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TREATIES

AND

POSTAL CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS.

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# TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

*Postal convention between the Empire of Japan and the United States of America.*

Aug. 6, 1873.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the Empire of Japan and the United States of America:

Contracting parties.

## ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, by means of the direct line of United States mail-packets plying between San Francisco and Japan, as well as by such other means of direct mail steamship transportation between the United States and Japan, as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, printed matter of every kind, and patterns and samples of merchandise, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country, as well as of correspondence of the same nature originating in or destined for foreign countries to which the United States and Japan may respectively serve as intermediaries.

Correspondence to be exchanged.

## ARTICLE II.

The post office of San Francisco shall be the United States office of exchange, and Yokohama the office of exchange of the Empire of Japan, for all mails exchanged between the United States and Japan.

Offices of exchange.

The two Post Departments, by agreement, may establish additional offices of exchange whenever it shall be found necessary.

## ARTICLE III.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects at the rates fixed by this convention.

No accounts.

The single rate of international letter-postage shall be fifteen cents in the United States and fifteen sen in Japan on each letter weighing fifteen grammes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce) or less, and an additional rate of fifteen cents or fifteen sen for each additional weight of fifteen grammes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce) or fraction thereof, which shall, in all cases, be prepaid one single rate by means of postage-stamps of the country of origin at the office of mailing in either country. Letters unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate of postage shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, shall be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, to be collected and retained by the Post Department of the country of destination. Letters fully prepaid, received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

Rates of letter-postage.

Unpaid and short-paid letters.

Postage to be reduced.

It is, however, formally agreed that the single rate of international letter-postage shall be reduced to twelve cents in the United States and to twelve sen in Japan, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of carrying this convention into effect.

Rates of newspaper postage.

The United States post-office shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to or received from Japan, a postage-charge of two cents, and on all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandize addressed to or received from Japan, a postage-charge of two cents for each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

The post-office of Japan shall levy and collect to its own use on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandize addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of Japanese domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the Empire of Japan.

Printed matter, etc., to be subject to laws, etc., of country.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, prescribing the conditions of their publication and circulation, and also with regard to their liability to be rated with letter-postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws of either country.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Fines on insufficiently-paid letters.

Every international letter insufficiently paid, received in the United States from Japan shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of six cents, to be retained by the United States post-office; and every international letter insufficiently paid, received in Japan from the United States, shall, in addition to the deficient postage, be subject to a fine of six sen, such fine to be retained by the Japanese post-office.

#### ARTICLE V.

Exchanges with United States postal agency at Shanghai.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the Japanese post-offices of Yokohama, Hiogo and Nagasaki, and the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, by means of United States or Japanese mail-packets plying regularly on the route between the ports of Japan and Shanghai, comprising letters, newspapers, printed matter of every kind, patterns and samples of merchandise, originating in Japan and addressed to Shanghai, or originating in Shanghai and addressed to Japan. The correspondence so forwarded in either direction between Japan and Shanghai shall give rise to no accounts between the two Post Departments, but each shall levy, collect, and retain to its own use the following postage-rates on the correspondence which it forwards to the other, the same to be in full of all charges to destination.

Rates on exchanges at Shanghai.

On correspondence from Shanghai for Japan, there shall be levied and collected at the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, a postage of six cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, two cents each on newspapers and prices-current, and two cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces on other articles of printed matter, patterns or samples of merchandise.

Rates on exchanges in Japan.

On correspondence from Japan for Shanghai, there shall be levied and collected at the office of mailing in Japan, a postage of six sen per each single rate of fifteen grammes or under on letters, and the established rates of Japanese domestic postage on other articles of printed matter, patterns or samples of merchandise.

Short-paid or unpaid exchanges.

Correspondence not fully prepaid to destination at the rates fixed by this article will not be forwarded.

ARTICLE VI.

Each country grants to the other the privilege of transit of closed mails exchanged in either direction between the latter and any country to which the other may serve as an intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land. Transit in closed mails.

The rates of postage to be paid by the Japanese Post Department to the United States Post Department for the territorial, or territorial and sea transit, of all correspondence in closed mails, sent or received through the United States for or from countries or places beyond, shall be as follows. Rates for transit through United States.

(1.) On closed mails, either for or from Mexico, British Columbia, Canada, and other British North American Provinces, when transmitted entirely by land-routes, six cents per thirty grammes for letter-mails, and thirty-two cents per kilogramme for all kinds of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise.

(2.) On closed mails either for or from British Columbia, or other British North American Provinces, Mexico, Central and South America, or the West India Islands, when transported to or from the United States by sea, twenty-five cents per thirty grammes for letter-mails, and forty cents per kilogramme for printed matter of all kinds, patterns and samples.

(3.) On closed mails either for or from Great Britain, Germany, and other countries of Europe, the same rates of territorial and sea postage as those established by the postal conventions between the United States and each of those countries respectively.

The rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post-Office to the Japanese Post-Office for the territorial, or territorial and sea transit of correspondence in closed mails sent through Japan for transmission to or from countries and places beyond, shall be agreed upon between the two Post Departments when the exercise of the privilege is required. Rates for transit through Japan.

The country which sends or receives closed mails through the other shall render an account of the letters, newspapers, book-packets, and patterns contained in such closed mails. Accounts.

ARTICLE VII.

The two Post Departments of the United States and Japan shall establish, by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the two offices may reciprocally exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries. Open-mail exchanges of foreign mails.

It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the rates applicable to direct international correspondence, augmented by the postage due to foreign countries, or by any other tax for exterior service.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States Post-Office shall account to the Japanese Post-Office for the sum of two cents upon every single paid letter from foreign countries sent through the United States in ordinary mails and prepaid to destination in Japan. Account on open foreign mails by United States.

ARTICLE IX.

All passengers' letters sent back to the United States by passing mail steamers on the high seas, shall be paid in full, at ten cents per single rate, with United States postage-stamps; and all passengers' letters sent Letters mailed at sea.

back to Japan by passing mail-steamers on the high seas, shall be paid in full at ten sen per single rate, with Japanese postage-stamps.

#### ARTICLE X.

Sea-postage on Pacific Ocean. The sea-postage for the conveyance across the Pacific Ocean of correspondence in open or closed mails, exchanged under the provisions of this convention, shall be computed at six cents per ounce or six sen per thirty grammes (net weight) on letter-mails, and six cents per pound or six sen per four hundred and eighty grammes (net weight) on other correspondence.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Letter-bills. Letter-bills shall accompany each mail from one country to the other, containing an account of the weight of each class of correspondence, both international and transit; and the accounts arising between the two offices on the different classes of transit correspondence shall be stated, adjusted, and settled quarterly, and the balance found due on such correspondence shall be promptly paid over by the debtor office to the creditor office in such manner as the creditor office may desire.

Accounts.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Expenses of additional sea-service between United States and Japan. So long as the Government of the United States shall maintain, at its own expense, the existing line of semi-monthly mail-steamers between San Francisco and Yokohama, it is mutually agreed that the Government of Japan shall defray the entire expenses of the sea transportation of all correspondence which shall be transmitted in either direction by any other line of mail-steamers plying between the sea-ports of the two countries.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

Closed-mail transfers without charge. When in any port of either country a closed mail is transferred from one vessel to another, without any expense to the office of the country where the transfer is made, such transfer shall not be subject to any postal charge by one office against the other.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

Official postal correspondence. Official communications, addressed by the United States Post-Office to the Japanese Post-Office, or by the Japanese Post-Office to the United States Post-Office, shall not give rise to any account between the two offices.

#### ARTICLE XV.

Official diplomatic correspondence. The official correspondence between each government and its legation near the other shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage, and with all the precaution which the two Governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

Registered articles. The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register-fee on each registered article shall be ten cents in the United States and fifteen sen in Japan, and the ordinary postage thereon, as well as the register-fee, must always be fully prepaid. Register-fee.

Each office is at liberty to regulate this fee for the registered articles it despatches.

ARTICLE XVII.

The two Post Departments shall settle by agreement between them all matters of detail and arrangement required to carry this Convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require. Details.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Every fully prepaid letter despatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "*paid all*" in red ink, on the upper right-hand corner of the address, in addition to the date-stamp of the office at which it was posted; and on insufficiently paid letters the amount of the deficient postage shall be inscribed in black ink. Marking-stamps.

ARTICLE XIX.

Dead letters which cannot be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit. Dead letters.

ARTICLE XX.

In converting Japanese currency into United States currency, or United States currency into Japanese currency, the United States dollar shall be considered the equivalent of the Japanese yen, and the United States cent as the equivalent of the Japanese sen. Conversion of currency.

ARTICLE XXI.

The United States post-office agrees that, upon a notice of six months being given by the Japanese post-office, at any time after the ratification of this Convention, the United States Postal Agency at Yokohama, and all other United States Postal Agencies that are now, or that may hereafter be established within the limits of Japan, shall be discontinued. Discontinuance of United States postal agencies in Japan.

ARTICLE XXII.

This Convention shall go into effect upon the day on which the Postal Agencies of the United States in Japan shall be discontinued. Commencement.

ARTICLE XXIII.

This Convention shall be terminable at any time, on a notice by either office of one year. It is to be ratified and the ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as possible. Termination.

Done in duplicate original at the city of Washington, this 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, or the sixth day of the eighth month of the sixth year of Meiji. Signatures.

[SEAL.]

SAMRO TAKAKI,  
*His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim,*  
*to the United States of America.*

[SEAL.]

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

Approval of the  
President.

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, August 6th, 1873.

[Translation.]

Approval of  
Japan.

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

[IMPERIAL SEAL.]

MUTSU HITO.

By order of His Majesty:

TERASHIMA MUNENORI,

*His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

The 7th of 2d month, 7th year Meiji.

Ratifications ex-  
changed.

We, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General of the United States, and Mr. Giro Yano, chargé d'affaires, *ad interim*, of Japan to the United States, 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 of America and the Empire of Japan, at Washington, on the 6th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, or the 6th day of the eighth month of the sixth year of Meiji.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington this 18th day of April, A. D. 1874, or the 18th day of the fourth month of the seventh year of Meiji.

[SEAL.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

GIRO YANO,

*Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, of Japan.*

Detailed regula-  
tions.

*Detailed regulations for the Execution of the Postal Convention between the United States and the Empire of Japan, concluded on the 6th of August, 1873.*

Preliminary.

For the purpose of carrying into operation the Postal Convention concluded on the 6th of August, 1873, between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, and in pursuance of Article XVII of said convention, the following detailed regulations have been agreed upon between the two Post-Office Departments:

#### ARTICLE I.

Letter-bills be-  
tween exchange  
offices.

Each mail exchanged between the respective exchange offices shall be accompanied by a letter-bill following the Form A hereto annexed, and the receipt of each mail shall be acknowledged by the receiving office by the next dispatch, in accordance with the form of Acknowledgments of receipt hereto annexed, marked B.



Each mail exchanged between the United States postal agency at Shanghai and the Japanese post-offices of Yokohama, Hiogo and Nagasaki, respectively, shall be accompanied by a letter-bill following the Form C, hereto annexed; its receipt shall be acknowledged by the next dispatch, in accordance with the Form D, hereto annexed.

Letter-bills between Shanghai agency and Japan.

ARTICLE II.

The correspondence dispatched from each exchange-office shall be made up in separate packages corresponding with the entries on the letter-bill. Each of these packages shall be wrapped in strong paper, tied with twine, and shall bear a label indicating the nature of the correspondence in English characters.

Making up mail

ARTICLE III.

The registered letters dispatched shall be described in a registered-letter list, following the model E, hereto annexed, and the total number of registered letters sent shall be entered in the corresponding blank on the letter-bill.

Registered letters.

In case no registered articles are sent, the proper blank of the letter-bill shall be filled with the word "Nihil" or "Nil."

The package of registered letters sent in the mail shall be plainly inscribed with the word "Registered."

ARTICLE IV.

All letters exchanged in the mail shall bear the stamp of the office of origin and the date of mailing, and also the stamp of the exchange office dispatching them.

Marking-stamps.

Insufficiently prepaid letters shall bear the stamp "Insufficiently prepaid," and registered letters shall bear the stamp "Registered."

ARTICLE V.

In conformity with the requirements of Article VII of the Convention, a table, F, is hereto annexed, showing the countries with which, and specifying the terms and conditions on which, Japan may exchange correspondence in the open mail through the United States.

Exchanges of foreign mails.

ARTICLE VI.

The United States exchange office shall mark in *black ink* in the upper left corner of the address of unpaid letters passing in transit through the United States, the amount of postage for exterior service due the United States on such letters, and, in like manner, but in *red ink*, shall mark on letters passing in transit through the United States prepaid to Japan, the amount due the Japanese office on such letters.

Postage due on unpaid letters, how indicated.

ARTICLE VII.

The accounts arising from the extranational correspondence shall be prepared quarterly by the United States Administration, shall be based upon the Acknowledgments of receipt, and shall be promptly forwarded to the Japanese Office for examination.

Accounts.

The amount found due shall be paid by the debtor to the creditor office in the money of the country of the creditor office.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Missent, etc., cor-  
respondence.

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

## ARTICLE IX.

Contents of let-  
ter-bills.

The despatching exchange office shall state on the letter-bills to the intermediate exchange offices the exact number of single rates of letters, or weight, if required, and the total weight of the other correspondence which shall be despatched in closed mails.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the 15th day of July, 1874.

[SEAL.]

J. W. MARSHALL,  
*Postmaster-General.*

[SEAL.]

GIRO YANO,

*His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.*

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }  
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

A.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
JAPAN.

LETTER-BILL NO. —.

For the mail from San Francisco to Yokohama, sent the ———, by the steamer ———.

	Statement by the despatching exchange office.		Verification by the receiving exchange office.	
	No. of single rates.	Total weight, grams.	No. of single rates.	Total weight, grams.
<b>TABLE I.—International correspondence.</b>				
1. Letters, (ordinary and registered).....				
2. Other correspondence .....				
<b>TABLE II.—Extranational correspondence.</b>				
	No. of single rates.	Amount.	No. of single rates.	Amount.
3. Prepaid letters, ordinary and registered, from countries beyond the United States addressed to Japan.....				
Amount due Japan at 2 cents a rate .....				
4. Unpaid letters from countries beyond the United States addressed to Japan .....				
Amount due United States for extranational service.....				

Total weight of the mail :  
Letters, ——— grams.  
Newspapers, ——— grams.

