a war, or of any interruption of friendly intercourse between the high contracting parties, the money, private debts, shares in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, or any other property whatever, belonging to the citizens of the one party in the territories of the other, shall in no case be sequestered or confiscated.

## ARTICLE XXXI.

Privileges and immunities of envoys, ministers, &c.

The high contracting parties, desiring to avoid all inequality in their public communications and official intercourse, agree to grant to their envoys, ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, and other diplomatic agents, the same favors, privileges, immunities, and exemptions that those of the most favored nation do or shall enjoy, it being understood that the favors, privileges,

minios de la otra, tendrán el privilegio de permanecer allí, y de continuar su comercio y negocios y serán respetados y mantenidos en el pleno y tranquilo goce de su libertad personal y de su propiedad, en tanto que se conduzcan pacíficamente y de un modo arreglado y no cometan ofensa alguna contra las leyes. Y en caso de que sus actos los hicieren justamente sospechosos y habiendo perdido así este privilegio, los respectivos Gobiernos juzgaren oportuno mandarlos salir del país, se les concederá el término de doce meses, contados desde la publicación ó intimación de la orden, para que en él puedan arreglar y ordenar sus negocios y retirarse con sus familias, efectos y propiedades: á cuyo fin se les dará el necesario salvoconducto, que sirva de suficiente protección hasta que lleguen al puerto designado y en él se embarquen. Pero este favor no se estenderá á aquellos que obraren de un modo contrario á las leyes establecidas. Debe no obstante entenderse, que á las personas así sospechosas pueden los Gobiernos respectivos mandarlas retirar inmediatamente al interior, á aquellos lugares que tengan por conveniente designar.

## ARTÍCULO XXX.

En el caso de una guerra ó de una interrupción de la cordial inteligencia de las dos altas partes contratantes, la propiedad en dinero, deudas entre particulares, acciones en los fondos públicos, ó en los bancos públicos ó privados, ó cualquiera otra propiedad perteneciente á los ciudadanos de una de las partes en el territorio de la otra, no podrá ser secuestrada ó confiscada en ningún caso.

## ARTÍCULO XXXI.

Desearo las dos partes contratantes evitar toda desigualdad con relacion á sus comunicaciones públicas, y á su correspondencia oficial, han convenido y convienen, en conceder á sus enviados, ministros, encargados de negocios y otros agentes públicos, los mismos favores, inmunidades y exenciones que hoy disfrutaban ó en adelante disfrutaren los de la nacion mas

immunities, and exemptions granted by the one party to the envoys, ministers, chargés d'affaires, or other diplomatic agents of the other party, or to those of any other nation, shall be reciprocally granted and extended to those of both the high contracting parties respectively.

favorecida; entendiéndose, que cualesquiera favores, inmunidades ó privilegios que la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América tuvierén por conveniente conceder á los enviados, ministros, encargados de negocios ú otros agentes diplomáticos de cualquiera otra potencia, serán por el mismo acto estendidos y concedidos á los de las partes contratantes respectivamente.

## ARTICLE XXXII.

To protect more effectually the commerce and navigation of their respective citizens, the United States of America and the Republic of Peru agree to admit and receive, mutually, consuls and vice-consuls in all their ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy, within their respective consular districts, all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nation; but to enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities which belong to them in virtue of their public character, the consuls and vice-consuls shall, before exercising their official functions, exhibit to the Government to which they are accredited their commissions or patents in due form, in order to receive their exequatur; after receiving which they shall be acknowledged in their official characters by the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants of the district in which they reside. The high contracting parties, nevertheless, remain at liberty to except those ports and places where the admission and residence of consuls and vice-consuls may not seem to be convenient, provided that the refusal to admit them shall likewise extend to those of all nations.

## ARTICLE XXXIII.

The consuls, vice-consuls, their officers and persons employed in their consulates, shall be exempt from all public service, and from all kinds of taxes, imposts, and

## ARTÍCULO XXXII.

Á fin de hacer mas efectiva la proteccion que la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América concedieren en lo futuro al comercio y navegacion de sus respectivos ciudadanos, la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América convienen en recibir y admitir cónsules y vice-cónsules en todos los puertos abiertos al comercio extranjero; los cuales disfrutarán dentro de sus respectivos distritos consulares de todos los derechos, prerogativas é inmunidades de los cónsules y vice-cónsules de la nacion mas favorecida. Pero, para que los cónsules y vice-cónsules de las dos partes contratantes puedan disfrutar de los derechos, prerogativas é inmunidades que les pertenecen por su carácter público, presentarán ántes de ejercer sus funciones, su nombramiento ó patente en debida forma al Gobierno cerca del cual sean acreditados, á fin de obtener el exequatur; y recibido este, serán tenidos y considerados como tales cónsules ó vice-cónsules por todas las autoridades, majistrados y habitantes del distrito consular donde residan. Queda sin embargo cada una de las partes contratantes en libertad de exceptuar aquellos puertos y lugares en donde no se crea conveniente la admision y residencia de tales funcionarios, bien entendido, que en tal caso la exclusion ó negativa á admitirlos deberá ser comun y general para todas las naciones.

## ARTÍCULO XXXIII.

Los cónsules, vice-cónsules, oficiales y personas empleadas en sus consulados, estarán exentos de todo servicio público y tambien de todo jénero de contribuciones, pechos é Exemptions of consuls; inviolability of archives.

contributions, except those which they shall be lawfully held to pay on account of their property or commerce, and to which the citizens and other inhabitants of the country in which they reside are subject, they being, in other respects, subject to the laws of the respective countries. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be inviolably respected; and no person, magistrate, or other public authority shall, under any pretext, interfere with or seize them.

## ARTICLE XXXIV.

Deserters from  
vessels of war and  
merchant-vessels.

The consuls and vice-consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the public authorities of the country in which they reside for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the vessels of war or merchant vessels of their nation; and where the deserters claimed shall belong to a merchant vessel, the consuls or vice-consuls must address themselves to the competent authority, and demand the deserters in writing, proving by the ship's roll or other public document that the individuals claimed are a part of the crew of the vessel from which it is alleged that they have deserted; but should the individuals claimed form a part of the crew of a vessel of war, the word of honor of a commissioned officer attached to the said vessel shall be sufficient to identify the deserters; and when the demand of the consuls or vice-consuls shall, in either case, be so proved, the delivery of the deserters shall not be refused. The said deserters, when arrested, shall be delivered to the consuls or vice-consuls, or, at the request of these, shall be put in the public prisons, and maintained at the expense of those who reclaim them, to be delivered to the vessels to which they belong or sent to others of the same nation; but if the said deserters should not be so delivered or sent within the term of two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again apprehended for the same cause. The high contracting parties agree that it shall not be law-

impuestos, escepto aquellos que estuvieren obligados á pagar á causa de su comercio ó de sus propiedades, y á los que estan sujetos los ciudadanos y otros habitantes del país en que residen, estando ellos por lo demas sometidos á las leyes de los respectivos países. Los archivos y papeles de los consulados serán inviolablemente respetados, y bajo de ningun pretexto se apoderará de ellos, ó intervendrá en manera alguna con ellos ningun magistrado, ni cualquiera otra persona.

## ARTÍCULO XXXIV.

Los cónsules y vice-cónsules tendrán la facultad de requerir el auxilio de las autoridades del país en que residen para el arresto, detencion y custodia de los desertores de los buques de guerra y mercantes de su nacion; y cuando los desertores reclamados pertenezcan á un buque mercante, los cónsules y vice-cónsules podrán dirigirse ellos mismos á las autoridades competentes y pedir por escrito los susodichos desertores, manifestando el rol del buque ú otros documentos públicos para probar con ellos que los hombres pedidos forman parte de la tripulacion del buque de donde se alega que desertaron; pero si los individuos reclamados perteneciesen á la tripulacion de un buque de guerra, bastará la palabra de honor de un oficial suficientemente autorizado de dicho buque para identificar á los desertores, y en cualquier caso que se pruebe por estos medios la reclamacion de los consules ó vice-cónsules, no se rehusará la entrega de los desertores. Una vez arrestados los tales desertores, se tendrán á disposicion de los susodichos cónsules y pueden ponerse en las prisiones públicas á peticion y costo de aquellos que los reclaman, para ser enviados á los buques á que pertenecen ó á otros de la misma nacion; pero si no fuesen así enviados dentro de los dos meses que deberán contarse desde el dia de su arresto, serán puestos en libertad y no volverán á ser arrestados por la misma causa. Las altas partes contratantes convienen en que no podrá legalmente ninguna autoridad pública ni otra



ful for any public authority or other person within their respective dominions to harbor or protect such deserters.

persona cualquiera, amparar ó proteger á tales desertores dentro de sus respectivas dominios.

## ARTICLE XXXV.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree to form, as soon hereafter as may be mutually convenient, a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties

## ARTÍCULO XXXV.

Con el objeto de proteger de un modo mas efectivo su comercio y navegacion, los dos partes contratantes convienen por la presente en formar mas adelante, tan pronto como á ambas les convenga, una convencion consular en que se declaren especialmente las facultades ó inmunidades de los cónsules y vice-cónsules de las partes respectivas.

Consular treaty  
to be made.

## ARTICLE XXXVI.

Until the conclusion of a consular convention, the high contracting parties agree that in the absence of the legal heirs or representatives the consuls or vice-consuls of either party shall be ex officio the executors or administrators of the citizens of their nation who may die within their consular jurisdictions, and of their countrymen dying at sea whose property may be brought within their district. The said consuls or vice-consuls shall call in a justice of the peace or some other judicial authority to assist in taking an inventory of the effects and property left by the deceased, after which the said effects shall remain in the hands of the said consuls or vice-consuls, who shall be authorized to sell immediately such of the effects or property as may be of a perishable nature, and to dispose of the remainder according to the instructions of their respective Governments. And where the deceased has been engaged in commerce or other business, the consuls or vice-consuls shall hold the effects and property so remaining until the expiration of twelve calendar months, during which time the creditors, if any, of the deceased, shall have the right to present their claims and demands against the said effects and property; and all questions arising out of such claims or demands shall be decided by the laws of the country wherein the said citizens may have died. It is understood, nevertheless, that if no claim or demand shall have

## ARTÍCULO XXXVI.

Hasta que se concluya una convencion consular, queda estipulado entre las altas partes contratantes: que en ausencia de los herederos legales ó sus representantes, los cónsules ó vice-cónsules de cualquiera de las partes serán "ex officio" los albaceas ó administradores de los ciudadanos de su nacion que muéran dentro de sus distritos consulares; y de aquellos que muéran en la mar y cuya propiedad pueda ser llevada á algun puerto ó lugar dentro de los mismos distritos. Los dichos cónsules ó vice-cónsules podrán presentarse á un juez de paz ó á cualquiera otra autoridad judicial, y pedir que se haga el inventario de los efectos y propiedades que ha dejado el difunto, y despues de hecho, esos efectos quedarán en poder del cónsul ó vice-cónsul, el que estará autorizado para vender inmediatamente aquellos efectos ó propiedades que puedan sufrir deterioro, y para disponer del resto segun las instrucciones de sus respectivos Gobiernos. Y cuando el difunto haya estado consagrado al comercio ó á otros negocios, los cónsules ó vice-cónsules guardarán los efectos y propiedades que hayan quedado durante el plazo de doce meses, á fin de que si hay acreedores contra el difunto, puedan presentar sus reclamaciones ó demandas contra los dichos bienes, y todas las cuestiones que se susciten por tales reclamaciones ó demandas se decidirán segun las leyes del país en donde los dichos ciudadanos hayan falle-

Property of de-  
cedents, powers and  
duties of consuls as  
to.

been made against the effects and property of an individual so deceased, the consuls or vice-consuls, at the expiration of the twelve calendar months, may close the estate and dispose of the effects and property in accordance with the instructions from their own Governments.

cido. Se entiende sin embargo que si ninguna reclamacion ó demanda se ha hecho contra los bienes de un individuo que haya fallecido de esa manera, los cónsules o vice-cónsules al fin del plazo de los doce meses podrán concluir la testamentaria y disponer de los bienes conforme á las instrucciones de sus propios Gobiernos.

## ARTICLE XXXVII.

## ARTÍCULO XXXVII.

When claims shall become subjects of diplomatic intervention.

As a consequence of the principles of equality herein established, in virtue of which the citizens of each one of the high contracting parties enjoy in the territory of the other the same rights as natives, and receive from the respective Governments the same protection in their persons and property, it is declared that only in case that such protection should be denied, on account of the fact that the claims preferred have not been promptly attended to by the legal authorities, or that manifest injustice has been done by such authorities, and after all the legal means have been exhausted, then alone shall diplomatic intervention take place.

Como consecuencia del principio de igualdad establecido, en virtud del cual los ciudadanos de cada una de las altas partes contratantes gozan en el territorio de la otra de los mismos derechos que los naturales, y reciben de los respectivos Gobiernos la misma proteccion en sus personas y propiedades, se declara que solamente en el caso de que esa proteccion sea negada, bien por que no se atienda prontamente por las autoridades legales las gestiones intentadas ó por que sean resueltas con manifiesta injusticia, y despues de agotados todos los recursos legales, habrá lugar á la intervencion diplomática.

## ARTICLE XXXVIII.

## ARTÍCULO XXXVIII.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, desiring to make as durable as possible the relations established between the two parties in virtue of this treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, declare solemnly and agree as follows:

La República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América, deseando hacer tan durables como sea posible las relaciones establecidas entre ambas partes en virtud de este tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion, declaran solemnemente y convienen en lo que sigue:

Duration of treaty.

1st. The present treaty shall remain in force for the term of ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and further until the end of one year after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of them 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 the parties that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either of them from the other party, as above mentioned, this treaty shall altogether cease and terminate.

1º. El presente tratado durará por el término de diez años, contados desde el dia del canje de las ratificaciones y mas hasta el fin de un año despues que cualquiera de las partes contratantes haya notificado á la otra su intencion de hacerlo cesar, reservándose cada una el derecho de hacer esa notificacion á la otra al fin de dicho plazo de diez años. Y se conviene ademas entre las partes que á la espiracion de un año despues que se haya recibido esa notificacion por una de ellas, hecha por la otra parte como se ha mencionado, este tratado concluirá y terminará enteramente.

2d. If any citizen or citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen or citizens shall be held personally responsible therefor, and the harmony and good understanding between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or offenders, or to sanction such violation, under pain of rendering itself liable for the consequences thereof.

3d. Should, unfortunately, any of the provisions contained in the present treaty be violated or infringed in any other manner whatever, it is expressly stipulated and agreed that neither of the contracting parties shall order or authorize any act of reprisals, nor declare nor make war against the other on complaint of injuries or damages resulting therefrom, until the party considering itself aggrieved shall first have presented to the other a statement or representation of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and demanded redress and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4th. Nothing contained in this treaty shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other nations or sovereigns.

The present treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation 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 the President of the Republic of Peru, with the approbation of the Congress thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or Lima within eighteen months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Peru, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at the city of Lima in duplicate, English and Spanish, this

2º. Si cualquier ciudadano ó cualesquiera ciudadanos de una ú otra parte quebrantasen cualquier artículo de este tratado, dicho ciudadano ó ciudadanos serán responsables personalmente, y la armonía y buena inteligencia entre las dos naciones no se interrumpirán por ese motivo; y cada parte se compromete á no proteger de ninguna manera al infractor ó infractores, ó á sancionar tal violación só pena de hacerse la misma responsable por las consecuencias de ella.

3º. Si desgraciadamente las estipulaciones de este tratado fuesen violadas de otra manera, se conviene expresamente en que ninguna de las partes contratantes ordenará ó autorizará ningun acto de represalia, ni declarará la guerra á la otra por quejas de agravios ó perjuicios que de allí resulten, hasta que la parte que se considere agraviada haya presentado primeramente á la otra una exposicion ó representacion de tales agravios ó perjuicios, apoyados en suficientes pruebas, y haya pedido reparacion ó satisfaccion, y que esta se le haya felusado ó retardado sin razon.

4º. Nada de lo contenido en este tratado se entenderá de manera que pueda producir un efecto contrario á los tratados anteriores y vijentes celebrados con otras naciones ó soberanos.

El presente tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion será aprobado y ratificado por el Presidente de la República del Perú previa la aprobacion del Congreso del Perú, y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, con el parecer y acuerdo del Senado de los Estados Unidos; y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Lima ó Washington á los diez y ocho meses de esta fecha, ó ántes si es posible.

En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios de la República del Perú y de los Estados Unidos de América hemos firmado y sellado el presente.

Hecho en Lima en doble ejemplar, español é ingles, el seis de Setiem-

Infringement of treaty by citizens.

Reprisals and declarations of war.

Treaties with other nations not affected.

Ratification, where and when.

Signature of treaty.

the sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

bre del año del Señor de mil ochocientos setenta.

[SEAL.] ALVIN P. HOVEY.  
[SEAL.] JOSÉ J. LOAYZA.

[SELLO.] JOSÉ J. LOAYZA.  
[SELLO.] ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Ratifications exchanged.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Lima on the twenty-eighth day of May last:

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the ninety-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru.* Sept. 12, 1870.  
*Extradition. Concluded September 12, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate March 31, 1871; Ratified by President April 11, 1871; Ratified by President of Peru May 28, 1874; Time for exchange of ratifications extended June 5, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Lima May 28, 1874; Proclaimed July 27, 1874.*

The time originally fixed for the exchange of the ratifications having unavoidably elapsed, was extended, by a formal agreement of the parties, to November 9, 1874, within which time that ceremony took place, in the usual form.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty for the extradition of criminals, fugitives from justice, between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Lima, on the twelfth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Preamble.

#### *Extradition treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru.*

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with the crimes hereinafter enumerated should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States of America has appointed Alvin P. Hovey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near the Government of the Republic of Peru; and the President of Peru has appointed his Excellency Doctor José J. Loayza, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and true

La República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América habiendo juzgado conveniente para la mejor administracion de justicia y para evitar crímenes dentro de sus respectivos territorios y jurisdicciones, que las personas acusadas de los crímenes que se enumeran en seguida, siendo fugitivas de la justicia, sean bajo ciertas circunstancias recíprocamente entregadas, han determinado celebrar un tratado con tal objeto, y han nombrado como sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, á saber: el Presidente del Perú, al Doctor José Jorge Loayza, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, á su Excelencia el General Alvin P. Hovey, su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno Peruano; quienes, despues de haberse comunicado recíprocamente sus respectivos plenos poderes, hallándolos en buena y

Contracting parties.

form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

#### ARTICLE I.

#### ARTÍCULO I.

Extradition of persons charged with or convicted of crimes. It is agreed that the contracting parties shall, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons who, being accused or convicted of the crimes enumerated in Article II of the present treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country in which the fugitive or the person so accused shall be found would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

Proof of the crime.

Conviene las partes contratantes en que haciéndose la requisición en su nombre por medio de sus agentes diplomáticos respectivos, entregarán á la justicia las personas acusadas de los crímenes enumerados en el artículo 2º de este tratado, cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de la parte demandante, y que hayan buscado asilo ó se encuentren dentro de los territorios de la otra: *Bien entendido*, Que esto solo tendrá lugar, cuando el hecho de la perpetración del crimen se evidencie de tal manera, que según las leyes del país donde se encuentren las personas fugitivas ó acusadas, serían legítimamente arrestadas y enjuiciadas si en él se hubiese cometido el crimen.

#### ARTICLE II.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

Crimes for which extradition to be made. Persons shall be so delivered up who shall be charged, according to the provisions of this treaty, with any of the following crimes, whether as principals, accessories, or accomplices, to wit:

Murder.

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

Rape.

2. Rape, abduction by force.

Bigamy.

3. Bigamy.

Arson.

4. Arson.

Kidnapping.

5. Kidnapping, defining the same to be the taking or carrying away of a person by force or deception.

Robbery.

6. Robbery, highway robbery, larceny.

Burglary.

7. Burglary, defined to be the action of breaking and entering by night-time into the house of another person with the intent to commit a felony.

Counterfeiting.

8. Counterfeiting or altering money, the introduction or fraudulent commerce of and in false coin and money; counterfeiting the certificates or obligations of the Government, of bank-notes, and of any other documents of public credit, the uttering and use of the same; forging or altering judicial judgments or decrees of the Government or courts of the seals, dies,

Serán entregadas con arreglo á lo dispuesto en este tratado, las personas acusadas, como principales, auxiliares ó cómplices, de alguno de los crímenes siguientes, á saber:

1º. Homicidio voluntario, incluyendo el asesinato, el parricidio, infanticidio y envenenamiento.

2º. Rapto, estupro violento.

3º. Bigamia.

4º. Incendio.

5º. Plagio, definiéndolo el aprehender y llevar consigo á una persona por fuerza ó engaño

6º. Robo, robos en las vías públicas, hurto calificado.

7º. El crimen de *burglary*, entendiéndose por esto el descerrajar y forzar é introducirse de noche en la casa de otra persona con intención criminal.

8º. Falsificación ó alteración de monedas, introducción ó comercio fraudulento de falsa moneda; falsificación de certificados ú obligaciones del Estado, de los billetes de banco y de cualesquiera otros títulos ó documentos de crédito público, emisión y usos de estos títulos; falsificación ó alteración de sentencias judiciales ó de actos del Gobierno, de los sellos, cuños, es-

postage-stamps and revenue-stamps of the Government, and the use of the same; forging public and authentic deeds and documents, both commercial and of banks, and the use of the same.

9. Embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or bailees, and embezzlement by any persons hired or salaried.

10. Fraudulent bankruptcy.  
11. Fraudulent barratry.

12. Mutiny on board of a vessel, when the persons who compose the crew have taken forcible possession of the same or have transferred the ship to pirates.

13. Severe injuries intentionally caused on railroads, to telegraph-lines, or to persons by means of explosions of mines or steam boilers.

14. Piracy.

tampillas de correos y timbres de contribucion de Gobierno y uso de estos objetos falsificados; falsificacion de escrituras públicas ó auténticas, de comercio y de banco, y uso de estas escrituras falsificadas.

9°. Defraudacion de las rentas públicas, cometida dentro de la jurisdiccion de una de las partes, por empleados ó depositarios públicos y sustraccion cometida por personas empleadas ó asalariadas.

10°. Quiebra fraudulenta.  
11°. Barateria fraudulenta.

12°. Sedicion á bordo de un buque, cuando las personas que componen la tripulacion se hubiesen apoderado de él con violencia ó lo hubiesen entregado á piratas.

13°. Daños graves causados voluntariamente á las vias ferreas ó telégrafos ó por explosion de mina ó máquina de vapor.

14°. Piratería.

Embezzlement.

Fraudulent bankruptcy.  
Barratry.  
Mutiny.

Injuries on railroads, &c.

ARTICLE III.

ARTÍCULO III.

The provisions of the present treaty shall not be applied in any manner to any crime or offence of a purely political character, nor shall the provisions of the present treaty be applied in any manner to the crimes enumerated in the second article committed anterior to the date of the exchange of the ratifications hereof. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty.

Las estipulaciones del presente tratado de ningun modo se aplicarán á los crímenes ó delitos de carácter puramente político; como tampoco á los crímenes enumerados en el artículo 2°, cometidos ántes de la fecha del cange de las ratificaciones del mismo. Ninguna de las partes contratantes, queda obligada por las estipulaciones de este tratado á entregar á sus propios ciudadanos.

Political offenses and past crimes.

Neither party to deliver its own citizens.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTÍCULO IV.

The extradition will be granted in virtue of the demand made by the one Government on the other, with the remission of a condemnatory sentence, an order of arrest, or of any other process equivalent to such order, in which will be specified the character and gravity of the imputed acts, and the dispositions of the penal laws relative to the case. The documents accompanying the demand for extradition shall be originals or certified copies, legally authorized by the tribunals or by a competent person. If possible, there shall be remitted at the

La extradicion será concedida en virtud de la demanda hecha por uno de los dos Gobiernos al otro con el envío de una sentencia condenatoria, un mandato de captura ó de cualquier otro acto equivalente al mandato, en el que se deberá indicar igualmente la naturaleza y la gravedad de los hechos imputados y las disposiciones de las leyes penales aplicables al caso. Los documentos con que se acompañe la demanda de extradicion serán remitidos originales, ó en copia certificada debidamente autorizada por el tribunal ó por la autoridad compe-

Requisitions for extradition.

same time a descriptive list of the individual required, or any other proof towards his identity.

tente. Se acompañarán al mismo tiempo, si fuese posible, la filiacion, señales del individuo reclamado ó cualquiera otra indicacion que conduzca á comprobar su identidad.

## ARTICLE V.

## ARTÍCULO V.

When person demanded is not a citizen of either country.

If the person accused or condemned is not a citizen of either of the contracting powers, the Government granting the extradition will inform the Government of the country to which the accused or condemned may belong of the demand made, and if the last-named Government reclaims the individual on its own account for trial in its own tribunals, the Government to which was made the demand of extradition may, at will, deliver the criminal to the State in whose territories the crime was committed, or to that to which the criminal belongs. If the accused or sentenced person whose extradition may be demanded in virtue of the present convention from one of the contracting parties, should at the same time be the subject of claims from one or other Governments simultaneously for crimes or misdemeanors committed in their respective territories, he or she shall be delivered up to that Government in whose territories the offense committed was of the gravest character; and when the offenses are of like nature and gravity, the delivery will be made to the Government making the first demand; and if the dates of the demands be the same, that of the nation to which the criminal may belong will be preferred.

Si el acusado ó sentenciado fuese extranjero en los dos estados contratantes, el Gobierno que deba conceder la extradicion, informará al del país al cual pertenezca el culpable de la demanda interpuesta, y si este último Gobierno lo reclamase de su propia cuenta para hacerlo juzgar por sus tribunales, aquel á quien se hubiese hecho la demanda de extradicion podrá, á su elección, entregarlo al Estado en cuyo territorio se cometió el crimen, ó á aquel á que pertenece el reo. Si el enjuiciado ó sentenciado cuya extradicion se pide en fuerza de la presente convencion á una de las partes contratantes, fuese al mismo tiempo reclamado por otro ó por otros Gobiernos simultáneamente, por crímenes ó delitos cometidos en sus respectivos territorios, por el mismo individuo, será de preferencia entregado al Gobierno en cuyo territorio fué cometido el delito mas grave; cuando los delitos tuviesen la misma gravedad, á aquel cuya demanda fuese de fecha anterior, y si fuesen iguales las fechas de las demandas, tendrá preferencia la de la nacion á que pertenezca el reo.

When accused is demanded by different governments.

## ARTICLE VI.

## ARTÍCULO VI.

When extradition may be delayed.

If the person claimed is accused or sentenced in the country where he may have taken refuge, for a crime or misdemeanor committed in that country, his delivery may be delayed until the definitive sentence releasing him be pronounced, or until such time as he may have complied with the punishment inflicted on him in the country where he took refuge.

Si el individuo reclamado es acusado ó condenado en el país donde se refugió, por un crimen ó delito, cometido en el mismo país, su extradicion podrá ser retardada hasta que haya sido absuelto por una sentencia definitiva, ó que haya cumplido la condena que se le impuso en el país en que está refugiado.



## ARTICLE VII.

In cases not admitting of delay, and especially in those where there is danger of escape, each of the two Governments, authorized by the order for apprehension, may, by the most expeditious means, ask and obtain the arrest of the person accused or sentenced, on condition of presenting the said order for apprehension as soon as may be possible, not exceeding four months.

## ARTICLE VIII.

All expenses whatever of detention and delivery effected in virtue of the preceding provisions shall be borne and defrayed by the Government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

## ARTICLE IX.

This treaty shall commence from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the contracting parties or one of them; but it shall not be abrogated, except by mutual consent, unless the party desiring to abrogate it shall give twelve months' previous notice.

## ARTICLE X.

The present treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the cities of Washington or Lima, within eighteen months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the city of Lima, in duplicate, English and Spanish, this the twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[SEAL.] ALVIN P. HOVEY.  
[SEAL.] JOSÉ J. LOAYZA.

## ARTÍCULO VII.

En los casos urgentes y especialmente cuando haya peligro de fuga, cada uno de los dos Gobiernos, apoyado en la sentencia ó mandato de captura podrá por el medio ó via mas espedita pedir y obtener el arresto del sentenciado ó inculpadó, con la condicion de presentar la sentencia ó mandato de captura anunciado, en el mas breve término posible, el que no podrá exceder de cuatro meses.

Cases for summary proceedings.

## ARTÍCULO VIII.

Todos los gastos de la detencion y extradicion hechos en virtud de las disposiciones precedentes, serán erogados y pagados por el Gobierno en cuyo nombre haya sido hecha la requisicion.

Expenses of detention and delivery.

## ARTÍCULO IX.

Este tratado comenzará á rejir desde el dia del cange de las ratificaciones, y continuará en vigor hasta que sea abrogado por las partes contratantes ó por una de ellas; pero no podrá ser abrogado, sino por mútuo consentimiento, á ménos que la parte que desee abrogarlo dé aviso á la otra con doce meses de anticipacion.

Duration of treaty.

## ARTÍCULO X.

El presente tratado será ratificado con arreglo á las constituciones de los dos países, y las ratificaciones se cangearán en Lima ó Washington dentro de diez y ocho meses de esta fecha, ó ántes si fuese posible.

Ratification, where and when.

En testimonio de lo cual, nosotros los Plenipotenciarios del Perú y de los Estados Unidos de América hemos firmado y sellado el presente.

Signature of treaty.

Hecho en la ciudad de Lima el dia doce de Setiembre del año del Señor de mil ochocientos setenta.

[SELLO.] JOSÉ J. LOAYZA.  
[SELLO.] ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Ratifications exchanged.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Lima on the twenty-eighth day of May last:

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

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

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the ninety-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. Amity, commerce, and consular privileges. Concluded December 6, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate March 31, 1871; Ratified by President April 11, 1871; Ratified by President of Salvador October 28, 1873; Time for exchange of ratifications extended May 12, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 11, 1874; Proclaimed March 13, 1874.*

Dec. 6, 1870.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a general treaty of amity, commerce, and consular privileges between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at San Salvador on the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

*A general treaty of amity, commerce, and consular privileges between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador.*

*Tratado general de amistad, comercio y privilegios consulares, entre la República del Salvador y los Estados Unidos de América.*

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily exist between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between each other by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and friendship, commerce and consular privileges.

La República del Salvador y los Estados Unidos de América, dese- ando hacer firme y duradera la amistad y buena inteligencia que felizmente existen entre ambas naciones, han resuelto fijar de una manera clara, distinta, y positiva, las reglas que en lo futuro han de observarse religiosamente entre una y otra, por medio de un tratado ó convencion general de paz y amistad, comercio y privilegios consulares.

Contracting parties.

For this desirable object the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers upon General Alfred T. A. Torbert, Minister Resident, and the President of the Republic of Salvador has conferred similar and equal powers upon Doctor Don Gregorio Arbizu, Minister of Foreign Relations; who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Para este apetecible objeto el Presidente de la República del Salvador ha conferido plenos poderes al Doctor Don Gregorio Arbizu, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América ha conferido semejantes é iguales poderes al General Alfredo T. A. Torbert, Ministro Residente; los cuales, despues de haber cangeado sus dichos plenos poderes en debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE 1ST.

ARTÍCULO 1º.

There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, in all the extent of their possessious and territories,

Habrá una paz perfecta, firme é inviolable y amistad sincera entre la República del Salvador y los Estados Unidos de América, en toda la extension de sus posesiones y territorios, y entre sus ciudadanos

Peace and friendship.

and between their citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons and places. respectivamente, sin distincion de personas y lugares.