TABLE III.—Registered Letters.

Total number of registered letters sent in this mail :  
International .....

Extranational .....

TABLE IV.—Closed Mails.

From—	To—	Number of bags.	Weight.	
			Letters, grams.	Printed matter, &c., grams.

Postmaster at San Francisco.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }  
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

B.

{ CORRESPONDENCE  
{ WITH JAPAN.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

For the mail sent from Yokohama to San Francisco on the \_\_\_\_\_, by the steamer \_\_\_\_\_, received the \_\_\_\_\_.

	Statement by the despatching exchange-office.		Verification by the receiving exchange-office.	
	Single rates.	Total weight.	Single rates.	Total weight.
TABLE I.— <i>International correspondence.</i>				
1. Letters, (ordinary and registered) .....		gr.		gr.
2. Other correspondence .....				
TABLE II.— <i>Extranational correspondence.</i>				
3. Prepaid letters from Japan addressed to countries beyond the U. S. ...	Single rates.	Amount.	Single rates.	Amount.
Amount due United States for extranational service.....				

Total weight of the mail :  
Letters, \_\_\_\_\_ grains.  
Prints, &c., \_\_\_\_\_ grams.

TABLE III.—*Registered Letters.*

Total number of registered letters received in the mail :  
International .....

Extranational .....

Amount of fees due the U. S. on extranational registered letters ..... \$ Cts.

TABLE IV.—*Closed Mails.*

From—	To—	Number of bags.	Weight.	
			Letters, grams.	Printed matter, &c., grams.

Postmaster at San Francisco.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES.  
POSTAL AGENCY AT SHANG-  
HAI.

C.—LETTER-BILL No. —.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
JAPAN.

For the mail from Shanghai for —, sent the —, by the steamer —.

The following are the contents of the mail:

Letters .....	{ No. of single rates.....
	{ Amount prepaid, \$ .....
Newspapers .....	{ Total weight, gr.....
	{ Amount prepaid, \$ .....

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES.  
POSTAL AGENCY AT SHANG-  
HAI.

D.—ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
JAPAN.

The mail sent from — to Shanghai on the —, by the —, was received on the —, and contained the following:

Letters .....	{ No. of single rates.....
	{ Amount prepaid .....
Newspapers, &c .....	{ Total weight.....
	{ Amount prepaid .....

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES. }

E.

{ CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
JAPAN.

REGISTERED-LETTER LIST.

For the mail sent by the San Francisco office to the Yokohama office, the —, 187—.

No.	Nature of the registered articles.	Origin.	To whom addressed.	Destination.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				

Total number of the registered articles to be carried to Table III of the letter-bill —.

Certified by—

Verified by—

## F.

Table showing the countries to which, and the terms and conditions on which, Japan may forward letters, newspapers, and prints of all kinds through the ordinary mails of the United States.

Countries.	Letters.		News- papers.	Prints of all other descriptions.				
	For each 4 ounce or under.	Fee for registration.	For each not exceed- ing 4 ounces in weight.	Not exceeding 1 ounce in weight.	Exceeding 1 but not exceeding 2 ounces in weight.	Exceeding 2 but not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.	For every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof.	
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
Australia, except New South Wales, via San Francisco	10		2	*				
Austria, via Bremen or Hamburg	6	8	3	2	4	6	6	P.
Austria, via Cologne	7	8	4	3	6	8	8	P.
Bahamas	3		2	*				
Belgium	8	8	4			8	8	P.
Belize, (British Honduras)	18	8	4			10	10	
Bermuda	10		2	*				
Bolivia	22	8	4			10	10	
Brazil	15	10	2	*				
British Columbia	6	5	2	*				
Canada	6	5	2	*				
Chili	22	8	4			10	10	
Costa Rica	10		2	*				
Cuba	10		2	*				
Denmark	7	8	4	3	6	7	8	P.
Dominica	10		2	*				
Ecuador	20		2	*				
Egypt, via Bremen or Hamburg	16	8	9	4	8	12	12	
France, via direct steamer	10		2	*				
Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg	6	8	2	2	4	6	6	P.
Germany, via Cologne	7	8	3	3	6	8	8	P.
Gibraltar	18	16	4	4	8	12	12	P.
Great Britain and Ireland	6	8	2	2	4	6	6	P.
Greece, via Bremen or Hamburg	14	8	9	8	10	12	12	
Guatemala	10		2	*				
Haiti	10		2	*				
Holland	10	8	4			8	8	P.
Italy	10	8	4			8	8	P.
Malta	16	16	4	4	8	12	12	
Mexico	10		2	*				
Newfoundland	6	5	2	*				
New South Wales	12	10	2			4	4	
New Zealand	12	10	2			4	4	
Nicaragua	10		2	*				
Norway	10	8	4	4	6	8	8	P.
Peru	22	8	4			10	10	
Portugal, via Bremen or Hamburg	11	8	6	3	6	9	9	
Prince Edward Island	6	5	2	*				
Salvador	10		2	*				
Sandwich Islands	6		2			4	4	
Spain, via Bremen or Hamburg	11		6	3	6	9	9	
Sweden	9	8	4	4	6	8	8	P.
Switzerland	8	8	3	2	4	6	6	P.
Turkey, via Bremen or Hamburg	11	8	7	6	8	10	10	
Venezuela	10		2	*				
West Indies, (Danish)	10		2	*				
West Indies, not hereinbefore named	18	8	4			10	10	P.

The asterisk (\*) indicates that the postage on prints other than newspapers is 2 cents per 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

The letter P in the last column indicates that patterns and samples may be sent at the rates given for prints of all other descriptions.

*Postal convention between the United States of America and the colonial government of New South Wales.*

Jan. 15, 1874.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of New South Wales:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and New South Wales by means of the direct line of colonial mail-packets plying between San Francisco and said colony, as well as by such other means of direct mail-steamship transportation between the United States and New South Wales as shall hereafter be established, with the approval of the respective post departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, printed matter of every kind, and patterns and samples of merchandise, originating in either country, and addressed to and deliverable in the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in New South Wales and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

Correspondence to be exchanged, how.

ARTICLE 2.

The post-office of San Francisco shall be the United States office of exchange, and Sydney the office of exchange of the colony of New South Wales, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Offices of exchange.

ARTICLE 3.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects.

No accounts to be kept.

The single rate of international letter-postage shall be twelve cents in the United States, and sixpence in New South Wales, on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of twelve cents (sixpence) for each single weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall, in all cases, be prepaid at least one single rate, by means of postage-stamps, at the office of the mailing in either country. Letters unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate of postage shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid shall be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, to be collected and retained by the Post Department of the country of destination. Letters fully prepaid, received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

Rates of postage.

Unpaid letters not to be forwarded.

The United States Post Office shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to or received from New South Wales, a postage charge of two cents; and on all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise addressed to or received from New South Wales, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

United States postage on newspapers, printed matter, &c.

The post office of New South Wales shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise addressed to or received from the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the colony of New South Wales.

New South Wales postage on newspapers, printed matter, &c.

Regulations as to newspapers, &c.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter and patterns and samples of merchandise, are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter-postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

#### ARTICLE 4.

Transit for closed mails granted.

The United States office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence in closed mails which the New South Wales post-office may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American Provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and at the following rates of United States transit-postage, viz:

Rates for territorial transit.

For the United States territorial transit of closed mails from New South Wales for Mexico, British Columbia, Canada, or other British North American Provinces, when transmitted entirely by land routes, six cents per ounce for letter mails and sixteen cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

Rates for territorial and sea transit.

For the United States territorial and sea transit of closed mails from New South Wales for British Columbia or other British North American Provinces, Mexico, Central and South America, or the West India Islands, when transmitted from the United States by sea, twenty-five cents per ounce for letter mails and twenty cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

Account of weight of letters, &c., to be rendered.

The New South Wales post office shall render an account to the United States post office, upon letter-bills to accompany each mail, of the weight of the letters, and also of the printed and other matter contained in such closed mails forwarded to the United States for transmission to either of the above-named countries and colonies; and the accounts arising between the two offices on this class of correspondence shall be stated, adjusted, and settled quarterly, and the amounts of the United States transit charges found due on such closed mails shall be promptly paid over by the New South Wales post office to the United States post office, in such manner as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall prescribe.

#### ARTICLE 5.

Prepaid foreign letters.

Prepaid letters from foreign countries received in and forwarded from the United States to New South Wales, shall be delivered in said colony free of all charges whatsoever, and letters received in New South Wales from the United States addressed to other colonies of Australia, will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in New South Wales and addressed to those countries.

#### ARTICLE 6.

Letters, &c., to and from certain colonies not to be forwarded.

In the event of any of the Australian colonies not agreeing with New South Wales and New Zealand to contribute to the maintenance of any line of mail packets plying between New South Wales and New Zealand and the United States of America, and subsidized by New South Wales and New Zealand, the New South Wales post office may require the United States post office not to forward by such subsidized packets any mails, letters, newspapers, or other articles addressed to such colony, and the New South Wales post office may refuse to transmit to their destination all mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter addressed to such colony, and received in New South Wales from the



United States by such subsidized packets, and may refuse to forward to their destination by such subsidized packets, all mails, letters, newspapers, or other printed matter received in New South Wales from such colony and addressed to the United States of America, or elsewhere.

ARTICLE 7.

The two Post Departments may by mutual agreement provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries. Registered articles.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States and fourpence in New South Wales. Fee.

ARTICLE 8.

The two Post Departments shall settle by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require. Details to be settled by agreement.

ARTICLE 9.

Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "Paid all," in *red ink*, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date stamp of the office at which it was posted; and on insufficiently paid letters the amount of the deficient postage shall be inscribed in *black ink*. Marks on letters.

ARTICLE 10.

Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit. Dead letters.

ARTICLE 11.

This convention shall come into operation on the first day of February, 1874, and shall be terminable at any time, on a notice by either office of six months. Commencement and duration.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the fifteenth day of January, 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.]

SAUL SAMUEL,  
*Postmaster General of New South Wales.*

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, 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, January 15, 1874.

Aug. 11, 1874.

*Convention between the United States of America and the Ottoman Empire. Extradition. Concluded August 11, 1874; Ratification advised by Senate January 20, 1875; Ratified by President January 22, 1875; Ratified by the Sultan September 22, 1874; Ratifications exchanged at Constantinople April 22, 1875; Proclaimed May 26, 1875.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a convention relative to the extradition of criminals, fugitives from justice, between the United States of America and the Ottoman Empire was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Constantinople on the eleventh day of August, 1874, the original of which convention, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows :

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, 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, Geo: H. Boker, Minister Resident of the United States of America near the Sublime Porte; and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, His Excellency A. Aarifi Pasha, his minister for Foreign Affairs; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, ayant jugé convenable, afin d'assurer une meilleure administration de la justice et prévenir les délits dans leurs territoires et juridictions respectifs, de se livrer réciproquement, dans certaines circonstances déterminées, les personnes condamnées ou accusées des crimes indiqués ci-après, qui se seraient soustraites à la poursuite de la justice, ont résolu de conclure une convention d'extradition, et ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs Plénipotentiaires: le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, George H. Boker, Ministre Résident des Etats-Unis d'Amérique près la Sublime Porte, et Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, Son Excellence Aarifi Pacha, son Ministre des Affaires Etrangères; lesquels, après s'être réciproquement communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, qui ont été trouvés en bonne et dûe forme, ont arrêté et signé les articles suivants, savoir:

ART. I.

ART. I.

Persons to be delivered up.

The Government of the United States and the Ottoman Government 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 seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: *Pro-*

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis et le Gouvernement Ottoman conviennent mutuellement de se livrer les personnes qui, ayant été condamnées ou ayant été accusées des crimes spécifiés dans l'article suivant, commis dans la juridiction de l'une des parties contractantes se réfugieraient ou seraient retrouvées dans le territoire de l'autre. Néan-

*vided*, 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.

ART. 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:

1st. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning, and infanticide.

2d. The attempt to commit murder.

3d. 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.

4th. 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.

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

6th. 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 and instruments of credit, the counterfeiting of seals, dies, stamps, and marks of state and public administrations and the utterance thereof.

7th. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositors.

8th. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers,

moins, ceci ne sera fait que sous telles preuves de criminalité qui, d'après les lois du lieu où soit le fugitif soit la personne accusée seront retrouvés, justifieraient son arrestation et donneraient lieu à des poursuites pénales, si le crime y avait été commis.

ART. II.

L'extradition sera accordée pour les personnes condamnées ou accusées, conformément aux dispositions de la présente convention, d'un des crimes suivants:

1°. Homicide volontaire, en comprenant sous cette dénomination les crimes qualifiés de parricide, assassinat, empoisonnement et infanticide.

2°. Tentative d'homicide.

3°. Les crimes de rapt, incendie, piraterie et émeute à bord d'un navire, lorsque l'équipage ou partie de l'équipage, usant de fraude et de violence envers le capitaine, se serait emparé du navire.

4°. Le crime de *burglary*, consistant en l'acte de s'introduire pendant la nuit avec effraction dans une maison habitée, avec intention criminelle, et le crime de *robbery*, consistant en l'acte de prendre, avec intention criminelle et par violence ou menace, des valeurs ou argent d'une autre personne.

5°. Le crime de faux, sous lequel on entend l'émission d'écrits falsifiés et la contrefaçon d'actes souverains, publics ou gouvernementaux.

6°. La fabrication et la mise en circulation de fausses monnaies, tant en métal qu'en papier, de rentes de l'état, de billets de banque et d'obligations, et, en général, de quelque titre ou instrument de crédit que ce soit, la contrefaçon de sceaux, poinçons, cachets et timbres de l'état et des administrations publiques et l'émission des mêmes.

7°. Détournement des fonds publics commis dans la juridiction de l'une des parties par des officiers ou dépositaires publics.

8°. Détournement commis par une ou plusieurs personnes employées ou salariées, au détriment

Proof of crime.

Crimes for which extradition is to be made.

Murder.

Attempted murder.

Rape.  
Arson.  
Piracy.  
Mutiny.

Burglary.

Robbery.

Forgery.

Counterfeiting.

Embezzlement by public officers.

Embezzlement by persons hired or salaried.

when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

des personnes par lesquelles elles sont employées, toutes les fois que ces crimes sont passibles de peines infamantes.

## ART. III.

## ART. III.

Political offences not included, nor previous crimes.

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.

Les dispositions de cette convention ne s'appliqueront à aucun crime ou délit de caractère politique. L'individu ou les individus qui seront extradés pour les crimes énumérés dans l'article précédent ne pourront en aucun cas être jugés pour aucun crime ordinaire antérieur à celui pour lequel l'extradition est demandée.

## ART. IV.

## ART. IV.

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 offenses 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.

Si l'individu réclamé en conformité des stipulations de la présente convention a été arrêté pour des délits commis dans le pays où il s'est réfugié, ou a été condamné pour les mêmes, son extradition pourra être différée jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été acquitté ou qu'il ait subi le terme de l'emprisonnement auquel il aurait été condamné.

## ART. V.

## ART. V.

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. 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 the Sublime Porte, 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, or of the depositions upon which such warrant may have

Les demandes pour l'extradition de ceux qui se seraient soustraits aux poursuites de la justice seront faites par les agents diplomatiques respectifs des parties contractantes, et, en leur absence, par les agents consulaires supérieurs. Si la personne dont l'extradition est demandée a été condamnée pour quelque crime, une copie de la sentence de la cour qui l'a condamnée, légalisée par son propre cachet, et une attestation du caractère officiel du juge par l'autorité exécutive compétente, et la légalisation de cette dernière par le ministre ou consul des États-Unis ou de la Sublime Porte respectivement, devront accompagner cette demande. Si, toutefois, le fugitif n'est qu'accusé d'un crime, une copie, dûment légalisée, de l'ordre d'arrêt délivré dans le pays où le crime aura été commis, et des dépositions qui l'ont motivé, accompagnera la susdite demande. Le Président des États-Unis et l'autorité exécutive compé-

When for fugitives convicted of crime.

When for fugitives charged with crime.

Warrant for arrest.

been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States, or the proper executive authority in Turkey 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.

ART. VI.

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.

ART. VII.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty.

ART. VIII.

This convention shall continue in force during five (5) years from the day of exchange of ratification, 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 five years longer, and so on.

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

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

Done at Constantinople the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[SEAL.]  
[SEAL.]

GEO: H. BOKER.  
A. AARIFI.

tente en Turquie émettront le mandat d'arrestation afin que le prévenu puisse être traduit devant l'autorité judiciaire compétente pour être jugé. S'il est décidé que, suivant la loi et les témoignages produits, l'extradition doit avoir lieu en vertu de cette convention, le fugitif sera extradé selon les formes prescrites en pareil cas.

Extradition.

ART. VI.

Les frais de l'arrestation, de la détention et du transport des individus réclamés seront payés par le gouvernement au nom duquel la demande aura été faite.

Expenses.

ART. VII.

Les parties contractantes ne sont pas tenues d'accorder l'extradition de leurs sujets ou citoyens respectifs en vertu de la présente convention.

Own citizens not to be delivered up.

ART. VIII.

Cette convention restera en vigueur pendant cinq ans, à partir de la date de l'échange des ratifications; mais quand aucune des parties ne l'aura dénoncée six mois avant son expiration, elle restera en vigueur pendant cinq années encore, et ainsi de suite.

Convention to continue, how long.

La présente convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications seront échangées à Constantinople dans une année, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

Ratification, where, when.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée en double original et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Signatures.

Fait à Constantinople, le onze août, mil huit cent soixante-quatorze.

[SCEAU.]  
[SCEAU.]

A. AARIFI.  
GEO. H. BOKER.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Constantinople on the twenty-second day of April last:

Ratification exchanged.

## Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled 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-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union, signed at Berne, October 9, 1874.* Oct. 9, 1874.

[NOTE.—This treaty, as signed, was in the French language only. The English translation has been added in Washington.]

TRAITÉ concernant la création d'une Union générale des Postes, conclu entre l'Allemagne, l'Autriche-Hongrie, la Belgique, le Danemark, l'Égypte, l'Espagne, les États-Unis d'Amérique, la France, la Grande-Bretagne, la Grèce, l'Italie, le Luxembourg, la Norvège, les Pays-Bas, le Portugal, la Roumanie, la Russie, la Serbie, la Suède, la Suisse et la Turquie.

Les soussignés, plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements des pays ci-dessus énumérés, ont d'un commun accord, et sous réserve de ratification, arrêté la Convention suivante:

#### ARTICLE I.

Les pays entre lesquels est conclu le présent traité formeront, sous la désignation de *Union générale des postes*, un seul territoire postal pour l'échange réciproque des correspondances entre leurs bureaux de poste.

#### ARTICLE II.

Les dispositions de ce traité s'étendront aux lettres, aux cartes-correspondance, aux livres, aux journaux et autres imprimés, aux échantillons de marchandises et aux papiers d'affaires originaires de l'un des pays de l'Union et à destination d'un autre de ces pays. Elles s'appliqueront également à l'échange postal des objets ci-dessus entre les pays de l'Union et les pays étrangers à l'Union toutes les fois que cet échange emprunte le territoire de deux des parties contractantes au moins.

TREATY concerning the formation of a General Postal Union, concluded between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

Contracting parties.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated, have by common consent, and subject to ratification, agreed upon the following Convention:

#### ARTICLE I.

The countries between which the present treaty is concluded shall form, under the title of *General Postal Union*, a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence between their post-offices.

General Postal Union.

#### ARTICLE II.

The stipulations of this treaty shall extend to letters, post-cards, books, newspapers, and other printed papers, patterns of merchandise, and legal and commercial documents originating in one of the countries of the Union and intended for another of those countries. They shall also apply to the exchange by post of the articles above mentioned between the countries of the Union and countries foreign to the Union whenever such exchange takes place over the territory of two at least of the contracting parties.

Treaty stipulations to extend to what.

## ARTICLE III.

Letter-rate established.	La taxe générale de l'Union est fixée à 25 centimes pour la lettre simple affranchie.
Maximum and minimum.	Toutefois, comme mesure de transition, il est réservé à chaque pays, pour tenir compte de ses conventions monétaires ou autres, la faculté de percevoir une taxe supérieure ou inférieure à ce chiffre, moyennant qu'elle ne dépasse pas 32 centimes et ne descende pas au-dessous de 20 centimes.
Weight of single letter.	Sera considérée comme lettre simple toute lettre dont le poids ne dépasse pas 15 grammes. La taxe des lettres dépassant ce poids sera d'un port simple par 15 grammes ou fraction de 15 grammes.
Charges on unpaid letters.	Le port des lettres non affranchies sera le double de la taxe du pays de destination pour les lettres affranchies.
Post-card rates.	L'affranchissement des cartes-correspondance est obligatoire. Leur taxe est fixée à la moitié de celle des lettres affranchies, avec faculté d'arrondir les fractions.
Conveyance by sea.	Pour tout transport maritime de plus de 300 milles marins dans le ressort de l'Union, il pourra être ajouté au port ordinaire une surtaxe qui ne pourra pas dépasser la moitié de la taxe générale de l'Union fixée pour la lettre affranchie.

## ARTICLE IV.

Merchandise, &c., rates.	La taxe générale de l'Union pour les papiers d'affaires, les échantillons de marchandises, les journaux, les livres brochés ou reliés, les brochures, les papiers de musique, les cartes de visite, les catalogues, les prospectus, annonces et avis divers, imprimés, gravés, lithographiés ou autographiés, ainsi que les photographies, est fixée à 7 centimes pour chaque envoi simple.
Maximum and minimum.	Toutefois, comme mesure de transition, il est réservé à chaque pays, pour tenir compte de ses conventions monétaires ou autres, la faculté de percevoir une taxe supérieure ou inférieure à ce chiffre,

## ARTICLE III.

The general Union rate of postage is fixed at 25 centimes for a single prepaid letter.

Nevertheless, as a measure of conversion, the option is reserved to each country, in order to suit its monetary or other requirements, of levying a rate higher or lower than this charge, provided that it does not exceed 32 centimes or go below 20 centimes.

Every letter which does not exceed 15 grammes in weight shall be considered a single letter. The charge upon letters exceeding that weight shall be a single rate for every 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes.\*

The charge on unpaid letters shall be double the rate levied in the country of destination on prepaid letters.

The repayment of post-cards is compulsory. The postage to be charged upon them is fixed at one-half of that on paid letters, with power to round off the fractions.

For all conveyance by sea of more than 300 nautical miles within the district of the Union, there may be added to the ordinary postage an additional charge which shall not exceed the half of the general Union rate fixed for a paid letter.

## ARTICLE IV.

The general Union rate for legal and commercial documents, patterns of merchandise, newspapers, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, as well as for photographs, is fixed at 7 centimes for each single packet.

Nevertheless, as a measure of conversion, the option is reserved to each country, in order to suit its monetary or other requirements, of levying a rate higher or lower than this charge, provided that it

\* By Article 24 of the Detailed Regulations for carrying this Treaty into effect, any country which has not adopted the decimal metrical system of weight may substitute half an ounce for 15 grammes.



moyennant qu'elle ne dépasse pas 11 centimes et ne descende pas au-dessous de 5 centimes.

Sera considéré comme envoi simple tout envoi dont le poids ne dépasse pas 50 grammes. La taxe des envois dépassant ce poids sera d'un port simple par 50 grammes ou fraction de 50 grammes.

Pour tout transport maritime de plus de 300 miles marins dans le ressort de l'Union, il pourra être ajouté au port ordinaire une surtaxe qui ne pourra pas dépasser la moitié de la taxe générale de l'Union fixée pour les objets de cette catégorie.

Le poids maximum des objets mentionnés ci-dessus est fixé à 250 grammes pour les échantillons et à 1000 grammes pour tous les autres.

Est réservé le droit du Gouvernement de chaque pays de l'Union de ne pas effectuer sur son territoire le transport et la distribution des objets désignés dans le présent article, à l'égard desquels il n'aurait pas été satisfait aux lois, ordonnances et décrets qui règlent les conditions de leur publication et de leur circulation.

does not exceed 11 centimes or go below 5 centimes.

Every packet which does not exceed 50 grammes in weight shall be considered a single packet. The charge upon packets exceeding that weight shall be a single rate for every 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes.\*

For all conveyance by sea of more than 300 nautical miles within the district of the Union, there may be added to the ordinary postage an additional charge which shall not exceed the half of the general Union rate fixed for articles of this class.

The maximum weight of the articles mentioned above is fixed at 250 grammes for patterns of merchandise, and at 1000 grammes for all the others.

There is reserved to the Government of each country of the Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory or to deliver articles specified in the present Article with regard to which the laws, orders, and decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication and circulation have not been observed.

Weight of single packet of merchandise, &c.

Conveyance by sea.

Maximum weights of single packages of merchandise, &c.

Reservation as to articles specified in this article.

ARTICLE V.

Les objets désignés dans l'article 2 pourront être expédiés sous recommandation.

Tout envoi recommandé doit être affranchi.

Le port d'affranchissement des envois recommandés est le même que celui des envois non recommandés.

La taxe à percevoir pour la recommandation et pour les avis de réception ne devra pas dépasser celle admise dans le service interne du pays d'origine.

En cas de perte d'un envoi recommandé et sauf le cas de force majeure, il sera payé une indemnité de 50 francs à l'expéditeur ou, sur la demande de celui-ci, au destinataire, par l'Administration dans le territoire ou dans le service maritime de laquelle la perte a eu lieu,

ARTICLE V.

The articles specified in Article 2 may be registered.

Every registered packet must be prepaid.

The postage payable on registered articles is the same as that on articles not registered.

The charge to be made for registration and for return receipts must not exceed that made in the interior service of the country of origin.

In case of the loss of a registered article, except in the case of *vis major*, there shall be paid an indemnity of 50 francs to the sender, or, at his request, to the addressee, by the Administration of the country in the territory or in the maritime service of which the loss has occurred—

What may be registered.

Prepayment required.

Postage on registered articles.

Registration charges.

Indemnity for loss of registered articles.

\* By Article 24 of the Detailed Regulations for carrying this Treaty into effect, any country which has not adopted the decimal metrical system of weight may substitute two ounces for 50 grammes, and may raise to four ounces the weight to be allowed for a single newspaper.

## Exception.

c'est-à-dire où la trace de l'objet a disparu, à moins que, d'après la législation de son pays, cette Administration ne soit pas responsable pour la perte d'envois recommandés à l'intérieur.

that is to say, where the trace of the article has been lost,—unless, according to the legislation of such country, the Administration is not responsible for the loss of registered articles sent through its interior post.

## Indemnity to be promptly paid.

Le paiement de cette indemnité aura lieu dans le plus bref délai possible et, au plus tard, dans le délai d'un an, à partir du jour de la réclamation.

The payment of this indemnity shall be effected with the least possible delay, and, at the latest, within a year from the date of application.

## Limit of time for claiming indemnity.

Toute réclamation d'indemnité est prescrite, si elle n'a pas été formulée dans le délai d'un an, à partir de la remise à la poste de l'envoi recommandé.

All claim for an indemnity is excluded if it be not made within one year, counting from the date on which the registered article was posted.

## ARTICLE VI.

## ARTICLE VI.

## Postage, how prepaid.

L'affranchissement de tout envoi quelconque ne peut être opéré qu'au moyen de timbres-poste ou d'enveloppes timbrées valables dans le pays d'origine.

Prepayment of postage on every description of article can be effected only by means of postage-stamps or stamped envelopes valid in the country of origin.

## Unpaid, &amp;c., papers not forwarded.

Il ne sera pas donné cours aux journaux et autres imprimés non affranchis ou insuffisamment affranchis. Les autres envois non affranchis ou insuffisamment affranchis seront taxés comme lettres non affranchies, sauf déduction, s'il y a lieu, de la valeur des enveloppes timbrées ou des timbres-poste employés.

Newspapers and other printed papers unpaid or insufficiently paid shall not be forwarded. Other articles when unpaid or insufficiently paid shall be charged as unpaid letters, after deducting the value of the stamped envelopes or postage-stamps (if any) employed.

## Other articles.

## ARTICLE VII.

## ARTICLE VII.

## Re-transmission.

Aucun port supplémentaire ne sera perçu pour la réexpédition d'envois postaux dans l'intérieur de l'Union.

No additional postage shall be charged for the re-transmission of postal articles within the interior of the Union.

## Exception.

Seulement, dans le cas où un envoi du service interne de l'un des pays de l'Union entrerait, par suite d'une réexpédition, dans le service d'un autre pays de l'Union, l'Administration du lieu de destination ajoutera sa taxe interne.