## ARTICLE 2ND.

## ARTÍCULO 2º.

Favors granted to other nations by either party.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the 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 was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

La República del Salvador y los Estados Unidos de América, deseando vivir en paz y armonía con todas las naciones de la tierra por medio de una política franca é igualmente amistosa con todas, se obligan mutuamente á no otorgar favores particulares á otras naciones con respecto á comercio y navegacion que no se hagan inmediatamente extensivos á la otra parte, quien gozará de los mismos libremente, si la concesion fuese hecha libremente, ú otorgando la misma compensacion si la concesion fuese condicional.

## ARTICLE 3RD.

## ARTÍCULO 3º.

Reciprocal rights of navigation.

The two high 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 of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold lands, and all kinds of real estate, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with the native citizens, and shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the citizens of any country, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation, commerce, and manufactures which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, or usages there established to which native citizens 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.

Las dos altas partes contratantes deseando tambien establecer el comercio y navegacion de sus respectivos países sobre las liberales bases de perfecta igualdad y reciprocidad, convienen mutuamente en que los ciudadanos de cada una podrán frecuentar las costas y territorios de la otra, residir en ellos, emprender cualquiera clase de tráfico y fabricar, esplotar, minar, comprar y poseer tierras, y toda clase de bienes raíces, sujetos á los mismos derechos y obligaciones que los naturales del país, ó bajo los mismos privilegios que fuesen concedidos ó que se concedan á cualquiera ciudadano ó ciudadanos de otras naciones, y gozarán de todos los derechos, privilegios y exenciones con respeto á navegacion, comercio y fábrica de que gozan ó gozaren los ciudadanos naturales sometiéndose á las leyes, decretos y usos establecidos á que están sujetos dichos ciudadanos. Pero debe entenderse que este artículo no comprende el comercio de cabotage de cada uno de los países, cuya regulacion queda reservada á las partes respectivamente segun sus leyes propias y peculiares.

Residence.

Holding real estate, trade, manufactures, mining.

Privileges and exemptions.

Coasting-trade not included.

## ARTICLE 4TH.

## ARTÍCULO 4º.

Importation into United States in vessels of Salvador.

They likewise agree that whatever kind of produce manufacture,

Igualmente conviene una y otra en que cualquiera especie de pro-

or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the Republic of Salvador; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and 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, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the Republic of Salvador in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or the other. And they further agree that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from 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 bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of the Republic of Salvador.

## ARTICLE 5TH.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the produce or manufactures of the Republic of Salvador; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Salvador of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States than are, or shall be, payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any 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 Republic of Salvador, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any pro-

ducciones, manufacturas ó mercaderías extranjeras que puedan ser en cualquier tiempo legalmente importadas en la República del Salvador en sus propios buques, puedan ser tambien importadas en buques de los Estados Unidos, y que no se impondrán ó cobrarán otros ó mas altos derechos sobre las toneladas del buque, ó por su cargamento, sea que la importacion se haga en buques del uno ó del otro país; y de la misma manera, cualquiera especie de producciones, manufacturas ó mercaderías extranjeras que puedan ser en cualquier tiempo legalmente importadas en los Estados Unidos en sus propios buques, puedan ser tambien importadas en los buques de la República del Salvador, y que no se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos sobre las toneladas del buque ó por su cargamento, sea que la importacion se haga en buques del uno ó del otro país. Convienen además en que todo lo que pueda ser legalmente exportado ó reexportado de uno de los dos países en sus propios buques para un país extranjero pueda de la misma manera ser exportado ó reexportado en los buques del otro; y serán concedidos y cobrados iguales premios, derechos y descuentos, sea que tal exportacion ó reexportacion se haga en los buques de la República del Salvador, ó en los de los Estados Unidos.

## ARTÍCULO 5º.

No se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos sobre la importacion en la República del Salvador de cualesquiera artículos del producto natural ó manufacturado de los Estados Unidos, y no se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos sobre la importacion en los Estados Unidos de cualesquiera artículos del producto natural ó manufacturado de la República del Salvador, que los que se exijan ó exijieren por iguales artículos del producto natural ó manufacturado de cualquiera otro país extranjero; ni se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos ó gravámenes en ninguno de los dos países sobre la exportacion de cualesquiera artículos para la República del Salvador ó para los Estados Unidos, respectivamente, que los que deban exijirse por la exportacion

Tonnage-duties in United States.

Importation into Salvador in vessels of United States.

Tonnage-duties in Salvador.

Exportation in vessels of either country.

Bounties, duties, and drawbacks on exportation in vessels of either country.

Duties on imports the produce of either country.

Duties on exports.

Prohibition on exports and imports.

hibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, or of the Republic of Salvador, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the Republic of Salvador, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

de iguales artículos para cualquiera otro país extranjero, ni se establecerá prohibición alguna respecto á la importación ó exportación de cualesquiera artículos del producto natural ó manufacturado de los territorios de la República del Salvador para los Estados Unidos, ó de los territorios de los Estados Unidos para los de la República del Salvador, que no sea igualmente estensiva á las otras naciones.

## ARTICLE 6TH.

## ARTÍCULO 6º:

Three preceding articles reciprocally applicable to voyages from any port.

In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the three preceding articles are, to their full extent, applicable to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of Salvador, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic of Salvador, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong or from the ports of any other foreign country; and, in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on said vessels, or their cargoes, whether the same shall be of native or foreign produce or manufacture.

Á fin de remover la posibilidad de cualquiera mala inteligencia con respecto á los tres artículos anteriores, se declara aquí que las estipulaciones contenidas en ellos son aplicables en toda su estension á los buques del Salvador y sus cargamentos que arriben á los puertos de los Estados Unidos, y recíprocamente á los buques de los Estados Unidos y sus cargamentos que arriben á los puertos del Salvador, sea que procedan de los puertos del país á que ellos pertenezcan respectivamente ó de los de cualquiera otro país extranjero; y que en ningún caso, se impondrá ó cobrará derecho alguno diferencial en los puertos de los dos países sobre los dichos buques ó sus cargamentos, ya sean estos del producto ó manufactura nacional, ó del producto ó manufactura extranjera.

No discriminating duty, &c.

## ARTICLE 7TH.

## ARTÍCULO 7º.

Reciprocal liberty of citizens to transact business.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignments and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on an equality with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

Se conviene además, que será enteramente libre á los comerciantes, capitanes de buques, y otros ciudadanos de ambos países manejar á su voluntad sus negocios por sí mismos ó por medio de sus agentes, en todo los puertos y lugares sujetos á la jurisdicción del uno ó del otro, tanto con respecto á las consignaciones y ventas por mayor ó menor de sus efectos y mercaderías, como con respecto á la carga, descarga y despacho de sus buques ú otros negocios, debiendo en todos estos casos ser tratados como ciudadanos del país en que residan, ó considerados al ménos bajo igual pié que los súbditos ó ciudadanos de la nación mas favorecida.

## ARTICLE 8TH.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested an equitable and sufficient indemnification.

## ARTÍCULO 8º.

Los ciudadanos de una y otra de las partes contratantes no podrán ser embargados ó detenidos con sus embarcaciones, tripulaciones, mercaderías ó efectos de su pertenencia, para ninguna expedición militar, ni para usos públicos ó particulares, cualesquiera que sean, sin conceder á los interesados una justa y suficiente indemnización.

Embargoes and detentions, indemnity for.

## ARTICLE 9TH.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

## ARTÍCULO 9º.

Siempre que los ciudadanos de alguna de las partes contratantes se vieren precisados á buscar refugio ó asilo en los rios, bahías, puertos, ó dominios de la otra, con sus buques, sean mercantes ó de guerra, públicos ó particulares, por mal tiempo, persecucion de piratas ó enemigos, ó falta de aguada ó provisiones, serán recibidos y tratados con humanidad, dispensándoles todo favor y proteccion para reparar sus buques, acopiar víveres, y ponerse en situacion de continuar su viaje, sin obstáculo ni molestia de ningun género.

Refuge and asylum of vessels.

## ARTICLE 10TH.

All the ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim shall be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents, of their respective governments.

## ARTÍCULO 10º.

Todos los buques, mercaderías y efectos pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de la una de las partes contratantes, que fueren apresados por piratas, bien sea dentro de los límites de su jurisdiccion ó en alta mar, y fueren llevados ó hallados en los rios, radas, bahías, puertos ó dominios de la otra, serán entregados á sus dueños, probando estos en la forma propia y debida sus derechos ante los tribunales competentes; bien entendido que el reclamo ha de hacerse dentro del término de un año por las mismas partes ó por sus procuradores, ó por los agentes de sus respectivos gobiernos.

Property captured by pirates, found in either country.

## ARTICLE 11TH.

When any vessels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked or foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and

## ARTÍCULO 11º.

Cuando algun buque perteneciente á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes naufrague, encalle ó sufra alguna avería en las costas ó dentro de los dominios de la otra, se le dará toda ayuda y proteccion, del propio modo

Vessels wrecked or damaged, treatment of.

When to be claimed.

protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens; permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty; impost, or contribution whatever, unless they may be destined for consumption or sale in the country of the port where they may have been disembarked.

## ARTICLE 12TH.

Power to dispose of personal and real estate.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods or real estate within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods or real estate, whether by testament or ab intestato; and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein said goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

Succession to.

Payment of dues on.

que es uso y costumbre con los buques de la nacion en donde suceda la avería, permitiéndose descargar el dicho buque si fuere necesario, de sus mercaderías y efectos, sin exigir por esto ningun derecho, impuesto ó contribucion de ninguna especie, á no ser que se destinen á la venta ó consumo en el país en cuyo territorio se hubieren desembarcado.

## ARTÍCULO 12º.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las partes contratantes tendrán facultad para disponer de sus bienes muebles é inmuebles dentro de la jurisdiccion de la otra, por venta, donacion, testamento, ó de otro modo; y sus representantes siendo ciudadanos de la otra parte, sucederán en sus dichos bienes muebles é inmuebles, sea por testamento ó ab intestato, y podrán tomar posesion de ellos, por sí personalmente, ó por medio de otros que procedan en su nombre, y disponer de los mismos á su arbitrio, pagando solo aquellas cargas que en iguales casos estuvieren obligados á pagar los habitantes del país en donde esten los referidos bienes.

## ARTICLE 13TH

Protection of persons and property.

Both contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection for the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country; for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or employ in the prosecution or defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and shall enjoy in such cases all the rights and privileges accorded to the native citizen.

Access to tribunals of justice.

Manner of appearing before.

Right to be present at decisions.

## ARTÍCULO 13º.

Ambas partes contratantes se comprometen y obligan en toda forma á dispensar recíprocamente su proteccion especial á las personas y propiedades de los ciudadanos de cada una de ellas, de todas profesiones, transeuntes ó habitantes en los territorios sujetos á la jurisdiccion de una y otra, dejándoles abiertos y libres los tribunales de justicia para sus recursos judiciales en los mismos términos usados y acostumbrados para los naturales ó ciudadanos del país; para lo cual podrán jestionar en persona, ó emplear en la jestion ó defensa de sus derechos los abogados, procuradores, escribanos, agentes ó apoderados que juzguen convenientes para todos sus litijios, y dichos ciudadanos ó agentes tendrán la libre facultad de estar presentes en las decisiones y sentencias de los tribunales en todos los casos que les conciernan, y gozarán de todos los privilegios y derechos concedidos á los ciudadanos naturales.



## ARTICLE 14TH.

## ARTÍCULO 14°.

The citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Salvador shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to divine worship and the respect due to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of the United States who may die in the territories of the Republic of Salvador, in convenient and adequate places to be appointed and established for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise nor upon any account. In like manner, the citizens of Salvador shall enjoy within the Government and territories of the United States a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the United States.

Los ciudadanos de la República del Salvador residentes en territorios de los Estados Unidos, gozarán una perfecta é ilimitada libertad de conciencia, sin ser molestados, inquietados ni perturbados por su creencia religiosa. No serán molestados, inquietados ni perturbados en el ejercicio de su religion, en casas privadas, ó en las capillas ó lugares de adoracion designados al efecto, con el decoro debido á la Divinidad, y respeto á las leyes, usos, y costumbres del país. Tambien tendrán libertad para enterrar los ciudadanos del Salvador que mueran en territorio de los Estados Unidos, en los lugares convenientes y adecuados, designados y establecidos por ellos con acuerdo de las autoridades locales, ó en los lugares de sepultura que elijan los amigos de los muertos; y los funerales y sepulcros no serán trastornados de modo alguno ni por ningun motivo. De la misma manera, los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos gozarán en territorio de la República del Salvador perfecta é ilimitada libertad de conciencia, y del ejercicio de su religion pública ó privadamente en sus mismas habitaciones, ó en las capillas ó lugares de adoracion designados al efecto, de conformidad con las leyes, usos y costumbres de la República del Salvador.

Exercise of religion in Salvador by citizens of United States.

Burial in Salvador of citizens of United States.

Exercise of religion in United States by citizens of Salvador.

## ARTICLE 15TH.

## ARTÍCULO 15°.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the Republic of Salvador to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandiseloaden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are the enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever,

Será lícito á los ciudadanos de la República del Salvador y de los Estados Unidos de América navegar en sus buques con toda seguridad y libertad de cualquier puerto á las plazas y lugares de los que son ó fueren en adelante enemigos de cualquiera de las dos partes contratantes, sin hacerse distincion de quienes son los dueños de las mercaderías que llevan á su bordo. Será igualmente lícito á los referidos ciudadanos, navegar con sus buques y mercaderías mencionadas, y traficar con la misma libertad y seguridad, de los lugares, puertos y ensenadas de los enemigos de ambas partes ó de alguna de ellas, sin oposicion ó molestia de ninguna

Rights of neutrality of ships and trade.

not only from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that everything which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be deemed to be free and exempt, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, (contraband goods being always excepted.)

Free ships, free goods.

Persons on board of free ships.

It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect: that, although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers and soldiers and in the actual service of the enemies; provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other remains neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

Rule of free goods, how limited.

It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect: that, although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers and soldiers and in the actual service of the enemies; provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other remains neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

#### ARTICLE 16TH.

Neutral property on board of enemy's vessel.

It is likewise agreed that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of one of the enemies of the other by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards if it were done

especie, no solo directamente de los lugares enemigos arriba mencionados á los lugares neutros, sino tambien de un lugar perteneciente á un enemigo á otro lugar perteneciente á un enemigo, ya sea que esten bajo la jurisdiccion de una sola potencia ó bajo la de diversas. Y queda aquí estipulado que los buques libres hacen libres tambien á las mercaderías, y que se ha de considerar libre y exento todo lo que se hallare á bordo de los buques pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes, aunque toda la carga ó parte de ella pertenezca á enemigos de una y otra, exceptuándose siempre los artículos de contrabando.

Se conviene tambien del mismo modo, en que la misma libertad sea estensiva á las personas que se encuentren á bordo de los buques libres, con el fin de que aunque dichas personas sean enemigas de ambas partes ó de alguna de ellas, no deban ser extraidas de los dichos buques libres, á menos que sean oficiales ó soldados en actual servicio de los enemigos; á condicion no obstante, como expresamente se conviene, que las estipulaciones contenidas en el presente artículo, por las que se declara que el pabellon cubre la propiedad, se entenderán aplicables solamente á aquellas potencias que reconozcan este principio; pero si alguna de las dos partes contratantes estuviere en guerra con una tercera, y la otra permaneciese neutral, la bandera de la neutral cubrirá la propiedad de los enemigos cuyos gobiernos reconozcan este principio, y no de otros.

#### ARTÍCULO 16º.

Se conviene igualmente, que en el caso de que la bandera neutral de una de las partes contratantes proteja las propiedades de los enemigos de la otra, en virtud de lo estipulado arriba, deberá siempre entenderse que las propiedades neutrales encontrados á bordo de tales buques enemigos, han de tenerse y considerarse como propiedades enemigas, y como tales estarán sujetas á detencion y confiscacion; exceptuando aquellas propiedades que hubiesen sido puestas á bordo de tales buques ántes de la declara-

without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree that, two months having elapsed after the declaration of war, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods and merchandise of the neutral embarked on such enemy's ships shall be free.

toria de la guerra, y aun despues, si hubiesen sido embarcadas en dichos buques sin tener noticia de ella; pero las partes contratantes convienen en que, pasados dos meses despues de la declaratoria de la guerra, sus respectivos ciudadanos no podrán alegar que la ignoraban. Por el contrario, si la bandera neutral no protegiere las propiedades enemigas, entónces serán libres los efectos y mercaderías de la parte neutral embarcadas en buques enemigos.

Knowledge of declaration of war.

## ARTICLE 17TH.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended:

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberts, hand-grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2nd. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry-belts, and clothes made up in the form and for the military use.

3rd. Cavalry belts and horses, with their furniture.

4th. And generally all kinds of arms, and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

5th. Provisions that are imported into a besieged or blockaded place.

## ARTICLE 18TH.

All other merchandise and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, ex-

## ARTÍCULO 17°.

Esta libertad de navegacion y comercio se estenderá á todo género de mercaderías exceptuando únicamente aquellas que se distinguen con el nombre de contrabando, y bajo este nombre de contrabando, ó efectos prohibidos, se comprenderán:

1°. Cañones, morteros, obuses, pedreros, trabucos, fusiles, rifles, carabinas, pistolas, picas, espadas, sables, lanzas, chuzos, alabardas, y granadas, bombas, pólvora, mechas, balas, con todas las demas cosas correspondientes al uso de estas armas.

2°. Escudos, casquetes, corazas, cotas de malla, fornituras y vestidos hechos en forma y á usanza militar.

3°. Banderolas y caballos con sus arneses.

4°. Igualmente toda especie de armas ó instrumentos de hierro, acero, bronce, cobre y otras materias cualesquiera, manufacturadas, preparadas y formadas expresamente para hacer la guerra por mar ó por tierra.

5°. Los víveres que se introducen á una plaza sitiada ó bloqueada.

Contraband goods.

Cannon and other offensive weapons and ammunition.

Bucklers, &c.; clothing.

Horses and furniture.

Instruments of war.

Provisions for a besieged or blockaded place.

## ARTÍCULO 18°.

Todas las demas mercaderías y efectos, no comprendidos en los artículos de contrabando esplicitamente enumerados y clasificados en el artículo anterior, serán tenidos y reputados como libres y de lícito y legítimo comercio, de modo que podrán ser conducidos y trasportados de la manera mas franca, por los ciudadanos de ambas partes contratantes, aun á los

Things not contraband.

Places besieged or blockaded, what are.

cepting those places only which are, at that time, besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

lugares pertenecientes á enemigo exceptuando solo aquellas plazas que se hallen actualmente sitiadas o bloqueadas, y para evitar en el particular toda duda, se declaran sitiadas ó bloqueadas solamente aquellas plazas que en la actualidad estuvieren atacadas por una fuerza de un beligerante capaz de impedir la entrada del neutral.

#### ARTICLE 19TH.

#### ARTÍCULO 19º.

Detention of contraband articles.

The articles of contraband before enumerated and classified which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment according to law.

Los artículos de contrabando ántes enumerados y clasificados que se hallen en un buque destinado á puerto enemigo, estarán sujetos á detencion y confiscacion, dejando libre el resto del cargamento, y el buque par , que los dueños puedan disponer de ellos como lo tengan por conveniente. Ningun buque de cualquiera de las dos naciones será detenido en alta mar, por tener á su bordo artículos de contrabando, siempre que el maestre, capitan ó sobrecargo de dicho buque quiera entregar los artículos de contrabando al apresador, á menos que la cantidad de dichos artículos sea tan grande y de tanto volúmen que no puedan ser recibidos á bordo del buque apresador sin graves inconvenientes; pero en este y en todos los demas casos de justa detencion, el buque detenido será enviado al puerto mas inmediato, cómodo y seguro, para que allí se siga el juicio, y se dicte sentencia conforme á las leyes.

Detention of vessel, when.

#### ARTICLE 20TH.

#### ARTÍCULO 20º.

Vessels sailing without notice of siego or blockade.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged or blockaded or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained; nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from the commanding officer of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel that may have entered into

Y por cuanto frecuentemente sucede que los buques navegan para un puerto ó lugar perteneciente á un enemigo, sin saber que se halle sitiado, bloqueado ó embestido, se conviene en que á todo buque en tales circunstancias se la pueda hacer retroceder de dicho puerto ó lugar, pero no será detenido, ni confiscada parte alguna de su cargamento, no siendo contrabando, á ménos que despues de la intimacion de semejante bloqueo ó embestimiento por el comandante de las fuerzas bloqueadoras, intentare otra vez entrar; pero le será permitido ir á cualquiera otro puerto ó lugar á donde lo tuviere por conveniente. Ni á buque alguno que

Attempting to enter after warning.

such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting that place with her cargo; nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

## ARTICLE 21ST.

In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually that whenever a national vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon-shot, unless in stress of weather, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment, for which the commanders of said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damage they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

## ARTICLE 22ND.

To avoid all kinds of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do hereby agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters or passports expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of

hubiere entrado en un puerto antes de que estuviere sitiado, bloqueado ó embestido, se le impedirá salir de él con su cargamento; ni siendo hallado allí despues de la rendicion y entrega del lugar, estarán sujetos á confiscacion de tal buque ó su cargamento, sino que serán restituidos á sus dueños.

## ARTÍCULO 21º.

Con el objeto de prevenir todo género de desórden en la visita y reconocimiento de los buques y cargamentos de ambas partes contratantes en alta mar, han convenido mutuamente, que siempre que un buque nacional de guerra se encontrare con un neutral de la otra parte contrataute, el primero permanecerá fuera del tiro de cañon, salvo en caso de mala mar, y podrá enviar su bote con dos ó tres hombres solamente para verificar el dicho reconocimiento de los papeles concernientes á la propiedad y carga del buque, sin ocasionarle la menor estorcion, violencia ó maltrato; sobre lo cual serán responsables con sus personas y bienes los comandantes de dicho buque armado. Para este fin los comandantes de buques armados por cuenta de particulares, estarán obligados ántes de recibir sus patentes á dar fianza suficiente para responder de los perjuicios que puedan causar. Y se ha convenido expresamente que en ningun caso se exigirá de la parte neutral que vaya á bordo del buque reconocer con el fin de exhibir sus papeles, ó para cualquiera otro objeto.

## ARTÍCULO 22º.

Para evitar toda clase de vejámenes y abuso en el escrutinio de los papeles relativos á la propiedad de los buques pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de las dos partes contratantes, estas han convenido y convienen, que en caso de que una de ellas estuviere en guerra, los buques y bajeles pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de la otra deberán proveerse con patentes de navegacion, ó pasaportes en que se expresen el nombre, propiedad y capacidad del buque, como tambien el nombre y lugar de la residencia

Vessels in a port before blockade.

Visitation of vessels on the high seas.

Security given by private ships against damage by visitation.

Neutral party not required to go to examining ship.

Sea-letters to be used by ships of either party when the other is engaged in war.

Form of sea-letter.

the said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties. They have likewise agreed that when such ships have a cargo, they shall also be provided, besides the said sea-letters or passports, with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods are on board the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisites said vessel may be detained to be adjudged by the competent tribunal; and may be declared lawful prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

Certificates of cargo.

Contents of.

By whom made.

Vessel to be detained, when.

Visitation rules to apply to vessels without convoy.

Rule in cases of convoy.

Prize courts, jurisdiction of.

Form of judgment of condemnation.

Authenticated copy of judgment.

del maestro ó comandante, á fin de que se vea que el buque pertenece real y verdaderamente á los ciudadanos de una de las partes, y han convenido igualmente que estando cargados los expresados buques, ademá de las patentes de navegacion ó pasaportes, irán tambien provistos de certificados, que contengan los pormenores del cargamento, y el lugar de donde se hizo á la vela el buque, para que así pueda saberse si hay á su bordo algunos efectos prohibidos ó de contrabando, cuyos certificados serán expedidos en la forma acostumbrada por los empleados del lugar de la procedencia del buque, sin cuyos requisitos el dicho buque podrá ser detenido para que se les juzgue por el tribunal competente, y podrá ser declarado buena presa á ménos que se pruebe que el defecto proviene de algun accidente y se satisfague ó subsane con testimonio del todo equivalente.

#### ARTICLE 23RD.

#### ARTÍCULO 23º

It is further agreed that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and, when they may be bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

Se ha convenido ademá, que las estipulaciones anteriores relativas al reconocimiento, y visita de los buques, se aplicarán únicamente á los que naveguen sin convoy, y cuando dichos buques estuvieren bajo de convoy, será suficiente la declaratoria verbal del comandante de este, bajo su palabra de honor, de que los buques que se hallan bajo su proteccion pertenecen á la nacion cuya bandera llevan, y cuando se dirijan á un puerto enemigo, que los dichos buques no tienen á su bordo artículos de contrabando.

#### ARTICLE 24TH.

#### ARTÍCULO 24º

It is further agreed that in all cases the established courts of prize-causes in the country to which the prizes may be conducted shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunals of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives upon which the same shall have been founded; and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in

Se ha convenido ademá, que en todos los casos que ocurran, solo los tribunales establecidos por causas de presa en el país á que las presas sean conducidas tomarán conocimiento de ellas. Y siempre que tales tribunales de una de las partes pronuncien sentencia contra algun buque, ó efectos ó propiedad reclamada por los ciudadanos de la otra, la sentencia ó decreto hará mención de las razones ó motivos en que aquella se hubiese fundado, y se franqueará sin retardo alguno al comandante ó agente de dicho

the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

## ARTICLE 25TH.

For the purpose of lessening the evils of war, the two high contracting parties further agree that, in case a war should unfortunately take place between them, hostilities shall only be carried on by persons duly commissioned by the government, and by those under their orders, except in repelling an attack or invasion, and in the defence of property.

## ARTICLE 26TH.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in a war with another state, no citizens of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely with the said enemy against the said parties so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

## ARTICLE 27TH.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Salvador, it is agreed that if, at any time, any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either, who may be within the territories of the other, shall, if residing on the coast, be allowed six months, and if in the interior, a whole year, to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at any port they themselves may select. Even in case of rupture, all such citizens of either of the high contracting parties, who are established in any of the territories of the other in trade or other employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of liberty and prosperity, so long as they behave peacefully

Vol. 18, pt. 3—471

buque, si lo solicitare, un testimonio auténtico de la sentencia ó decreto ó de todo el proceso, satisfaciendo por él los derechos legales.

## ARTÍCULO 25º.

Con el fin de disminuir los males de la guerra las dos altas partes contratantes, convienen además, que en caso de suscitarse desgraciadamente una guerra entre ellas, solo se llevarán á efecto las hostilidades por aquellas personas debidamente autorizadas por el gobierno, y por las que esten bajo sus órdenes, exceptuándose los casos de repeler un ataque ó invasion, y en la defensa de la propiedad.

Hostilities between the parties, by whom carried on.

## ARTÍCULO 26º.

Siempre que una de las partes contratantes estuviere empeñada en guerra con otro estado, ningun ciudadano de la otra parte contratante aceptará comision ó patente de corso, para el objeto de auxiliar ó cooperar hostilmente con el dicho enemigo contra la mencionada parte que esté en guerra, bajo la pena de ser tratado como pirata.

When either party is engaged in war, citizens of the other prohibited, &c.

## ARTÍCULO 27º.

Para la mejor seguridad del comercio entre los ciudadanos del Salvador y los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, se conviene que si desgraciadamente ocurriese en cualquier tiempo alguna interrupcion de relaciones de amistad, ó alguna ruptura entre las dos altas partes contratantes, ó los ciudadanos de cualquiera de ellas, que puedan hallarse dentro de los territorios de la otra, se les concederá si residen en la costa, seis meses, y si en el interior, un año entero, para finalizar sus cuentas y disponer de su propiedad, y se les dará un salvo-conducto para embarcarse en cualquier puerto que escojan ellos mismos. Aun en caso de una ruptura, todos aquellos ciudadanos de cada una de las altas partes contratantes que esten establecidos en cualquiera de los territorios de la otra, empleados en el comercio, ó en otra cosa, tendrán el privilegio de permanecer y de continuar su comercio ó empleo, sin interrupcion de ninguna especie, en el pleno

Time allowed citizens for winding up business in case of war.

Right to remain when established in business.

Property of citizens remaining.

and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or intrusted to individuals or to the state, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native citizens of the country in which such citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals, property in public funds, and shares of companies and property of whatever description, shall never be confiscated nor detained nor sequestered.

Debts, &c., not confiscated in case of war.

#### ARTICLE 28TH.

Reciprocal rights as to police, safety of property, disposal of and succession to property.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination by sale, donation, exchange, testament, or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the citizens of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and rights as native citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of these respects than those which are, or may be paid by native citizens, submitting, of course, to the local laws and regulations of each country respectively.

When alien not allowed by local law to hold real estate.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated within the States of the American Union, or within the Republic of Salvador, in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate; but in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the state in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to the said heir or other

goce de su libertad y de su propiedad, por todo el tiempo en que se manejen pacíficamente y no cometan ninguna ofensa contra las leyes; y sus efectos y mercancías de cualquiera descripción que sean, ya sean propios, ó que estén en su custodia ó confiadas á individuos ó al estado, no estarán sujetas á embargo ó secuestro, ni á otras cargas ó demandas que á las que puedan hacerse sobre efectos y propiedades semejantes que pertenezcan á los ciudadanos naturales del país en que residan dichos ciudadanos. En el mismo caso deudas entre individuos, propiedad en fondos públicos y acciones de compañías y propiedad de cualquiera descripción no serán nunca confiscadas, secuestradas ni detenidas.

#### ARTÍCULO 28º.

En todo lo que hace relacion á la policía de los puertos, á la carga y descarga de los buques, á la seguridad de las mercancías, géneros y efectos, á la sucesion de bienes muebles por testamento ó de otro modo, y á la disposicion de bienes muebles de toda especie y denominacion, por venta, donacion, cambio, testamento, ó de cualquiera otra manera, como tambien á la administracion de justicia, los ciudadanos de las dos altas partes contratantes gozarán recíprocamente de los mismos privilegios, libertades y derechos que los ciudadanos naturales; y no se les cargarán, en nada de lo que tenga relacion con esto, otros impuestos ó derechos que los que se paguen ó deban pagarse por los ciudadanos naturales, sometiéndose, por supuesto, á las leyes locales y á las regulaciones de cada país respectivamente.

Las estipulaciones que preceden se harán extensivas á los bienes raíces situados dentro de los Estados de la Union Americana ó de la República del Salvador, en que se permita á los extranjeros poseer y heredar fincas raíces. Pero en caso que algunos bienes raíces situados dentro de los territorios de una de las partes contratantes, recayesen en un ciudadano de la otra parte, á quien por su calidad de extranjero no le fuere permitido poseer dicha propiedad en el estado en que pueda estar situada, se le acordará



successor such time as the laws of the state will permit to sell such property. He shall be at liberty, at all times, to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

If any citizen of the two high contracting parties shall die without a will or testament in any of the territories of the other, the minister or consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, (or the representative of such minister or consul, in case of absence,) shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased, giving proper notice of such nomination to the authorities of the country.

á dicho heredero ú otro sucesor el término que las leyes del estado le permita para vender dicha propiedad; podrá en toda época retirar y esportar los productos de esta venta, sin dificultad y sin pagar al gobierno ningunos otros impuestos que los que, en casos semejantes, se pagaran por un habitante del país donde esten situadas las fincas raíces.

Si algun ciudadano de las dos altas partes contratantes muriere sin dejar testamento en cualquiera de los territorios de la otra, el ministro ó cónsul de la nacion á la cual pertenecia el difunto (ó el representante de dicho ministro ó cónsul, en caso de ausencia) tendrá el derecho de nombrar curadores que se hagan cargo de la propiedad del difunto, hasta donde lo permitan las leyes del país, en beneficio de los herederos legales y de los acreedores del difunto, dando noticia oportuna de tal nombramiento á las autoridades del país.

Dying without will, charge of property.