But in case an article which has only passed through the interior service of one of the countries of the Union should, by being re-directed, enter into the service of another country of the Union, the Administration of the country of destination shall add its interior rate.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## Franking and reduced postage.

Les correspondances officielles relatives au service des postes sont exemptes du port. Sauf cette exception, il n'est admis ni franchise, ni modération de port.

Official correspondence relative to the postal service is exempt from postage. With this exception, no franking or reduction of postage is allowed.

## ARTICLE IX.

## ARTICLE IX.

## Each office to retain its collections.

Chaque Administration gardera en entier les sommes qu'elle aura perçues en vertu des articles 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 ci-dessus. En consé-

Each Administration shall keep the whole of the sums which it collects by virtue of the foregoing Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Consequently,

quence, il n'y aura pas lieu de ce chef à un décompte entre les diverses Administrations de l'Union.

Les lettres et les autres envois postaux ne pourront, dans le pays d'origine comme dans celui de destination, être frappés à la charge des expéditeurs ou des destinataires, d'aucune taxe ni d'aucun droit postal autres que ceux prévus par les articles sus-mentionnés.

## ARTICLE X.

La liberté du transit est garantie dans le territoire entier de l'Union.

En conséquence, il y aura pleine et entière liberté d'échange, les diverses Administrations postales de l'Union pouvant s'expédier réciproquement, en transit par les pays intermédiaires, tant des dépêches closes que des correspondances à découvert, suivant les besoins du trafic et les convenances du service postal.

Les dépêches closes et les correspondances à découvert doivent toujours être dirigées par les voies les plus rapides dont les Administrations postales disposent.

Lorsque plusieurs routes présentent les mêmes conditions de célérité, l'Administration expéditrice a le choix de la route à suivre.

Il est obligatoire d'expédier en dépêches closes toutes les fois que le nombre des lettres et autres envois postaux est de nature à entraver les opérations du bureau réexpéditeur, d'après les déclarations de l'Administration intéressée.

L'Office expéditeur paiera à l'Administration du territoire de transit une bonification de 2 francs par kilogramme pour les lettres et de 25 centimes par kilogramme pour les envois spécifiés à l'art. 4, poids net, soit que le transit ait lieu en dépêches closes, soit qu'il se fasse à découvert.

Cette bonification peut être portée à 4 francs pour les lettres et à 50 centimes pour les envois spécifiés à l'art. 4, lorsqu'il s'agit d'un transit de plus de 750 kilomètres sur le territoire d'une même Administration.

Il est entendu toutefois que par tout où le transit est déjà actuelle-

there will be no necessity on this head for any accounts between the several Administrations of the Union.

Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the country of origin or in that of destination, any tax or postal duty other than those contemplated by the Articles above mentioned.

## ARTICLE X.

The right of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.

Consequently, there shall be full and entire liberty of exchange, the several Postal Administrations of the Union being able to send reciprocally, in transit through intermediate countries, closed mails as well as correspondence in open mails, according to the requirements of trade and the exigencies of the postal service.

Closed mails and correspondence sent in open mails must always be forwarded by the most rapid routes at the command of the Postal Administrations concerned.

When several routes offer the same advantages of speed, the despatching Administration shall have the right of choosing the route to be adopted.

It is obligatory to make up closed mails whenever the number of letters and other postal packets is of a nature to hinder the operations of the re-forwarding office, according to the declaration of the Administration interested.

The despatching Office shall pay to the Administration of the territory providing the transit, the sum of 2 francs per kilogramme for letters and 25 centimes per kilogramme for the several articles specified in Article 4, net weight, whether the transit takes place in closed mails or in open mails.

This payment may be increased to 4 francs for letters and to 50 centimes for the articles specified in Article 4, when a transit is provided of more than 750 kilometers in length over the territory of one Administration.

It is understood, however, that in any case in which the transit is

No other taxes or duties collectible.

Right of transit guaranteed.

Full liberty of exchange guaranteed.

Speed in transmission required.

Choice of routes.

When closed mails shall be made up.

Payments to territory providing transit.

Increase of transit payments.

Exceptions.

Payments for sea-transit.	ment gratuit ou soumis à des taxes moins élevées, ces conditions seront maintenues.	already actually gratuitous or subject to lower rates, those conditions shall be maintained.
Cost of sea-transit to be reduced.	Dans les cas où le transit aurait lieu <i>par mer</i> sur un parcours de plus de 300 milles marins dans le ressort de l'Union, l'Administration par les soins de laquelle ce service maritime est organisé aura droit à la bonification des frais de ce transport.	Whenever a transit shall take place <i>by sea</i> over a distance exceeding 300 nautical miles within the district of the Union, the Administration by or at the expense of which this sea-service is performed shall have the right to a payment of the expenses attending this transport.
Rates for sea-transit.	Les membres de l'Union s'engagent à réduire ces frais dans la mesure du possible. La bonification que l'Office qui pourvoit au transport maritime pourra réclamer de ce chef de l'Office expéditeur ne devra pas dépasser 6 francs 50 centimes par kilogramme pour les lettres, et 50 centimes par kilogramme pour les envois spécifiés à l'article 4, (poids net).	The members of the Union engage to reduce those expenses as much as possible. The payment which the Office providing the sea-conveyance may claim on this account from the despatching Office shall not exceed 6 francs 50 centimes per kilogramme for letters, and 50 centimes per kilogramme for the articles specified in Article 4, (net weight.)
Not to be higher than now paid.	Dans aucun cas ces frais ne pourront être supérieurs à ceux bonifiés maintenant. En conséquence, il ne sera payé aucune bonification sur les routes postales maritimes où il n'en est pas payé actuellement.	In no case shall these expenses be higher than those now paid. Consequently, no payment shall be made upon the postal sea routes on which nothing is paid at the present time.
Weight of transit mails, how ascertained.	Pour établir le poids des correspondances transitant, soit en dépêches closes, soit à découvert, il sera fait à des époques qui seront déterminées d'un commun accord une statistique de ces envois pendant deux semaines. Jusqu'à révision le résultat de ce travail servira de base aux comptes des Administrations entre elles.	In order to ascertain the weight of the correspondence forwarded in transit, whether in closed mails or in open mails, there shall be taken, at periods which shall be determined upon by common consent, the statistics of such correspondence during two weeks. Until revised, the result of that labor shall serve as the basis of the accounts of the Administrations between themselves.
When revision may be demanded.	Chaque Office pourra demander la révision :	Each Office may demand a revision,—
	1° En cas de modification importante dans le cours des correspondances ;	1st. In case of any important modification in the direction of the correspondence ;
	2° A l'expiration d'une année après la date de la dernière constatation.	2d. At the expiration of a year after the date of the last account.
Exceptions to transit rules. Indian mail.	Les dispositions du présent article ne sont pas applicables à la Malle des Indes, ni aux transports à effectuer à travers le territoire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique par les chemins de fer entre New-York et San-Francisco. Ces services continueront à faire l'objet d'arrangements particuliers entre les Administrations intéressées.	The provisions of the present Article are not applicable to the Indian mail, nor to the mails conveyed across the territory of the United States of America by the railways between New York and San Francisco. Those services shall continue to form the object of special arrangements between the Administrations concerned.

## ARTICLE XI.

Relations with countries foreign to the Union, how governed.

Les relations des pays de l'Union avec des pays étrangers à celle-ci seront régies par les conventions

## ARTICLE XI.

The relations of the countries of the Union with countries foreign to the Union shall be regulated by

particulières qui existent actuellement ou qui seront conclues entre eux.

Les taxes à percevoir pour le transport au-delà des limites de l'Union seront déterminées par ces conventions; elles seront ajoutées, le cas échéant, à la taxe de l'Union.

En conformité des dispositions de l'article 9, la taxe de l'Union sera attribuée de la manière suivante :

1° L'Office expéditeur de l'Union gardera en entier la taxe de l'Union pour les correspondances affranchies à destination des pays étrangers.

2° L'Office destinataire de l'Union gardera en entier la taxe de l'Union pour les correspondances non affranchies originaires des pays étrangers.

3° L'Office de l'Union qui échange des dépêches closes avec des pays étrangers gardera en entier la taxe de l'Union pour les correspondances affranchies originaires des pays étrangers et pour les correspondances non affranchies à destination des pays étrangers.

Dans les cas désignés sous les Nos 1, 2 et 3, l'Office qui échange les dépêches n'a droit à aucune bonification pour le transit. Dans tous les autres cas, les frais de transit seront payés d'après les dispositions de l'art. 10.

ARTICLE XII.

Le service des lettres avec valeur déclarée et celui des mandats de poste feront l'objet d'arrangements ultérieurs entre les divers pays ou groupes de pays de l'Union.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les Administrations postales des divers pays qui composent l'Union sont compétentes pour arrêter d'un commun accord, dans un règlement, toutes les mesures d'ordre et de détail nécessaires en vue de l'exécution du présent traité. Il est entendu que les dispositions de

the separate conventions which now exist or which may be concluded between them.

The rates of postage chargeable for the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union shall be determined by those conventions; they shall be added, in such case, to the Union rate.

In conformity with the stipulations of Article 9, the Union rate shall be apportioned in the following manner :

1st. The despatching Office of the Union shall keep the whole of the Union rate for the prepaid correspondence addressed to foreign countries.

2d. The receiving Office of the Union shall keep the whole of the Union rate for the unpaid correspondence originating in foreign countries.

3d. The Office of the Union which exchanges closed mails with foreign countries shall keep the whole of the Union rate for the paid correspondence originating in foreign countries and for the unpaid correspondence addressed to foreign countries.

In the cases mentioned under the Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the Office which exchanges the mails is not entitled to any payment for transit. In all the other cases the transit rates shall be paid according to the stipulations of Article 10.

ARTICLE XII.

The exchange of letters with value declared and of Post Office money orders shall form the subject of ulterior arrangements between the various countries or groups of countries composing the Union.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Postal Administrations of the various countries composing the Union are competent to draw up, by common consent, in the form of detailed regulations, all the measures of order and detail necessary with a view to the execution of the present treaty. It is understood that

Rates of postage beyond Union.

Apportionment of Union rate.

To the despatching Office.

To the receiving Office.

On closed mails with foreign countries.

No payment for transit in these cases.

Exchange of money orders, &c.

Detailed regulations, how to be made.

How modified.

ce règlement pourront toujours être modifiées d'un commun accord entre les Administrations de l'Union.

Other regulations may be made.

Les différentes Administrations peuvent prendre entre elles les arrangements nécessaires au sujet des questions qui ne concernent pas l'ensemble de l'Union, comme le règlement des rapports à la frontière, la fixation de rayons limitrophes avec taxe réduite, les conditions de l'échange des mandats de poste et des lettres avec valeur déclarée, etc., etc.

the stipulations of these detailed regulations may always be modified by the common consent of the Administrations of the Union.

The several Administrations may make amongst themselves the necessary arrangements on the subject of questions which do not concern the Union generally; such as the regulations of exchange at the frontier, the determination of radii in adjacent countries within which a lower rate of postage may be taken, the conditions of the exchange of Post Office money orders, and of letters with declared value, etc., etc.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

Limit of control of this treaty.

Les stipulations du présent traité ne portent ni altération à la législation postale interne de chaque pays, ni restriction au droit des parties contractantes de maintenir et de conclure des traités, ainsi que de maintenir et d'établir des unions plus restreintes en vue d'une amélioration progressive des relations postales.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

The stipulations of the present treaty do not involve any alteration in the interior postal legislation of any country, nor any restriction of the right of the contracting parties to maintain and to conclude treaties, as well as to maintain and establish more restricted unions with a view to a progressive improvement of postal relations.

#### ARTICLE XV.

International Office to be organized.

Il sera organisé, sous le nom de Bureau international de l'Union générale des postes, un office central qui fonctionnera sous la haute surveillance d'une Administration postale désignée par le Congrès, et dont les frais seront supportés par toutes les Administrations des Etats contractants.

#### ARTICLE XV.

There shall be organized, under the name of the International Office of the General Postal Union, a central office, which shall be conducted under the surveillance of a Postal Administration to be chosen by the Congress, and the expenses of which shall be borne by all the Administrations of the contracting States.

Duties of office.

Ce bureau sera chargé de coordonner, de publier et de distribuer les renseignements de toute nature qui intéressent le service international des postes, d'émettre, à la demande des parties en cause, un avis sur les questions litigieuses, d'instruire les demandes de modification au règlement d'exécution, de notifier les changements adoptés, de faciliter les opérations de la comptabilité internationale, notamment dans les relations prévues à l'art. 10 ci-dessus et, en général, de procéder aux études et aux travaux dont il serait saisi dans l'intérêt de l'Union postale.

This office shall be charged with the duty of collecting, publishing, and distributing information of every kind which concerns the international postal service; of giving, at the request of the parties concerned, an opinion upon questions in dispute; of making known proposals for modifying the detailed regulations; of giving notice of alterations adopted; of facilitating operations relating to international accounts, especially in the cases referred to in Article 10 foregoing; and in general of considering and working out all questions in the interest of the Postal Union.

## ARTICLE XVI.

En cas de dissentiment entre deux ou plusieurs membres de l'Union relativement à l'interprétation du présent traité, la question en litige devra être réglée par jugement arbitral; à cet effet, chacune des Administrations en cause choisira un autre membre de l'Union qui ne soit pas intéressé dans l'affaire.

La décision des arbitres sera donnée à la majorité absolue des voix.

En cas de partage des voix, les arbitres choisiront, pour trancher le différend, une autre Administration également désintéressée dans le litige.

## ARTICLE XVII.

L'entrée dans l'Union des pays d'outre-mer n'en faisant pas encore partie sera admise aux conditions suivantes :

1° Ils déposeront leur déclaration entre les mains de l'Administration chargée de la gestion du Bureau international de l'Union.

2° Ils se soumettront aux stipulations du traité de l'Union, sauf entente ultérieure au sujet des frais de transport maritime.

3° Leur adhésion à l'Union doit être précédée d'une entente entre les Administrations ayant des conventions postales ou des relations directes avec eux.

4° Pour amener cette entente, l'Administration gérante convoquera, le cas échéant, une réunion des Administrations intéressées et de l'Administration qui demande l'accès.

5° L'entente établie l'Administration gérante en avisera tous les membres de l'Union générale des postes.