## ARTICLE 29TH.

## ARTÍCULO 29º.

1st. The citizens of the United States residing in Salvador, or the citizens of Salvador residing in the United States, may intermarry with the natives of the country, hold and possess, by purchase, marriage, or descent, any estate, real or personal, without thereby changing their national character, subject to the laws which now exist or may be enacted in this respect.

1º. Los ciudadanos del Salvador que residan en los Estados Unidos, ó los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos que residan en el Salvador, pueden casarse con los naturales del país, poseer y disfrutar, por compra, casamiento ó sucesion, cualesquiera bienes muebles ó raíces, sin cambiar por esto su carácter nacional, sujetos á las leyes que ahora existen ó puedan expedirse á este respecto.

Citizenship.

2nd. When the citizens of the United States residing in Salvador, or the citizens of Salvador residing in the United States, marry natives of the country according to the laws, such marriage shall be considered legal in the other country.

2º. Cuando los ciudadanos del Salvador residentes en los Estados Unidos, ó los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos residentes en el Salvador, se casen con naturales del país conforme á la ley, el matrimonio se considerará legal en el otro país.

Marriages.

3rd. The citizens of the United States residents in the Republic of Salvador, and the citizens of Salvador residents in the United States, shall be exempted from all forced or compulsory military service whatsoever, by land or sea, from all contributions of war, military exactions, forced loans in time of war; but they shall be obliged, in the same manner as citizens of each nation, to pay lawful taxes, municipal and other modes of im-

3º. Los ciudadanos del Salvador residentes en los Estados Unidos, y los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos residentes en la República del Salvador, serán exentos de todo servicio militar, de tierra ó agua, cualquiera que sea, forzado ó compulsorio, de todas contribuciones de guerra, exacciones militares, empréstitos forzados en tiempo de guerra; pero estarán obligados del mismo modo que los ciudadanos de cada nacion

Forced military service, contributions, loans, in time of war.

Lawful taxes, &c., in time of peace.

posts and ordinary charges, loans, and contributions in time of peace, (as the citizens of the country are liable,) in just proportion to the property owned.

Compensation for property taken.

4th. Nor shall the property of either of any kind be taken for any public object without full and just compensation, to be paid in advance; and

Right of travel and security.

5th. The citizens of the two high contracting parties shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

á pagar las contribuciones legales, los impuestos municipales y otros, y las cargas ordinarias, empréstitos y contribuciones en tiempo de paz, del mismo modo á que están sujetos los ciudadanos del país, in justa proporcion á la propiedad que posean.

4º. Ni será tomada la propiedad de ninguno de ellos, de cualquiera especie, para ningun objeto público, sin una previa compensacion plena y justa; y

5º. Los ciudadanos de cada una de las dos altas partes contratantes tendrán el derecho ilimitado de ir á cualquiera parte de los territorios de la otra; y en todos casos gozarán de la misma seguridad que los naturales del país en que residan, con la condicion de que observen debidamente las leyes y ordenanzas.

#### ARTICLE 30TH.

#### ARTÍCULO 30º.

Envoys, ministers, &c., immunities and exemptions of.

Both the contracting parties, being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nations do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the United States of America or the Republic of Salvador may find it proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other power shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

Deseando ambas partes contratantes evitar toda desigualdad en lo relativo á sus comunicaciones públicas y su correspondencia oficial, han convenido y convienen en conceder á sus enviados, ministros, y agentes públicos, los mismos favores, inmunidades y exenciones que gozan ó gozaren los de las naciones mas favorecidas; bien entendido que cualesquiera favores, inmunidades ó privilegios que el Salvador ó los Estados Unidos de América tengan por conveniente otorgar á los enviados, ministros y agentes diplomáticos de otras potencias, se harán por el mismo hecho estensivos á los de una y otra de las partes contratantes.

#### ARTICLE 31ST.

#### ARTÍCULO 31º.

Consuls.

Each of the two contracting republics may maintain in the principal cities or commercial places of the other, and in the ports open to foreign commerce, consuls of its own, charged with the protection of the commercial rights and interests of their nation, and to sustain their countrymen in the difficulties to which they may be exposed.

Consuls-general.

They may likewise appoint consuls-general, as chiefs over the other consuls, or to attend to the affairs of several commercial places at the same time, and vice-consuls for

Cada una de las dos repúblicas contratantes podrá mantener en las principales ciudades ó plazas comerciales de la otra, y en los puertos abiertos en ella al comercio extranjero, consules particulares encargados de proteger los derechos ó intereses comerciales de su nacion y de favorecer á sus compatriotas en las dificultades que les ocurran. Tambien podrán nombrar cónsules generales como jefes de los demas cónsules, ó para atender á muchas plazas comerciales ó puertos á un tiempo

ports of minor importance, or to act under the direction of the consuls. Each republic may, however, except those cities, places, or ports, in which it may consider the residence of such functionaries inconvenient, such exception being common to all nations. All that is said in this treaty of consuls in general shall be considered as relating not only to consuls, properly so called, but to consuls-general and vice-consuls in all the cases to which this treaty refers.

y vice cónsules para los puertos de menor importancia ó para obrar bajo la dependencia de cónsules particulares. Sin embargo cada república podrá exceptuar aquellas ciudades, plazas ó puertos en donde no les pareciere conveniente la residencia de dichos empleados; pero esta excepcion será comun á todas las naciones. Lo que en el presente tratado se diga de los cónsules en general, se entenderá no solo de los cónsules particulares, sino tambien de los cónsules generales y de los vice cónsules, siempre que puedan hallarse en los casos de que se trata.

Vice-consuls.

Excepted cities, &amp;c.

Persons included under consuls.

## ARTICLE 32ND.

## ARTÍCULO 32º.

The consuls appointed by one of the contracting parties to reside in the ports or places of the other shall present to the government of the republic in which they are to reside their letters-patent, or commission, in order that they may receive the proper exequatur, if it be deemed expedient to give it, which shall be granted without any charge; and this exequatur, when obtained, is to be exhibited to the chief authorities of the place in which the consul is to exercise his functions, in order that they may cause him to be recognized in his character, and that he may be sustained in his proper prerogative in his respective consular district. The government receiving the consul may withdraw the exequatur, or his consular commission, whenever it may judge proper to do so, but in such case shall state a reasonable ground for the proceeding.

Los cónsules nombrados por una de las partes contratantes para residir en los puertos ó plazas de la otra, deben presentar al gobierno de la república en que van á residir sus letras patentes ó de provision, para que, si lo tiene á bien, les ponga el correspondiente exequatur, que será espedido sin cobrar derecho alguno; y obtenido este, las exhibirán á las autoridades superiores del lugar en que hayan de ejercer sus funciones, para que ellas ordenen se les reconozca en sus empleos, y se les guarden las prerogativas que les corresponden en el respectivo distrito consular. El gobierno que recibe el cónsul podrá retirarle, cuando lo estime conveniente, el exequatur de sus letras consulares, pero en tal caso expresará la razon que le mueve á este procedimiento.

Consular commission.

Exequatur.

Withdrawal of exequatur.

## ARTICLE 33RD.

## ARTÍCULO 33º.

The consuls admitted in either republic may exercise in their respective districts the following functions:

1st. They may apply directly to the authorities of the district in which they reside, and they may, in case of necessity, have recourse to the national government through the diplomatic agent of their nation, if there be any, or directly if there be no such agent, in complaint against any infraction of the treaties of commerce committed by the

Los cónsules admitidos en cada república podrán ejercer en su respectivo distrito consular las funciones siguientes:

1º. Dirigirse á las autoridades del distrito de su residencia y ocurrir en caso necesario al gobierno supremo por medio del agente diplomático de su nacion, si lo hubiere, ó directamente en caso contrario, reclamando contra cualquiera infraccion de los tratados de comercio que se cometa por las autoridades

Consular functions, what.

Complaints against infractions of commercial treaties, and how made.

authorities or persons employed by them in the country, to the injury of the commerce of the nation in whose service the consul is engaged.

Complaints of abuses by authorities against individuals.

2<sup>o</sup>. They may apply to the authorities of the consular district, and, in case of necessity, they may have recourse to the national government through the diplomatic agent of their nation, if there be any, or directly if there be no such agent, against any abuse on the part of the authorities of the country, or the persons employed by them, against individuals of their nation in whose service the consul is engaged; and they may, when necessary, take such measures as may be proper to prevent justice from being denied to them or delayed, and to prevent them from being judged or punished by any other than competent judges, and agreeably to the laws in force.

Complaints against denial of justice.

Appearing before authorities in behalf of countrymen.

3<sup>o</sup>. They may, as the natural defenders of their fellow-countrymen, appear in their name and behalf, whenever so requested by them, before the respective authorities of the place, in all cases in which their support may be necessary.

Accompanying ship-masters in certain cases.

4<sup>th</sup>. They may accompany the captains, mates, or masters of vessels of their nation in all that they may have to do with regard to the manifests of their merchandise and other documents, and be present in all cases in which the authorities, courts, or judges of the country may have to take any declarations from the persons above mentioned, or any other belonging to their respective crews.

Protests and declarations.

5<sup>th</sup>. They shall have the right, in the ports or places to which they are or may be severally appointed, of receiving the protests or declarations which such captains, masters, crews, passengers, and merchants as are citizens of their country may respectively choose to make there; and also such as any foreigners may choose to make before them relative to the personal interests of any of their citizens; and the copies of said acts, duly authenticated by the said consuls under the seal of their consulates respectively, shall receive faith in law, as if they had been authenticated before the judges or courts of the respective countries.

Authenticated copies of protests, effect of.

y empleados del país con perjuicio del comercio de la nación á que el cónsul sirva.

2<sup>o</sup>. Dirigirse á las autoridades del distrito consular, y en caso necesario ocurrir al gobierno supremo por medio del respectivo agente diplomático, si lo hubiere, ó directamente en caso contrario contra cualquier abuso que los empleados ó autoridades del país cometan contra individuos de la nación á que sirva el cónsul, y siempre que fuere necesario promover lo conveniente para que no se les niegue ó retarde la administracion de justicia y para que no sean juzgados ni penados sino por los jueces competentes y con arreglo á las leyes vigentes.

3<sup>o</sup>. Como defensores naturales de sus compatriotas, podrán presentarse á su nombre, cuando ellos fueren solicitados ante las respectivas autoridades del país, en los negocios en que tengan necesidad de apoyo.

4<sup>o</sup>. Acompañar á los capitanes, contramaestres y patrones de los buques de su nacion, en todo lo que tengan que hacer para el manifiesto de sus mercaderías y despacho de documentos, y estar presentes en los actos en que por las autoridades, jueces ó tribunales del país, haya de tomarse alguna declaracion á los dichos individuos y á cualesquiera otros que pertenezcan á las respectivas tripulaciones.

5<sup>o</sup>. En los puertos ó plazas para los cuales sean nombrados tendrán el derecho de recibir las protestas y declaraciones que como ciudadanos de su país puedan presentar respectivamente allí, los capitanes de buques, las tripulaciones, los pasajeros y los comerciantes, y tambien las que les sean presentadas por cualquier extranjero relativas á los intereses personales de cualquiera de sus nacionales, y las copias de dichos actos debidamente autenticadas por los mismos cónsules con el sello de su consulado respectivo, harán fé en juicio lo mismo como si hubiesen sido autenticadas ante los jueces ó tribunales de los respectivos países.

6th. They may determine on all matters relating to injuries sustained at sea by effects and merchandise shipped in vessels of the nation in whose service the consul is employed arriving at the place of his residence, provided that there be no stipulations to the contrary between the shippers, owners, and insurers. But if, among the persons interested in such losses and injuries, there should be inhabitants of the country where the consul resides, and not belonging to the nation in whose service he is, the cognizance of such losses and injuries appertains to the local authorities.

7th. They may compromise amicably, and out of court, the differences arising between their fellow-countrymen, providing that those persons agree voluntarily to submit to such arbitration; in which case the document containing the decision of the consul, authenticated by himself and his chancellor or secretary, shall have all the force of a notarial copy authenticated, so as to render it obligatory on the interested parties.

8th. They may cause proper order to be maintained on board of vessels of their nation, and may decide on the disputes arising between the captains, the officers, and the members of the crew, unless the disorders taking place on board should disturb the public tranquillity, or persons not belonging to the crew or to the nation in whose service the consul is employed, in which case the local authorities may interfere.

9th. They may direct all the operations for saving vessels of their nation which may be wrecked on the coast of the district where the consul resides. In such cases the local authorities shall interfere only in order to maintain tranquillity, to give security to the interests of the parties concerned, and to cause the dispositions which should be observed for the entry and export of the property to be fulfilled. In the absence of the consul, and until his arrival, the said authorities shall take all the measures necessary for the preservation of the effects of the wrecked vessel.

6º. Arreglar todo lo relativo á las averías que hayan sufrido en la mar los efectos y mercancías embarcadas en buques de la nacion á que sirva el cónsul, que lleguen al puerto en que este reside, siempre que no haya estipulaciones contrarias entre los armadores, los cargadores y los aseguradores. Pero si se hallaren interesados en tales averías habitantes del país donde resida el cónsul, y que no sean de la nacion á que este sirva, toca á las autoridades locales el conocer y resolver sobre dichas averías.

Injuries at sea to property in vessels of the consul's nation.

7º. Componer amigable y extrajudicialmente las diferencias que se susciten entre sus compatriotas sobre asuntos mercantiles, siempre que ellos quieran someterse voluntariamente á su arbitramento; en cuyo caso el documento en que conste la decision del cónsul autorizado por él mismo, por su chanciller ó secretario, tendrá toda la fuerza de un documento garantijio otorgado con todos los requisitos necesarios, para ser obligatorio á las partes interesadas.

Arbitration of differences between fellow-countrymen.

8º. Hacer que se mantenga el debido órden interior á bordo de los buques de su nacion, y decidir en las diferencias que sobrevengan entre el capitán, los oficiales y los individuos de la tripulacion, excepto cuando los desórdenes que sobrevengan á bordo puedan turbar la tranquilidad pública ó cuando en las diferencias esten mezclados individuos que no sean de la tripulacion ó de la nacion á que pertenezca el buque, pues en este caso, deberán intervenir las autoridades locales.

Order on board vessels; disputes between officers and crews.

9º. Dirigir todas las operaciones relativas al salvamento de los buques de la nacion á que pertenezca el cónsul cuando naufraguen en las costas del distrito en que el resida. En tal caso las autoridades locales solo intervendrán para mantener el órden, dar seguridad á los intereses salvados y hacer que se cumplan las disposiciones que deban observarse para la entrada y salida de estos. En ausencia y hasta la llegada del cónsul, deberán tambien dichas autoridades tomar las medidas necesarias para la conservación de los efectos naufragados.

Saving of wrecked vessels.

- Estates of decedents. 10th. They shall take possession of the personal or real estate left by any of their citizens who shall die within their consulate, leaving no legal representative or trustee by him appointed to take charge of his effects; they shall inventory the same with the assistance of two merchants, citizens of the respective countries, or for want of them of any others whom the consuls may choose; shall cause a notice of the death to be published in some newspaper of the country where they reside; shall collect the debts due to the deceased in the country where he died, and pay the debts due from his estate which he shall have contracted; shall sell at auction, after reasonable public notice, such of the estate as shall be of a perishable nature, and such further part, if any, as shall be necessary for the payment of his debts, but they shall pay no claims not reduced to a judgment for damages on account of any wrongful act alleged to have been done by the deceased. Whensoever there is no consul in the place where the death occurs, the local authority shall take all the precautions in their power to secure the property of the deceased, and immediately notify the nearest consul of the country to which the deceased belonged.
- Inventories of. 10°. Tomarán posesion de los bienes raices y privados dejados por cualquiera de sus nacionales que muera dentro de la jurisdiccion de su consulado, sin dejar representante legal ó apoderado nombrado por él para encargarse de sus bienes, harán inventario de los mismos con asistencia de dos comerciantes ciudadanos de los países respectivos, y en falta de estos, de cualesquiera otros que pueda elegir el cónsul; harán que se publique el fallecimiento en algun periódico del país de su residencia; cobrarán las deudas que sean debidas al difunto en el país en que falleció, y de sus bienes pagarán las deudas que hubiere contraído, venderán en pública subasta, previo el razonado aviso al público, los bienes de naturaleza mas perecedora y lo demas que hubiere y que sea necesario vender para el pago de sus deudas. Pero no pagarán reclamo alguno sin que por una sentencia se haya hecho constar los daños que hayan resultado por detrimento alegado, hechos por el difunto. Siempre que no haya cónsul en el lugar donde tuvo lugar el fallecimiento, la autoridad local tomará todas las precauciones posibles para asegurar la propiedad del difunto é inmediatamente lo notificará al mas inmediato cónsul del país á que perteneció el difunto.
- Notice of the death. 11th. They may demand from the local authorities the arrest of seamen deserting from the vessel of the nation in whose service the consul is employed, exhibiting, if necessary, the register of the vessel, her muster-roll, and any other official document in support of this demand. The said authorities shall take such measures as may be in their power for the discovery and arrest of such deserters, and shall place them at the disposition of the consul; but if the vessel to which they belong shall have sailed, and no opportunity for sending them away should occur, they shall be kept in arrest at the expense of the consul for two months; and if at the expiration of that time they should not have been sent away, they shall be set at liberty by the respective authorities, and cannot again be arrested for the same cause.
- Collection and payment of debts. 11°. Pedir á las autoridades locales el arresto de los marineros que deserten de los buques de la nacion á que sirva el cónsul, exhibiendo, si fuere necesario, el registro del buque, el rol de la tripulacion ú otro documento oficial que justifique la demanda. Las dichas autoridades darán las providencias de su competencia para la persecucion, aprehension y arresto de aquellos desertores, y los pondrán á disposicion del cónsul; pero si el buque á que pertenezcan hubiere salido, y no se presentase ocasion para hacerlos partir, se mantendrán en arresto, á expensas del cónsul, hasta por dos meses, y si cumplido este término no se hubieren remitido, serán puestos en libertad por las autoridades respectivas, y no podrán ser nuevamente arrestados por la misma causa.
- Sale of effects. 12th. They may give such documents as may be necessary for the
- When local authorities to act on decedent's estate. 12°. Dar los documentos necesarios para la comunicacion entre los
- Arrest of deserting seamen. Documents necessary to intercourse.

intercourse between the two countries, and countersign those which may have been given by the authorities. They may also give bills of health, if necessary, to vessels sailing from the port where the consul resides to the port of the nation to which he belongs; they may also certify invoices, muster-rolls, and other papers necessary for the commerce and navigation of vessels.

13th. They may appoint a chancellor or secretary whensoever the consulate has none and one is required for authenticating documents.

14th. They may appoint commercial agents to employ all the means in their power in behalf of individuals of the nation in whose service the consul is, and for executing the commissions which the consul may think proper to intrust to them out of the place of his residence; provided, however, that such agents are not to enjoy the prerogatives conceded to consuls, but only those which are peculiar to commercial agents.

dos países, y visar los que se hubieren dado por las autoridades. Dar patentes de sanidad en casos necesarios á los buques que se dirijan del puerto en que el cónsul resida á los puertos de la nacion á que el cónsul pertenezca; certificar sus facturas, el rol de la tripulacion y demas documentos necesarios para su comercio y navegacion.

Bills of health.

Invoices, muster-rolls.

Consul's secretary.

13°. Nombrar un canciller ó secretario cuando no lo tenga el consulado y sea necesario para autorizar sus actos.

14°. Nombrar agentes de comercio para prestar todos los buenos oficios que esten á su alcance á los individuos de la nacion á quien sirva, y para desempeñar las comisiones que el cónsul tenga á bien confiarles fuera del lugar de su residencia, bien entendido que estos agentes no gozarán de las prerogativas que se conceden á los cónsules, sino solo de las peculiares á los agentes comerciales.

Commercial agents.

Prerogatives of.

ARTICLE 34TH.

ARTÍCULO 34°.

The consuls of one of the contracting republics residing in another country may employ their good offices in favor of individuals of the other republic which has no consul in that country.

Los cónsules de una de las repúblicas contratantes residentes en otra nacion, podrán hacer uso de sus buenos oficios en favor de los individuos de la otra república que no tuvieren cónsules en el mismo lugar.

Consuls of either nation may aid citizens of the other, when.

ARTICLE 35TH.

ARTÍCULO 35°.

The contracting republics recognize no diplomatic character in consuls, for which reason they will not enjoy in either country the immunities granted to public agents accredited in that character; but in order that the said consuls may exercise their proper functions without difficulty or delay, they shall enjoy the following prerogatives:

1st. The consular offices and dwellings shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the archives or papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum. When,

Las repúblicas contratantes no reconocen en los cónsules carácter diplomático, y por lo mismo no gozarán en ellas las inmunidades concedidas á los agentes públicos acreditados con aquel carácter; pero para que dichos cónsules puedan ejercer expeditamente las funciones que les corresponden, gozarán las siguientes prerogativas:

Diplomatic character not recognized in consuls.

Consular prerogatives.

1°. Las oficinas y habitaciones consulares en todo tiempo serán inviolables. Las autoridades locales bajo ningun pretexto las allanarán. En ningun caso examinarán ni se apoderarán de los archivos ó de los papeles depositados en estos. En ningun caso se usará de esas oficinas ó habitaciones como lugar de

Offices and dwellings inviolable.

Not to be used as asylums.

however, a consular officer is engaged in business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

Independent of state of residence in their functions.

2nd. Consuls, in all that exclusively concerns the exercise of their functions, shall be independent of the state in whose territory they reside.

Exempt from public service, &c.

3rd. The consuls and their chancellors or secretaries shall be exempt from all public service and from contributions, personal and extraordinary, imposed in the country where they reside, and they shall be exempt from arrest, except in the case of offences which the local legislation qualifies as crimes and punishes as such. This exemption does not comprehend the consuls or their chancellors or secretaries who may be natives of the country in which they reside.

From arrest.

Exemption from arrest, to whom not applicable.

Exemptions of consuls as witnesses.

4th. No consular officer who is not a citizen of the country to which he is accredited shall be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts of the country where he resides. When the testimony of such consular officer is needed, it shall be asked in writing, or some one shall go to his house to take it viva voce. If, however, the testimony of a consular officer in either country should be necessary for the defence of a person charged with a crime and should not voluntarily be given, compulsory process requiring the presence of such consular officer as a witness may be issued.

Flag and coat of arms, use of.

5th. In order that the dwellings of consuls may be easily and generally known for the convenience of those who may have to resort to them, they shall be allowed to hoist on them the flag, and to place over their doors the coat of arms of the nation in whose service the consul may be, with an inscription expressing the functions discharged by him.

#### ARTICLE 36TH.

Passports, when not to be given by consuls.

Consuls shall not give passports to any individual of their nation, or going to their nation, who may be held to answer before any authority, court, or judge of the country for delinquencies committed by him, or for a demand which may have been legally acknowledged, pro-

asilo. Sin embargo cuando un consul tenga negocios propios, los papeles referentes al consulado se guardarán por separado.

2°. Los cónsules, en todo lo que sea exclusivamente relativo al ejercicio de sus funciones, serán independientes del estado en cuyo territorio residan.

3°. Los cónsules, sus cancilleres ó secretarios estarán exentos de todo servicio público, de contribuciones personales y de las extraordinarias que se impongan en el país de su residencia, y no podrán ser arrestados excepto en caso de ofensas calificadas por la legislación local como crimen que así lo castigase. Esta exencion no comprende á los cónsules y sus cancilleres ó secretarios que sean nacionales del país en que residan.

4°. Ningun cónsul, que no sea ciudadano del país cerca del cual esté acreditado, será obligado á comparecer como testigo ante los tribunales del país en que resida. Cuando sea necesario el testimonio de tal cónsul, este se hará por escrito ó alguna persona irá á su casa y la tomará de viva voz. Sin embargo si el testimonio de un cónsul en uno ú otro país fuese necesario para la defensa de una persona acusada de un crimen y este no fuese dado voluntariamente, podrá usarse de un procedimiento compulsorio que requiera la presencia de tal oficial consular.

5°. Á fin de que las habitaciones de los cónsules sean fácil y generalmente conocidas para la conveniencia de los que tengan que ocurrir á ellos, les será permitido enarbolar en ellas la bandera y poner sobre sus puertas el escudo de armas de la nacion á que sirve el cónsul, con una inscripcion que exprese el empleo que ejerce.

#### ARTÍCULO 36°.

Los cónsules no darán pasaporte á ningun individuo de su nacion ó que se dirija á ella, que tenga que responder ante alguna de las autoridades, juzgados ó tribunales del país por delito ó falta que hubiere cometido ó por demanda que hubiese sido legalmente admitida, siempre



vided that in each case proper notice thereof shall have been given to the consul.

que se haya dado al cónsul el aviso correspondiente.

## ARTICLE 37TH.

## ARTÍCULO 37º.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to make as durable as possible the relations which are to be established by virtue of this treaty, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points :

La República del Salvador y los Estados Unidos de América, dese-  
ando hacer tan duraderas cuanto sea posible las relaciones que han de establecerse en virtud del presente tratado, han declarado solemnemente y convienen en los puntos siguientes:

Points agreed to by this treaty.

1st. This treaty is concluded for the term of ten years, dating from the exchange of the ratifications ; and if one year before the expiration of that period neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest the operations of said treaty, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

1º. Este tratado se celebra por el término de diez años contados desde el canje de las ratificaciones, y si un año antes de expirar ese plazo, ninguna de las partes contratantes hubiere anunciado á la otra, por medio de una notificación oficial, su voluntad de detener los efectos de dicho tratado, este continuará obligatorio por doce meses mas, y así en adelante de año en año, hasta que terminen los doce meses que seguirán á semejante declaración, sea cual fuere el tiempo en que tenga efecto.

Duration of treaty.

2nd. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or sanction such violation.

2º. Si alguno ó algunos de los ciudadanos de una ú otra parte infringieren alguno de los artículos contenidos en el presente tratado, dichos ciudadanos serán por ello personalmente responsables, y no se interrumpirá en su consecuencia la armonía y buena correspondencia entre las dos naciones, comprometiéndose cada una á no proteger de modo alguno al ofensor ni á sancionar semejante violacion.

Personal responsibility of citizen infringing.

3rd. If, unfortunately, any of the articles contained in this treaty should be violated or infringed in any way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the two contracting parties shall ordain or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor shall declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended shall have laid before the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been denied, in violation of the laws and of national right.

3º. Si desgraciadamente algunos de los artículos contenidos en el presente tratado fuesen en alguna otra manera violados ó infringidos, se estipula expresamente que ninguna de las dos partes contratantes ordenará ó autorizará actos algunos de represalia, ni declarará la guerra contra la otra por queja de injurias ó perjuicios, hasta que la parte que se considere ofendida haya previamente presentado á la otra una exposicion de dichos perjuicios ó injurias, apoyadas con pruebas competentes, exigiendo justicia y satisfaccion, y esto haya sido negado con violacion de las leyes y del derecho internacional.

Reprisals and declaration of war, how limited.

## ARTICLE 38TH.

## ARTÍCULO 38°.

Abrogation of The treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador of the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, is hereby abrogated, and the stipulations of the preceding treaty are substituted therefor.

El tratado entre la República del Salvador y los Estados Unidos de América del día dos de Enero de mil ochocientos cincuenta queda por este abrogado, y las estipulaciones del precedente tratado se sustituyen en su lugar.

Vol. 10, p. 891.

## ARTICLE 39TH.

## ARTÍCULO 39°.

Approval and ratification of treaty.

This treaty shall be submitted on both sides to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, within the space of twelve months.

Este tratado será sometido por ambas partes á la aprobacion y ratificacion de las respectivas autoridades competentes de cada una de las partes contratantes, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Washington dentro del término de doce meses.

Signature of treaty.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the foregoing articles in the English and Spanish languages, and they have hereunto affixed their seals.

En fé de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado y sellado los precedentes artículos en Español y en Inglés.

Done in duplicate, at the city of San Salvador, this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Hecho por duplicado, en la ciudad de San Salvador, el sexto día de Diciembre del año de nuestro Señor mil ochocientos setenta.

[SEAL.] ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.  
[SEAL.] GREGO. ARBIZÚ.

[SELLO.] GREGO. ARBIZÚ.  
[SELLO.] ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on the eleventh instant:

Proclamation.

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

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

*Convention between the United States of America and the Orange Free State. Friendship, commerce, and extradition. Concluded December 22, 1871; Ratification advised by Senate April 24, 1872; Ratified by President April 27, 1872; Ratified by Volkeraad of Orange Free State May 10, 1872; Ratifications exchanged at Washington August 18, 1873; Proclaimed August 23, 1873.*

Dec. 22, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a general convention of friendship, commerce, and extradition between the United States of America and the Orange Free State was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Bloemfontein, on the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, which general convention is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND EXTRADITION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The United States of America and the Orange Free State, equally animated by the desire to draw more closely the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the two republics, as well as to augment, by all the means at their disposal, the commercial intercourse of their respective citizens, have mutually resolved to conclude a general convention of friendship, commerce, and extradition.

Contracting parties.

For this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States, Willard W. Edgcomb, special agent of the United States, and their consul at the Cape of Good Hope, and the President of the Orange Free State, Friedrich Kaufman Höhne, gov. secty, who, after a communication of their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The citizens of the United States of America and the citizens of the Orange Free State shall be admitted and treated upon a footing of reciprocal equality in the two countries, where such admission and treatment shall not conflict with the constitutional or legal provisions of the contracting parties. No pecuniary or other more burdensome condition shall be imposed upon them than upon the citizens of the country where they reside, nor any condition whatever to which the latter shall not be subject.

Reciprocal equality in treatment of citizens.

The foregoing privileges, however, shall not extend to the enjoyment of political rights.

ARTICLE II.

The citizens of one of the two countries residing or established in the other shall be free from personal military service; but they shall be liable to the pecuniary or other contributions which may be required, by way of compensation, from citizens of the country where they reside, who are exempt from the said service.

Exemption from military service. Liability to other contributions.

Equal imposts on citizens of either country residing, &c. No higher impost, under whatever name, shall be exacted from the citizens of one of the two countries residing or established in the other than shall be levied upon citizens of the country in which they reside, nor any contribution whatever to which the latter shall not be liable.

Seizure of property for public purposes. In case of war or of the seizure or occupation of property for public purposes, the citizens of one of the two countries residing or established in the other shall be placed upon an equal footing with the citizens of the country in which they reside with respect to indemnities for damages they may have sustained.

### ARTICLE III.

Disposal of and succession to property. The citizens of each one of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, testament, donation, or in any other manner, and their heirs, whether by testament or ab intestato, or their successors, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to the said property or inherit it, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them; they may dispose of the same as they may think proper, paying no other charges than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein the said property is situated shall be liable to pay in a similar case. In the absence of such heir, heirs, or other successors, the same care shall be taken by the authorities for the preservation of the property that would be taken for the preservation of the property of a native of the same country, until the lawful proprietor shall have had time to take measures for possessing himself of the same.

Absence of successors. But in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property, there shall be accorded to the said heir or other successor such term as the laws will permit to sell such property; he shall be at liberty at all times to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which, in a similar case, would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

### ARTICLE IV.

Controversies among claimants to decedent's estate. Any controversy which may arise among the claimants to the property of a decedent shall be decided according to the laws and by the judges of the country in which the property may be situated.

### ARTICLE V.

Consuls and vice-consuls. The contracting parties give to each other the privilege of having, each in their respective States, consuls and vice-consuls of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges as those of the most favored nation.

Approval of. But before any consul or vice-consul shall act as such, he shall, in the ordinary form, be approved by the government of the country in which his functions are to be discharged.

Private business of. In their private and business transactions, consuls and vice-consuls shall be submitted to the same laws and usages as private individuals, citizens of the place in which they reside.

Offences by. It is hereby understood that in case of offence against the laws, by a consul or vice-consul, the government from which [he received] his exequatur may withdraw the same, send him away from the country, or have him punished in conformity with the laws, assigning to the other government its reason for so doing.