6° Si dans un délai de six semaines, à partir de la date de cette communication, des objections ne sont pas présentées, l'adhésion sera considérée comme accomplie et il en sera fait communication par l'Administration gérante à l'Administration adhérente.—L'adhésion définitive sera constatée par un acte diplomatique entre le Gouvernement de l'Administration gérante

## ARTICLE XVI.

In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the present treaty, the question in dispute shall be decided by arbitration. To that end, each of the Administrations concerned shall choose another member of the Union not interested in the affair.

The decision of the arbitrators shall be given by an absolute majority of votes.

In case of an equality of votes the arbitrators shall choose, with the view of settling the difference, another Administration equally disinterested in the question in dispute.

Settlement of disagreements.

Arbitrators.

Umpire.

## ARTICLE XVII.

The entry into the Union of countries beyond sea not yet forming part of it, shall be effected on the following conditions:—

1st. They shall make their application to the Administration charged with the management of the International Office of the Union.

2d. They shall submit to the stipulations of the treaty of the Union, subject to an ulterior understanding on the subject of the cost of sea conveyance.

3d. Their adhesion to the Union must be preceded by an understanding between the Administrations having postal conventions or direct relations with them.

4th. In order to bring about this understanding, the managing Administration shall convene, if there be occasion, a meeting of the Administrations interested, and of the Administration desiring admission.

5th. When the understanding has been arrived at, the managing Administration shall give notice of the same to all the members of the General Postal Union.

6th. If in a period of six weeks, counting from the date of that communication, no objections are presented, the adhesion shall be considered as accomplished, and notice thereof shall be given by the managing Administration to the Administration joining the Union. The definitive adhesion shall be completed by a diplomatic act between the Government of

Foreign countries, how admitted to Union.

Application.

Agreement to Union treaty.

Precedent understanding.

How brought about.

Notice to be given.

When considered accomplished.

How definitively completed.

et le Gouvernement de l'Administration admise dans l'Union.

the managing Administration and the Government of the Administration admitted into the Union.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

Congress to be held.

Tous les trois ans au moins, un Congrès de plénipotentiaires des pays participant au traité sera réuni en vue de perfectionner le système de l'Union, d'y introduire les améliorations jugées nécessaires et de discuter les affaires communes.

Every three years at least, a Congress of plenipotentiaries of the countries participating in the treaty shall be held with a view of perfecting the system of the Union, of introducing into it improvements found necessary, and of discussing common affairs.

Votes.

Chaque pays a une voix.

Each country has one vote.

Representation.

Chaque pays peut se faire représenter, soit par un ou par plusieurs délégués, soit par la délégation d'un autre pays.

Each country may be represented either by one or several delegates, or by the delegation of another country.

Toutefois, il est entendu que le délégué ou les délégués d'un pays ne pourront être chargés que de la représentation de deux pays, y compris celui qu'ils représentent.

Nevertheless, it is understood that the delegate or delegates of one country can be charged with the representation of two countries only, including the one they represent.

Next meeting.

La prochaine réunion aura lieu à Paris en 1877.

The next meeting shall take place at Paris, in 1877.

Toutefois, l'époque de cette réunion sera avancée, si la demande en est faite par le tiers au moins des membres de l'Union.

Nevertheless, this meeting may be held sooner, if a request to that effect be made by one-third at least of the members of the Union.

## ARTICLE XIX.

## ARTICLE XIX.

Commencement and duration of treaty.

Le présent traité entrera en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1875.

The present treaty shall come into force on the 1st of July, 1875.

Il est conclu pour trois ans à partir de cette date. Passé ce terme, il sera considéré comme indéfiniment prolongé, mais chaque partie contractante aura le droit de se retirer de l'Union, moyennant un avertissement donné une année à l'avance.

It is concluded for three years from that date. When that term shall have passed, it shall be considered as indefinitely prolonged, but each contracting party shall have the right to withdraw from the Union on giving notice one year in advance.

Withdrawals.

## ARTICLE XX.

## ARTICLE XX.

Inconsistent treaties abrogated.

Sont abrogées, à partir du jour de la mise à exécution du présent traité, toutes les dispositions des traités spéciaux conclus entre les divers pays et Administrations, pour autant qu'elles ne seraient pas conciliables avec les termes du présent traité et sans préjudice des dispositions de l'art. 14.

After the date on which the present treaty comes into effect, all the stipulations of the special treaties concluded between the various countries and Administrations, in so far as they may be at variance with the terms of the present treaty, and without prejudice to the stipulations of Article 14, are abrogated.

Ratification to be prompt.

Le présent traité sera ratifié aussitôt que faire se pourra et, au plus tard, trois mois avant la date de sa mise à exécution. Les actes de ratification seront échangés à Berne.

The present treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible, and, at the latest, three months previous to the date on which it is to come into force. The acts of ratification shall be exchanged at Berne.



En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements des pays ci-dessus énumérés l'ont signé à Berne, le 9 Octobre 1874.

Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique:  
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.

Pour l'Allemagne:  
STEPHAN.  
GÜNTHER.

Pour l'Autriche:  
LE BARON DE KOLBENSTEINER.  
PILHAL.

Pour la Hongrie:  
M. GERVAY.  
P. HEIM.

Pour la Belgique:  
FASSIAUX.  
VINCHENT.  
J. GIFF.

Pour le Danemark:  
FENGER.

Pour l'Égypte:  
MUZZI BEY.

Pour l'Espagne:  
ANGEL MANSI.  
EMILIO C. DE NAVASQUES.

Pour la France: (3 mai 1875.)  
B. D'HARCOURT.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne:  
WM. JAS. PAGE.

Pour la Grèce:  
A. MANSOLAS.  
A. H. BÉTANT.

Pour l'Italie:  
TANTESIO.

Pour le Luxembourg:  
VON ROEBE.

Pour la Norvège:  
C. OPPEN.

Pour les Pays-Bas:  
HOFSTEDE.

B. SWEERTS DE LANDAS WYBORGH.  
Pour le Portugal:  
EDUARDO LESSA.

Pour la Roumanie:  
GEORGE F. LAHOVARI.

Pour la Russie:  
BARON VELHO.  
GEORGES POGGENPOHL.

Pour la Serbie:  
MLADEN Z. RADOJKOVITCH.

Pour la Suède:  
W. ROOS.

Pour la Suisse:  
EUGÈNE BOREL.  
NAEFF.

DR. J. HEER.  
Pour la Turquie:  
YANCO MACRIDL.

In faith of which the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated have signed it at Berne, the 9th of October, 1874.

For the United States of America:  
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.

For Germany:  
STEPHAN.  
GÜNTHER.

For Austria:  
LE BARON DE KOLBENSTEINER.  
PILHAL.

For Hungary:  
M. GERVAY.  
P. HEIM.

For Belgium:  
FASSIAUX.  
VINCHENT.  
J. GIFF.

For Denmark:  
FENGER.

For Egypt:  
MUZZI BEY.

For Spain:  
ANGEL MANSI.  
EMILIO C. DE NAVASQUES.

For France: (May 3, 1875.)  
B. D'HARCOURT.

For Great Britain:  
WM. JAS. PAGE.

For Greece:  
A. MANSOLAS.  
A. H. BÉTANT.

For Italy:  
TANTESIO.

For Luxemburg:  
VON ROEBE.

For Norway:  
C. OPPEN.

For the Netherlands:  
HOFSTEDE.

B. SWEERTS DE LANDAS WYBORGH.  
For Portugal:  
EDUARDO LESSA.

For Roumania:  
GEORGE F. LAHOVARI.

For Russia:  
BARON VELHO.  
GEORGES POGGENPOHL.

For Servia:  
MLADEN Z. RADOJKOVITCH.

For Sweden:  
W. ROOS.

For Switzerland:  
EUGÈNE BOREL.  
NAEFF.

DR. J. HEER.  
For Turkey:  
YANCO MACRIDL.

Signatures.

## Ratification.

Having examined and considered the provisions of the Treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union signed at Berne, Switzerland, on the 9th of October, A. D. 1874, a certified copy of which is hereunto annexed, the same is by me, in virtue of the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by law, hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department of the United States to be hereto affixed with my signature this eighth day of March, 1875.

[SEAL.]

MARSHALL JEWELL,  
*Postmaster-General.*

## Approval.

I hereby approve the above-mentioned Treaty, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed hereto.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1875.

## Final protocol.

*Protocole Final Relatif au Traité.*

*Final Protocol Relative to the Treaty.*

Les soussignés plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements des pays qui ont signé aujourd'hui le traité concernant la création d'une Union générale des Postes, sont convenus de ce qui suit :

The undersigned plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries which have to-day signed the treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union, have agreed as follows :

In case French Government does not agree—effect.

Dans le cas où le Gouvernement français, qui s'est réservé le protocole ouvert et qui figure en conséquence au nombre des parties contractantes au traité sans y avoir encore donné son adhésion, ne se déciderait pas à le signer, ce traité n'en sera pas moins définitif et obligatoire pour toutes les autres parties contractantes dont les représentants l'ont signé aujourd'hui.

In case the French Government, which has reserved to itself the open protocol, and which appears in consequence in the number of the contracting parties to the treaty without having yet given to it its adherence, should decide not to sign it, this treaty shall be no less definitive and obligatory for all the other contracting parties whose representatives have signed it to-day.

## Signatures.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires ci-dessous ont dressé le présent protocole final qui aura la même force et la même valeur que si les dispositions qu'il contient étaient insérées dans le traité lui-même, et ils l'ont signé en un exemplaire qui restera déposé aux archives du Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse et dont une copie sera remise à chaque partie.

In faith of which the undersigned plenipotentiaries have prepared the present final protocol, which shall have the same force and value as if the provisions it contains were inserted in the treaty itself, and they have signed one copy of it, which shall remain in the archives of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and a copy of which shall be given to each party.

Berne, Octobre 9, 1874.

Berne, October 9, 1874.

Pour l'Allemagne :

STEPHAN.  
GÜNTHER.

Pour l'Autriche :

LE BARON DE KOLBENSTEINER.  
PILHAL.

Pour la Hongrie :

M. GERVAY.  
P. HEIM.

For Germany :

STEPHAN.  
GÜNTHER.

For Austria :

LE BARON DE KOLBENSTEINER.  
PILHAL.

For Hungary :

M. GERVAY.  
P. HEIM.

Pour la Belgique:	For Belgium:
FASSIAUX.	FASSIAUX.
VINCHENT.	VINCHENT.
J. GIFE.	J. GIFE.
Pour le Danemark:	For Denmark:
FENGER.	FENGER.
Pour l'Égypte:	For Egypt:
MUZZI BEY.	MUZZI BEY.
Pour l'Espagne:	For Spain:
ANGEL MANSI.	ANGEL MANSI.
EMILIO C. DE NAVASQÜES.	EMILIO C. DE NAVASQÜES.
Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique:	For the United States of America:
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.	JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.
Pour la Grande-Bretagne:	For Great Britain:
W. J. PAGE.	W. J. PAGE.
Pour la Grèce:	For Greece:
A. MANSOLAS.	A. MANSOLAS.
A. H. BÉTANT.	A. H. BÉTANT.
Pour l'Italie:	For Italy:
TANTESIO.	TANTESIO.
Pour le Luxembourg:	For Luxembourg:
V. DE ROEBE.	V. DE ROEBE.
Pour la Norvège:	For Norway:
C. OPPEN.	C. OPPEN.
Pour les Pays-Bas:	For the Netherlands:
HOFSTEDE.	HOFSTEDE.
B. SWEERTS DE LANDAS WY- BORGH.	B. SWEERTS DE LANDAS WY- BORGH.
Pour le Portugal:	For Portugal:
EDUARDO LESSA.	EDUARDO LESSA.
Pour la Roumanie:	For Roumania:
GEORGE F. LAHOVARI.	GEORGE F. LAHOVARI.
Pour la Russie:	For Russia:
BARON VELHO.	BARON VELHO.
GEORGES POGGENPOHL.	GEORGES POGGENPOHL.
Pour la Serbie:	For Servia:
MLADEN Z. RADOJKOVITCH.	MLADEN Z. RADOJKOVITCH.
Pour la Suède:	For Sweden:
W. ROOS.	W. ROOS.
Pour la Suisse:	For Switzerland:
EUGÈNE BOREL.	EUGÈNE BOREL.
NAEFF.	NAEFF.
DR. J. HEER.	DR. J. HEER.
Pour la Turquie:	For Turkey:
YANCO MACRIDI.	YANCO MACRIDI.

Having examined and considered the final protocol relative to the Treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union, signed at Berne, October 9, 1874, the same is by me, in virtue of the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by law, hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

Ratification.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department of the United States to be hereto affixed with my signature this 21st day of May, 1875.

[SEAL.]

MARSHALL JEWELL,  
*Postmaster-General.*

I hereby approve the above-mentioned protocol, 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, May 21, 1875.

Procès-verbal.  
Exchange of rati-  
fications.

Le délai pour l'échange des ratifications ayant été prorogé d'un commun accord, les soussignés, plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements des pays qui ont conclu à Berne, le 9 Octobre 1874, le Traité concernant la création d'une Union générale des Postes, se sont réunis aujourd'hui à Berne pour procéder à l'échange des ratifications de ce Traité.

Conditional ad-  
hesion of France.

Le plénipotentiaire du Gouvernement français, Monsieur le comte d'Harcourt, a déclaré que la France donne son adhésion au Traité, sauf approbation de l'Assemblée nationale et moyennant les conditions et réserves suivantes :

As to commence-  
ment.

1<sup>o</sup> Cette convention pourra n'entrer en vigueur en ce qui concerne la France qu'à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier 1876 ;

As to pay for  
territorial transit.

2<sup>o</sup> la bonification à payer pour le transit territorial sera réglée d'après le parcours réel ;

As to modifica-  
tions of tariff.

3<sup>o</sup> il ne pourra être apporté aucune modification en ce qui touche les tarifs inscrits dans le Traité du 9 Octobre 1874, si ce n'est à l'unanimité des voix des pays de l'Union représentés au Congrès.

Modifications  
agreed to.

En vertu des pouvoirs spéciaux qui leur ont été donnés à cet effet et qu'ils se sont communiqués, les plénipotentiaires soussignés ont déclaré, au nom de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, consentir les conditions et réserves Nos 1 et 3 ci-dessus.

Modification  
amended and  
agreed to.

La réserve sous N<sup>o</sup> 2 a également été consentie, avec la rédaction suivante, proposée par le Gouvernement russe et à laquelle Monsieur le comte d'Harcourt, au nom du Gouvernement français, a déclaré se rallier :

Amended modifi-  
cation as to territo-  
rial transit.

“2<sup>o</sup> La bonification à payer pour le transit territorial sera réglée d'après le parcours réel, mais aux mêmes taxes que celles établies par le Traité constitutif de l'Union générale des Postes.”

Treaty completed.

Après ces préliminaires, le Traité signé à Berne le 9 Octobre 1874 a été complété par l'apposition de la signature du délégué de la France, et un exemplaire original revêtu des signatures de toutes parties en a été remis, séance tenante, au

The delay in the exchange of the ratifications having been prolonged by common consent, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries which concluded at Berne, the 9th October, 1874, the Treaty concerning the formation of a general Postal Union, met at Berne this day in order to exchange the ratifications of the said Treaty.

The plenipotentiary of the French Government, Count d'Harcourt, announced that France gives its adhesion to the Treaty, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, upon the following conditions and with the following reservations :

1st. This convention may enter into effect, so far as France is concerned, as late as the 1st of January, 1876 ;

2d. The compensation to be paid for territorial transit shall be adjusted according to the actual route traversed ;

3d. There shall be no modification made in relation to the tariffs established in the Treaty of the 9th October, 1874, except by the unanimous vote of the countries of the Union represented at the Congress.

By virtue of the special powers given them for the purpose and which they have communicated, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have announced, in the name of their respective Governments, their assent to the conditions and reservations Nos. 1 and 3 above.

The reservation under No. 2 was also agreed to, with the following wording, proposed by the Government of Russia and accepted in the name of the French Government by Count d'Harcourt :

“2d. The compensation to be paid for territorial transit shall be adjusted according to the actual route traversed, but at the same rates as those established by the Treaty constituting the general Postal Union.”

After these preliminaries, the Treaty signed at Berne, October 9, 1874, was completed by the affixing of the signature of the delegate of France, and an original copy bearing the signatures of all the parties was presented pending the session,

plénipotentiaire de chacun des 22 pays qui composent l'Union.

Puis il a été procédé à l'examen des actes de ratification. Les instruments des actes de ratification de tous les pays dont les délégués ont signé le Traité, à Berne le 9 Octobre 1874, savoir de l'Allemagne, de l'Autriche-Hongrie, de la Belgique, du Danemark, de l'Égypte, de l'Espagne, des États-Unis d'Amérique, de la Grande-Bretagne, de la Grèce, de l'Italie, du Luxembourg, des Pays-Bas, du Portugal, de la Roumanie, de la Russie, de la Serbie, de la Suède et de la Norvège, de la Suisse et de la Turquie, ont été trouvés en bonne et due forme, et, conformément à ce qui a été convenu entre tous les hauts Gouvernements contractants, ils demeureront déposés dans les archives de la Confédération suisse.

En ce qui concerne l'acte de ratification de la France, qui ne pourra être déposé qu'après que le Traité aura reçu l'approbation de l'Assemblée nationale, il a été convenu, d'un commun accord, que cet acte sera reçu par le Conseil fédéral suisse, qui donnera avis de cette remise aux autres parties contractantes.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés ont dressé le présent procès-verbal, qu'ils ont revêtu de leurs signatures.

Fait à Berne, le 3 Mai, 1875, en 21 expéditions, dont une restera déposée dans les archives de la Confédération suisse, pour accompagner les instruments des actes de ratification.

Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique :  
HORACE RUBLEE.

Pour l'Allemagne :  
GÉNÉRAL DE ROEDER.

Pour l'Autriche et la Hongrie :  
OTTENFELS.

Pour la Belgique :  
HUBERT DOLEZ.

Pour le Danemark :  
GALIFFE.

Pour l'Égypte :  
MUZZI BEY.

Pour l'Espagne :  
LE VICOMTE DE MANZANERA.

Pour la France :  
B. D'HARCOURT.

to the plenipotentiary of each of the 22 countries which form the Union.

The acts of ratification were then examined. The instruments of the acts of ratification of all the countries, the delegates from which signed the Treaty at Berne, the 9th October, 1874, viz: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, the United States of America, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey, were found in good and due form, and in conformity to the agreement between all the high contracting Governments, they will remain deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation.

Acts of ratification examined.

Found correct.

Where deposited.

In relation to the act of ratification of France, which can only be deposited after the Treaty has received the approval of the National Assembly, it was agreed by common consent, that this act should be received by the Swiss Federal Council, which shall give notice of its remission to the other contracting parties.

French act of ratification.

Notice of its remission to be given.

In testimony of which the undersigned have prepared the present procès-verbal, and have appended their signatures thereto.

Signatures.

Done at Berne, the 3d May, 1875, in 21 copies, one of which shall remain placed in the archives of the Swiss Confederation, to accompany the instruments of the acts of ratification.

For the United States of America :  
HORACE RUBLEE.

For Germany :  
GÉNÉRAL DE ROEDER.

For Austria and Hungary :  
OTTENFELS.

For Belgium :  
HUBERT DOLEZ.

For Denmark :  
GALIFFE.

For Egypt :  
MUZZI BEY.

For Spain :  
LE VICOMTE DE MANZANERA.

For France :  
B. D'HARCOURT.

Pour la Grande Bretagne :	For Great Britain :
ALAN MACLEAN.	ALAN MACLEAN.
Pour la Grèce :	For Greece :
A. H. BÉTANT.	A. H. BÉTANT.
Pour l'Italie :	For Italy :
MELEGARI.	MELEGARI.
Pour le Luxembourg :	For Luxemburg :
V. DE ROEBE.	V. DE ROEBE.
Pour les Pays-Bas :	For the Netherlands :
J. G. SUTER-VERMEULEN.	J. G. SUTER-VERMEULEN.
Pour le Portugal :	For Portugal :
LE COMTE DAS ALCAÇOVAS D.	LE COMTE DAS ALCAÇOVAS D
LUIZ.	LUIZ.
Pour la Roumanie :	For Roumania :
CTE. VRANAS.	CTE. VRANAS.
Pour la Russie :	For Russia :
M. GORTCHACOW.	M. GORTCHACOW.
Pour la Serbie :	For Servia :
R. ZUKITCH.	R. ZUKITCH.
Pour la Suède et la Norvège :	For Sweden and Norway :
A. M. DE SCHAECK.	A. M. DE SCHAECK.
Pour la Suisse :	For Switzerland :
SCHERER.	SCHERER.
EUGÈNE BOREL.	EUGÈNE BOREL.
Pour la Turquie :	For Turkey :
YANCO MACRIDI.	YANCO MACRIDI.

*Detailed regulations for the Execution of the Treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union, concluded at Berne, October 9, 1874.*

[NOTE.—These detailed regulations, as signed, were in the French language only. The English translation has been added in Washington.]

Detailed regulations.

RÈGLEMENT DE DÉTAIL ET D'ORDRE pour l'exécution du traité concernant la création d'une Union générale des Postes, conclu à Berne, le 9 Octobre 1874.

DETAILED REGULATIONS for the execution of the Treaty concerning the formation of a General Postal Union, concluded at Berne, the 9th of October, 1874.

Preliminary.

Les soussignés, vu l'article 13 du traité concernant la création d'une Union générale des Postes, du 9 Octobre 1874, ont, au nom de leurs Administrations respectives, arrêté d'un commun accord les mesures suivantes, pour assurer l'exécution du dit traité :

The undersigned, with reference to Article 13 of the Treaty of the 9th October, 1874, concerning the formation of a General Postal Union, have, in the name of their respective Administrations, by common consent, agreed upon the following measures for ensuring the execution of the said treaty :

I.

I.

*Taxes des correspondances dans l'Union.*

*Rates of Postage within the Union*

Rates of postage within the Union.

Les Administrations faisant partie de l'Union se communiqueront réciproquement les taxes qu'elles auront adoptées en conformité des articles 3, 4 et 5 du traité pour les lettres affranchies et non af-

The Administrations composing the Union shall communicate reciprocally the rates of postage which they shall have adopted in conformity with Articles 3, 4, and 5 of the treaty, for paid and unpaid

franchies et pour les autres objets affranchis originaires et à destination de l'Union, ainsi que les prix de transport applicables aux services territoriaux et maritimes de l'intérieur de l'Union, en vertu des §§ 6, 7, 9 et 10 de l'art. 10 du traité. Toute modification apportée ultérieurement dans la fixation de ces taxes ou prix devra être notifiée sans retard.

letters, and for the other paid articles originating in and addressed to the Union, as well as the transit rates applicable to the land and sea services within the Union, by virtue of §§ 6, 7, 9, and 10 of Article 10 of the treaty. Notice shall be given, without delay, of every modification adopted hereafter in the amount of those rates.

## II.

*Echange en dépêches closes.*

L'échange des correspondances en dépêches closes entre les Administrations de l'Union sera réglé d'un commun accord et selon les nécessités du service entre les Administrations en cause. S'il s'agit d'un échange à faire par l'entremise d'un ou de plusieurs pays tiers, les Administrations de ces pays devront en être prévenues en temps opportun.

## II.

*Exchange in Closed Mails.*

The exchange of correspondence in closed mails between the Administrations of the Union shall be regulated by common consent and according to the necessities of the service between the Administrations concerned. If an exchange of mails should take place through the medium of one or of several other countries, due notice shall be given to the Administrations of those countries.

Exchange in closed mails.

## III.

*Application des timbres.*

1) Les correspondances à échanger réciproquement seront frappées, à la partie supérieure de la suscription, d'un timbre indiquant le lieu d'origine et la date du dépôt à la poste.

2) Les correspondances non affranchies ou insuffisamment affranchies seront en outre frappées du timbre "T" (Taxe à payer) dont l'application incombera à l'office du pays d'origine.

3) Les objets recommandés porteront l'empreinte du timbre spécial adopté pour les envois de l'espèce par le pays d'origine.

4) Les diverses Administrations se communiqueront, par l'entremise du Bureau international, une empreinte de ce dernier timbre.

5) Tout objet de correspondance ne portant pas le timbre "T" sera considéré comme affranchi jusqu'à destination et traité en conséquence, sauf erreur évidente.

## III.

*Application of the Stamps.*

1. The correspondence to be reciprocally exchanged shall be impressed, on the upper part of the address, with a stamp indicating the place of origin and the date of posting.

2. Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence shall, in addition, be impressed with the stamp "T" (tax to be paid), the application of which shall devolve upon the office of the country of origin.

3. Registered articles shall bear the impression of the special stamp used for articles of a like nature in the country where they originate.

4. The several Administrations shall forward to each other, through the medium of the International Office, an impression of the stamp last mentioned.

5. Every article of correspondence which does not bear the stamp "T" shall be considered as paid to destination and treated accordingly, unless there be an obvious error.

Marking stamps.

On unpaid, &c., matter.

On registered articles.

Impressions of registered stamp to be exchanged.

Correspondence, when not marked, how treated.

## IV.

*Indication du nombre de ports.*

Number of rates,  
how indicated.

1) Lorsqu'une lettre ou tout autre objet de correspondance sera passible, en raison de son poids, de plus d'un port simple, l'Office expéditeur indiquera à l'angle gauche supérieur de la suscription, en chiffres ordinaires, le nombre de ports perçus ou à percevoir.

Except when  
fully paid.

2) Cette mesure ne sera pas de rigueur pour les correspondances dûment affranchies à destination d'un pays de l'Union.

## V.

*Affranchissement insuffisant.*

Insufficient pre-  
payment, how in-  
dicated.

1) Lorsqu'un objet sera insuffisamment affranchi au moyen de timbres-poste, l'Office expéditeur devra indiquer en chiffres noirs, apposés à côté des timbres-poste, la valeur totale de ceux-ci. Cette valeur sera exprimée en francs et centimes.

When valueless  
stamps are used.

2) Dans le cas où il aurait été fait usage de timbres-poste non valables dans le pays d'origine, il n'en sera tenu aucun compte. Cette circonstance sera indiquée par le chiffre zéro "0" placé à côté des timbres-poste.

Deficient post-  
age, how charged.

3) L'Office du lieu de destination frappera les objets insuffisamment affranchis du complément de la taxe due, à concurrence du prix d'une lettre non affranchie du même poids. Au besoin on forcera les fractions jusqu'à l'unité monétaire de perception employée dans le pays de destination.

In case of frac-  
tions.

## VI.

*Feuilles d'avis.*

Letter bills.

1) Les feuilles d'avis pour les échanges directs entre deux Administrations seront conformes au modèle joint au présent règlement, sub lit. A.

What not to con-  
tain.

2) Il ne sera fait aucune mention dans la feuille d'avis des correspondances de toute nature, affranchies, non affranchies ou insuffisamment affranchies, originaires d'un pays de l'Union et à destination d'un autre de ces pays, non plus que des

## IV.

*Indication of the Number of Rates.*

1. When a letter or other article of correspondence shall be liable, by reason of its weight, to more than a single rate of postage, the despatching office shall indicate in the upper left-hand corner of the address, in ordinary figures, the number of rates paid, or to be paid.

2. This regulation shall not be obligatory in the case of correspondence fully prepaid addressed to a country of the Union.

## V.

*Insufficient Prepayment.*

1. When an article shall be insufficiently prepaid by means of postage stamps, the despatching office shall indicate in *black* figures, placed by the side of the postage stamps, their total value. That value shall be expressed in francs and centimes.

2. In case postage stamps may be used which are not of any value in the country of origin, no account shall be taken of them. This fact shall be indicated by the figure zero "0" placed by the side of the postage stamps.

3. The office of the country of destination shall charge the insufficiently paid articles with the amount of the deficient postage, calculated at the rate of an unpaid letter of the same weight. In case of need, fractions may be raised to the monetary unit of charge in use in the country of destination.

## VI.

*Letter Bills.*

1. The letter bills for the direct exchanges between two Administrations shall be in conformity with the specimen under letter A. appended to the present regulations.

2. No mention shall be made in the letter bill of the correspondence of any kind, whether paid, unpaid, or insufficiently paid, originating in one country of the Union and addressed to another of those countries, nor of the paid correspond-



correspondances affranchies de l'étranger à destination de l'Union ou non affranchies de l'Union à destination de l'étranger.

3) Pour les autres correspondances, on mentionnera :

1° Au tableau N° I le montant total des taxes étrangères sur les correspondances non affranchies et le montant des débours sur les correspondances réexpédiées dont il devra être tenu compte à l'Office envoyeur.