The archives and papers belonging to the consulates shall be inviolate, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate or other functionary inspect, seize, or in any way interfere with them. Archives and papers of other persons.

## ARTICLE VI.

Neither of the contracting parties shall impose any higher or other duties upon the importation, exportation, or transit of the natural or industrial products of the other, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles being the produce of any other country. Duties on imports and exports.

## ARTICLE VII.

Each of the contracting parties hereby engages not to grant any favor in commerce to any nation which shall not immediately be enjoyed by the other party. Favors granted to other nations extended.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The United States of America and the Orange Free State, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic or consular agents, shall deliver up to justice persons who, being charged with the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been committed in the country where the person so accused shall be found. Extradition of fugitives from justice. Proof of crime.

## ARTICLE IX.

Persons shall be delivered up according to the provisions of this convention who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit: Murder, (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning;) attempt to commit murder; rape; forgery, or the emission of forged papers; arson; robbery, with violence, intimidation, or forcible entry of an inhabited house; piracy; embezzlement by public officers, or by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment. Crimes for which extradition made.

## ARTICLE X.

The surrender shall be made by executives of the contracting parties respectively. Extradition, by whom made.

## ARTICLE XI.

The expense of detention and delivery effected pursuant to the preceding articles shall be at the cost of the party making the demand. Expenses of detention and extradition.

## ARTICLE XII.

The provisions of the foregoing articles relating to the surrender of fugitive criminals shall not apply to offences committed before the date hereof, nor to those of a political character. Past crimes and political offenses.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The present convention is concluded for the period of ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, one year before the expiration of that period, neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest Duration of convention.

the operations of the said convention, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on from year to year until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Approval, ratification, and exchange.

This convention shall be submitted on both sides to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as circumstances shall admit. In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in quadruplicate at Bloemfontein this 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

W. W. EDGCOMB. [SEAL.]

F. K. HÖHNE. [SEAL.]

Ratifications exchanged.

And whereas the said general convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the eighteenth instant:

Proclamation.

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

Signature of treaty.

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

Done at the city Washington this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

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

*Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador. Naturalization. Concluded May 6, 1872; Ratification advised by Senate May 23, 1872; Ratified by President May 25, 1872; Ratified by President of Ecuador September 30, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington November 6, 1873; Proclaimed November 24, 1873.*

May 1872.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, relative to the naturalization of citizens of the two countries, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington, on the sixth day of May, 1872, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows :

Preamble.

The United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, being desirous of regulating the citizenship of persons who emigrate from Ecuador to the United States, and from the United States to the Republic of Ecuador, have decided to treat on this subject; and for this purpose have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the President of the Republic of Ecuador, Don Antonio Flores, accredited as Minister Resident of that Republic to the Government of the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

Deseando la República del Ecuador y los Estados Unidos de América determinar la ciudadanía de las personas que emigran de los Estados Unidos al Ecuador, y del Ecuador á los Estados Unidos, han acordado celebrar un tratado sobre este asunto; y al efecto han nombrado sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, á saber: el Presidente de la República del Ecuador á Don Antonio Flores, acreditado Ministro Residente de la mencionada República en los Estados Unidos; y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos á Hamilton Fish, Secretario de Estado; quienes, despues de haber manifestado sus respectivos plenos poderes y halládoslos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes :

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

Each of the two Republics shall recognize as naturalized citizens of the other, those persons who shall have been therein duly naturalized, after having resided uninterruptedly in their adopted country as long as may be required by its constitution or laws.

Cada una de las dos Repúblicas reconocerá como ciudadanos naturalizados de la otra, á los que hayan sido debidamente naturalizados despues de haber residido sin interrupcion en la patria adoptiva el tiempo requerido en ella por la constitucion ó las leyes.

Naturalized citizens.

This article shall apply as well to those already naturalized in the countries of either of the contracting parties as to those who may be hereafter naturalized.

Este artículo se aplicará tanto á los ciudadanos que se hayan naturalizado ya en cualquiera de los dos países, como á los que se naturalizaren en adelante.

## ARTICLE II.

Naturalized citizen renewing native residence.

If a naturalized citizen of either country shall renew his residence in that where he was born, without an intention of returning to that where he was naturalized, he shall be held to have reassumed the obligations of his original citizenship, and to have renounced that which he had obtained by naturalization.

## ARTÍCULO II.

Si el ciudadano, naturalizado de cualquiera de los dos países vuelve al de su nacimiento con la intencion de no regresar al de la naturalizacion, se considerarán reasumidas las obligaciones de la ciudadanía de origen, y renunciada la adquirida por la naturalizacion.

## ARTICLE III.

Intention not to return, evidence of.

A residence of more than two years in the native country of a naturalized citizen shall be construed as an intention on his part to stay there without returning to that where he was naturalized. This presumption, however, may be rebutted by evidence to the contrary.

## ARTÍCULO III.

La residencia de mas de dos años en el país del nacimiento de un ciudadano naturalizado se considerará como intencion de residir en él, y de no volver al país donde fué naturalizado. Sin embargo, esta presuncion puede ser destruida por prueba en contrario.

## ARTICLE IV.

Offences before emigration by naturalized citizens returning.

Naturalized citizens of either country, on returning to that where they were born, shall be subject to trial and punishment according to the laws, for offences committed before their emigration, saving always the limitations established by law.

## ARTÍCULO IV.

Los ciudadanos naturalizados de cualquiera de las dos naciones, al regresar al país del nacimiento, quedan sujetos á enjuiciamiento y castigo, con arreglo á las leyes de dicho país, por delitos cometidos ántes de la emigracion, salvo siempre las prescripciones legales.

## ARTICLE V.

Declaration of intention to become citizen.

A declaration of intention to become a citizen shall not have the effect of naturalization.

## ARTÍCULO V.

La declaracion de la intencion de hacerse ciudadano, no surte los efectos de la naturalizacion.

## ARTICLE VI.

Duration of convention.

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

## ARTÍCULO VI.

La presente convencion tendrá efecto inmediatamente despues del canje de las ratificaciones, y quedará vigente por diez años. Si ninguna de las dos partes contratantes notificare á la otra, con seis meses de anticipacion, su intencion de poner término al convenio, permanecerá en toda su fuerza y vigor hasta doce meses despues que una de las partes contratantes haya notificado á la otra la citada intencion.

## ARTICLE VII.

Ratifications, and exchange of.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the

## ARTÍCULO VII.

La presente convencion será ratificada por el Presidente del Ecu-



United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Ecuador, with the approval of the Congress of that Republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within eighteen months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention at the city of Washington this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.  
[SEAL.] ANTONIO FLORES.

dor, con aprobacion del Congreso de la mencionada República, y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado de dichos Estados Unidos, y las ratificaciones canjeadas en Washington dentro de diez y ocho meses contados desde esta fecha.

En fé de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios han firmado y sellado esta convencion en la ciudad de Washington á los seis dias de Mayo del año del Señor de mil ochocientos setenta y dos.

[SELLO.] ANTONIO FLORES.  
[SELLO.] HAMILTON FISH.

Signatures of treaty.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on the sixth day of November, 1873:

Ratifications exchanged.

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

Proclamation.

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

June 28, 1872.

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador. Extradition. Concluded June 28, 1872; Ratification advised by Senate January 6, 1873; Ratified by President January 10, 1873; Ratified by President of Ecuador November 12, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Quito November 12, 1873; Proclaimed December 24, 1873.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals, fugitives from justice, between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Quito on the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

*Extradition treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador.*

*Convencion de extradicion entre la República del Ecuador y los Estados Unidos de América.*

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, having deemed it conducive to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories that all persons convicted of or accused of the crimes enumerated below, being fugitives from justice, shall be, under certain circumstances, reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a treaty upon the subject; and the President of the United States has for this purpose named Rumsey Wing, a citizen of the United States, and their Minister Resident in Ecuador, as Plenipotentiary on the part of the United States, and the President of Ecuador has named Francisco Javier Leon, Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, as Plenipotentiary on the part of Ecuador; who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, and the same having been found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, viz:

La República del Ecuador y los Estados Unidos de América, habiendo juzgado conveniente para la mejor administración de justicia, y para prevenir crímenes dentro de sus territorios respectivos, que las personas condenadas por ó acusadas de los crímenes enumerados en seguida y siendo fugitivas de la justicia sean bajo ciertas circunstancias recíprocamente entregadas, han resuelto celebrar una convencion, y con tal objeto han nombrado como sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios: el Presidente de la República del Ecuador al H. Sor. Francisco Javier Leon, Ministro del Interior y Relaciones Exteriores, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos al Excmo. Sor. Rumsey Wing, ciudadano y Ministro Residente de los Estados Unidos en el Ecuador; quienes, despues de haberse comunicado recíprocamente sus plenos poderes y hallándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE 1ST.

ARTÍCULO 1º.

Extradition of fugitives from justice.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Ecuador mutually agree to deliver up such persons as may have been convicted of or may be accused of the crimes set forth in the follow-

El Gobierno del Ecuador y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América convienen en entregarse mutuamente las personas condenadas por ó acusadas de los crímenes enumerados en el artículo que sigue.

ing article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, and who may have sought refuge or be found within the territory of the other; it being understood that this is only to be done when the criminality shall be proved in such manner that, according to the laws of the country where the fugitive or accused may be found, such persons might be lawfully arrested and tried, had the crime been committed within its jurisdiction.

cometidos dentro de la jurisdiccion de una de las partes contratantes y que hayan buscado asilo ó se encuentren dentro del territorio de la otra. Bien entendido que esto solo tendrá lugar cuando la criminalidad se evidencie de tal manera que segun las leyes del país donde se encuentre la persona fugitiva ó acusada, seria legitimamente arrestada y enjuiciada, si en él se hubiese cometido el crimen.

Proof of crime.

#### ARTICLE 2ND.

Persons convicted of or accused of any of the following crimes shall be delivered up, in accordance with the provisions of this treaty:

1st. Murder, including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning.

2d. The crime of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on ship-board when the crew, or a part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commanding officer, have taken possession of the vessel.

3d. The crime of burglary, this being understood as the act of breaking or forcing an entrance into another's house with intent to commit any crime; and the crime of robbery, this being defined as the act of taking from the person of another goods or money with criminal intent, using violence or intimidation.

4th. The crime of forgery, which is understood to be the wilful use or circulation of forged papers or public documents.

5th. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, of public bonds, bank bills and securities, and in general of any kind of titles to or instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of stamps, dies, seals, and marks of the state and of the administrative authorities, and the sale or circulation thereof.

6th. Embezzlement of public property, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositaries.

#### ARTÍCULO 2º.

Serán entregadas las personas condenadas ó acusadas con arreglo á lo dispuesto en esta convencion de alguno de los crímenes siguientes:

1º. El homicidio voluntario, incluyendo el asesinato, el parricidio y el envenenamiento.

2º. Los crímenes de raptó y estupro, incendio, piratería y motu abordo de una embarcacion, cuando la tripulacion ó porcion de ella, con fraude, ó violencia contra el comandante, han tomado posesion del buque.

3º. El crimen de allanamiento, entendiéndose por esto el acto de deserrajar ó forzar é introducirse á casa de otro durante la noche para cometer algun crimen; y el crimen de robo, definiéndolo el acto de tomar de la persona de otro con fuerza ó intencion criminal efectos ó moneda, por medio de violencia ó intimidacion.

4º. El crimen de falsificacion, con que se entiende introducir á sabiendas ó poner en circulacion papeles falsificados, falsear documentos públicos.

5º. La fabricacion ó circulacion de monedas falsas, ó acuñada ó de papel, de bonos públicos, billetes de banco y obligaciones, y generalmente de cualesquiera titulos ó instrumento de crédito, la falsificacion de sellos, cuños, troqueles y marcas del estado y de administraciones públicas y su venta ó circulacion.

6º. La apropiacion, ó peculado de caudales públicos, cometida dentro de la jurisdiccion de cualquiera de las partes, por oficiales públicos ó depositarios.

Crimes for which extradition made.

Murder.

Rape, arson, piracy, mutiny.

Burglary, robbery.

Forgery.

Counterfeiting

Embezzlement.

## ARTICLE 3RD.

Political offences  
and past crimes.

The stipulations of this treaty shall not be applicable to crimes or offences of a political character; and the person or persons delivered up, charged with the crimes specified in the foregoing article, shall not be prosecuted for any crime committed previously to that for which his or their extradition may be asked.

## ARTICLE 4TH.

Offenders against  
country from which  
extradition is de-  
manded.

If the person whose extradition may have been applied for, in accordance with the stipulations of the present treaty, shall have been arrested for offences committed in the country where he has sought refuge, or if he shall have been sentenced therefor, his extradition may be deferred until his acquittal, or the expiration of the term for which he shall have been sentenced.

## ARTICLE 5TH.

Requisitions, how  
to be made.

Requisitions for the extradition of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in case of the absence of these from the country or its capital, they may be made by superior consular officers. If the person whose extradition is asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, the requisition must be accompanied by a copy of the sentence of the court that has convicted him, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge who has signed it, made by the proper executive authority; also by an authentication of the latter by the Minister or Consul of the United States or Ecuador, respectively. On the contrary, however,

When for fugitive  
convicted of crime.

When for fugitive  
charged with crime.

when the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of any evidence in writing upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the aforesaid requisition. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority of Ecuador, may then order the arrest of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the judicial authority which is competent to examine the ques-

Arrest of fugitive.

## ARTÍCULO 3º.

Las disposiciones de la presente convencion no se aplicarán á crímenes ó delitos de un carácter político; y la persona ó personas entregadas por razon de los crímenes enumerados en el artículo anterior no podrán de ningun modo ser procesadas por crimen comun cualquiera cometido anteriormente á aquel por el cual la entrega ha sido pedida.

## ARTÍCULO 4º.

Si la persona de quien la entrega ha sido demandada con arreglo á las estipulaciones de la presente convencion hubiera sido arrestada por infracciones cometidas en el país á donde se ha refugiado, ó condenada por ellas, entónces su extradicion podrá ser suspendida hasta que sea absuelta ó concluya el término de la prision fijada en la sentencia.

## ARTÍCULO 5º.

Las requisitorias para la extradicion de fugitivos ante la justicia, serán hechas por los agentes diplomáticos respectivos de las partes contratantes, ó en caso de su ausencia del país ó de la capital del Gobierno, pueden practicarse por los superiores oficiales consulares. Si la persona de que se pide la extradicion está condenada por un crimen, la requisitoria debe ser acompañada de una copia de la sentencia del tribunal que le ha condenado, autenticada con su sello y con atestacion del carácter oficial del juez firmante, dada por la autoridad ejecutiva propia, y legalizacion de la última por el Ministro ó Cónsul del Ecuador ó de los Estados Unidos respectivamente. Al contrario, cuando el fugitivo solo está acusado de crimen, una copia debidamente legalizada del auto de prision para arrestarle en el país donde el crimen ha sido cometido y de las deposiciones sobre que tal auto ha sido expedido, debe acompañar tal requisicion. El Presidente ó la autoridad ejecutiva propia del Ecuador, ó el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, pueden, pues, acordar la prision del fugitivo con el fin de llevarle á presencia de la autoridad judicial competente para examinar la cuestion de entrega. Si entónces se decidiere segun la ley y el testimonio

tion of extradition. If, then, according to the evidence and the law, it be decided that the extradition is due in conformity with this treaty, the fugitive shall be delivered up, according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

que la extradicion es debida conforme á esta convencion, el fugitivo será entregado segun las formalidades prescritas en tales casos.

Delivery up of fugitive.

ARTICLE 6TH.

ARTÍCULO 6º.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of persons claimed shall be paid by the Government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

Los gastos del arresto, de la detencion y trasportacion de las personas reclamadas, serán pagados por el Gobierno en cuyo nombre haya sido hecha la requisicion.

Expenses of arrest and extradition.

ARTICLE 7TH.

ARTÍCULO 7º.

This treaty shall continue in force for ten (10) years from the day of the exchange of ratifications; but in case neither party shall have given to the other one (1) year's previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, then this treaty shall continue in force for ten (10) years longer, and so on.

Esta convencion tendrá vigor por diez años (10) contados desde el dia del cange de las ratificaciones; pero en caso de que ninguna de las partes haya dado á la otra, con un año de anticipacion, aviso de su intencion de poner término á ella, la convencion quedará en vigor diez años mas, y lo mismo en adelante.

Duration of convention.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in the capital of Ecuador, within two months from the day on which the session of the coming Congress of Ecuador shall terminate, which will be in October, 1873.

La presente convencion será ratificada y las ratificaciones cangeadas en la capital del Ecuador dentro de dos meses (2) contados desde el dia en que se terminen las sesiones del próximo Congreso del Ecuador, que será en Octubre de 1873.

Ratifications and exchange of.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

En testimonio de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios respectivos firman la presente convencion dos de un tenor y ponen sus sellos.

Signatures of treaty.

Done in the city of Quito, capital of the Republic of Ecuador, this twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Hecha en la ciudad de Quito, capital de la República del Ecuador, el dia veintiocho de Junio de mil ochocientos setenta y dos.

RUMSEY WING.

[SEAL.]

FRANCISCO JAVIER LEON.

FRANCISCO JAVIER LEON.

[SEAL.]

RUMSEY WING.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Quito on the 12th of November last:

Ratifications exchanged.

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

Proclamation.

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

Nov. 27, 1872.

*Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico. Revival and further extension of duration of the joint commission for the settlement of claims. Concluded November 27, 1872; ratification advised by Senate with amendment, March 9, 1873; ratified by President March 10, 1873; ratified by President of Mexico May 19, 1873; ratifications exchanged at Washington July 17, 1873; proclaimed July 24, 1873.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.  
Vol. xv, p. 679.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, for further extending the time fixed by the convention between the same parties of the 4th July, 1868, for the duration of the joint commission on the subject of claims, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of November last, which convention, after having been amended and ratified by the contracting parties, is word for word as follows:

Vol. xv, p. 679.

Whereas, by the convention concluded between the United States and the Mexican Republic on the fourth day of July, 1868, certain claims of citizens of the contracting parties were submitted to a joint commission, whose functions were to terminate within two years and six months, reckoning from the day of the first meeting of the commissioners; and whereas the functions of the aforesaid joint commission were extended, according to the convention concluded between the same parties on the nineteenth day of April, 1871, for a term not exceeding one year from the day on which they were to terminate according to the first convention; and whereas the possibility of said commission's concluding its labors even within the period fixed by the aforesaid convention of April nineteenth, 1871, is doubtful:

Vol. xvii p. 861.

Contracting parties.

Therefore, the President of the United States of America and the President of the United States of Mexico, desiring that the term of the aforementioned commission should be again extended, in order to attain this end, have appointed, the President of the United States Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the President of the United States of Mexico Ignacio Mariscal, accredited to the Government of the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of said United States of

Considerando que por la conven- cion celebrada entre la República Mejicana y los Estados Unidos el 4 de Julio de 1868, ciertas reclamaciones de los ciudadanos de las partes contratantes fueron sometidas á una comision mixta cuyas funciones habian de concluir dentro de dos años y seis meses contados desde el día de la primera reunion de los comisionados; que las funciones de la expresada comision mixta fueron prorogadas, en virtud de la conven- cion celebrada entre las mismas partes el 19 de Abril de 1871, por un término que no pasase de un año contado desde el dia en que debian terminar con arreglo á la primera convencion; y por cuanto á que es dudosa la posibilidad de que dicha comision concluya sus trabajos aun dentro del periodo fijado por la men- cionada convencion del 19 de Abril de 1871:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, deseosos de que el término de la referida comision sea nuevamente prorogado, para llegar á este fin han nombrado Plenipotenciarios, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos á Don Ignacio Mariscal, acreditado ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos como Enviado Ex- traordinario y Ministro Plenipoten- cionario de dichos Estados Unidos Mejicanos, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos á Hamilton Fish,

Mexico, who, having exchanged their respective powers, which were found sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Secretario de Estado, quienes, habiendo cangeado sus respectivos poderes, que se encontraron bastantes y en debida forma, han conve-nido en los siguientes articulos :

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

The high contracting parties agree that the said commission be revived and that the time fixed by the convention of April nineteenth, 1871, for the duration of the commission aforesaid, shall be extended for a term not exceeding two years from the day on which the functions of the said commission would terminate according to that convention, or for a shorter time if it should be deemed sufficient by the commissioners or the umpire, in case of their disagreement.

Las altas partes contratantes convienen en que reviva dicha comision y en que el tiempo designado en la convencion del 19 de Abril de 1871 para la duracion de la comision expresada, se prorogue por un término que no exceda de dos años contados desde el dia en que las funciones de la comision referida deberian concluir con arreglo á esa convencion, ó por ménos tiempo si lo creyeren bastante los comisionados, ó el árbitro en caso de disentimiento.

Commission re-  
vived and time ex-  
tended.  
Vol. xvii, p. 861.

It is agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in any wise alter or extend the time originally fixed in the said convention for the presentation of claims to the commission.

Queda convenido que nada de lo que contiene este artículo alterará de modo alguno, ó extenderá el plazo fijado en dicha convencion para presentar reclamaciones ante la comision mixta.

Time for present-  
ing claims.

ARTICLE II.

ARTÍCULO II.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

La presente convencion será ratificada y las ratificaciones cangeadas en Washington á la mayor brevedad posible.

Ratifications and  
exchange of.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and affixed their respective seals.

En testimonio de lo cual, los referidos Plenipotenciarios han firmado esta convencion, y puéstole sus respectivos sellos.

Signatures to con-  
vention.

Done in the city of Washington the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Fecha en la ciudad de Washington el dia veinte y siete de Noviembre del año mil ochocientos setenta y dos.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.  
[SEAL.] IGNO. MARISCAL.

HAMILTON FISH. [SELLO.]  
IGNO. MARISCAL. [SELLO.]

And whereas the said convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the 17th instant:

Ratifications ex-  
changed.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:  
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

March 15, 1873. *Postal convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.*

Contracting parties. The undersigned, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Oluf Stenersen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to the United States of America, in the name of his government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

#### ARTICLE 1.

Exchanges of what correspondence. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. This exchange of correspondence shall embrace: 1. Letters, ordinary and registered. 2. Newspapers, books, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, &c.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds. Such correspondence shall be exchanged whether originating in the United States and destined for either of the United Kingdoms, or *vice versa*; or originating in, or destined for, such foreign countries to which the contracting countries may serve as intermediaries.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Offices for exchange of. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be—on the part of Sweden—1. Göteborg; 2. The Travelling Post-office No. 1 between Göteborg and Stockholm; 3. The Travelling Post-office No. 2 between Malmö and Falköping. On the part of Norway—1. Christianssand; 2. Christiania; 3. The Sea Post-office on the Steamboat line between Hammerfest and Hamburg; and on the part of the United States—1. New York; 2. Chicago.

Discontinuance or change of offices. The respective Postal Administrations are authorized, if circumstances should require it, to discontinue any of the offices designated for the exchange of mails, or to establish others in their place.

#### ARTICLE 3.

Dispatch of mails, routes, cost of intermediate transportation. The Post-Offices of Sweden and Norway shall make their own arrangements for the dispatch of mails to the United States; and in like manner the Post Office of the United States shall make arrangements for the despatch of mails to Sweden and Norway. The mails shall be forwarded by regular routes of communication; and each office shall, at its own cost, pay the expense of the intermediate transportation (sea and territorial) of the mails which it despatches to the other country. It is agreed that the cost of the international, ocean, and territorial transit of closed mails, exchanged in either direction, between the frontiers of the respective countries, shall be first defrayed by that one of the offices which shall have obtained from the post-offices of the intermediary countries the most favorable terms for such conveyance, and any amount so advanced by one office, for and on account of the other, shall be promptly re-imbursed.



## ARTICLE 4.

The standard weight for the single rate of postage shall be—

1. For letters, 15 grammes.
2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each office adopts for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the regulations prescribed for such correspondence in the despatching country. Each office shall, however, give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Standard weight  
for single rate.

The rule of progression shall be an additional single rate for each additional single weight or fraction thereof.

Rule of progres-  
sion.

The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted, except in the case of manifest error.

Weight stated by  
despatching office.

## ARTICLE 5.

The single rate of postage for letter correspondence exchanged in direct mails between either of the United Kingdoms and the United States, shall be—

Single rate for let-  
ters by.

I. By closed mail, via England, without regard to the forwarding of the correspondence, whether to or from a Swedish or Norwegian sea-port, or through Germany—

Closed mail via  
England.

1. For letters from Sweden for the United States—
  - (a) When prepaid in Sweden, 36 öre.
  - (b) When paid in the United States, 14 cents.
2. For letters from the United States for Sweden—
  - (a) When prepaid in the United States, 9 cents.
  - (b) When paid in Sweden, 56 öre.
3. For letters from Norway for the United States—
  - (a) When prepaid in Norway, 12 skilling.
  - (b) When paid in the United States, 15 cents.
4. For letters from the United States for Norway—
  - (a) When prepaid in the United States, 10 cents.
  - (b) When paid in Norway, 18 skilling.

II. By direct regular steamship communication between ports in the United Kingdoms, whether the port be Swedish or Norwegian on the one side, and ports in the United States on the other side—

By direct steam-  
ship.

1. For letters from Sweden for the United States—
  - (a) When prepaid in Sweden, 24 öre.
  - (b) When paid in the United States, 9 cents.
2. For letters from the United States for Sweden—
  - (a) When prepaid in the United States, 6 cents.
  - (b) When paid in Sweden, 36 öre.
3. For letters from Norway for the United States—
  - (a) When prepaid in Norway, 7 skilling.
  - (b) When paid in the United States, 9 cents.
4. For letters from the United States for Norway—
  - (a) When prepaid in the United States, 6 cents.
  - (b) When paid in Norway, 10 skilling.

Insufficiently prepaid letters shall be charged with the postage for unpaid letters, after deducting the prepaid amount.

On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched by either route, that which the despatching office shall adopt, adapted to the regulations prescribed for such correspondence in the despatching country. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Single rate on  
other correspond-  
ence.

## ARTICLE 6.

The Atlantic sea-rate on the correspondence sent in closed mails through England shall not exceed 6 cents per ounce for letter-mails,

Sea-rate on closed  
mails via England.

and 6 cents per pound for other correspondence; nor shall the charge for the sea-conveyance thereof, between England and the United Kingdoms, exceed 2 cents per single-letter rate, or 6 cents per ounce net weight of letter-mails, and 6 cents per pound for other correspondence.

Sea-rate by direct steamship.

It is also agreed that the entire cost of the sea transportation between the boundaries of the respective countries, by any direct line of steamships adapted to the conveyance of mails, and employed by the respective post-offices, shall not exceed 2 cents for each single-letter rate, or 6 cents per ounce, net weight, of letter-mails, and 6 cents per pound of other correspondence.

Sea-rate on closed mails through Germany.

It is further stipulated that the Atlantic sea rate on the correspondence sent in closed mails through Germany shall not exceed 5 cents per 30 grammes of letters, and 10 cents per kilogramme of other correspondence.

Re-imbursment on closed mails through Germany.

It is also understood and agreed that the Norwegian Post-Office shall be re-imbursed for the closed mails sent through Germany, which have been forwarded by the direct steamboat line between Christianssand and Hamburg, worked on Norwegian account, by a sum corresponding to the Swedish and Danish rate of transit for closed mails sent through Sweden and Denmark.

#### ARTICLE 7.

Postage, how paid.

Ordinary letters may be sent prepaid or unpaid, but on registered letters, and on all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, prepayment shall be obligatory.

#### ARTICLE 8.

Registered articles, fee on.

Registered articles shall, in addition to the postage, be subject to a register fee of 30 öre in Sweden, of 8 skilling in Norway, and of 8 cents in the United States. This fee, as well as the postage, shall always be prepaid. Each office is at liberty to reduce this fee for the mails it despatches.

#### ARTICLE 9.

What may be registered.

Any correspondence may be registered, as well the international as that originating in or destined for other countries to which the post-offices of the contracting countries may serve as intermediaries for the transmission of such registered articles.

Notice of intermediary service.

Each office shall notify the other of the countries to which it may serve as intermediary.

#### ARTICLE 10.

Accounts on exchange of correspondence, how adjusted.

The accounts on the international correspondence, exchanged in either direction, shall be adjusted and settled on the following basis, viz:

##### I. Between Sweden and the United States:

From the total amount of international postages and register fees for correspondence between Sweden and the United States, collected in Sweden, the Sweden Postal Administration shall deduct the amount which, without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon, has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of the United States. From the total amount of international postages and register fees, for correspondence exchanged between Sweden and the United States, collected in the United States, the Postal Administration of the United States shall, in like manner, deduct the amount which, without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon, has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of Sweden, (or of Norway, in case of conveyance by direct steamship communication, or through England.)

Of the amount of the two net sums thus obtained, Sweden shall receive one moiety and the United States the other.

##### II. Between Norway and the United States:

From the total amount of the international postages and register fees for correspondence between Norway and the United States, collected in Norway, the Norwegian Postal Administration shall deduct the amount which, without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon, has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of the United States. From the total amount of international postages and register fees for correspondence between Norway and the United States, collected in the United States, the Postal Administration of the United States shall, in like manner, deduct the amount which, without exceeding the highest rates agreed upon, has been paid for the conveyance of the mails to the frontier of Norway, (or of Sweden, in case of conveyance by direct steamship communication, or through England.)

Of the amount of the two net sums thus obtained, Norway shall receive one moiety, and the United States the other.

ARTICLE 11.

The correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article shall be despatched under regulations to be established by the despatching office; but these shall embrace the following: Regulations of correspondence other than letters.

1. No package shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever except to state from whom and to whom the packet is sent, and numbers and prices placed upon patterns or samples of merchandise.

2. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension.

3. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

4. The customs duties that may be chargeable in each of the two countries may be levied for the use of the customs.

5. Except as above no charge whatever shall be collected on the letters and other correspondence exchanged. The small local carriers' fee now chargeable in Sweden may, however, be levied to the use of the Swedish office; and as long as a fee of 2 skilling for the delivery of poste restante letters, and one of 4 skilling for letters posted after the general time for collecting the post, are chargeable in Norway, these fees may be levied to the use of the Norwegian office. Local carriers' fees in Sweden; certain fees in Norway.

ARTICLE 12.

The Postal Administrations of each of the United Kingdoms, and that of the United States, shall establish by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the offices may exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may serve as intermediaries. Intermediary service, conditions how established.

It is, however, always understood that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rate applicable to international correspondence augmented by the postage and other taxes due to Foreign Postal Administrations, and any other tax for exterior service. Charges on.

ARTICLE 13.

The postal accounts between the respective offices which, according to Article 10, are to be settled separately between Sweden and the United States, and between Norway and the United States, shall be stated quarterly, and transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the balance found due shall be paid to the creditor office, either by exchange on London, or at the debtor office, as the creditor office may desire. Postal accounts quarterly. Balances, how paid.

Conversion of moneys. The rule for the conversion of the moneys of the respective countries shall be established by common agreement between the respective offices.

## ARTICLE 14.

Transfer of closed mails without expense to office where transferred. When in a port, whether belonging to either of the United Kingdoms or to the United States, a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another, without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any charge by one office against the other.

## ARTICLE 15.

Official communication between parties. Official communications between the respective Postal Administrations shall not be the occasion of any accounts between them.

## ARTICLE 16.

Detailed regulations, how made. The respective Post-Offices shall, by mutual consent, make detailed regulations for carrying the articles of this convention into execution; and in like manner modify such regulations, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

## ARTICLE 17.

Return of letters wrongly sent, &c. Letters wrongly sent, wrongly addressed; or not deliverable for any cause, shall be returned to the despatching office, at its expense for the return, if any expense shall be incurred. Registered articles, in the second paragraph of the first article mentioned, shall also be returned in like manner. Other articles shall be left to the disposition of the receiving office.

Return of registered articles.

Uncollected postage on returned matter. Any postages not collected upon the correspondence returned, but which shall have been charged against the receiving office, shall be deducted from the account.

## ARTICLE 18.

Duration of convention; ratification of. This convention shall take effect from and on the 1st day of July, 1873. It shall be continued in force until one year from the time when any of the Governments of the respective countries shall have given notice of its wish to terminate the same. It is to be ratified, and the ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate original at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL. [SEAL.]  
Postmaster-General.

OLUF STENERSEN. [SEAL.]

Approval by President. 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, March 15, 1873.  
[SEAL.]

[Translation.]

Ratification by King of Sweden, &c. We, Oscar, by the grace of God King of Sweden, Norway, the Goths and the Vandals, make known that whereas, We and the United States of America have found it expedient and necessary to enter into negotia-

tions having for their object the conclusion of a postal convention, and our Minister, duly authorized for that purpose, having, on the 15th day of March, in the present year, with the Postmaster-General of the United States, established, concluded, signed, and with his seal provided a convention, word for word as follows :

(See Convention above.)

Therefore We have desired to ratify, approve, and accept the convention so concluded, with all its articles, paragraphs, and clauses, and We do by these presents, in the most express terms, approve, accept, and ratify the same ; and We will sincerely and honestly uphold and fulfill the foregoing convention and all its articles, paragraphs, and clauses.

In witness whereof We have, with our own hand, signed, and caused the same to be confirmed by our royal seal.

Done at Stockholm Castle, on the sixteenth day of the month of May, in the year after the birth of our Lord and Saviour, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OSCAR. [SEAL.]

O. M. BJORNSTJERNA.

The undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the convention concluded at the city of Washington on the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and the United States of North America, concerning the exchange of correspondence between the United States of North America and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, and the respective ratifications of the said convention having been carefully compared and found to agree exactly one with the other, and both with the original of the said convention, the exchange has this day been effected in the usual form.

Exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present certificate of exchange, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Stockholm the 26th day of May, 1873.

C. O. ANDREWS. [SEAL.]

O. M. BJORNSTJERNA. [SEAL.]

*Detailed regulations agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States and the Postal Administration of Sweden for the execution of the convention of the 15th of March, 1873, between the United States of America and the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.*

May 30 and June 24, 1873. Ante, p. 78.

ARTICLE I.

The American exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up mails for the Swedish exchange offices of Göteborg, the travelling post-office No. 1 between Göteborg and Stockholm, and the travelling post-office No. 2 between Malmö and Falköping.

Exchange offices in United States and Sweden.

The latter shall make up mails for the exchange offices of New York and Chicago.

Table A, hereto annexed, indicates the correspondence to be distributed to each exchange office.

ARTICLE 2.

Each mail exchanged between the respective offices shall be accompanied by a letter-bill, showing the postages and the charges of transit, the fees, &c., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence.

Letter-bills.

The form of this letter-bill shall follow the models B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup>, hereto

Form of.

annexed, and shall be consecutively numbered by the dispatching office during each quarter of the calendar year.

Receipt for. The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

#### ARTICLE 3.

Packages, how made up. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages according to the letter-bill.

Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and numbers corresponding to the letter-bill.

#### ARTICLE 4.

Number of rates, how indicated. When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article, the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

#### ARTICLE 5.

Registered correspondence, how described. Registered correspondence shall be described in a register-list, following the models C<sup>1</sup> and C<sup>2</sup>, hereto annexed.

Registered letters, how enveloped, &c. All registered letters and the register-list shall be enveloped together, in strong paper, and securely fastened, and the packet plainly inscribed with the word "*Registered*," or "*Rekommenderas*," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the registered-letter list for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled in letters and figures expressing the number. In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter-bill shall be filled with the word "*Nihil*," or "*Nil*."

#### ARTICLE 6.

Receipt of registered articles acknowledged. The register-lists dispatched shall be retained by the receiving office, which office shall acknowledge by the first mail the receipt of the registered articles, numerically, from No. .... to No. ....

Errors notified. If the verification by the exchange office disclose an error of any kind in the register-list, it shall be, also, by the first mail, notified to the dispatching office.

#### ARTICLE 7.

Pursuit of lost registered matter. The two administrations mutually engage to take all needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence, and for pursuing it when lost; but it is understood that neither assumes towards the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss.

#### ARTICLE 8.

All letters exchanged between the several offices shall indicate by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin; and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

Stamps or marks to be placed on correspondence. Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States "*Paid all*," and in Sweden "*Franko*."

Registered articles shall be stamped "*Registered*" in the United States, and "*Rekommenderas*" in Sweden.

Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped in the United States "*Insufficiently paid*," and in Sweden "*Ofullständig frankerad*," and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures, (black) on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by a direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "*Direct service*," or "*Service direct*."

When dispatched via England or via Germany and Denmark, it shall be stamped to indicate British or German and Danish transit.

## ARTICLE 9.

The respective Postal Administrations are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or 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.

Lists of foreign countries to which postage to be prepaid, &c.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the several offices, and the conditions thereof.

## ARTICLE 10.

The respective exchange offices shall mark, in *red ink*, in the upper corner of the address, at the right-hand, of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail, the amount of the extra-national postage due to the country through which the same are forwarded; and in the same manner and place, but in *black ink*, shall mark the amount of the extra-national postage due to the forwarding country upon the unpaid letters sent in transit.

Extra-national postage, how marked on letters transmitted through, &c.

## ARTICLE 11.

Articles under band which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article 11 of the Convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained by the administration of origin, and shall remain subject to its disposal.

Articles not conforming to conditions, &c.

## ARTICLE 12.

Letters originating in, or destined for, foreign countries, sent in the open mail, for transit through the United States, or through Sweden, and which are insufficiently paid, shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the respective administrations of the amount prepaid.

Letters for transit insufficiently paid.

## ARTICLE 13.

Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the dispatching administration at the end of every month, (see exhibits D<sup>1</sup> and D<sup>2</sup>,) but all other articles of correspondence, not registered which from any cause, cannot be delivered, shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving country.

Letters not deliverable returned monthly.

The unpaid postages on the letters so returned shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith.

The prepaid postages on the letters so returned shall remain in the account as originally entered.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transported by either administration in closed mails, and shall be returned to the dispatching office as not deliverable, shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the deduction. No charge shall be made by either administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

Postage and expenses on returned matter.

## ARTICLE 14.

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it.

Correspondence wrongly addressed or missent.

The receiving office shall also correct, accordingly, in the column of verification, the original entries of the letter-bill relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination.

## ARTICLE 15.

The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter-bills (for the convenience of the transit account) the exact number of single rates

Indorsements on letter-bills.

and weight of letters and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be dispatched in closed mails by the British or by the German and Danish transit.

## ARTICLE 16.

Money of computation. It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter-bills, in the proper money of the dispatching office, but the international postages on the unpaid letters, or insufficiently paid letters, shall be computed in the money of the receiving office.

The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the general accounts at the rate of 4 rixdaler, or 400 öre of Sweden, for one dollar of the United States.

In entering on the letter-bills the international postages on the partly paid letters in the money of the receiving office, and the foreign charges in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States shall be considered as the equivalent of 4 öre of Sweden.

It is also understood that the quarterly accounts shall be paid respectively in gold, and in the denominations of the money of the creditor office.

## ARTICLE 17.

Quarterly accounts, on what based. The quarterly accounts mentioned in article 13 of the Convention shall be prepared by the respective Postal Administrations. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall respectively be prepared according to the models E<sup>1</sup> and E<sup>2</sup>, hereto annexed.

Forms of. A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive result, alike for the debit and the credit, shall be prepared by the United States office according to the form hereto annexed and marked F; and shall then be transmitted with the quarterly accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the other office.

Done in duplicate and signed at Stockholm this 30th day of May, 1873, and at Washington this 24th day of June, 1873.

WILHELM ROOS. [SEAL.]  
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL. [SEAL.]

TABLE A.—Showing the directions to be given to correspondence of all kinds exchanged between the United States and Sweden.

Mails of the Swedish office.			Mails of the United States office.		
Offices of exchange.		Destination of the correspondence to be comprised in the mails for the respective receiving offices	Offices of exchange.		Destinations of the correspondence to be comprised in the mails for the respective receiving offices.
Forwarding.	Receiving.		Forwarding.	Receiving.	
Göteborg.....	New York	The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and the District of Columbia, and the foreign countries to which the United States serve as an intermediary. The States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, California, and Oregon, and the Territories of Dakota, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and the Indian Territory.	New York..	Göteborg.....	All of Sweden.
The Travelling Post Office No. 1, Göteborg-Stockholm, and the Travelling Post-Office No. 2, Malmö-Falköping.	Chicago..		Chicago..	The Travelling Post-Office No. 1, Göteborg-Stockholm, and the Travelling Post-Office No. 2, Malmö-Falköping.	All of Sweden.







B<sup>2</sup>.—LETTER-BILL NO. —. For the Mails dispatched from —, &c.—Continued.

Nos. of the items of account.	Nature of the correspondence.	Statement by the Dispatching Office.			Verification by the Receiving Office.		
		Single rates.	Amounts.		Single rates.	Amounts.	
		Nos.	Rks.	Öre.	Nos.	Rks.	Öre.
TABLE IV.—LETTERS FORWARDED FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.							
23	Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their residence.	Prior postage unpaid, amount to account for to exclusive credit of Sweden.....	—			—	
24			Expense of returning the correspondence.....				
	[Memo.—no of articles missent or wrongly addressed..... ]						
	No. of registered articles by this mail:						
TABLE V.—FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.							
25	Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail, (see items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 24 of this letter-bill).....						
26	Total weight (net) of articles in this mail { Letters .....	Grams.			Grams.		
27		Journals, &c., &c.			Grams.		

Descriptive list of the letters and other registered articles contained in the mail sent by the United States office of exchange of \_\_\_\_\_ to the Swedish office of exchange of \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, 187-.

Number.	Nature of the registered articles. (Whether letters, newspapers, &c.)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of supplementary register fees to pay to Sweden, on registered articles destined for foreign countries.	
					Dollars.	Cents.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
Total number of the registered articles to be carried to Article 21 of the letter-bill.....						
Total amount to be carried to Article 22 of the letter-bill.....					\$	

Certified by \_\_\_\_\_

Verified by \_\_\_\_\_

Descriptive list of the letters and other registered articles contained in the mail sent by the Swedish office of exchange of ——— to the United States office of exchange of ———, the ———, 187—.

Number.	Nature of the registered articles. (Whether letters, newspapers, &c.)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of supplementary register fees to pay to the United States, on registered articles destined for foreign countries.	
					Rdr.	Öre.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
Total number of the registered Articles to be carried to Article 21 of the letter-bill.....						
Total amount to be carried to Article 22 of the letter-bill.....					Am't.	

Certified by ———

Verified by ———

CONVENTION—SWEDEN AND NORWAY. MARCH 15, 1873. 775

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

D.—DEAD-LETTER BILL

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH SWEDEN.

Of the correspondence returned from the United States to Sweden as not deliverable, for the month of \_\_\_\_\_, 187—.

Number of the items of account.	Nature of the correspondence.	By what route received.	Statement by the United States office.			Verification by the Swedish office.		
			Number of rates.	Amount.		Number of rates.	Amount.	
				Dollars.	Cents.		Dollars.	Cents.
<b>TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.</b>								
1	Prepaid letters No. ....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2	Unpaid letters ..... {	Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3		Via direct .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4	Insufficiently paid letters ..... {	Via Denmark and Germany .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5		Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Amount of deficient postage .....	Via direct .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Via Denmark and Germany .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>TABLE II.—EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.</b>								
7	Letters from Sweden for countries beyond United States ..... {	Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8		Unpaid .....	Via direct .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9	Prepaid No. ....	Via Denmark and Germany .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10	Letters from foreign countries for the United States ..... {	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11		Prepaid No. ....	Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12		Unpaid .....	Via direct .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Foreign rates reclaimed by United States .....	Via Denmark and Germany .....	_____	_____	Rdr.	Ore.	Rdr.	Ore.
13	Letters from foreign countries for countries beyond the United States ..... {	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14		Prepaid No. ....	Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15		Unpaid .....	Via direct .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16	Foreign rates reclaimed by United States .....	Via Denmark and Germany .....	_____	_____	Rdr.	Ore.	Rdr.	Ore.
<b>TABLE III.—REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE.</b> (See list on back hereof.)								
19	Registered articles returned. { Letters No. ....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	{ Prints No. ....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>TABLE V.—TRANSIT ACCOUNT.</b>								
25	Total rates and net weight of letters returned to be deducted from transit account. (See items 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 15, and 16. {	Via England .....	_____	_____	Grammes.		Grammes.	
26		Via direct .....	_____	_____	Grammes.		Grammes.	
		Via Denmark and Germany .....	_____	_____	Grammes.		Grammes.	

WASHINGTON, D. C., \_\_\_\_\_, 187—.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster-General, herewith to send to your address a bag containing the letters designated by the foregoing account, and to request the verification of the same, and early return of the accompanying duplicate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS, &c., Stockholm, Sweden.

\_\_\_\_\_, Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

List of registered articles returned, (see item 19.)

No.	Index number.	Addresses.	No.	Index number.	Addresses.
1			14		
2			15		
3			16		
4			17		
5			18		
6			19		
7			20		
8			21		
9			22		
10			23		
11			24		
12			25		
13					

GENERAL POST-OFFICE }  
OF SWEDEN. }

D<sup>a</sup>.—DEAD-LETTER BILL.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
THE UNITED STATES.

Of the correspondence returned from Sweden to the United States as not deliverable, for the month of ———, 187—.

Number of the items of account.	Nature of the correspondence.	By what route received.	Statement by the Swedish office.			Verification by the United States office.		
			Number of rates.	Amount.		Number of rates.	Amount.	
				Rdr.	Öre.		Rdr.	Öre.
<b>TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.</b>								
1	Prepaid letters No .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2	Unpaid letters .....	Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Via direct .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Via Germany and Denmark .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3	Insufficient paid letters. { Amount of deficient postage .....	Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4		Via direct .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5		Via Germany and Denmark .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>TABLE II.—EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.</b>								
7	Letters from the United States for countries beyond Sweden .....	Unpaid .....	Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9		Prepaid No .....	Via direct .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
			Via Germany and Denmark .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10	Letters from foreign countries for Sweden .....	Prepaid No .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11		Unpaid .....	Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12		Foreign rates reclaimed by Sweden .....	Via direct .....	_____	_____	Dolla.	Cts.	Dolla.
13	Letters from foreign countries for countries beyond Sweden .....	Prepaid No .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15		Unpaid .....	Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16		Foreign rates reclaimed by Sweden .....	Via direct .....	_____	_____	Dolla.	Cts.	Dolla.
			Via Germany and Denmark .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>TABLE III.—REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE.</b> (See list on back hereof.)								
19	Registered articles returned. . .	{ Letters No. _____ Prints No. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>TABLE V.—Transit account.</b>								
25	Total rates and net weight of letters returned, to be deducted from transit account. (See items 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 15, and 16).	Via England .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
26		Via direct .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		Via Germany and Denmark .....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
			Grammes.			Grammes.		

STOCKHOLM, ———, 187—.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Postmaster-General, herewith to send to your address a bag containing the letters designated by the foregoing account, and to request the verification of the same, and early return of the accompanying duplicate.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL, &c., &c., &c., Washington.

Assistant Postmaster-General.

List of registered articles returned. (See item 19.)

No.	Index number.	Addresses.	No.	Index number.	Addresses.
1			14		
2			15		
3			16		
4			17		
5			18		
6			19		
7			20		
8			21		
9			22		
10			23		
11			24		
12			25		
13					

E1.—QUARTERLY ACCOUNT

Of the Mails sent by the United States Exchange Office of — to the Swedish Exchange Office of —, during the quarter ending — 18—, via —.

I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.		II.—EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.																		III.—REGISTER FEES.		IV.—LETTERS RE-SENT.		V.—INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-26	27	
Prepaid letters. Unpaid letters.		Letters insufficiently paid.		Journals, &c.	Letters originating in the United States for transit to countries beyond Sweden.				Letters originating outside of the U. S. and forwarded in the U. S. mails— Addressed to Sweden.				Addressed to countries beyond Sweden.				Prepaid journals, Prints, samples, &c., originating in the U. S. and addressed to countries beyond Sweden, or coming from countries outside of the U. S. and addressed to Sweden or to countries beyond.		Unpaid journals, prints, and patterns of merchandise originating in foreign countries and passing in transit through the U. S.		Letters unpaid and prepaid, wherever originating, forwarded to persons who have changed their national residence.		Via —		
Number of rates.	Number of rates.	Total amount prepaid.	Total amount deficient.	Total amount prepaid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Prepaid.	Unpaid.	Number of the Registered articles sent.	Amount of the supplementary Register fees to account for to Sweden for the countries beyond.	Prior postage unpaid. Amount to account for to exclusive credit of U. S.	Expense of return.	Letters.	Journals, &c.	
		Rdr Öre	Rdr Öre	\$ ct	Number of rates.	Number of rates.	Amount of foreign postage to account for to Sweden.	Number of rates.	Number of rates.	Amount of foreign postage to account for to U. S.	Number of rates.	Amount of foreign postage to account for to Sweden.	Number of rates.	Amount of foreign postage to account for to U. S.	Number of rates.	Amount of foreign postage to account for to Sweden.	Number of rates.	Amount of foreign postage to account for to U. S.	Amount of the international postage.	Amount of the foreign postage to account for to Sweden for countries beyond.	Amount of the international postage.	Amount of the foreign postage to be accounted for to U. S.			
							\$ ct			\$ ct		\$ ct		\$ ct		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.			
Totals..																									
Aggregate of dead matter returned																									
Net totals																									
At rate of 10-6							10-6			10-6															
Sums ..																									







Summary of the within account.

Sums for which Sweden must account to the United States.				Sums for which the United States must account to Sweden.							
For items of the account.	Nos.	Sums to be divided.		Sums wholly due to U. S.		For items of the account.	Nos.	Sums to be divided.		Sums wholly due to Sweden.	
	1						2				
	4						5				
	6						7				
	8						11				
	9						12				
	10						15				
	13						16				
	14						19				
	17						20				
	18						23				
	21						24				
	22										
Totals .....						Totals .....					
Deduct	Letters, 25, 26 . . .	Dolls	Cts								
inter-				Journals, acc., 27 . . .							
mediate											
transit											
charges.											
Balance to be divided is .....						One-half (½) to Sweden is .....					
One-half (½) to United States is .....						Total amount due to Sweden .....					
Total amount due to United States .....											
Total amount due to Sweden .....											
Balance due to the United States .....											

Dated at — this — day of —, 187—.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

F.—RECAPITULATION.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH SWEDEN.

For the quarter ending —, 187—.

Quarterly account.	Mails sent by the way of—	Net balance in favor of the United States office.		Net balance in favor of the Swedish office.	
EAST.					
New York to Göteborg .....	England .....				
Chicago to Göteborg .....	do .....				
New York to Göteborg .....	Direct .....				
Chicago to Göteborg .....	do .....				
New York to .....	Germany and Denmark .....				
Chicago to .....	do .....				
WEST.					
Göteborg to New York .....	England .....				
Göteborg to Chicago .....	do .....				
Göteborg to New York .....	Direct .....				
Göteborg to Chicago .....	do .....				
— to New York .....	Denmark and Germany .....				
— to Chicago .....	do .....				
Totals .....					
Balance in favor of — is .....					
Final balance in favor of — is .....					

May 31 and June 26,  
1873.

Ante, p. 78.

*Detailed regulations agreed upon between the Post-Office of the United States and the Postal Administration of Norway, for the execution of the postal convention of the 15th of March, 1873, between the United States of America and the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.*

#### ARTICLE 1.

Exchange offices in United States and Norway. The American exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up mails for the Norwegian exchange offices of Christianssand, Christiana, Bergen, and the sea Post-Office, on the steamboat line between Hammerfest and Hamburg.

The latter shall make up mails for the exchange offices of New York and Chicago.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Letter-Bills. Each mail exchanged between the two countries shall be accompanied by a Letter-Bill, showing the postages on each class of correspondence, the number of register fees, total weight of correspondence, &c.

Form of. The form of this Letter-Bill shall follow the models A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup>, hereto annexed, and shall be consecutively numbered by the dispatching office during each quarter of the calendar year.

Receipt for. The receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

#### ARTICLE 3.

Packages, how made up. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages according to the Letter-Bill.

Each of these packages shall bear the proper etiquette and numbers corresponding to the Letter-Bill.

#### ARTICLE 4.

Number of rates, how indicated. When more than a single rate is chargeable upon any letter or other article the number of rates to which it is subject shall be indicated by the dispatching office by a figure in the upper left corner of the address.

#### ARTICLE 5.

Registered correspondence, how described. Registered correspondence shall be described in a register list, following the models B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup> hereto annexed.

Registered letters, how enveloped, &c. All registered letters and the register list shall be enveloped together in strong paper and securely fastened, and the packet plainly inscribed with the word "Registered" or "Registreret," and placed in the mail.

The blank in the Registered Letter List for expressing the number of registered articles shall be filled in letters and figures expressing the number. In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the Letter Bill shall be filled with the word "Nihil" or "Nil."

#### ARTICLE 6.

Receipt of registered articles acknowledged. The register lists dispatched shall be retained by the receiving office, which office shall acknowledge, by the first mail, the receipt of the registered articles numerically from No. — to No. —.

Errors notified. If the verification by the exchange office disclose an error of any kind in the register list, it shall be also, by the first mail, notified to the dispatching office.

#### ARTICLE 7.

Pursuit of lost registered matter. The two Administrations mutually engage to take all needful measures for the careful transmission of registered correspondence and for pursuing it when lost, but it is understood that neither assumes towards the other any pecuniary responsibility in case of loss.

## ARTICLE 8.

All letters exchanged between the two countries shall indicate by stamp or writing thereon the office of origin; and the unpaid letters so exchanged shall also be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange. Stamps or marks on correspondence.

Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped in the United States "*Paid all*," and in Norway "*Franco*."

Registered articles shall be stamped "Registered" in the United States, and "Anbefalet" in Norway.

Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped in the United States "*Insufficiently paid*," and in Norway "*Utilstrækkeligt frankeret*," and the amount of deficient postage expressed in figures (*black*) on the face.

Correspondence dispatched by a direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "*Direct service*" or "*Service direct*."

When dispatched via England or via Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate British or German transit.

## ARTICLE 9.

The respective Postal Administrations are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof, must be absolutely prepaid or 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. Lists of foreign countries to which postage to be prepaid, &c.

Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence may be exchanged in the open mails between the several offices and the conditions thereof.

## ARTICLE 10.

The respective exchange offices shall mark in *red ink* in the upper corner of the address at the right hand, of prepaid letters sent for transit in the open mail the amount of the extranational postage due to the country through which the same are forwarded; and in the same manner and place but in *black ink* shall mark the amount of the extranational postage due to the forwarding country upon the unpaid letters sent in transit. Extranational postage on transit letters, how marked on letter.

## ARTICLE 11.

Articles under band, which do not conform to the conditions mentioned in Article 11 of the convention, or which are in no part prepaid, shall be retained by the Administration of origin, and shall remain subject to its disposal. Articles not conforming to conditions, &c.

## ARTICLE 12.

Letters originating in or destined for foreign countries, sent in the open mail for transit through the United States or through Norway, and which are insufficiently paid shall be transmitted as wholly unpaid, and no account taken between the respective Administrations of the amount prepaid. Letters for transit insufficiently paid.

## ARTICLE 13.

Letters and all registered articles not deliverable shall be respectively returned to the dispatching Administration at the end of every month; (see exhibits C<sup>1</sup> and C<sup>2</sup>.) But all other articles of correspondence not registered, which, from any cause cannot be delivered, shall be retained at the disposition of the receiving country. Letters, &c., not deliverable returned monthly.

The unpaid postages on the letters so returned shall be deducted from the account against the office originally charged therewith.

The prepaid postages on the letters so returned shall remain in the account as originally entered.

Postages and expenses on returned matter.

The expense of transit of unpaid correspondence which has been transported by either Administration in closed mails and shall be returned to the dispatching office as not deliverable shall be deducted from the original amount charged for transit upon a declaration of the amount by the office claiming the deduction. No charge shall be made by either Administration for the transit of correspondence returned as not deliverable.

#### ARTICLE 14.

Correspondence wrongly addressed or missent.

All correspondence wrongly addressed or missent shall be returned without delay by the receiving office to the exchange office which dispatched it.

The receiving office shall also correct accordingly in the column of verification the original entries of the Letter Bill relating to such correspondence.

The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded or returned, charged with the rate that would have been paid at the first destination.

#### ARTICLE 15.

Indorsements on Letter Bills.

The dispatching exchange-office shall state on the Letter Bills (for the convenience of the transit account) the exact number of single rates and weight of letters, and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be dispatched in closed mails by the British or by the German transit.

#### ARTICLE 16.

Money of computation.

It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective Letter Bills, in the proper money of the dispatching office, but the international postages on the unpaid letters or insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving office.

The reduction of these moneys shall be effected in the General Accounts at the rate of 112 skillings of Norway for one dollar of the United States.

In entering on the Letter Bills the international postages on the partly paid letters in the money of the receiving office, and the foreign charges in the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States shall be considered as the equivalent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  skilling of Norway.

It is also understood that the Quarterly Accounts shall be paid respectively in coin and in the denominations of the money of the creditor office.

#### ARTICLE 17.

Quarterly Accounts, on what based. Forms of.

The Quarterly Accounts mentioned in Article 13 of the Convention shall be prepared by the respective Postal Administrations. They shall be based upon the acknowledgments of receipt, and shall respectively be prepared according to the models D<sup>1</sup> and D<sup>2</sup> hereto annexed.

A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definite result, alike for the debit and the credit, shall be prepared by the United States office according to the form hereto annexed and marked E; and shall then be transmitted with the Quarterly Accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the other office.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the 26th June, 1873, and at Christiania, the 31st May, 1873.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,  
Postmaster-General.  
W. JOHANSEN.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }  
OF THE }  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

A<sup>1</sup>.—LETTER-BILL No. \_\_\_\_\_

{ CORRESPONDENCE }  
WITH }  
NORWAY. }

For the Mails dispatched from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ via \_\_\_\_\_, Sent the \_\_\_\_\_, 187-; arrived the \_\_\_\_\_, 187-.

No. of the items of account.	Nature of the correspondence.	Single weight.		Statement by the Despatching Office.						Verification by the Receiving Office.					
		Grams.	Cts.	Single rates.		Amounts.		Single rates.		Amounts.					
				Number.	Dolls.	Cts.	Number.	Dolls.	Cts.						
<b>TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.</b> (Including Registered Articles—Postage only.)															
1	Letters fully prepaid	15													
2	Letters wholly unpaid	15													
3		15													
4	Letters insufficiently paid.	No. of single rates													
5		Amount prepaid													
		Amount deficient													
	Total No. of single international rates														
6	Journals, Other prints, Samples.	Total amount of postage-stamps affixed to the correspondence													
<b>TABLE II.—EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.</b> (Including Registered Articles—Postage only.)															
7	Letters originating in the United States for foreign countries beyond Norway.	Unpaid (wholly or in part.)		No. of international rates.											
8		Fully prepaid.		No. of international rates.											
9		Foreign postage to account for to Norway													
10	Letters originating in foreign countries and passing in transit through the United States.	Addressed to Norway.		Fully prepaid.		No. of international rates.									
11		Unpaid wholly or in part.		No. of international rates.											
12		Addressed to countries beyond Norway.		Fully prepaid.		No. of international rates.									
13		Unpaid wholly or in part.		No. of international rates.											
14		Foreign postage to account for to Norway													
15		Addressed to Norway.		Fully prepaid.		No. of international rates.									
16		Unpaid wholly or in part.		No. of international rates.											
		Foreign postage to account for to United States													
	Total number of single rates in transit														
17	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, etc., originating in the United States addressed to countries beyond Norway or originating beyond the United States and addressed to Norway, or to countries beyond Norway.	Total amount of the international postage													
18	Unpaid newspapers, prints, and patterns of merchandise originating in foreign countries and passing in transit through the United States.	Total amount of foreign postage to account for to Norway													
19		Total amount of international postage													
20		Total amount of foreign postage to account for to the United States													
<b>TABLE III.—OF REGISTER FEES.</b>															
21	Total number of register fees and registered articles herewith														
22	Amount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond Norway to account for to Norway.														
<b>TABLE IV.—LETTERS FORWARDED FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.</b>															
23	Letters, prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their national address.	Prior postage unpaid, amount to account for to exclusive credit of United States													
24		Expense of returning the correspondence. No. of rates at — cents per single rate													
	[Memo.—Articles misent or wrongly addressed. Note the number of articles.]														
	No. of registered articles by this mail:														
<b>TABLE V.—FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.</b>															
25	Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail	(See Items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 24 of this letter-bill.)													
26	Total weight (net) of articles in this mail, { Letters, Journals, etc., etc	Total No. of rates by this mail.		Amounts.		Total No. of rates by this mail.		Amounts.							
27		Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.								
		Grams.		Grams.		Grams.		Grams.							

THE NORWEGIAN MARINE }  
AND }  
POST DEPARTMENT. }

A<sup>2</sup>.—LETTER-BILL No. ———.

{ CORRESPONDENCE  
WITH THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

For the mails dispatched from ——— to ———, via ———. Sent the ———, 187—; arrived the ———, 187—.

Nos. of the items of account.	Nature of the correspondence.	Single weight		Statement by the Norwegian Office.			Verification by the United States Office.		
		Grams.	Sk.	Single rates.	Amounts.		Single rates.	Amounts.	
				No.	Spd.	Sk.	No.	Spd.	Sk.
<b>TABLE I.—INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.</b> (Including Registered Articles—Postage only.)									
1	Letters fully prepaid.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Letters wholly unpaid.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Letters insufficiently prepaid. {	Number of single rates.....		—	—	—	—	—	—
4		Amount prepaid.....		—	—	—	—	—	—
5		Amount deficient.....		—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total number of single international rates.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Journals, Other prints, Samples. } Total amount of postage-stamps affixed to the correspondence.....	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TABLE II.—EXTRANATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.</b> (Including Registered Articles—Postage only.)									
7	Letters originating in Norway for countries beyond the United States. {	Unpaid (wholly or in part.)		No. of international rates		—	—	—	—
9		Fully prepaid. {		Number of international rates.....		—	—	—	—
				Foreign postage to account for to the United States.....		—	—	—	—
10	Letters originating in foreign countries in transit through Norway. {	Addressed to the United States. {		Fully prepaid. No. of international rates		—	—	—	—
11		Unpaid, wholly or in part. {		No. of international rates		—	—	—	—
12				Foreign post'ge to account for to Norway.....		—	—	—	—
13		Addressed to countries beyond the United States. {		Fully prepaid. {		No. of international rates		—	—
14		Unpaid, wholly or in part. {		Foreign post'ge to account for to United States.....		—	—	—	—
15				No. of international rates		—	—	—	—
16				Foreign post'ge to account for to Norway.....		—	—	—	—
	Total number of single rates in transit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Prepaid journals, other prints, samples, &c. originating in Norway for countries beyond the United States; or originating in countries beyond Norway for the United States and countries beyond the United States. {	Total amount of international postage.....		No. of international rates		—	—	—	—
18		Foreign postage to account for to the United States.....		Foreign postage to account for to the United States.....		—	—	—	—
19	Unpaid journals, other prints, and samples originating in foreign countries and in transit through Norway. {	Total amount of international postage.....		No. of international rates		—	—	—	—
20		Foreign postage to account for to Norway.....		Foreign postage to account for to Norway.....		—	—	—	—
<b>TABLE III.—OF REGISTER FEES.</b>									
21	Total number of the register fees and registered articles herewith.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Amount of supplementary fees on same, due to countries beyond the United States, to account for to the United States.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TABLE IV.—LETTERS FORWARDED FOR CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.</b>									
23	Letters prepaid and unpaid, of whatever origin, forwarded to persons who have changed their residence. {	Prior postage unpaid to account for to Norway.....		No. of international rates		—	—	—	—
24		Expense of returning the correspondence. No. of rates at — skill per single rate.....		Expense of returning the correspondence. No. of rates at — skill per single rate.....		—	—	—	—
	[Memo.—No. of articles missent or wrongly addressed.....]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Number of registered articles by this mail: .....								
<b>TABLE V.—FOR ACCOUNTING FOR INTERMEDIATE TRANSIT.</b>									
25	Total number of single rates of letters sent by this mail..... (See items 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 24 of letter-bill.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Net weight of articles in this mail. {	Letters.....		Grams.		—	—	—	—
27		Journals, &c.....		Grams.		—	—	—	—



B<sup>1</sup>.—DESCRIPTIVE LIST

Of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the mail sent by the United States Office of Exchange of \_\_\_\_\_, to the Norwegian Office of Exchange of \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, 187-.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles, (whether letters, newspapers, &c.)	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of Supplementary Register Fees to pay to Norway on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.	
					Dollars.	Cents.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Article 21 of the Letter-Bill is .....						
Total amount to be carried to Article 22 of the Letter-Bill.....					\$	

Verified by \_\_\_\_\_.