2° Au tableau N° II le montant total des taxes et, le cas échéant, des droits de recommandation étrangers, sur les correspondances affranchies, qui seront à bonifier à l'Office destinataire ou de sortie de l'Union.

4) Les taxes ou débours à inscrire au tableau N° I seront indiqués sur chaque objet au crayon *bleu*, à l'angle gauche inférieur de l'adresse.

5) Les taxes et droits à porter en compte au tableau N° II seront inscrits au crayon *rouge* sur chaque objet, à l'angle gauche inférieur de l'adresse.

6) Au tableau N° III on inscrira, avec les détails que ce tableau comporte, les dépêches closes en transit qui accompagnent les envois directs.

7) Les objets recommandés seront inscrits au tableau N° IV de la feuille d'avis avec les détails suivants: le nom du bureau d'origine, le nom du destinataire et le lieu de destination ou seulement le nom du bureau d'origine et le numéro d'inscription de l'objet à ce bureau, le montant du port et des droits de recommandation étrangers à bonifier, le cas échéant, à l'Office destinataire ou de sortie de l'Union.

8) Lorsque le nombre d'objets recommandés à expédier habituellement d'un bureau d'échange à un autre le comportera, il pourra être introduit une liste spéciale et détachée pour remplacer le tableau N° IV de la feuille d'avis.

9) Les taxes, bonifications et débours seront exprimés en francs et centimes.

10) Si, pour faciliter les opérations de compte, il était jugé nécessaire dans certaines relations de créer des rubriques nouvelles aux

ence from foreign countries addressed to the Union, or of the unpaid correspondence from the Union addressed to foreign countries.

3. As regards other correspondence, there shall be entered,—

1st. Under table No. I., the total amount of the foreign postages due on the unpaid correspondence, and the amount of the claims on the correspondence retransmitted, for which credit will have to be given to the despatching Office.

2nd. Under table No. II., the total amount of the postages, and, when necessary, the foreign fees for registration, upon the paid correspondence, which will have to be credited to the Office of destination, or to the furthest Office of the Union.

4. The postages or claims to be entered in table No. I. shall be indicated upon each article, in *blue* pencil, at the lower left-hand corner of the address.

5. The postage and fees to be brought to account under table No. II. shall be indicated on each article, in *red* pencil, at the lower left-hand corner of the address.

6. In table No. III. shall be entered, with such details as this table requires, the closed mails in transit which accompany the direct mails.

7. The registered correspondence shall be entered in table No. IV. of the letter bill, with the following details: the name of the office of origin, the name of the addressee and the place of destination, or simply the name of the office of origin and the number given to the article at that office; the amount of the postage and the foreign registration fees to be credited, when necessary, to the Office of destination or the furthest Office of the Union.

8. When the number of registered articles usually sent from one office of exchange to another shall require it, a special and separate list shall be used to take the place of table No. IV. of the letter bill.

9. The amount of postages, credits, and debits shall be expressed in francs and centimes.

10. If, in order to facilitate operations of account, it should be deemed necessary in certain cases to make new headings under tables

Entries under table I.

Entries under table II.

How indicated in table I.

How indicated in table II.

Entries in table III.

Entries in table IV.

Special list of registered articles, when required.

Postages, how expressed.

Modifications under tables I and II.

tableaux N<sup>o</sup>s I et II de la feuille d'avis, la mesure pourra être introduite après une entente entre les Administrations intéressées. Le cas échéant, les modèles de comptes seront mis en rapport avec la contecture des feuilles d'avis.

Nos. I. and II. of the letter bill, the necessary steps may be taken after an understanding between the Administrations concerned. In such case, the forms of accounts shall be made to correspond with the wording of the letter bills.

## VII.

## VII.

*Expédition d'objets recommandés.**Despatch of registered Correspondence.*

Registered correspondence, how enclosed.

1) Les objets recommandés seront réunis en un paquet distinct, qui devra être convenablement enveloppé et cacheté de manière à en préserver le contenu.

1. The registered correspondence shall be enclosed in a separate packet, which must be suitably made up and sealed so as to preserve its contents.

Where placed.

2) Ce paquet, entouré de la feuille d'avis, sera placé au centre de la dépêche.

2. This packet, with the letter bill round it, shall be placed in the centre of the mail.

## VIII.

## VIII.

*Confection des dépêches.**Making up of the Mails.*

Making up mails.

1) Toute dépêche échangée entre des bureaux de l'Union, après avoir été ficelée intérieurement, devra être enveloppée de papier fort en quantité suffisante pour éviter toute détérioration du contenu, puis ficelée extérieurement et cachetée à la cire ou au moyen d'un cachet en papier gommé avec l'empreinte du cachet du bureau. Elle sera munie d'une suscription imprimée portant en petits caractères le nom du bureau expéditeur et en caractères plus forts le nom du bureau destinataire: "de . . . ." "pour . . . ."

1. Every mail exchanged between offices of the Union, after having been first tied with string, must be enclosed in strong paper of sufficient quantity to prevent damage to the contents, then tied again with string on the outside, and sealed with wax or fastened by means of a gummed paper label bearing an impression of the seal of the office. The mail must be furnished with a printed address bearing in small characters the name of the despatching office, and in large characters the name of the office of destination: "From . . . ." "For . . . ."

When to be enclosed in bags.

2) Si le volume de la dépêche le comporte, elle devra être renfermée dans un sac convenablement fermé et cacheté.

2. If the size of the mail should admit, it must be enclosed in a bag properly closed and sealed.

Bags to be returned.

3) Les sacs devront être renvoyés au bureau expéditeur par le prochain courrier.

3. The bags must be returned to the despatching office by the next mail.

## IX.

## IX.

*Vérification des dépêches.**Verification of the Mails.*

Verification of mails, comparing with letter bill.

1) Le bureau d'échange qui recevra une dépêche constatera en premier lieu si les inscriptions sur la feuille d'avis (débours, bonifications, dépêches closes en transit, objets recommandés) sont exactes.

1. The exchanging office which shall receive a mail shall, in the first place, ascertain whether the entries in the letter bill (debts, credits, closed mails in transit, registered articles) are correct.

2) S'il reconnaît des erreurs ou des omissions, il opère immédiatement les rectifications nécessaires sur les feuilles ou listes, en ayant soin de biffer les indications erronées d'un trait de plume, de manière à pouvoir reconnaître les inscriptions primitives.

2. If it discovers errors or omissions, it shall immediately make the necessary corrections on the letter bills or lists, taking care to strike out the erroneous entries with a pen, in such a manner as to let the original entries be seen.

Correction of errors.

3) Ces rectifications devront s'opérer par le concours de deux agents. A moins d'une erreur évidente, elles prévaudront sur la déclaration originale.

3. These corrections shall be made by two officers. Except in the case of an obvious error, they shall be accepted in preference to the original statement.

How corrected.

4) Un bulletin de vérification, conforme au modèle ci-annexé, sub lit. B, sera dressé par le bureau destinataire et envoyé sans délai, sous recommandation d'office, au bureau expéditeur.

4. A note of verification, in conformity with the specimen under letter B. hereto annexed, shall be prepared by the receiving office, and sent without delay, officially registered, to the despatching office.

Note of verification to be sent.

5) Celui-ci, après examen, le renverra avec ses observations, s'il y a lieu.

5. The latter, after examination, shall return it with any observations to which it may give rise.

To be returned.

6) En cas de manque d'une dépêche, d'un objet recommandé ou de la feuille d'avis, le fait sera constaté immédiatement dans la forme voulue par deux agents du bureau d'échange destinataire, et porté à la connaissance du bureau d'échange expéditeur, au moyen du bulletin de vérification; et, si le cas le comporte, celui-ci devra en outre être avisé par télégramme.

6. In case of the failure of a mail, of a registered article, or of a letter bill, the circumstance shall be immediately recorded in the manner agreed upon by two officers of the receiving office, and reported to the despatching office by means of the note of verification; and, if needful, the latter shall also be advised thereof by telegram.

Notification of failure of mail, &c.

7) Dans le cas où le bureau destinataire n'aurait pas fait parvenir par le premier courrier au bureau expéditeur un bulletin de vérification constatant des erreurs ou des irrégularités quelconques, l'absence de ce document vaudra comme accusé de réception de la dépêche et de son contenu jusqu'à preuve du contraire.

7. In case the receiving office shall not have forwarded by the first mail to the despatching office a note of verification, reporting errors or irregularities of any kind, the absence of that document shall be regarded as evidence of the due receipt of the mail and of its contents, until proof to the contrary.

Non-receipt of notification, effect of.

X.

X.

*Objets recommandés. Conditions de forme et de fermeture.*

*Registered Articles.—Conditions as to Form and Manner of Fastening.*

Aucune condition de forme ou de fermeture n'est exigée pour les objets recommandés. Chaque Office aura la faculté d'appliquer à ces envois les règles établies dans son service intérieur.

No stipulation is insisted upon as to the form or manner of fastening of registered articles. Each Office shall have the right to apply to such description of correspondence the regulations in force in its interior service.

Registered articles, form, fastening.

XI.

XI.

*Journaux et imprimés. Conditions de forme.*

*Newspapers and Printed Papers.—Conditions as to Form.*

1) Pour jouir de la modération de port qui leur est attribuée par

1. In order to enjoy the reduced postage extended to them by Ar-

Newspapers, &c., form.

- l'article 4 du traité, les livres, les journaux, les imprimés et les autres objets assimilés devront être placés sous bande ou dans une enveloppe ouverte, ou bien simplement pliés de manière à pouvoir être facilement vérifiés, et, sauf les exceptions suivantes, ils ne pourront contenir aucune écriture, chiffre ou signe quelconque fait à la main.
- 2) Les épreuves d'imprimerie ou de compositions musicales pourront porter des corrections à la plume se rapportant exclusivement au texte ou à la confection de l'ouvrage. Il sera permis d'y annexer les manuscrits.
- 3) Les circulaires, avis, etc., pourront être revêtus de la signature de l'envoyeur avec sa qualité et porter l'indication du lieu d'origine et de la date d'envoi.
- 4) Les livres seront admis avec une dédicace ou un hommage de l'auteur, inscrits à la main.
- 5) Il sera permis de marquer d'un simple trait les passages du texte sur lesquels on désire appeler l'attention.
- 6) Les cotes et prix courants de bourses ou de marchés imprimés, lithographiés ou autographiés pourront être admis avec des prix ajoutés à la main ou au moyen d'une impression quelconque.
- 7) Il ne sera admise aucune autre addition faite à la main, pas plus que celles produites au moyen de caractères typographiques, lorsque celles-ci auraient pour effet d'enlever à l'imprimé son caractère de généralité.
- 8) Les objets susmentionnés qui ne réuniraient pas les conditions requises ci-dessus seront considérés comme lettres non affranchies et taxés en conséquence, à l'exception seulement des journaux et des imprimés, tels que les circulaires, les avis, etc., auxquels il ne sera pas donné cours, le cas échéant.
- ticle 4 of the treaty, books, newspapers, printed papers and other similar articles must be placed under band, or in an envelope, open, or simply folded so as to admit of their being easily examined; and, except in the following particulars, they must contain no manuscript writing, figure, or mark whatever.
2. Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections, made with a pen, relating exclusively to the text or to the execution of the work. It shall be allowable to annex the manuscripts to them.
3. Circulars, notices, etc., may bear the signature of the sender, with his trade or profession, and may also indicate the place of origin and the date.
4. Books shall be admitted with a manuscript dedication or a complimentary inscription from the author.
5. It shall be permitted to mark with a simple stroke the passages in the text to which it is desired to call attention.
6. Printed, lithographed, or autographed stock and share lists, prices current, and market reports shall be admitted with the prices added in writing or by means of any impression whatever.
7. There shall not be admitted any other manuscript additions, nor even those produced by means of typographical characters, if the latter tend to take from the packet its general character.
8. Such of the above-mentioned articles as shall not fulfil the foregoing conditions shall be considered as unpaid letters and charged accordingly, with the sole exception of newspapers and printed papers, such as circulars, notices, etc., which shall not be forwarded in such cases.

## XII.

*Echantillons. Conditions de forme.*

1) Les échantillons de marchandises ne seront admis à bénéficier de la modération de port qui leur

## XII.

*Patterns of Merchandise.—Conditions of Form.*

1. Patterns of merchandise shall only be admitted to the benefit of the reduced postage which is ex-

Not to bear marks, &amp;c., except.

Proofs of printing and music.

Circulars, &amp;c.

Books.

Marked passages.

Stock and share lists.

Other additions.

When to bear letter postage.

Samples of merchandise; form.

est attribuée par l'article 4 du traité que sous les conditions suivantes :

2) Ils devront être placés dans des sacs, des boîtes ou des enveloppes mobiles, de manière à permettre une facile vérification.

3) Ils ne pourront avoir aucune valeur marchande, ni porter aucune écriture à la main que le nom ou la raison sociale de l'envoyeur, l'adresse du destinataire, une marque de fabrique ou de marchand, des numéros d'ordre et des prix.

4) Il est interdit de réunir ces objets à une lettre ou à un envoi d'une autre nature, sauf le cas où ils feraient partie integrante d'un ouvrage spécial.

5) Les échantillons qui ne rempliraient pas les conditions requises seront taxés comme lettres, sauf ceux qui auraient une valeur. Ces derniers ne seront pas expédiés, non plus que ceux dont le transport offrirait des inconvénients ou du danger.

tended to them by Article 4 of the treaty under the following conditions:

2. They must be placed in bags, or in boxes, or envelopes removable so as to admit of an easy examination.

3. They must not have any salable value, nor bear any manuscript writing other than the name or the trade or profession of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers and prices.

4. It is forbidden to annex these articles to a letter, or to a packet of any other kind, unless they form an integral part of a particular work.

5. Patterns which are not in accordance with the requisite conditions shall be charged as letters, except those which are valuable. The latter shall not be forwarded, nor those the conveyance of which would be attended with risk or danger.

How enclosed.

How may be marked.

Not to be annexed to letters, &c.

When to be charged as letters.

### XIII.

#### *Papiers d'affaires.*

1) Seront considérés comme papiers d'affaires et admis comme tels à la modération de port consacrée par l'article 4 du traité, les actes de tout genre dressés par les officiers ministériels, les lettres de voiture, les différents documents de service des compagnies d'assurance, les copies ou extraits d'actes sous seing privé écrits sur papier timbré ou non timbré, les partitions ou feuilles de musique manuscrites et généralement toutes les pièces et tous les documents écrits à la main qui n'ont pas le caractère d'une correspondance *actuelle* et *personnelle*.