Certified by \_\_\_\_\_.

CONVENTION—SWEDEN AND NORWAY. MARCH 16, 1873.

THE NORWEGIAN MARINE }  
AND }  
POST DEPARTMENT. }

B<sup>s</sup>.—DESCRIPTIVE LIST

{ CORRESPONDENCE  
WITH THE  
UNITED STATES.

Of the Letters and other Registered Articles contained in the mail sent by the Norwegian Office of Exchange of \_\_\_\_\_, to the United States Office of Exchange of \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, 187-.

788

CONVENTION—SWEDEN AND NORWAY. MARCH 15, 1873.

Numbers.	Nature of the Registered Articles.	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.	Amount of Supplementary Register Fees to pay to the United States Office on Registered Articles destined for Foreign Countries.	
					Spd.	Skill.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
Total number of the Registered Articles to be carried to Article 21 of the Letter-Bill .....						
Total amount to be carried to Article 22 of the Letter-Bill .....						

Verified by \_\_\_\_\_

Certified by \_\_\_\_\_

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

C.—DEAD-LETTER BILL

CORRESPONDENCE  
WITH  
NORWAY.

Of the correspondence returned from the United States to Norway as not deliverable, for the month \_\_\_\_\_, 187—.

List of the items of account.	Nature of the correspondence.	By what route received.	Statement by the United States Office.			Verification by the Norwegian Office.		
			No. of rates.	Amount.		No. of rates.	Amount.	
				Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
<b>TABLE I.</b>								
<i>International correspondence.</i>								
1	Prepaid letters, No.....							
2	Unpaid letters.....							
3	Insufficiently paid letters.....	via England ..						
4		Direct .....						
5		via Germany..						
		Direct .....						
	Amount of deficient postage.							
<b>TABLE II.</b>								
<i>Extrnational correspondence</i>								
7	Letters from Norway for countries beyond the United States.	Unpaid.....	via England ..					
9		Prepaid, No.....	Direct .....					
		Prepaid, No.....	via Germany..					
10	Letters from foreign countries for the United States.	Unpaid.....	via England ..					
11			Direct .....					
				via Germany..				
					Spd.	Skill.	Spd.	Skill.
12		Foreign rates reclaimed by United States.						
13		Prepaid, No.....						
15	Letters from foreign countries for countries beyond the United States.	Unpaid.....	via England ..					
16			Direct .....					
				via Germany..				
		Foreign rates reclaimed by United States.			Spd.	Skill.	Spd.	Skill.
<b>TABLE III.</b>								
<i>Registered correspondence.</i> (See list on back hereof.)								
19	Registered articles returned.....	Letters, No.....						
		Prints, No.....						
<b>TABLE V.</b>								
<i>Transit account.</i>								
25	Total rates, net weight of letters returned, to be deducted from transit account.		via England ..					
26		See items 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 15, and 16 ...		Direct .....				
			via Germany..					
					Grammes.		Grammes.	

List of Registered Articles returned. (See item 19.)

Index number.	Addresses.	Index number.	Addresses.
1		14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13			

THE NORWEGIAN MARINE }  
AND }  
POST DEPARTMENT. }

C<sup>s</sup>.—DEAD-LETTER BILL

{ CORRESPONDENCE }  
{ WITH THE }  
{ UNITED STATES. }

Of the correspondence returned from Norway to the United States as not deliverable, for the month of ———, 187—.

List of the items of account.	Nature of the correspondence.	By what route received.	Statement by the Norwegian Office.			Verification by the United States Office.		
			No. of rates.	Amount.		No. of rates.	Amount.	
				Spd.	Sk.		Spd.	Sk.
<b>TABLE I.</b>								
<i>International correspondence.</i>								
1	Prepaid letters, No. ....	} via England .. Direct ..... } via Germany .. Direct ..... } via Germany ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Unpaid letters .....		—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Inadequately paid letters.....		—	—	—	—	—	—
4			} Amount of deficient postage.	—	—	—	—	—
5				—	—	—	—	—
<b>TABLE II.</b>								
<i>Extranational correspondence.</i>								
7	Letters from the United States for countries beyond Norway.	} Unpaid ..... } Prepaid, No. .... } Prepaid, No. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
9			—	—	—	—	—	—
10			—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Letters from foreign countries for Norway.	} via England .. Direct ..... } via Germany ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
12			—	—	—	—	—	—
13			Foreign rates reclaimed by Norway.	—	Dolls.	Cts.	—	Dolls.
15	Letters from foreign countries for countries beyond Norway.	} Prepaid, No. .... } Unpaid ..... } Foreign rates reclaimed by Norway.	—	—	—	—	—	—
16			—	—	—	—	—	—
16			—	—	Dolls.	Cts.	—	Dolls.
<b>TABLE III.</b>								
<i>Registered correspondence.</i> (See list on back hereof.)								
19	Registered articles returned.....	{ Letters, No. .... Prints, No. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TABLE V.</b>								
<i>Transit account.</i>								
25	Total rates, net weight of letters returned to be deducted from transit account. (See items 2, 3, 7, 11, and 15.)	} via England .. Direct ..... } via Germany ..	Grammes.		Grammes.			
26			—	—		—		—

List of Registered Articles returned. (See item 19.)

Index number.	Addresses.	Index number.	Addresses.
1		14	
2		15	
3		16	
4		17	
5		18	
6		19	
7		20	
8		21	
9		22	
10		23	
11		24	
12		25	
13			



Summary of the within account.

Sums for which the United States must account for to Norway.				Sums for which Norway must account for to the United States.			
For items of the account, Nos.	Sums to be divided.		Sums wholly due to Norway.	For items of the account, Nos.	Sums to be divided.		Sums wholly due to the United States.
1				2			
4				5			
6				7			
8				11			
9				12			
10				15			
13				16			
14				19			
17				20			
18				23			
21				24			
22							
Totals .....				Totals .....			
Deduct inter- } Letters, 25, 26, } Dolls. Cts. mediate trans- } Journals, &c., } it charges. } 27.				One-half (½) to United States is .....			
Balance to be divided is .....				Total amount due United States is .....			
One-half (½) to Norway is .....							
Total amount due to Norway .....							
Total amount due to United States .....							
Balance due to Norway .....							

Dated at —, this — day of —, 187—.



D<sup>s</sup>.

Summary of the within account.

Sums for which Norway must account for to the United States.				Sums for which the United States must account for to Norway.			
For items of the account, Nos.	Sums to be divided.	Sums wholly due to the United States.		For items of the account, Nos.	Sums to be divided.	Sums wholly due to Norway.	
1				2			
4				5			
6				7			
8				11			
9				12			
10				15			
13				16			
14				19			
17				20			
18				23			
21				24			
22							
Totals .....				Totals .....			
Deduct inter- } Letters, 25, 26, mediate tran- } Journals, &c., sit charges. } 27.	Dolls.	Cts.		One-half (½) to Norway, is .....			
Balance to be divided is .....				Total amount due to Norway is .....			
One-half (½) to United States is .....							
Total amount due to United States .....							
Total amount due to Norway .....							
Balance due to the United States .....							

\Dated at —, this — day of —, 187—.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE }  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

E.—RECAPITULATION.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
NORWAY. }

For the quarter ending —, 187—.

Quarterly account.	Mails sent by the way of—	Net balance in favor of the United States.	Net balance in favor of Norway.
<b>EAST.</b>			
New York to Christiania .....	England .....		
Chicago to Christiania .....	do .....		
New York to Christiania .....	Direct .....		
Chicago to Christiania .....	do .....		
New York to Christiania .....	Germany .....		
Chicago to Christiania .....	do .....		
Etc.			
<b>WEST.</b>			
Christiania to New York .....	England .....		
Christiania to Chicago .....	do .....		
Christiania to New York .....	Direct .....		
Christiania to Chicago .....	do .....		
Christiania to New York .....	Germany .....		
Christiania to Chicago .....	do .....		
Etc.			
Totals .....			
Balance in favor of — is .....			
Final balance in favor of — is .....			



*Second additional convention to the postal convention of August 21, 1867; between the United States of America and Belgium. Signed at Washington on the 9th day of May, 1873; approved by the President of the United States on the 12th day of May, 1873.*

May 9, 1873.  
 Aug. 21, 1867, vol. xv, p. 565; vol. xvi, p. 923.  
 March 1, 1870, vol. xvi, p. 951.

The General Post-Office of the United States and the Postal Administration of Belgium having recognized the propriety of reducing the rates of postage fixed by the convention of 21st August, 1867, and by the additional convention of 1st March, 1870, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The international single rate upon letters exchanged in direct mails, via Great Britain, between Belgium and the United States, is fixed as follows:

1. At 40 centimes for prepaid letters originating in Belgium.
2. At 8 cents for prepaid letters originating in the United States.

ARTICLE 2.

The international single rate for prepaid letters sent by the direct steamship lines to be established between the two countries, in conformity with article six of the convention of 21st August, 1867, is fixed at 30 centimes for letters sent from Belgium, and at 6 cents for letters sent from the United States, of which 10 centimes (2 cents) shall represent the sea-postage.

ARTICLE 3.

When one of the two contracting offices shall consider it advisable to exchange closed mails with a foreign country to which these offices may respectively serve as intermediaries by the direct packets which the other contracting office shall have established between Belgium and the United States, it shall pay to the other office, for the maritime transportation of said mails, between Belgian ports and those of the United States, a fixed fee of:

1. Three cents (15 centimes) per 30-grams for letters.
2. Ten cents (50 centimes) per kilogram for other correspondence.

And the same rates of sea-postage are also fixed for the closed mails conveyed by any line of direct mail-steamers between the two countries.

ARTICLE 4.

The present convention shall be considered as additional to those of August 21, 1867, and March 1, 1870, and shall take effect from the date agreed upon by the two administrations.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington this 9th day of May, 1873.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*  
 MAURICE DELFOSSE.

[SEAL.]

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

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:  
 HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*  
 WASHINGTON, May 12, 1873.

Contracting parties.

Single rate on direct mails via Great Britain.

Single rate, prepaid letters, by direct steamship.

Closed mails by intermediary service, fees on.

This convention an addition to conventions of 1867 and 1870.

Vol. xv, p. 565.  
 Vol. xvi, pp. 923, 951.

Approval.

May 12, 1873.

*Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. Extending the period for exchanging the ratifications of the Extradition Convention of the 23d of May, 1870. Concluded May 12, 1873; Ratification advised by Senate February 9, 1874; Ratified by President February 16, 1874; Ratified by President of Salvador October 28, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 2, 1874; Proclaimed March 4, 1874.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

*Ante, p. 9.*

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, providing for an extension of the period for exchanging the ratifications of the convention for the extradition of criminals between the two countries, signed on the 23d day of May, 1870, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at San Salvador, on the 12th day of May last, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows :

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to extend the time fixed for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and that republic for the surrender of criminals, signed at San Salvador on the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1870, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have invested with full powers, the President of the United States, Thomas Biddle, Minister Resident of the United States to Salvador, the President of the Republic of Salvador, Señor Doctor Don Dario Gonzalez, the Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction; who, after reciprocal communication of their said full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

Los Estados Unidos de América y la República del Salvador, deseando prorogar el término señalado para el cange de las ratificaciones del tratado celebrado para la extradición de los criminales entre los Estados Unidos y aquella república y firmado en San Salvador el veintitres de Mayo de mil ochocientos setenta, han resuelto concluir una convencion con aquel fin, y han investido con plenos poderes, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos al Señor Don Tomas Biddle, Ministro Residente de los Estados Unidos en el Salvador, el Presidente de la República del Salvador al Señor Dr. Don Dario Gonzalez, Ministro de Gobernación é Instrucción Pública; quienes, despues de examinar recíprocamente sus dichos plenos poderes, encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes :

#### ARTICLE I.

#### ARTÍCULO I.

Time for exchange of ratifications of treaty of May 23, 1870, extended.

The time fixed for the exchange of the ratifications of the aforesaid treaty between the United States and the Republic of Salvador for the surrender of criminals, signed at San Salvador on the twenty-third of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy, (1870,) is hereby extended to a period not

Se proroga por la presente á doce meses, que se contarán desde esta fecha, el término fijado para el cange de las ratificaciones del tratado celebrado para la extradición de los criminales entre los Estados Unidos y la República del Salvador, firmado en San Salvador el veintitres de Mayo de mil ochocientos

*Ante, p. 9.*

exceeding twelve (12) months from the date of this convention, or sooner if possible.

setenta, pudiendo verificarse ántes si fuese posible.

ARTICLE II.

ARTÍCULO II.

The present convention to receive the ratification of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Salvador, with the approval of the Congress of the same, and the ratifications to be exchanged within convenient time to facilitate the aforesaid extension.

La presente convencion recibirá la ratificación del Presidente de los Estados Unidos con el acuerdo y consentimiento del Senado y la aprobacion del Presidente de la República del Salvador y la ratificación del Congreso de la misma, y las ratificaciones serán cangeadas dentro de un término conveniente para facilitar la antedicha próroga.

Ratifications of this treaty.

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

En fé de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado por duplicado y sellado con sus sellos la presente convencion, en San Salvador, el dia doce de Mayo de mil ochocientos setenta y tres, y nonagésimo sétimo de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos.

Signatures.

Done at San Salvador the 12th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

THOS. BIDDLE. [SEAL.]  
D. GONZALEZ. [SEAL.]

D. GONZALEZ. [SELLO.]  
THOS. BIDDLE. [SELLO.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on the second day of March, 1874:

Ratifications exchanged.

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

Proclamation.

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

May 12, 1873.

*Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. Extending the period for exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of December 6, 1870. Concluded May 12, 1873; Ratification advised by Senate March 2, 1874; Ratified by President March 10, 1874; Ratified by President of Salvador October 28, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington March 11, 1874; Proclaimed March 13, 1874.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, stipulating for an extension of the period for exchanging the ratifications of the general treaty of amity, commerce, and consular privileges between the two countries, signed on the sixth day of December, 1870, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at San Salvador, on the twelfth day of May last, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

*Ante, p. 41.*

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to extend the time fixed for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and that Republic, of amity, commerce, and consular privileges, signed at San Salvador on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1870, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have invested with full powers, the President of the United States, Thomas Biddle, Minister Resident of the United States to Salvador, the President of the Republic of Salvador, Señor Doctor Don Dario Gonzalez, the Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction; who, after reciprocal communication of their said full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

Los Estados Unidos de América y la República del Salvador, deseando prorogar el término señalado para el cange de las ratificaciones del tratado de amistad, comercio y privilegios consulares, celebrado entre los Estados Unidos y aquella República y firmado en San Salvador el 6 de Diciembre de 1870, han resuelto concluir una convencion con aquel fin, y han investido con plenos poderes, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos al Señor Don Tomas Biddle, Ministro Residente de los Estados Unidos en el Salvador, y el Presidente de la República del Salvador al Sr. Dr. Don Dario Gonzalez, Ministro de Gobernacion é Instrucción Pública; quienes, despues de examinar recíprocamente sus dichos plenos poderes, encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

#### ARTICLE I

#### ARTÍCULO I.

Time for exchange of ratifications of treaty December 6, 1870, extended.

The time fixed for the exchange of the ratifications of the aforesaid treaty between the United States and the Republic of Salvador, of amity, commerce, and consular privileges, signed at San Salvador on the sixth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy, (1870,) is hereby extended to a period not exceeding twelve (12) months from the date of this convention, or sooner if possible.

*Ante, p. 41.*

Se prorroga por la presente á doce meses, que se contarán desde la fecha de esta convencion, el término fijado para el cange de las ratificaciones del tratado de amistad, comercio y privilegios consulares entre los Estados Unidos y la República del Salvador firmado en San Salvador el dia 6 de Diciembre de 1870, pudiendo verificarse ántes si fuese posible.

ARTICLE II.

ARTÍCULO II.

The present convention to receive the ratification of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Salvador, with the approval of the Congress of the same, and the ratifications to be exchanged within convenient time to facilitate the aforesaid extension.

La presente convencion recibirá la ratificacion del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, con el acuerdo y consentimiento del Senado, y la aprobacion del Presidente de la República del Salvador y la ratificacion del Congreso de la misma, y las ratificaciones serán cangeadas dentro de un término conveniente para facilitar la antedicha próroga.

Ratifications of this treaty.

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

En fé de lo cual los respectivos plenipotenciarios han firmado por duplicado y sellado con sus sellos la presente convencion, en San Salvador, el dia doce de Mayo de mil ochocientos setenta y tres, y nonagésimo sétimo de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos.

Signatures.

Done at San Salvador the 12th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

THOS. BIDDLE. [SEAL.]  
D. GONZALEZ. [SEAL.]

D. GONZALEZ. [SELLO.]  
THOS. BIDDLE. [SELLO.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on the eleventh instant:

Ratifications exchanged.

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

Proclamation.

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

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

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

June 19 and 26, 1873. *Additional articles of agreement between the Post-Office Departments of the United States of America and of the Dominion of Canada, establishing an exchange of postal cards between the two countries.*

## ARTICLE 1.

Postal cards.

For the purpose of providing additional facilities of mail communication between the United States and Canada, it is hereby mutually agreed that United States postal cards mailed at any post-office in the United States and addressed to Canada, and Canadian postal cards mailed at any post-office in Canada and addressed to the United States, when prepaid an additional postage of one cent, by affixing thereto an ordinary one-cent postage-stamp of the country of origin, in addition to the stamp printed or impressed on the card, shall be reciprocally forwarded and delivered in the country of destination free of charge. Postal cards not so prepaid will not be forwarded in the mails between the two countries.

## ARTICLE 2.

Regulations as to postal cards.

The regulations and instructions governing the use and treatment of postal cards in the domestic mails of the United States and of Canada, respectively, shall apply equally to the postal cards mailed in either country and addressed to the other country.

## ARTICLE 3.

Postages.

Each country will retain to its own use the postage it collects, at the prescribed rate on postal cards forwarded to the other country.

## ARTICLE 4.

These articles as additions.

The present articles shall be considered additional to those agreed upon between the two offices on the 25th of March, A. D. 1851, and on the 25th and 28th of August, 1856, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1873.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Postmaster-General of the Dominion of Canada, have hereto set their hands and affixed their seals, at the date set opposite to each respectively.

[SEAL.]

JUNE 19, 1873.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

[SEAL.]

JUNE 26, 1873.

A. CAMPBELL,  
*Postmaster-General of Canada.*

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, June 19, 1873.

[SEAL.]

*Additional articles of agreement between the Post-Office Departments of the United States of America and of Newfoundland, establishing an exchange of postal cards between the two countries.* Aug. 21 and Sept. 15, 1873.

ARTICLE I.

For the purpose of providing additional facilities of mail communication between the United States and Newfoundland, it is hereby mutually agreed that United States postal cards mailed at any post-office in the United States and addressed to Newfoundland, and Newfoundland postal cards mailed at any post-office in Newfoundland and addressed to the United States, when prepaid an additional postage of one cent, by affixing thereto an ordinary one-cent postage-stamp of the country of origin in addition to the stamp printed or impressed on the card, shall be reciprocally forwarded and delivered in the country of destination, free of charge. Postal cards not so prepaid will not be forwarded in the mails between the two countries. Postal cards.

ARTICLE II.

The regulations and instructions governing the use and treatment of postal cards in the domestic mails of the United States and of Newfoundland, respectively, shall apply equally to the postal cards mailed in either country and addressed to the other country. Regulations for postal cards.

ARTICLE III.

Each country will retain to its own use the postage it collects at the prescribed rate on postal cards forwarded to the other country. Postages.

ARTICLE IV.

The present articles shall be considered additional to those agreed upon between the two offices on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, A. D. 1872, and shall come into operation on the 1st of October, 1873. In addition to articles 13 and 20, November, 1872, vol. xvii, p. 945.

In witness whereof the Postmaster-General of the United States of America and the Postmaster-General of Newfoundland have hereto set their hands and affixed their seals, at the date set opposite to each respectively. Signatures.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

AUGUST 21, 1873.

JOHN DELANEY,  
*Postmaster-General of Newfoundland.*

SEPTEMBER 15, 1873.

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:

W. HUNTER,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

{ SEAL OF }  
{ U. S. }

WASHINGTON, September 26, 1873.

Oct. 31 and 18 Nov., 1873. *Additional articles of agreement between the Post Department of the United States of America and the Post Department of the German Empire, establishing an exchange of postal cards between the two countries.*

## ARTICLE 1.

Postal cards.

For the purpose of providing additional facilities of mail communication between the United States of America and the German Empire, it is hereby mutually agreed that United States postal cards mailed at any post-office in the United States and addressed to Germany, and German postal cards mailed at any post-office in Germany and addressed to the United States, the postage on which shall have been fully prepaid to destination, at the rates hereinafter stated, can henceforth be exchanged between the inhabitants of the United States and of Germany. But unpaid or insufficiently-paid postal cards will not be forwarded in the mails between the two countries.

## ARTICLE 2.

Postal cards, how forwarded.

Postal cards shall be forwarded exclusively by means of such direct steamers as shall from time to time be employed in the transportation of the direct German-American mails. Each of the two post departments shall pay the entire expenses of the sea transport for the postal cards which are sent from its territory.

Expenses of sea transport.

Rate on sea transportation.

For the purposes of this article, the charge for the sea transportation across the Atlantic of the postal cards sent by direct steamers from the United States to Germany, is fixed at one cent an ounce, (avoirdupois,) net weight.

## ARTICLE 3.

Postage.

The postage on postal cards sent in each direction is fixed as follows:

1. At 2 cents when sent from the United States of America.
2. At 1 silbergroschen when sent from Germany.

Prepayment, how made.

Prepayment thereof to be made by affixing to each United States postal card an ordinary one-cent postage-stamp in addition to the stamp printed or impressed on the card.

Postage, to whom belongs.

Each department shall retain to its exclusive use the postage which it collects, at the prescribed rates, on the postal cards sent from its territory.

## ARTICLE 4.

Regulations for postal cards.

The regulations and instructions governing the use and treatment of postal cards in the domestic mails of the United States and of Germany, respectively, shall apply equally to the postal cards mailed in either country and addressed to the other country.

## ARTICLE 5.

Regulations applied to Austria-Hungary and Duchy of Luxemburg.

The regulations in the foregoing articles shall, in like manner, apply to the postal cards which are exchanged, through the medium of the German mails, between the United States of America on the one side, and the Empire of Austria-Hungary and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg on the other.



## ARTICLE 6.

This agreement shall go into effect on the 1st of December, 1873, and shall have equal duration with the postal convention of 21st October, 1867, and with the additional conventions concluded thereto.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the 18th November, 1873, and in Berlin the 31st October, 1873.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, [L. S.]  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*  
 STEPHAN, [L. S.]  
*Director-General of Posts of Germany.*

Duration of convention.

Vol. xv, p. 577.

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

[L. S.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, November 18, 1873.

Approval.

March 19, 1874

*Convention between the United States of America and Belgium. Extradition. Concluded March 19, 1874; Ratification advised by Senate March 27, 1874; Ratified by President March 31, 1874; Ratified by King of the Belgians April 30, 1874; Ratifications exchanged at Brussels April 30, 1874; Proclaimed May 1, 1874.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the 19th day of March last, which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crimes within their respective territories and jurisdiction, that persons convicted of or charged with the crimes hereinafter specified, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Maurice Delfosse, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

Les États-Unis d'Amérique et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, ayant jugé opportun, en vue d'une meilleure administration de la justice, et pour prévenir les crimes dans leurs territoires et juridiction respectifs, que les individus condamnés ou accusés du chef des crimes ci-après énumérés, et qui se seraient soustraits par la fuite aux poursuites de la justice, fussent dans certaines circonstances réciproquement extradés, ont résolu de conclure une convention dans ce but, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir: le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, Hamilton Fish, Secrétaire d'État des États-Unis; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Maurice Delfosse, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté aux États-Unis; lesquels, s'étant communiqué réciproquement leurs pleins pouvoirs, et les ayant trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants, savoir:

ARTICLE I.

Extradition of fugitives from justice.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Belgium mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been convicted of or charged with any of the crimes specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum, or be found within the territories of the

ARTICLE I.

Le Gouvernement des États-Unis et le Gouvernement Belges s'engagent à se remettre réciproquement les personnes qui, ayant été condamnées ou mises en accusation du chef de l'un des crimes énumérés à l'article suivant, commis dans la juridiction de l'une des parties contractantes, chercheront un asile, ou seront trouvées dans les terri-

other: Provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be delivered up who shall have been convicted of or be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the Belgian penal code by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

3. The crimes of rape, arson, piracy, and mutiny on board a ship, whenever the crew, or part thereof, by fraud or violence against the commander, have taken possession of the vessel.

4. The crime of burglary, defined to be the act of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another goods or money by violence or putting him in fear; and the corresponding crimes punished by the Belgian laws under the description of thefts committed in an inhabited house by night, and by breaking in by climbing or forcibly; and thefts committed with violence or by means of threats.

5. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or government acts.

6. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, or of counterfeit public bonds, bank notes, obligations, or, in general, anything being a title or instrument of credit; the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of state and public administrations, and the utterance thereof.

toires de l'autre partie: Toutefois l'extradition n'aura lieu que dans le cas où l'existence du crime sera constatée de telle manière que les lois du pays où le fugitif ou la personne accusée sera trouvée, justifieraient sa détention et sa mise en jugement, si le crime y avait été commis.

ARTICLE II.

Seront livrés en vertu des dispositions de la présente convention les individus condamnés ou accusés du chef de l'un des crimes suivants:

1. Meurtre (y compris les crimes qualifiés dans le code pénal belge de parricide, assassinat, empoisonnement, et infanticide.)

2. Tentative de meurtre.

3. Viol, incendie, piraterie ou rébellion à bord d'un navire, lorsque l'équipage ou partie de celui-ci aura pris possession du navire par fraude ou violence envers le commandant.

4. Crime de *burglary*, consistant dans l'action de s'introduire nuitamment et avec effraction ou escalade dans l'habitation d'autrui avec une intention criminelle; crime de *robbery*, consistant dans l'enlèvement forcé et criminel, effectué sur la personne d'autrui, d'argent ou d'effets d'une valeur quelconque; à l'aide de violence ou d'intimidation, et les crimes correspondants prévus et punis par la loi belge, sous la qualification de vols commis dans une maison habitée avec les circonstances de la nuit et de l'escalade ou de l'effraction; et de vols commis avec violence ou menaces.

5. Crime de faux, comprenant l'émission de documents falsifiés, et aussi la contrefaçon d'actes publics du gouvernement ou de l'autorité souveraine.

6. Fabrication ou mise en circulation de fausse monnaie, ou de faux papier-monnaie ou de faux titres ou coupons de la dette publique, de faux billets de banque, de fausses obligations, ou en général de tout faux titre ou instrument de crédit quelconque; contrefaçon de sceaux, empreintes, timbres, ou marques de l'état et des administrations publiques; et mise en circulation de pièces ainsi marquées.

Proof of crime.

Crimes for which extradition made.

Murder.

Attempt to commit murder.  
Rape, arson, piracy, mutiny.

Burglary.

Robbery.

Forgery.

Counterfeiting.

Embezzlement.

7. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.

8. Embezzlement by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when the crime is subject to punishment by the laws of the place where it was committed.

## ARTICLE III.

Political offences and past crimes.

The provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offence of a political character, nor to any crime or offence committed prior to the date of this treaty, except the crimes of murder and arson; and the person or persons delivered up for the crimes enumerated in the preceding article shall in no case be tried for any crime committed previously to that for which his or their surrender is asked.

## ARTICLE IV.

Neither party to deliver its own citizens.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

## ARTICLE V.

When extradition may be deferred.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

## ARTICLE VI.

Requisitions, how made.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers.

7. Détournement de deniers publics commis dans la juridiction de l'une ou de l'autre partie par des officiers ou dépositaires publics.

8. Détournement commis par toute personne ou personnes employées ou salariées, au détriment de ceux qui les emploient, lorsque ces crimes entraînent une peine selon les lois du lieu où ils ont été commis.

## ARTICLE III.

Les dispositions du présent traité ne s'appliqueront à aucun crime ou délit d'un caractère politique, ni à aucun crime ou délit commis antérieurement à la date du présent traité, à l'exception des crimes de meurtre et d'incendie. En aucun cas l'individu livré pour l'un des crimes énumérés en l'article précédent ne pourra être mis en jugement pour un crime ou délit commis antérieurement au fait qui a motivé l'extradition.

## ARTICLE IV.

Les parties contractantes ne seront point obligées de se livrer leurs propres citoyens ou sujets en vertu des stipulations de la présente convention.

## ARTICLE V.

Lorsque la personne dont l'extradition est réclamée aux termes du présent traité aura été arrêtée à raison de faits délictueux dans le pays où elle a cherché un asile, ou lorsqu'elle aura été condamnée de ce chef, son extradition pourra être différée jusqu'à son acquittement, ou jusqu'à l'expiration de la peine prononcée contre elle.

## ARTICLE VI.

Les demandes tendant à la remise des accusés ou condamnés fugitifs seront faites respectivement par les agents diplomatiques des parties contractantes. En cas d'absence de ceux-ci, soit du pays, soit du siège du gouvernement, ces demandes pourront être faites par les agents consulaires supérieurs.

If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Belgium, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Belgium, may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to the law and the evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the treaty, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE VII.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the persons claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition has been made.

ARTICLE VIII.

This convention shall take effect twenty days after the day of the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force during five years from the day of such exchange; but if neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention to terminate the same, the convention shall remain in force five years longer, and so on.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at Brussels so soon thereafter as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the

Lorsque la personne dont l'extradition est réclamée aura été condamnée à raison du crime qu'elle a commis, la demande d'extradition sera accompagnée d'une expédition authentique de l'arrêt de la cour qui a prononcé la sentence, munie du sceau de cette cour. La signature du juge devra être légalisée par l'agent compétent du pouvoir exécutif, dont la signature sera à son tour attestée respectivement par le ministre ou le consul des États-Unis ou de Belgique. Quand le fugitif sera simplement accusé d'un crime, la réquisition devra être accompagnée d'une copie authentique du mandat d'arrêt rendu à sa charge dans le pays où le crime aura été commis, et des dépositions sur lesquelles ce mandat a été décerné. Le Président des États-Unis, ou l'agent compétent du pouvoir exécutif en Belgique peut alors requérir l'arrestation du fugitif à fin d'examen devant l'autorité judiciaire compétente. S'il est décidé qu'il y a lieu à extradition, en présence du texte de la loi et des pièces produites, le fugitif peut être livré, suivant les formes légales usitées en pareil cas.

ARTICLE VII.

Les dépenses causées par l'arrestation, la détention et le transport des individus réclamés, seront supportées par le gouvernement requérant.

ARTICLE VIII.

La présente convention entrera en vigueur vingt jours après le jour de l'échange des ratifications. Elle continuera d'être en vigueur pendant cinq ans, à partir du jour de l'échange des ratifications. Toutefois, faute par les parties contractantes de dénoncer le traité six mois à l'avance, celui-ci restera en vigueur pour un nouveau terme de cinq années, et ainsi de suite.

La dite convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications seront échangées à Bruxelles aussitôt que possible.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la pré-

When for fugitive convicted of crime.

When for fugitive charged with crime.

Warrant for arrest.

Delivery up.

Expenses of arrest and extradition.

Duration of convention.

Ratification, how made

present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Washington, the 19th day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.  
[SEAL.] MAURICE DELFOSSE.

sente convention en double et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait à Washington le 19<sup>me</sup> jour de mars anno Domini mil huit cent soixante-quatorze.

[SCEAU.] HAMILTON FISH.  
[SCEAU.] MAURICE DELFOSSE.

Signatures.  
Ratifications exchanged.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Brussels on the 30th day of April, 1874, by the Plenipotentiaries of the respective Governments :

Proclamation.

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Additional articles of agreement between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of Switzerland for an exchange of postal cards between the two countries.*

March 31 and April 21, 1874.

Oct. 11, 1867, vol. xv, p. 573.

#### ARTICLE I.

For the purpose of providing additional facilities of mail-communication between the United States of America and Switzerland, it is hereby mutually agreed that United States postal cards mailed at any post-office in the United States and addressed to Switzerland, and Swiss postal cards mailed at any post-office in Switzerland and addressed to the United States, the postage on which shall have been fully prepaid to destination, at the rates hereinafter stated, can henceforth be exchanged between the inhabitants of the United States and of Switzerland. But unpaid or insufficiently paid postal cards will not be forwarded in the mails between the two countries.

Postal cards.

#### ARTICLE II.

Postal cards shall be forwarded exclusively by means of such direct steamers as shall from time to time be employed in the transportation of the direct German-American mails between New York and Bremen or Hamburg. Each of the two post departments shall pay the entire expenses of the intermediate sea and territorial transport of the postal cards which are sent from its territory.

How forwarded.

Expenses of intermediate transport.

#### ARTICLE III.

The postage on postal cards sent in each direction is fixed as follows:  
1. At 2 cents when sent from the United States of America.  
2. At 10 centimes when sent from Switzerland.

Postage.

Each department shall retain to its exclusive use the postage which it collects at the prescribed rates on the postal cards sent from its territory.

To whom belongs.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The regulations and instructions governing the use and treatment of postal cards in the domestic mail of the United States and of Switzerland respectively, shall apply equally to the postal cards mailed in either country and addressed to the other country.

Regulations for postal cards.

#### ARTICLE V.

This agreement shall go into effect on the 1st of May, 1874, and shall have equal duration with the postal convention of 11 October, 1867, and with the additional conventions concluded thereto.

Duration of convention.

Oct. 11, 1867, vol. xv, p. 573.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the 21st April, 1874, and in Berne the 31st March, 1874.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,  
Postmaster-General of the U. S.  
EUGENE NORD,  
The Federal Post Department.

[SEAL.]

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

Approval.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1874.

April 23, 1874. *Postal convention between the United States of America and the Republic of France.*

Contracting parties. The undersigned, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and M. Amédée Bartholdi, officer of the national order of the Legion of Honor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France at Washington, &c., in the name of his government and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following articles, viz :

ARTICLE I.

Matter to be exchanged. There shall be between the postal administration of France and the postal administration of the United States an exchange, in closed mails, of letters, samples of merchandise, photographs, and printed matter of all kinds, by the following means of communication and transportation, viz :

Lines of exchange. 1st. By the French mail-packets.  
2d. By the packets of the Hamburg line.  
3d. By the way of England and the packets employed in transporting the mails between Great Britain and the United States.

Expenses of exchange. The expenses arising from the transportation of the mails by any one of the above-mentioned routes shall be defrayed by the dispatching office; but it is understood that these expenses shall be defrayed in both directions by that of the two administrations which is able to secure the transportation upon the most favorable terms, the other administration to reimburse to it its share of the said expenses.

Sea-rates by French packets. The United States postal administration, however, shall pay to the postal administration of France, for the conveyance of the mails sent from the United States to France by means of the French packets, the same sea-rates as those which the said United States postal administration would pay, according to American legislation, for the maritime conveyance of the same mails by steamers of commerce. It is also understood that these rates are not to be lower than those which the postal administration of France shall have to pay for the conveyance by the Hamburg packets of the mails which it shall send by these packets to the United States.

ARTICLE II.

Postage on ordinary letters prepaid or postpaid. Persons who desire to send ordinary, that is to say not registered, letters, either from France and Algeria, for the United States and its territories, or from the United States and its territories for France and Algeria, may, at their option, leave the postage on said letters to be paid by the addressees, or they can prepay said postage to destination.

ARTICLE III.

Rates of charges on letters. The charge to be levied in France upon letters originating in or addressed to the United States shall be 50 centimes per 10 grammes or fraction of 10 grammes, under the reservation for the French government of the power of hereafter applying the progression of 15 grammes. The charge to be levied in the United States upon letters originating in or addressed to France shall be 9 cents per 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes. Independently of the charges mentioned above, a fixed fee of 25 centimes, or 5 cents, as the case may be, shall be levied upon the unpaid letters.



In regard to the letters insufficiently paid by means of postage-stamps, they shall be treated as unpaid letters, saving deduction of the amount of the postage-stamps; but when the charge resulting from this deduction shall give a fraction of half *décime* French, or of a cent American, an entire half *décime* or cent, as the case may be, shall be levied for the fraction.

Letters insufficiently paid.

ARTICLE IV.

The public of the two countries may send letters, registered, from one country to the other.

Registered letters.

The postage on such registered letters must always be prepaid to destination.

Every registered letter sent from France and Algeria to the United States and its territories shall bear, on departure, in addition to the postage applicable to an ordinary paid letter of the same weight, a fixed fee of 50 centimes; and, reciprocally, every registered letter sent from the United States and its territories to France and Algeria shall bear, on departure, in addition to the postage applicable to a paid letter of the same weight, a fixed fee of 10 cents.

ARTICLE V.

Samples of merchandise or of grains, photographs, engravings, and lithographs, newspapers, periodicals, sewed or bound books, pamphlets, sheets of music, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and various circulars, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, which shall be sent either from France and Algeria to the United States and its territories, or from the United States and its territories to France and Algeria, must be prepaid, on both sides, to destination.

Samples of merchandise, engravings, books, &c.

The rates of prepayment shall be fixed by the government of the country of origin.

ARTICLE VI.

Each administration shall retain the whole amount of the sums which it shall have collected by authority of Articles III, IV, and V preceding.

Retention of prepaid charges.

It is formally agreed, between the two contracting parties, that such objects as are designated in the said article, which shall have been prepaid to destination, cannot, under any pretext or title whatever, be subjected, in the country of destination, to any postage or fee to the charge of the addressees.

No further charge on prepaid articles.

ARTICLE VII.

The two administrations may reciprocally deliver in open mails ordinary letters and printed matter of all kinds coming from or addressed to the countries to which they serve respectively as intermediaries; and also registered letters coming from or addressed to such of those countries to which the payment of ordinary letters can be effected to destination.

Open mails to and from other countries.

Intermediary service.

This delivery shall take place according to the following arrangements:

The correspondence exchanged between France or Algeria and the countries to which the United States serve as intermediaries shall be made subject to the following settlements:

1st. To the payment by the French administration, to the American administration, when the postage shall be collected in France or Algeria, of a rate of postage equal to that which is paid by the inhabitants of the United States for the correspondence which they exchange with the same countries.

2d. To the payment by the American administration to the French administration, when the postage shall be collected in the countries to which the United States serve as intermediaries, of a rate of French postage of 4 cents per 10 grammes or fraction of 10 grammes for ordinary letters, of 8 cents per 10 grammes or fraction of 10 grammes for reg-

istered letters, and of 1 cent per 40 grammes or fraction of 40 grammes for printed matter of all kinds.

Reciprocally the correspondence exchanged between the United States and the countries to which France serves as intermediary, shall be made subject to the following settlements:

1st. To the payment by the American administration to the French administration, when the postage shall be collected in the United States, of a rate of postage equal to that which is paid by the inhabitants of France and Algeria for correspondence which they exchange with the same countries.

2d. To the payment by the French administration to the American administration, when the postage shall be collected in the countries to which France serves as intermediary, of an American rate of postage of 20 centimes per 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes for ordinary letters; and of 40 centimes per 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes for registered letters, and of 5 centimes per 40 grammes or fraction of 40 grammes for printed matter of all kinds.

The correspondence exchanged between the countries to which France serves as intermediary and the countries to which the United States serve as intermediaries, shall be made subject to the following settlements:

1st. To the payment by the French administration to the American administration, if the postage on the correspondence is collected in the countries to which France serves as intermediary, of a rate of postage equal to the postage paid by the inhabitants of the United States for the correspondence which they exchange with the countries to which the United States serve as intermediaries.

2d. To the payment by the American administration to the French administration, if the postage on the correspondence is collected in the countries to which the United States serve as intermediaries, of a rate of postage equal to that paid by the inhabitants of France and Algeria for the correspondence which they exchange with the countries to which France serves as intermediary.

The expenses of intermediate transportation between France and the United States of the correspondence to which apply the provisions of the present article shall be defrayed by that of the two postal administrations of France or of the United States by which, or on the side of which, the postage shall be collected.

Samples of merchandise, conditions as to.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Samples of merchandise shall not be admitted to the benefits of a reduced rate, unless they are in themselves of no commercial value, unless they are placed under band, or in such a manner as to leave no doubt of their nature, and unless they bear no other writing by the hand than the address, a mark of fabric or of the merchant, numbers of order, and price.

Photographs and printed matter.

In order to benefit by a reduced rate, the photographs and printed matter mentioned in Articles V and VII should also be placed under band, and bear no writing, figure, or sign whatever, made by hand, except the address, the signature of the sender, or a date.

The samples of merchandise, photographs, and printed matter which do not fulfill the conditions mentioned above, or which have not been prepaid to the fixed limit, shall be considered as letters, and charged accordingly.

It is understood that the provisions contained in the present article, and in Articles V and VII preceding, do not impair in any manner the right of the postal administrations of the two countries not to permit upon their respective territories the transportation and distribution of photographs, lithographs, engravings, and printed matter, which are not in accordance with the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication and circulation both in France and in the United States.

ARTICLE IX.

The postal administrations of France and of the United States shall not admit to destination in either of the two countries, or in the countries using their intermediary, any package or letter containing gold or silver money, jewels, or articles of intrinsic value, or any object subject to customs-duty. Packages containing articles of intrinsic value, or dutiable articles.

Liquids and articles which may injure the correspondence, and which are prohibited in the country of destination, shall not be admitted under any form to be dispatched through the post-office. Liquids.

No package of more than 60 centimetres or 2 feet, American, in length, and of more than 30 centimetres or 1 foot, American, in the other dimensions, can be sent from one of the two countries to the other through the post-office. Size of packages.

ARTICLE X.

The French government agrees to cause to be transported, in closed mails, either across France or by means of the French maritime postal service, the correspondence which the postal administration of the United States may desire to exchange with other countries by the intermediary of the French post-office; and reciprocally the Government of the United States agrees to cause to be transported, in closed mails, either across the United States or by means of American maritime postal services, the correspondence which the postal administration of France may desire to exchange with other countries by the intermediary of the United States post-office. Closed mails by intermediary service.

The postal administration of the United States shall pay to the postal administration of the United States, viz:

1st. The sum of 6 francs per kilogramme on letters, and 1 franc per kilogramme on samples and prints, for the transportation across the territory of the United States of the closed mails which shall be exchanged between France and other countries via San Francisco.

2d. The sum of 10 francs per kilogramme on letters, and 1 franc per kilogramme on samples and printed matter, for the transportation across the territory of the United States of the closed mails which shall be exchanged by any other route than that of San Francisco between France and its colonies, or all other places where it shall have postal establishments, or the countries with which it is at present bound by postal conventions.

Reciprocally the postal administration of the United States shall pay to the postal administration of France, viz:

1st. The sum of \$1.20 per kilogramme on letters, and 20 cents per kilogramme on patterns and printed matter, for the transportation across French territory of the closed mails which shall be exchanged between the United States and other States by the Franco-Belgian or Franco-German frontier.

2d. The sum of \$2 per kilogramme on letters, and 20 cents per kilogramme on samples and prints, for the transportation across French territory of the closed mails which shall be exchanged by all other points of the French frontier than those contiguous to Germany or to Belgium between the United States and the countries with which the Government of the United States is at present bound by postal conventions.

When the closed mails coming from or addressed to France shall be transported between the French frontier and the American frontier by the packets of the Hamburg line, the postal administration of France shall pay to the postal administration of the United States, in addition to the American territorial transit-rates above mentioned, the sum of 10 francs per kilogramme on letters, and the sum of 50 centimes per kilogramme on samples and printed matter, which may be contained in these mails.

Reciprocally, when the closed mails coming from or addressed to the United States shall be transported between the American frontier and

the French frontier by the French mail-packets, the United States postal administration shall pay to the postal administration of France, in addition to the French territorial transit-rates above mentioned, the sum of \$2 per kilogramme on letters, and 10 cents per kilogramme on samples and printed matter, which may be contained in these mails.

The maritime postage for which the two postal administrations of France and of the United States will have to reciprocally account for upon the correspondence of all kinds transported in closed mails, by packets other than those navigating between France and the United States, will be the same as those applicable to correspondence of the same nature coming from or addressed to the countries which assure the maritime transportation of the said closed mails.

It is understood that the weight of the correspondence of all kinds which is found undeliverable, as also that of the letter-bills and other documents of account arising from the exchange of the correspondence transported in closed mails by either of the two administrations for the account of the other, shall not be included in the weight of the letters, samples, or printed matter, upon which should be levied the territorial and maritime transit-rates required in virtue of the present article.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Quarterly accounts and settlements.

There shall be prepared every three months, by the postal administration of France, particular accounts, recapitulating the proceedings of the transmission of the correspondence between the respective exchange-offices.

These accounts, which shall have for basis and vouchers the acknowledgments of receipt for the mails during the quarterly period, shall be summed up in a general account, designed to present the definitive results of the transmission of the correspondence exchanged between the two administrations.

After having been reciprocally examined and approved, the general account above mentioned shall be paid, by the administration recognized as debtor towards the other, in the course of the second quarter following that to which the account refers.

The balances of the accounts shall be paid as follows, viz :

1st. In drafts upon Washington, and in American money, when the balance is in favor of the United States office.

2d. In drafts upon Paris, and in French money, when the balance is in favor of the French office.

In the establishment of the accounts, and in all matters relative to the execution of the convention, the dollar shall be considered the equivalent of 5 francs 20 centimes.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Letters and packages wrongly addressed, &c.

Ordinary or registered letters, samples of merchandise, photographs, and printed matter, wrongly addressed or wrongly sent, shall be, without delay, reciprocally returned through the intermediary of the respective exchange-offices for the weight and rate at which the sending office shall have delivered these objects in account to the other office.

Return of letters, &c.

Articles of the same nature, which may have been sent to addressees who have left for the country of origin of these letters, shall be respectively returned, charged with the postage which would have been paid by the addressees.

Ordinary letters and articles under band, which shall have originally been delivered to the postal administration of France, or to the postal administration of the United States, by other administrations, and which, in consequence of change of residence of the addressees, must be returned from one of the two countries to the other, shall be reciprocally delivered, charged with the postage required at the place of first destination.

ARTICLE XIII.

Ordinary or registered letters, samples of merchandise, photographs, and printed matter, exchanged in open mails between the two postal administrations of France and of the United States, and which shall be found undeliverable, for any cause whatsoever, must be reciprocally returned at the end of each month, and oftener if possible.

Letters and packages found undeliverable, monthly return.

Such articles as shall have entered into the accounts shall be returned for the rate at which they shall have been originally entered on the account by the dispatching office.

Such as shall have been delivered prepaid to destination or to the frontier of the corresponding office shall be returned without charge or discount.

ARTICLE XIV.

The postal administration of France and the postal administration of the United States shall designate by common accord the offices through which the exchange of the respective correspondence should take place; they shall regulate the routes of the correspondence reciprocally transmitted, and the form of the accounts mentioned in the preceding article XI, and also every other measure of detail or order necessary to assure the execution of the stipulations of the present convention.

Offices and routes of exchange; measures of detail, how fixed.

It is understood that the measures designated above may be modified by the two administrations whenever, by common accord, they shall perceive such necessity.

Modifications.

ARTICLE XV.

The present convention shall have force and effect from the day agreed upon by the two parties, and shall remain obligatory from year to year, until one of the two parties shall have made known to the other, a year in advance, its intention to terminate the same.

Duration of convention.

During this last year the convention shall continue to have full and entire force, without prejudice to the liquidation and the balance of the accounts between the respective administrations after the expiration of said term.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible.

Ratification, when.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed their seals thereto.

Signature of convention.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

[SEAL.]

A. BARTHOLDI.

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

President's approval.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1874.

[Translation.]

Approval by President of French Republic.

Having seen and examined the above convention, we have approved it, and do approve, by virtue of the provisions of the law voted by the National Assembly, in the session of 25th June, 1874. In faith of which we have caused to be placed hereupon the seal of the republic.

Given at Versailles, June 26, 1874.

[SEAL.] MARÉCHAL MAC MAHON, DUC DE MAGENTA.

By the President of the French Republic:

The minister of foreign affairs,

DECAZES.

Ratifications exchanged.

We, J. W. Marshall, Postmaster-General of the United States, and Amédée Bartholdi, officer of the Legion of Honor, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of France, certify that on this date we have proceeded to perform the exchange of ratifications of the postal convention which was concluded between the United States and the French republic at Washington the 28th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington this seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[SEAL.]

J. W. MARSHALL,  
Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.]

A. BARTHOLDI.

*Regulations of detail and order, concluded between the postal administration of the United States and the postal administration of France, for the execution of the postal convention of 28th April, 1874.*

Agreement on details.

In view of the postal convention concluded the 28th of April, 1874, between the United States and France, stipulating (Article XIV) that the postal administrations of the two countries shall designate, by common accord, the offices through which the exchange of the respective correspondence shall take place, and shall regulate the direction of the correspondence reciprocally transmitted, the form of accounts, as well as every other measure of detail or order necessary to assure the execution of the said convention, the Postmaster-General of the United States of the one part, and the Director General of the Posts of France, of the other part, have agreed as follows:

## ARTICLE 1.

Offices of exchange designated.

The exchange of correspondence between the postal administration of France and the postal administration of the United States shall be effected as follows:

On the side of the postal administration of France—

1st. By the office of Paris.

2d. By the office of Havre.

3d. By the office of Cherbourg.

4th. By the office of Brest.

5th. By the traveling office of Paris to Calais.

6th. By the traveling office of Lille to Calais.

On the side of the postal administration to the United States—

1st. By the office of Boston.

2d. By the office of New York.

## ARTICLE 2.

Routes of exchange designated.

The relations between the French exchange-offices and the American exchange-offices shall be established in the following manner, viz:

*By the way of the French mail-packets.*—The offices of Paris, Havre, and Brest shall correspond with the office of New York.

*By the way of the packets of the Hamburg line.*—The offices of Paris and Håvre shall make up mails for the office of New York, and the office of New York shall make up mails for the offices of Paris, Håvre, and Cherbourg.

*By the way of England.*—The offices of Paris and Håvre and the traveling offices of Paris to Calais and Lille to Calais shall correspond with the offices of Boston and New York.

ARTICLE 3.

In conformity with Article I of the convention of 28th April, 1874, the postal administration of the United States shall pay, on account of the postal administration of France, the expenses of the intermediary transportation of the mails which shall be sent from France to the United States, as well by means of the Hamburg packets navigating between France and the United States as by the way of England and the packets used for the conveyance of the correspondence of the British Kingdom to the United States. Expenses of intermediary transportation, adjustment of.

These expenses shall be re-imbursed by the postal administration of France to the postal administration of the United States, as follows:

1st. At the rate of 30 centimes per thirty grammes of letters, and 50 centimes per kilogramme of samples of merchandise or printed matter, for such of the said mails as shall be forwarded by means of the Hamburg packets.

2d. At the rate of 44 centimes per thirty grammes of letters, and one franc per kilogramme of samples of merchandise or printed matter, for such of the said mails as shall be forwarded by the way of England and the packets used for the conveyance of the correspondence between England and the United States.

On its side, the postal administration of France shall assure, on account of the postal administration of the United States, the intermediary transportation of the mails which shall be forwarded from the United States to France by means of the French mail-packets.

The postal administration of the United States shall pay for this transportation to the postal administration of France the same rates, per thirty grammes of letters and per kilogramme of samples of merchandise or printed matter, as those at which the intermediary transportation is hereinabove fixed, by Hamburg packets, of the mails from France for the United States.

ARTICLE 4.

The correspondence exchanged between the postal administration of France and the postal administration of the United States shall be forwarded in conformity with table A, annexed to the present regulations. Correspondence, how forwarded.

ARTICLE 5.

Correspondence sent in transit, in open mail, conformably to Article VII of the convention of 28th April, 1874, shall be exchanged between the postal administration of France and the postal administration of the United States on the conditions respectively fixed by the said article and by tables B and C, annexed to the present regulations. Correspondence in transit in open mail.

The postage-charges which the two administrations shall have mutually to carry to account for this correspondence shall be stated by the dispatching exchange-offices in ordinary figures, and uniformly on the upper left side of the address, as follows: Marks on.

In red ink, on prepaid objects entered by the dispatching office to the credit of the corresponding office.

In black ink, on unpaid objects entered by the dispatching office to the debit of the corresponding office.

## ARTICLE 6.

Marks on registered letters.

Registered letters, which shall be reciprocally forwarded by the postal administrations of France and the United States, shall be marked, on the side of the address, with a stamp, bearing in red ink the word "*Chargé*," or the word "*Registered*," as the case may be.

## ARTICLE 7.

Stamps on matter sent by intermediary service.

Ordinary letters, registered letters, samples of merchandise, and printed matter, sent either from the offices depending upon the postal administration of France for the United States and the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary, or from the offices depending upon the postal administration of the United States for France, Algeria, and the countries to which France serves as intermediary, shall be marked on the side of the address with a stamp, indicating the date of mailing and the place of origin.

## ARTICLE 8.

Stamps on prepaid matter.

The postal administration of the United States shall cause to be placed on the address of the prepaid objects which the American exchange-offices shall forward to the French exchange-offices the impression, in red ink, of the stamp "*Paid*."

On its side, the postal administration of France shall cause to be placed the impression, in red ink, of the stamp "*P. D.*" upon the objects prepaid to destination; and of the stamp "*P. P.*" upon the objects prepaid by compulsion to any limit whatever of their course, which shall be forwarded by the French exchange-offices to the American exchange-offices.

On matter insufficiently paid.

The stamp "*Affranchissement insuffisant*," or "*Insufficiently prepaid*," as the case may be, shall be placed upon letters insufficiently paid.

## ARTICLE 9.

Letter-bills.

Each of the mails exchanged between the postal administrations of the two countries shall be accompanied by a letter-bill, upon which the exchange-offices shall state, with the classifications established by the convention of 28th April, 1874, as follows:

1st. The nature and the number of the objects which the mail shall contain.

2d. The number of single rates relating to the correspondence of the one of the two countries for the other.

3d. The weights or sums to be carried to account for each class of correspondence.

The office to which the mail shall be addressed shall acknowledge the receipt thereof to the dispatching office by the first mail thereafter.

Acknowledgment of receipt.

The letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt of the French exchange-offices shall conform to models D and E, annexed to the present regulations.

The forms of letter-bill and acknowledgment of receipt, of which the American exchange-offices shall make use in their relations with the French exchange-offices, must accord with the models hereinabove designated.

## ARTICLE 10.

Packets, rules as to number and form.

The correspondence described in the letter-bills shall be divided into as many packets as this correspondence will admit of lines or special articles.

Each packet shall be placed under a label, indicating the nature and the weight of the correspondence, as well as the number of objects and



the number of single-rates or the sums, as the case may be, inscribed upon the letter-bill.

ARTICLE 11.

Registered letters shall be entered by names on the letter-bill of the dispatching office, with all the details which this bill allows. Registered letters.

These letters shall form a special packet, covered with an envelope of white paper, sealed on all the folds by means of the seal of the dispatching office, and surrounded by a string placed crosswise. The ends of this string shall be attached to the bottom of the letter-bill by means of a gum seal.

The letter-bill must bear the stamp "*Chargé*," or "*Registered*," whenever the mail shall contain one or more registered letters.

ARTICLE 12.

Every mail, after having been tied up interiorly, must be enveloped in gray paper, in sufficient quantity to resist the friction, then tied exteriorly and sealed with wax, with the impression of the office seal. Mails, how tied and enveloped.

The string which shall surround a mail exteriorly must always be without knot.

ARTICLE 13.

In case that, on the day fixed for the dispatch of the mails, an exchange-office should have no object to address to the corresponding office, this exchange-office must nevertheless send, in the ordinary form, a mail, which shall contain only a negative letter-bill. When no correspondence.

ARTICLE 14.

The postage or charge upon letters that have become dead, from whatever cause, which the two administrations shall return to each other, by virtue of Article XIII of the convention of 28th April, 1874, shall only be admitted in release of the administration to which these letters shall have been originally transmitted, so far as the condition of their seals shall not give reason to suppose that they have been opened. Postage on dead letters.

However, scurrilous letters and those commonly called decoy letters, may be comprised and admitted in the dead matter reciprocally returned, even though these letters may have been opened. Decoy letters.

ARTICLE 15.

Letters not claimed, addressed *poste-restante* or in furnished hotels, may, after three months' stay, be returned on both sides, under the conditions fixed by Article XIII, before cited, and the preceding article. Letters not claimed, addressed *poste-restante*, &c.

The account of the total of dead matter shall be prepared in *borderaux*, conforming to the model F, annexed to the present regulations.

ARTICLE 16.

It is agreed that the provisions of the convention of 28th April, 1874, and of the present regulations, shall be put into execution the 1st of August, 1874.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the 9th of June, 1874, and at Paris the 26th of June, 1874.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,  
*Postmaster-General.*

[SEAL.]

LE LIBON,  
*Director-General of Posts.*

Table indicating the direction to be received by the correspondence exchanged between the postal administration of France and the postal administration of the United States.

Mails from the French offices.			Mails from the American offices.		
Offices.		Destination of the objects comprised in the mails from the offices designated in the first column for the offices designated in the second column.	Offices.		Destination of the objects comprised in the mails from the offices designated in the first column for the offices designated in the second column.
Dispatching.	Receiving.		Dispatching.	Receiving.	
1	2	3	1	2	3
§ 1.—BY WAY OF THE FRENCH MAIL-PACKETS.					
Paris ..... Havre ..... Brest .....	New York .....	{ The United States and the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.	New York .....	Brest .....	{ The following departments: Ariège, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Charente, Charente-Inférieure, Cantal, Corrèze, Côte-du-Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Eure-et-Loire, Finistère, Gard, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Gironde, Hérault, Ille-et-Vilaine, Indre-et-Loire, Landes, Loire-et-Cher, Loire-Inférieure, Loiret, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Maine-et-Loire, Manche, Mayenne, Morbihan, Orne, Basses-Pyrénées, Hautes-Pyrénées, Pyrénées-Orientales, Sarthe, Seine-et-Oise, Deux-Sèvres, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, Vendée, Vienne, and Haute-Vienne.
§ 2.—BY WAY OF THE HAMBURG PACKETS.					
Paris ..... Havre .....	New York .....	{ The United States and the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.	New York .....	Paris .....	{ The rest of France, Algeria, and the countries to which France serves as intermediary.
§ 3.—BY THE WAY OF ENGLAND.					
<i>By the packets for New York.</i>					
Havre ..... Paris ..... Travelling-office of Lille to Calais. Travelling-office of Paris to Calais.	{ Boston ..... New York .....	{ The States of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. The rest of the United States and the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.	{ New York } { Boston .....	Havre ..... Paris ..... Travelling-office of Calais to Lille. Travelling-office of Calais to Paris.	{ The department of the Nord, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the northern states of Europe. The rest of France and the other foreign countries to which France serves as intermediary.
<i>By the packets for Boston.</i>					
Havre ..... Paris ..... Travelling-office of Lille to Calais. Travelling-office of Paris to Calais.	Boston .....	{ The States of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.			

Table indicating the rates to be paid by the postal administration of the United States to the postal administration of France for the correspondence originating in or destined for the countries to which France serves as intermediary.

Designation of the countries.	Nature of the correspondence.	Correspondence addressed to the countries designated in the first column of the table.			Correspondence originating in the countries designated in the first column of the table.		
		Conditions of payment.	Limit of payment.	Rate to be paid by the American office to the French office for each pre-paid object.	Conditions of payment.	Limit of payment.	Rate to be paid by the American office to the French office for each unpaid object.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
England, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxemburg .....	Ordinary letters .....	Optional .....	Destination .....	6 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Optional .....	Destination .....	10 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Registered letters .....	Compulsory .....	do .....	12 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Compulsory .....	do .....	10 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	2 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	do .....	10 cts. pr. 10 grms.
Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Malta .....	Ordinary letters .....	Optional .....	do .....	8 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Optional .....	do .....	12 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Registered letters .....	Compulsory .....	do .....	16 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Compulsory .....	do .....	12 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	2 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	do .....	12 cts. pr. 10 grms.
Denmark, Russia .....	Ordinary letters .....	Optional .....	do .....	10 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Optional .....	do .....	14 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Registered letters .....	Compulsory .....	do .....	30 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Compulsory .....	do .....	14 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	12 cts. pr. 10 grms.	do .....	do .....	14 cts. pr. 10 grms.
Austria, Greece, Sweden .....	Ordinary letters .....	Optional .....	do .....	12 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Optional .....	do .....	16 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Registered letters .....	Compulsory .....	do .....	24 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Compulsory .....	do .....	16 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	3 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	do .....	16 cts. pr. 10 grms.
Norway .....	Ordinary letters .....	Optional .....	do .....	14 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Optional .....	do .....	18 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Registered letters .....	Compulsory .....	do .....	28 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Compulsory .....	do .....	18 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	3 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	do .....	18 cts. pr. 10 grms.
Romania, Servia, Montenegro, Tangiers, Tunis, and cities of the Levant in which France maintains post-offices * .....	Ordinary letters .....	Optional .....	do .....	16 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Optional .....	do .....	20 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Registered letters .....	Compulsory .....	do .....	32 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Compulsory .....	do .....	20 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	3 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	do .....	20 cts. pr. 10 grms.
Brazil, French, English, and Netherland colonies and possessions in Africa and America .....	Ordinary letters .....	Optional .....	do .....	20 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Optional .....	do .....	24 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Registered letters .....	Compulsory .....	do .....	40 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Compulsory .....	do .....	24 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	Port of debarkation .....	3 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	Port of embarkation .....	4 cts. pr. 40 grms.
French, English, and Netherland colonies and possessions in Asia and Oceania (except Southern Australia and Tasmania, Shanghai, China, and Yokohama, Japan.)	Ordinary letters .....	Optional .....	Destination .....	20 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Optional .....	Destination .....	24 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Registered letters .....	Compulsory .....	do .....	40 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Compulsory .....	do .....	24 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	Port of debarkation .....	3 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	Port of embarkation .....	4 cts. pr. 40 grms.
via Marseilles and Suez.	Ordinary letters .....	Optional .....	Destination .....	26 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Optional .....	Destination .....	30 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Registered letters .....	Compulsory .....	do .....	52 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Compulsory .....	do .....	30 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	Port of debarkation .....	5 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	Port of embarkation .....	6 cts. pr. 40 grms.
via Brindisi .....	Ordinary letters .....	Optional .....	Frontier of departure from France .....	8 cts. pr. 10 grms.	Optional .....	Frontier of entry in France .....	12 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	2 cts. pr. 40 grms.
	Ordinary letters .....	do .....	Ports of the Great Southern Ocean .....	20 cts. pr. 10 grms.	do .....	Point of junction of English and French services.	24 cts. pr. 10 grms.
Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	3 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	4 cts. pr. 40 grms.		
Spain and Gibraltar .....	Ordinary letters .....	do .....	Port of debarkation .....	26 cts. pr. 10 grms.	do .....	do .....	30 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	5 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....		6 cts. pr. 40 grms.
	Ordinary letters .....	do .....	do .....	26 cts. pr. 10 grms.	do .....	do .....	24 cts. pr. 10 grms.
Southern Australia and Tasmania.	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	3 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	do .....	4 cts. pr. 40 grms.
	Ordinary letters .....	do .....	do .....	26 cts. pr. 10 grms.	do .....	do .....	30 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	5 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	do .....	6 cts. pr. 40 grms.
Countries beyond the sea other than those above designated.	Ordinary letters .....	do .....	Port of debarkation .....	26 cts. pr. 10 grms.	do .....	Port of embarkation .....	24 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	3 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	do .....	4 cts. pr. 40 grms.
	Ordinary letters .....	do .....	do .....	26 cts. pr. 10 grms.	do .....	do .....	30 cts. pr. 10 grms.
	Samples & prints .....	do .....	do .....	5 cts. pr. 40 grms.	do .....	do .....	6 cts. pr. 40 grms.

\* Alexandria, Alexandrette, Beirut, Cairo, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerrassund, Kustendje, Lattaquia, Messina, Port Said, Rhodes-Salonica, Rodosto, Samsoun, Ordon, Smyrna, Suez, Sulina, Trebizond Tripoli in Syria, Tulkcha, Varna.

C.—Table indicating the rates to be paid by the postal administration of France to the postal administration of the United States for the correspondence originating in or destined for the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.

Designation of the countries.	Nature of the correspondence.	Correspondence addressed to the countries designated in the first column of the table.			Correspondence originating in the countries designated in the first column of the table.		
		Conditions of payment.	Limit of payment.	Rate to be paid by the French office to the American office for each prepaid object.	Conditions of payment.	Limit of payment.	Rate to be paid by the French office to the American office for each unpaid object.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Argentine Republic, Belize, United States of Colombia, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) Paraguay, Uruguay, West Indies,* (except where otherwise stated.)	Letters.....	Prepayment obligatory.	Port of debarkation.	f. c. 1.00 per ½ oz ...	The United States postage cannot be prepaid in the country of origin.		f. c. .50 per ½ oz.
	Newspapers.....	do	do	.20 each	do		.10 each.
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.50 per 4 ozs	do		.10 per 2 ozs.
Aspinwall,* Australia, (except New South Wales,) Bermuda, China,* (except Hong-Kong and dependent Chinese ports.) Costa Rica, Cuba, Fiji Islands, Guatemala, Jamaica, Japan,* Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama,* San Salvador, San Domingo, Saint Thomas, San Juan, Saint Croix, Venezuela.	Letters.....	do	do	.50 per ½ oz - f.	do		.50 per ½ oz.
	Newspapers.....	do	do	.10 each	do		.10 each.
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.10 per 2 ozs	do		.10 per 2 ozs.
Bahamas.....	Letters.....	do	do	.15 per ½ oz	do		.15 per ½ oz.
	Newspapers.....	do	do	.10 each	do		.10 each.
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.10 per 2 ozs	do		.10 per 2 ozs.
Bolivia,* Chili,* Peru*	Letters.....	do	do	1.20 per ½ oz	do		.50 per ½ oz.
	Newspapers.....	do	do	.20 each	do		.10 each.
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.50 per 4 ozs	do		.10 per 2 ozs.
Brazil*	Letters.....	do	Destination	.75 per ½ oz	Obligatory	Port of embarkation in United States.	(f)
	Newspapers.....	do	Port of debarkation.	.10 each			.10 each.
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.10 per 4 ozs			.10 per 4 ozs.
Canada* and Prince Edward Island.*	Letters.....	do	Destination	.30 per ½ oz	Obligatory	Destination	(f)
	Newspapers.....	do	Port of debarkation.	.05 per 2 ozs	do	Port of embarkation in United States.	.05 per 2 ozs.
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.10 per 2 ozs	do	do	.10 per 2 ozs.
East Indies, British.....	Letters.....	do	Destination	.50 per ½ oz	do	do	(f)
	Newspapers.....	do	do	.10 each	do	do	(f)
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.40 per 4 ozs	do	do	(f)
Ecuador.....	Letters.....	do	do	1.10 per ½ oz	do	do	(f)
	Newspapers.....	do	do	.10 each	do	do	.10 each.
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.20 per 4 ozs	do	do	.20 per 4 ozs.
Hawaiian Kingdom, (Sandwich Islands.)	Letters.....	do	do	.30 per ½ oz	do	do	(*)
	Newspapers.....	do	Port of debarkation.	.05 per 2 ozs	do	do	.05 per 2 ozs.
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.20 per 4 ozs	do	do	.20 per 4 ozs.
Hong-Kong and dependent Chinese ports.....	Letters.....	do	Destination	.50 per ½ oz	do	do	(f)
	Newspapers.....	do	do	.10 each	do	do	(f)
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.50 per 4 ozs	do	do	(f)
New South Wales* and New Zealand.*	Letters.....	do	do	.60 per ½ oz	do	do	(f)
	Newspapers.....	do	Port of debarkation.	.10 each	do	do	(f)
	Other prints and samples	do	do	.20 per 4 ozs	do	do	(f)

\* Registered letters are subject to a registration fee of 40 centimes per letter, in addition to the postage, (except to New South Wales and New Zealand, to which the fee is 60 centimes, and to Canada, to which the fee is 25 centimes.) Registered letters can be sent to Yokohama, only, in Japan, and to Shanghai, in China.

† The extranational and United States postage on this correspondence being required to be fully prepaid in the country of origin, no charge is made against the French office.

Mails sent from the office of (1) —, for the office of (2) —, the (3) —, 187—, by the way of (4) —, leaving (5) — for (6) — the (7) —, 187—.

(1) Name of the dispatching office. (2) Name of the receiving office. (3) Date of the dispatch of the mail. (4) Indication of the route—via England, via French packets, via Hamburg packets, as the case may be. (5) Name of the port of embarkation. (6) Name of the port of debarkation. (7) Date of departure of packet.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Ordinary correspondence.*

Nos. of the articles of account.		Designation of the correspondence.	Progression of weight according to which must be established the amount of single rates, and the sums to be entered in columns 7 and 8.	Sum to be carried to account per each single rate.	Statement of the American exchange-office.		Verification of the French exchange-office.	
Credit of France.	Credit of the U. S.				Number of objects.	Number of single rates or sums.	Number of objects.	Number of single rates or sums.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		§ I.—CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED FOR MEMORANDUM.				<i>Single rates.</i>		<i>Single rates.</i>
		Correspondence originating in the United States, addressed to France and Algeria. {	15 grs.					
		Prepaid letters.....	15 grs.					
		Insufficiently-paid letters.....	15 grs.					
		Samples and prints of every nature.....	15 grs.					
		Unpaid letters.....						
		§ II.—CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED ON ACCOUNT.				<i>Sums.</i>		<i>Sums.</i>
1		Prepaid letters from the United States for the countries to which France serves as intermediary...	10 grs.	(I)				
2		Prepaid letters from the countries to which France and Algeria...	15 grs.	4 cents.				
3		the United States serves as intermediary, for: The countries to which France serves as intermediary	10 grs.	(I)				
4		Samples and prints for the countries to which the United States...		(I)				
5		France serves as intermediary, originating in the countries to which the United States serves as		(I)				
6		intermediary in the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary, for		(I)				
		Samples and prints from the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary, for		1 cent.				
	15	France and Algeria.....	15 grs.	f. c.	f. c.		f. c.	
	16	From the United States for the countries to which France serves as intermediary.	15 grs.	0 20				
	17	Unpaid letters { From the countries to which the U. S. serves as intermediary, for: {		(II)				
		The countries to which France serves as intermediary.....	10 grs.	(II)				
7		Samples and prints from the United States and from the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary, for Spain, Gibraltar, the colonies, and countries beyond the sea.....		(I)		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
	18	Correspondence re-forwarded, (postage to be recovered).....				f. c.		f. c.
8		Correspondence wrongly sent. {				<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
	19	Prepaid—transit postage due the French office.....				f. c.		f. c.
		Unpaid—transit postage due the American office.....						

(I) See Table B, annexed to the convention.

(II) See Table C, annexed to the convention.

TABLE NO. 2.—Registered letters addressed to France, Algeria, and foreign countries.

Number of the articles of account.	Stamp of origin.	Designation of the addresses.	Weight of each letter.	Postage to be paid to the French office on registered matter in transit.	
			Grammes.	Statement of the American exchange-office.	Verification of the French exchange-office.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9			Number of letters.		

TABLE NO. 3.—Statement of the quantities which are to serve as the basis of the account for the rates of intermediary postage between the postal administrations of France and the United States.

Nos. of the articles of account.		Designation of the correspondence.	Statement of the American exchange-office.	Verification of the French exchange-office.
Credit of France.	Credit of the U. S.		Net weight in grammes.	Net weight in grammes.
1	2	3	4	5
10	20	England .....		
11	21	By French packets...		
		By Hamburg packets.		

Letters described in articles 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 of the credit of the U. S. and 8 of the credit of France ...  
 Letters described in tables Nos. 1 and 2, (except those entered in articles 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 of the U. S. and 8 of the credit of France. Samples and prints described in table No. 1 ...  
 Letters described in articles 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 of the credit of the U. S. and 8 of the credit of France...

TABLE NO. 4.—Closed mails.

Nos. of the articles of account.				Title under which the objects comprised in the closed mails must figure in the accounts.	Name of the dispatching office.	Name of the receiving office.	Statement of the American exchange-office.			Verification of the French exchange-office.		
Credit of France.		Credit of the U. S.					No. of closed mails.	Net weight, in grammes, of the objects comprised in the closed mails.		No. of closed mails.	Net weight, in grammes, of the objects comprised in the closed mails.	
Letters.	Samples and prints.	Letters.	Samples and prints.					Letters.	Samples and prints of all kinds.		Letters.	Samples and prints of all kinds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		22	23	From Tahiti for France .....								
Total number of closed mails .....												

Certified by the undersigned, postmaster of \_\_\_\_\_.

From the office of \_\_\_\_\_ for the office \_\_\_\_\_

I have received (1) \_\_\_\_\_, 187, your mail of the (2) \_\_\_\_\_, 187, forwarded from (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to (4) \_\_\_\_\_, by the way of (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

(1) Date of arrival of the mail at the office of destination. (2) Date of departure of the mail from the office of origin. (3) Name of the port of embarkation. (4) Name of the port of debarkation.  
(5) Route employed—via England, via French packets, via Hamburg packets, as the case may be.

TABLE NO. 1.—Ordinary correspondence.

Nos. of the articles of account.		Designation of the correspondence.	Progression of weight according to which must be established the sums or single rates to be carried to columns Nos. 7 and 9.	Sum to be carried to account per each single rate.	Statement of the French exchange-office.		Verification of the American exchange-office.	
Credit of France.	Credit of the U. S.				Number of objects.	Number of single rates or sums.	Number of objects.	Number of single rates or sums.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		§ I.—CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED FOR MEMORANDUM.				Single rates.		Single rates.
		Correspondence originating in France and Algeria addressed to the United States. { Prepaid letters ..... Insufficiently-paid letters ..... Prepaid samples and prints of every nature ..... Unpaid letters.....	10 gra. 10 gra. 40 gra. 10 gra.					
		§ II.—CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED ON ACCOUNT.				Sums. f. c.		Sums. f. c.
	1	Prepaid letters from France for the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.....	10 gra.	(I)				
	2	Prepaid letters from the countries to which France serves as intermediary. { For the United States ..... For the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.....	10 gra.	f. 0 c. 20				
	3		10 gra.	(I)				
	4	Samples and prints from France for the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.....	40 gra.	(I)				
	5	Prepaid samples and prints from the countries to which France serves as intermediary. { For the United States ..... For the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.....	40 gra.	f. 0 c. 05				
	6		40 gra.	(I)				
12		Unpaid letters. { From France for the countries to which the United States serves as an intermediary..... From foreign countries to which France serves as intermediary for.....	10 gra.	4 cents.				
13			The United States.....	10 gra.	(II)			
14		The countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.....	10 gra.	(II)				
15		Samples and prints from colonies and countries beyond the sea, from Spain and Gibraltar, for the United States and the countries to which the United States serves as intermediary.	40 gra.	(II)				
16		Correspondence to be re-forwarded, (postage to be recovered.)						
17	7	Correspondence wrongly sent { Prepaid—transit postage due the American office ..... Unpaid—transit postage due the French office.....				f. c. Cents.		f. c. Cents.

(I) See Table C, annexed to the convention.

(II) See Table B, annexed to the convention.

TABLE No. 2.—Registered letters originating in France, Algeria, and foreign countries.

Number of the articles of account.	Stamp of origin.	Designation of the addressees.	Weight of each letter.	Postage to be paid to the American office on registered matter in transit.			
			Grammes.	Statement of the French exchange-office.		Verification of the American exchange-office.	
1	2	3	4	5		6	
8			Number of letters.	f.	c.	f.	c.
				Totals.....			

TABLE No. 3.—Statement of the quantities which are to serve as the basis of the account for the rates of intermediary postage between the postal administrations of France and the United States.

Nos. of the articles of account.		Designation of the correspondence.	Statement of the French exchange-office.	Verification of the American exchange-office.
Credit of France.	Credit of the U. S.		Net weight in grammes.	Net weight in grammes.
1	2	3	4	5
18 19	9	Via England.....		
	10			
	11	By French packets....		
	12			
		Letters described in tables Nos. 1 and 2, (except those entered in the credit of France, and in article 7 of credit of U. S.).....		
		Samples and prints described in table No. 1, (except those entered to the credit of France).....		
		Letters entered in articles 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17 of the credit of France and in article 7 of credit of U. S. ....		
		Samples and prints entered in article 15 of the credit of France.....		
		Letters described in tables Nos. 1 and 2, (except those entered to the credit of France, and in article 7 of U. S.).....		
		Samples and prints described in table No. 1, (except those entered to the credit of France).....		

TABLE No. 4.—Closed mails.

Nos. of the articles of account.				Title under which the objects comprised in the closed mails must figure in the accounts.	Name of the dispatching office.	Name of the receiving office.	Statement of the French exchange-office.			Verification of the American exchange-office.			
Credit of France.		Credit of the U. S.					No. of closed mails.	Net weight, in grammes, of the objects comprised in the closed mails.		No. of closed mails.	Net weight, in grammes, of the objects comprised in the closed mails.		
Letters.	Samples and prints.	Letters.	Samples and prints.					Letters.	Samples and prints of all kinds.		Letters.	Samples and prints of all kinds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		13	14	From France for Tahiti.....									
Total number of closed mails.....													



POSTAL CONVENTION—FRANCE. APRIL 28, 1874.

827

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }  
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

F.

{ Month of

*Bordereau of dead-matter returned by the office of \_\_\_\_\_ to the office of \_\_\_\_\_.*

Nos. of the articles of the account in which the correspondence originally figured.	Designation of the correspondence.			N <sup>o</sup> . of objects.	Sums at which the correspondence was accounted for by the office of _____ to the office of _____.	Observations.
	Origin.	Destination.	Nature.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total of sums due to the office of.....						



*Declaration by and between the United States and the Empire of Russia. Respecting previous treaty stipulations in regard to trade-marks. Signed March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1874.* Mar. 16, 1874.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Declaration concerning trade-marks, for the purpose of defining and rendering more efficacious the stipulations contained in the additional article of the 27th of January, 1868, to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Emperor of Russia of the 18th of December, 1832, was concluded and signed at Saint Petersburg by their respective plenipotentiaries on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1874, the original of which Declaration is word for word as follows :

Preamble.

V. 16, p. 725, v. 8, p. 444.

#### DECLARATION.

Declaration.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having recognized the necessity of defining and rendering more efficacious the stipulations contained in the additional article of the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1868, to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded between the United States of America and Russia, on the 18<sup>th</sup> December, 1832, the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed upon the following arrangements :

#### ARTICLE I.

With regard to marks of goods or of their packages, and also with regard to marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of the United States of America shall enjoy in Russia, and Russian subjects shall enjoy in the United States, the same protection as native citizens.

Mutual privileges of Russians and Americans as to marks.

#### ARTICLE II.

The preceding article, which shall come immediately into operation, shall be considered as forming an integral part of the Treaty of the 18<sup>th</sup> December, 1832, and shall have the same force and duration as the said Treaty.

Art. 1, to form part of treaty of 1832.

In faith whereof the undersigned have drawn up and signed the present Declaration, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate in the English and Russian languages at St. Petersburg this 1<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1874.

[SEAL.]  
[SEAL.]

MARSHALL JEWELL.  
GORTCHACOW.

And whereas the said Declaration has been duly ratified, and the same, by virtue of a decree of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has gone into effect in the Empire of Russia :

## DECLARATION—EMPIRE OF RUSSIA.

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, have caused the said Declaration to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sev-  
[SEAL.] enty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

*Secretary of State.*

*Additional article between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Netherlands.* June 19 and Sept. 14, 1874.

Whereas a regular line of direct steamers is soon to be established between the port of New York and the port of Rotterdam, which can be employed for the transportation of the Netherland-American mails, at a compensation for sea conveyance between the two frontiers, not to exceed 5 cents (Dutch,) or 2 cents (United States,) for each single letter:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following additional article to the postal convention of 26th September, 1867, and to the additional convention of 10th-29th January, 1870.

SOLE ARTICLE.

The single letter-rate on correspondence exchanged directly between the two administrations by means of such steamship-line, shall be as follows, viz: Single letter-rate on Rotterdam steamship-line.

1. On letters from the United States, 6 cents (U. S.)
2. On letters from the Netherlands, 15 cents (Dutch.)

This additional article takes effect on the date of the dispatch of the first mail by such steamship-line, and from that date forward has the same duration as the convention of 26th September, 1867, and the additional convention of 10th-29th January, 1870. To be additional article; duration.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and at the Hague, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[L. s.]

MARSHALL JEWELL,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

[L. s.]

NOFETEDS,  
*The Director-General of Posts of the Netherlands.*

[Translation.]

The undersigned, instructed to that end by royal decree of the 9th of June, 1874, No. 9, hereby declares it to be good and proper to confirm the foregoing agreement.

[L. s.]

*The Minister of Finance, VON DELDEN.*

I hereby approve the foregoing additional article; and, in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Approval.

[L. s.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, 14th September, 1874.

Sept. 5 and Sept. 29, 1874. *Additional articles of agreement between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Danish Post Department, modifying certain provisions of the convention for the regulation of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the kingdom of Denmark, and of the detailed regulations and forms for the execution thereof, signed at Washington on the 1st of December, and at Copenhagen on the 7th of November, A. D. 1871.*

## ARTICLE I.

New coins substituted.

It being desirable that the provisions of said convention and detailed regulations shall conform to the new system of coinage to be introduced in Denmark on the 1st of January, 1875, described as the "crown coinage," under which the "crown" will be equal in value to one hundred öre, the equivalent of forty-eight Danish skilling rigsmønt of the present coinage, the following changes are hereby agreed to, viz :

1. That "twenty-five (25) öre" be substituted for "twelve (12) skilling rigsmønt" in Article 4, paragraph one of the said convention.

2. That "twelve (12) öre" be substituted for "six (6) skilling rigsmønt" in Article 5 of the convention.

3. That "twelve (12) öre" be substituted for "six (6) skilling rigsmønt" in Article 6, paragraph one of the convention.

4. That "sixteen (16) öre" be substituted for "eight (8) skilling rigsmønt" in Article 7, paragraph two of the convention.

5. That "eight and one-third ( $8\frac{1}{3}$ ) öre" be substituted for "four (4) skilling rigsmønt," and "one and one-third öre" for "two-thirds skilling rigsmønt" in Article 11, paragraph one of the convention.

6. That "three crowns and seventy-seven öre" be substituted for "one rigsdaler and eighty-five skilling rigsmønt" in Article 12, paragraph two of the convention.

7. That "three and three-fourths ( $3\frac{3}{4}$ ) öre" be substituted for " $1\frac{1}{2}$  skilling" in Article 14 of the detailed regulations.

8. That the word "crown" be substituted for "rd.," and "öre" for "sk.," in the forms of letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt annexed to the detailed regulations.

## ARTICLE II.

Art. 1 to take effect, &c., and be additional.

The change hereinafore designated shall take effect on and after the 1st of January, 1875, and these additional articles of agreement shall have equal duration with the Postal Convention of <sup>7 November,</sup> <sub>1 December,</sub> 1871, between the United States and Denmark.

Signatures.

Done in Washington in duplicate, and signed the 29th September, 1874, and at Copenhagen the 5th of September, 1874.

[L. s.]

J. O. VINM.

MARSHALL JEWELL,

Postmaster-General of the United States.

Approval.

I hereby approve the foregoing additional articles of agreement, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. s.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

JOHN L. CADWALADER,  
Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, September 30, 1874.

*Convention between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic for the further extension of the duration of the Joint Commission respecting Claims, originally fixed by the convention of July 4, 1868. Concluded November 20, 1874; Ratification advised by Senate January 20, 1875; Ratified by President January 22, 1875; Ratified by President of Mexico December 21, 1874; Ratifications exchanged at Washington January 28, 1875; Proclaimed January 29, 1875.*

Nov. 20, 1874.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic for further extending the time originally fixed by the convention between the same parties of the 4th of July, 1868, and extended by those of the 19th of April, 1871, and of the 27th of November, 1872, for the duration of the joint commission on the subject of claims, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the 20th day of November, 1874, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

V. 15, p. 679; v. 17, p. 361; ante, 76.

*Convention between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.*

*Convencion entre la República Mexicana y los Estados Unidos de América.*

Whereas, pursuant to the convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic of the 19th day of April, 1871, the functions of the joint commission under the convention between the same parties of the 4th of July, 1868, were extended for a term not exceeding one year from the day on which they were to terminate according to the convention last named;

Considerando: Que, conforme á la convencion celebrada entre la República Mexicana y los Estados Unidos el 19 de Abril de 1871, las funciones de la comision mista establecida por la convencion entre las mismas partes, del 4 de Julio de 1868, fueron prorogadas por un término que no excediera de un año contado desde el dia en que debian terminar con arreglo á la convencion últimamente citada:

V. 17, p. 861; v. 15, p. 679.

And whereas, pursuant to the first article of the convention between the same parties, of the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the joint commission above referred to was revived and again extended for a term not exceeding two years from the day on which the functions of the said commission would terminate pursuant to the said convention of the nineteenth day of April, 1871; but whereas the said extensions have not proved sufficient for the disposal of the business before the said commission, the said parties being equally animated by a desire that all that business should be closed, as originally contemplated, the

Y que, si bien conforme al artículo primero de la convencion entre las mismas partes, del veintisiete de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y dos, la referida comision mista fué revivida y de nuevo prorogada por un término que no excediese de dos años contados desde el dia en que las funciones de dicha comision habian de terminar segun la citada convencion del diez y nueve, de Abril de 1871, dichas prórogas no han sido suficientes para el despacho de los negocios pendientes ante dicha comision, hallándose las referidas partes igualmente animadas del deseo de que todos esos negocios queden concluidos como se estipuló originalmente, el Presidente de la Repúb-

Ante, 76.

Contracting parties.

President of the United States has for this purpose conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the President of the Mexican Republic has conferred like powers on Don Ignacio Mariscal, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic to the United States; and the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

## ARTICLE I.

Commission extended.

The high contracting parties agree that the said commission shall again be extended, and that the time now fixed for its duration shall be prolonged for one year from the time when it would have expired pursuant to the convention of the twenty-seventh of November, 1872; that is to say, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Ante, 76.

Time for presenting claims.

It is, however, agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in any wise alter or extend the time originally fixed by the convention of the 4th July, 1868, aforesaid, for the presentation of claims to the commission.

## ARTICLE II.

Time for decisions by umpire.

It is further agreed that, if at the expiration of the time when, pursuant to the first article of this convention, the functions of the commissioners will terminate, the umpire under the convention should not have decided all the cases which may then have been referred to him, he shall be allowed a further period of not more than six months for that purpose.

## ARTICLE III.

Effect of decisions prior to ratification, hereof.

All cases which have been decided by the commissioners or by the umpire heretofore, or which shall be decided prior to the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, shall from the date of such exchange be regarded as definitively disposed of, and shall be

lica Mexicana ha conferido con este fin plenos poderes á Don Ignacio Mariscal, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de dicha República en los Estados Unidos, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos ha conferido iguales poderes á Hamilton Fish, Secretario de Estado. Y estos Plenipotenciarios, habiendo cangeado sus poderes plenos, que se encontraron en debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

## ARTÍCULO I.

Las altas partes contratantes convienen en que el término ahora fijado para la duración de la comisión mencionada se extienda de nuevo, prorogándose por un año contado desde el tiempo en que espiraría con arreglo á la convención del veintisiete de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y dos: es decir, hasta el treinta y uno de Enero de mil ochocientos setenta y seis.

Queda sin embargo convenido que nada de lo que contiene este artículo alterará ó extenderá de modo alguno el término originalmente fijado por la convención del cuatro de Julio de mil ochocientos sesenta y ocho, ya referida, para presentar reclamaciones ante la comisión.

## ARTÍCULO II.

Se conviene además en que, si al espirar el tiempo en que conforme al artículo primero de la presente convención terminen las funciones de los comisionados, el árbitro establecido por la convención no hubiese decidido todos los casos que se le hubieren sometido hasta entonces, quedará facultado para hacerlo en un nuevo periodo que no exceda de seis meses.

## ARTÍCULO III.

Todas las reclamaciones que han sido sentenciadas por los comisionados ó por el árbitro hasta la presente fecha, ó que sean sentenciadas antes del cange de las ratificaciones de esta convención, serán consideradas desde la fecha de ese cange como definitivamente resuel-



considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible. And, pursuant to the stipulation contained in the fourth article of the convention of the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the total amount awarded in cases already decided, and which may be decided before the exchange of ratifications of this convention, and in all cases which shall be decided within the times in this convention respectively named for that purpose, either by the commissioners or by the umpire, in favor of citizens of the one party shall be deducted from the total amount awarded to the citizens of the other party, and the balance, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, shall be paid at the city of Mexico, or at the city of Washington, in gold or its equivalent, within twelve months from the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to the government in favor of whose citizens the greater amount may have been awarded, without interest or any other deduction than that specified in article VI of that convention. The residue of the said balance shall be paid in annual instalments, to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, in gold or its equivalent, in any one year, until the whole shall have been paid.

tas, y se considerarán y tratarán como finalmente arregladas y en lo futuro inadmisibles. Y, conforme á la estipulacion contenida en el artículo cuarto de la convencion del cuatro de Julio de 1868, la suma total fallada en casos ya decididos, y que se decidan ántes del cange de ratificaciones de esta convencion, y en todos los casos que estuvieren decididos dentro de los plazos respectivamente fijados con tal fin en la convencion presente, ya sea por los comisionados ó por el árbitro, en favor de ciudadanos de una de las partes, será deducida de la suma total fallada en favor de las ciudadanos de la otra parte, y la diferencia hasta la cantidad de trescientos mil pesos, se pagará en la ciudad de México ó en la de Washington, en oro ó su equivalente, dentro de doce meses contados desde el 31 de Enero de mil ochocientos setenta y seis, al gobierno en favor de cuyos ciudadanos se hubiere fallado la mayor cantidad, sin interes, ni otra deducción que la especificada en el artículo VI de aquella convencion. El resto de dicha diferencia se pagará en abonos anuales que no excedan de trescientos mil pesos en oro, ó su equivalente, hasta que se haya pagado el total de la diferencia.

Adjustment and payment of balance of awards.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTÍCULO IV.

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

La presente convencion será ratificada y las ratificaciones se cangearán en Washington á la brevedad posible.

Ratifications and exchange of.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and affixed thereto their respective seals.

En testimonio de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios ántes mencionados firmaron la presente y le pusieron sus respectivos sellos.

Signatures.

Done in Washington the twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Hecho en Washington el dia veinte de Noviembre del año mil ochocientos setenta y cuatro.

[SEAL.] HAMILTON FISH.  
[SEAL.] IGNO. MARISCAL.

[SELLO.] IGNO. MARISCAL.  
[SELLO.] HAMILTON FISH.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on the 23th instant:

Proclamation.

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

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

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-  
[SEAL.] five, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Postal arrangement between the United States and the Dominion of Canada.*Jan. 27, and Feb.  
1, 1875.

The Post-Office Department of the United States of America, and the Post-Office department of the Dominion of Canada, being desirous of effecting, by means of a new arrangement, the unification of the postal systems of the United States and Canada, in respect to correspondence exchanged between them, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles :

## ARTICLE I.

Correspondence of every kind, written and printed, embracing letters, postal cards, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, books, maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c., and patterns and samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, mailed in the United States and addressed to Canada, or, *vice versa*, mailed in Canada and addressed to the United States, shall be fully prepaid at the domestic postage rates of the country of origin, and the country of destination will receive, forward, and deliver the same free of charge.

Prepayment at  
postage rates of  
country of origin.

## ARTICLE II.

Each country will transport the domestic mails of the other by its ordinary mail-routes, in closed pouches, through its territory, free of charge.

Domestic mails  
of each country  
transported by the  
other, &c.

## ARTICLE III.

Patterns and samples of merchandise not exceeding the weight of eight ounces may be exchanged in the mails between the two countries, under such regulations in regard to the forwarding and delivery of the same as either of the Post-Office Departments shall prescribe, to prevent violations of the revenue laws. They must never be closed against inspection, but must always be so wrapped or inclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters. The postage on each pattern or sample shall be ten cents, prepayment obligatory.

Patterns and  
samples of mer-  
chandise.

## ARTICLE IV.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries in regard to international correspondence of any kind exchanged between them, but each department will retain to its exclusive use all the postage it collects on mail-matter of every kind sent to the other for delivery.

Postage to be re-  
tained by parties  
respectively.

## ARTICLE V.

The Post-Office Departments of the United States and Canada shall each return to the other all dead letters, unopened and without charge, monthly or oftener, as may best suit the regulations of each department.

Dead letters.

## ARTICLE VI.

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

Transportation  
between frontier  
exchange offices.

shall be borne by each in proportion to the distance traveled 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.

ARTICLE VII.

Offices of exchange. All offices now exchanging mails shall continue to act as offices of exchange under this convention. The two departments may at any time, by mutual agreement, discontinue any of said offices of exchange, or establish others.

ARTICLE VIII.

Registered letters. The existing arrangement for the exchange of registered letters between the two countries shall continue in full force; but the registration-fee on registered letters sent from the United States to Canada, shall be the same as the registration-fee charged in the United States or domestic registered letters.

ARTICLE IX.

Taking effect and duration of convention. This arrangement, except so far as it relates to letter-postage, shall take effect from the first day of January, 1875. The reduced letter-rate will come into operation on the first of February, 1875. It shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement; and it may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the first day of February, 1875, and at Ottawa the 27th day of January, 1875.

[SEAL.]

MARSHALL JEWELL,

*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

[SEAL.]

D. A. MACDONALD,

*P. M. G., Canada.*

Approval.

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

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,

*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1875.