2) Les papiers d'affaires devront être expédiés sous une bande mobile et conditionnés de manière à pouvoir être facilement vérifiés.

3) Les envois qui ne rempliraient pas les conditions énoncées ci-dessus seront considérés comme lettres non affranchies et taxés en conséquence.

### XIII.

#### *Legal and Commercial Documents.*

1. The following articles shall be considered as legal and commercial documents, and admitted as such to the reduced postage conferred by Article 4 of the treaty: acts or deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, invoices, the various documents on the service of insurance companies, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal written upon stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, and in general all manuscript papers and documents which have not the character of an *actual* and *personal* correspondence.

2. Commercial and legal documents must be sent under a movable band, and made up so as to admit of their being easily examined.

3. Packets which do not fulfil the conditions above enumerated shall be considered as unpaid letters and charged accordingly.

Legal and commercial documents defined.

How made up.

When considered as unpaid letters.

## XIV.

*Correspondance avec les pays étrangers.*

Correspondence with foreign countries.

Offices of Union to have reciprocal advantages of.

Statements of conditions to be furnished.

Notice of alterations.

1) Les Offices de l'Union qui ont des relations régulières établies avec des pays situés en dehors de l'Union admettront tous les autres Offices à profiter de ces relations pour l'échange de leurs correspondances, contre paiement des taxes dues pour le transport en dehors des limites de l'Union.

2) Ils auront, en conséquence, à fournir aux Offices intéressés un tableau conforme au modèle joint au présent règlement, sub lit. C, et qui indiquera les conditions de prix auxquelles pourront être échangées les correspondances à expédier ou à recevoir par les dites voies.

3) Les changements introduits dans ces conditions devront être notifiés en temps opportun.

## XV.

*Correspondances mal dirigées.*

Misdirected correspondence.

Les objets de toute nature mal dirigés seront, sans aucun délai, réexpédiés par la voie la plus directe vers leur destination, contre remboursement ou bonification, s'il y a lieu, des taxes pour lesquelles ils auraient été portés en compte.

## XVI.

*Rebuts.*

Undelivered correspondence.

To be returned.

How enclosed and marked.

Claims on.

1) Les correspondances qui seront tombées en rebut pour quelque cause que ce soit devront être renvoyées aussitôt après leur mise en rebut par l'intermédiaire des bureaux d'échange respectifs.

2) Les rebuts renvoyés seront enliassés séparément et pourvus d'une étiquette portant le mot "rebuts."

3) Ceux des dits objets qui auront été affranchis seront livrés sans aucun compte.

4) Les lettres non affranchies ou insuffisamment affranchies seront également livrées sans compte, pour autant qu'elles sont originaires d'un pays de l'Union.

5) Celles des dites correspondances qui se trouveraient grevées de débours seront portées au crédit de l'Office qui en fait le renvoi (tableau N° I de la feuille d'avis).

## XIV.

*Correspondence with Foreign Countries.*

1. The Offices of the Union which have regular relations established with countries situated beyond the Union shall admit all the other Offices to take advantage of those relations for the exchange of their correspondence, on payment of the charges due for the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union.

2. They shall, consequently, furnish the Offices interested, with a table similar to the specimen under letter C. appended to the present regulations, which shall indicate the conditions as to payment under which may be exchanged the correspondence to be sent or received by the said routes.

3. Due notice shall be given of any alterations introduced into those conditions.

## XV.

*Misdirected Correspondence.*

Missent articles of all kinds shall be re-forwarded without delay to their destination by the most direct route, subject, where the case occurs, to a charge or claim of the amounts for which they may have been originally brought to account.

## XVI.

*Undelivered Correspondence.*

1. The correspondence which shall not be delivered, from whatever cause, shall be returned immediately through the respective offices of exchange.

2. Undelivered correspondence shall be tied up separately, and inscribed with a label bearing the words "Undelivered correspondence."

3. Those articles which shall have been paid shall be returned without any claim.

4. Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters shall, in like manner, be returned without claim, in so far as they may have originated in a country of the Union.

5. Those which may have been charged with foreign rates shall be entered to the credit of the Office which returns them. (Table No. I. of the letter bill.)

XVII.

*Comptabilité.*

1) Chaque Administration fera établir mensuellement, pour chaque dépêche reçue, un état conforme au modèle annexé au présent règlement, sub lit. D, comprenant les correspondances inscrites aux feuilles d'avis de ses correspondants.

2) Ces états seront ensuite récapitulés dans un compte conforme au modèle lit. E.

3) Le compte accompagné des états et des feuilles d'avis (dont on détachera le tableau N° IV) sera soumis à la vérification de l'Office correspondant, dans le courant du mois qui suit celui auquel il se rapporte.

4) Les comptes mensuels, après avoir été vérifiés et acceptés de part et d'autre, seront résumés en un compte général trimestriel par les soins de l'Administration de celui des deux pays qui sera placé le premier dans l'ordre alphabétique, sauf autre arrangement à prendre à cet égard par les Administrations intéressées.

5) Ces divers comptes seront établis en francs et centimes.

6) Le solde résultant du compte général sera payé au pays créancier en francs effectifs au moyen de traites tirées sur des places à désigner d'avance et d'un commun accord.

XVIII.

*Périodes de statistique.*

1) La statistique générale à établir en vertu de l'article 10, § 12, du traité pour régler le paiement des droits de transit sera dressée en premier lieu, pendant sept jours consécutifs chaque fois, à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> Août 1875 et du 1<sup>er</sup> Décembre de la même année. Elle servira de base pour les paiements à faire, jusqu'au 30 Juin 1876.

2) Pour les statistiques à établir ultérieurement, elles se feront à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> Juin et du 1<sup>er</sup> Décembre.

XVII.

*Accounts.*

1. Each Administration shall prepare monthly, for each mail received, a statement similar to the specimen under letter D appended to the present regulations, comprising the correspondence brought to account on the letter bills received.

2. Those statements shall afterwards be incorporated in an account similar to the specimen under letter E.

3. The account, accompanied by the statements and the letter bills (from which table No. IV. shall be detached), shall be submitted to the examination of the corresponding Office during the month following that to which it relates.

4. The monthly accounts, after having been mutually examined and accepted, shall be included in a quarterly general account to be prepared by the Administration of that one of the two countries which shall be placed first in alphabetical order, in the absence of any other arrangement on this point which may be adopted by the Administrations interested.

5. These several accounts shall be drawn up in francs and centimes.

6. The balance resulting from the general account shall be paid to the country to which it is due in francs in cash, by means of bills drawn upon places to be determined beforehand by mutual consent.

XVIII.

*Periods for Statistics.*

1. The general statistical account to be taken by virtue of Article 10, § 12, of the treaty for the purpose of regulating the payment of the transit rates, shall be prepared, in the first instance, during seven consecutive days on each occasion, from the 1st of August, 1875, and from the 1st of December in the same year. It shall serve as a basis, for the payments to be made, up to the 30th of June, 1876.

2. The subsequent statistical accounts shall be taken for the periods commencing on the 1st of June and 1st of December respectively.

Accounts.

Monthly, form D.

Consolidated, form E.

When submitted.

Quarterly general, by whom to be made.

Unit of.

Payment of balance.

Periods for statistics. As to first transit rates.

As to subsequent transit rates.

3) Il sera procédé à ces opérations de statistique conformément aux dispositions des articles XIX à XXIII suivants.

3. These statistical operations shall be carried out in conformity with the stipulations of Articles XIX to XXIII following.

## XIX.

## XIX.

*Statistique du transit à découvert.**Statistics of Transit in Open Mails.*

Statistics of transit in open mails, Table, form F, to be prepared.

1) L'Office servant d'intermédiaire pour la transmission des correspondances en transit à *découvert*, reçues directement d'un autre Office, dressera d'avance, pour chaque relation, un tableau d'après le formulaire lit. F, dans lequel il indiquera, en distinguant au besoin les diverses voies d'acheminement, les prix de transit, au poids, à payer à tous les pays intermédiaires à partir de la frontière de sortie de l'Office expéditeur jusqu'à la frontière d'entrée de l'Office destinataire. Au besoin, il se renseignera en temps utile, auprès des Offices des pays à traverser, sur les voies que devront suivre les correspondances et sur les prix à leur appliquer.

1. The Office serving as the medium for the transmission of correspondence in transit *in open mails* received directly from another Office, shall prepare beforehand for each separate service a table, according to the form letter F, in which it shall indicate, distinguishing, if needful, the different routes of transmission, the transit rates to be paid, by weight, to all the intermediate countries from the frontier of exit of the despatching Office to the frontier of entry of the Office of destination. If needful, it shall communicate in due time, with the Offices of the countries to be traversed, as to the routes which the correspondence shall take, and as to the rates to be paid upon it.

Copy to be furnished.

2) Après avoir dressé ce formulaire, le dit Office en remettra un double à l'Office expéditeur intéressé, pour servir de base à un décompte spécial à établir entre eux du chef de ce transit.

2. After having prepared this table, the said Office shall forward a copy of it to the despatching Office interested, in order to serve as the basis of a special account to be established between them with reference to this transit.

Table, form G, to be prepared.

3) Le bureau d'échange expéditeur renseignera dans un tableau d'après le formulaire lit. G, qu'il joindra à son envoi, le poids global, en deux catégories, des correspondances qu'il livrera en transit au bureau d'échange correspondant, et celui-ci, après vérification, prendra livraison de ces correspondances pour les acheminer vers leurs destinations en les confondant avec les siennes propres pour le paiement des droits de transit ultérieurs.

3. The despatching office of exchange shall communicate in a table according to the specimen form letter G., which it shall join to its despatch, the total weight, in two categories, of the correspondence which it shall deliver in transit to the corresponding office of exchange; and the latter, after verification, shall undertake the further transmission of the correspondence to its destination, mixing it with its own, in respect to the payment of the further transit rates.

Special account to be prepared and submitted.

4) Le décompte particulier dont il est question ci-dessus sera dressé par l'Office qui reçoit les correspondances en transit, et soumis à la vérification de l'Office expéditeur.

4. The special account above referred to shall be prepared by the Office which receives the correspondence in transit, and shall be submitted to the examination of the despatching Office.



## XX.

*Statistique du transit en dépêches closes.*

1) Les correspondances expédiées en dépêches closes à travers le territoire d'un ou de plusieurs autres Offices devront faire l'objet d'un relevé, formulaire lit. H. Le bureau d'échange expéditeur inscrira à la feuille d'avis pour le bureau d'échange destinataire de la dépêche, le poids net des lettres et celui des imprimés, etc., sans distinction de l'origine de ces correspondances. Ces indications seront vérifiées par le bureau destinataire, lequel aura à établir, à la fin de la période de statistique, le relevé mentionné ci-dessus, en autant d'expéditions qu'il y aura d'Offices intéressés, y compris celui du lieu de départ.

2) Ces relevés seront soumis à la vérification du bureau expéditeur et, après avoir été acceptés par lui, il en sera envoyé un exemplaire à chacun des Offices intermédiaires.

## XXI.

*Comptes du transit.*

Le tableau lit. G et le relevé lit. H seront résumés dans un compte particulier, par lequel on établira le prix annuel de transit revenant à chaque Office, en multipliant par 26 les totaux réunis des deux périodes. Le soin d'établir ce compte incombera à l'Office créditeur, sauf autre arrangement à intervenir d'un commun accord.

## XXII.

*Transit des cartes-correspondance.*

Les cartes-correspondance seront assimilées aux lettres en ce qui concerne le paiement des droits de transit. Ces objets devront en conséquence être compris dans la pesée des lettres.

## XX.

*Statistics of Transit in Closed Mails.*

1. The correspondence forwarded in closed mails across the territory of one or more other Offices shall form the object of a statement similar to specimen letter H. The despatching office of exchanges shall enter in the letter bill for the receiving office of exchange the net weight of the letters, and of the printed papers, etc., without distinction of the origin of the correspondence. These entries shall be verified by the receiving office, which shall prepare, at the end of the period for taking the statistics, the statement above mentioned, in as many copies as there are Offices interested, including that of the place of final despatch.

2. These statements shall be submitted to the verification of the despatching office, and, after having been accepted by it, a copy of the same shall be sent to each of the intermediate Offices.

Statistics of transit in closed mails.

Statement, form H, to be prepared.

Copies to be furnished.

Verification.

## XXI.

*Transit Accounts.*

The table letter G. and the statement letter H. shall be incorporated in a special account, by which shall be determined the annual amount of transit payable to each Office, in multiplying by 26 the combined totals of the two periods. The duty of preparing this account shall fall upon the Office having to receive payment, subject to any other arrangement to be adopted by common consent.

Transit accounts.

Special account, basis of.

To be prepared by whom

## XXII.

*Transit of Post-Cards.*

Post-cards shall be assimilated to letters in so far as concerns the payment of the transit rates. These articles must consequently be included in the weighing of letters.

Transit of post-cards.

Assimilated to letters.

## XXIII.

*Exemption des droits de transit.*

Exemptions from transit rates.

Articles specified.

Sont exempts de la bonification des frais de transit territoriaux et maritimes les correspondances ré-expédiées et mal dirigées, les rebuts, les mandats de poste, les pièces de comptabilité et autres documents relatifs au service postal.

## XXIV.

*Poids des journaux et des imprimés.*

Weight of newspapers, &c.

Exceptional measure as to weights and rates.

Il est admis par mesure d'exception que les Etats qui, à cause de leur régime intérieur, ne pourraient adopter le type de poids décimal métrique, auront la faculté d'y substituer l'once, *avoirdupois* (28.3465 grammes) en assimilant une demi-ounce à 15 grammes et deux onces à 50 grammes, et d'élever, au besoin, la limite du port simple des journaux à quatre onces, mais sous la condition expresse que dans ce dernier cas le port des journaux ne soit pas inférieur à 10 centimes et qu'il soit perçu un port entier par numéro de journal, alors même que plusieurs journaux se trouveraient groupés dans un même envoi.

## XXV.

*Monnaies, bijoux.*

Money; jewelry.

Dutiable articles not to be admitted in mails.

On n'admettra au transport par la poste aucune lettre ou autre envoi qui contiendrait soit de l'or ou de l'argent monnayé, soit des bijoux ou des effets précieux, soit tout objet quelconque passible de droits de douane.

## XXVI.

*Cartes-correspondance et lettres non admises au transport.*

Post-cards and letters not admitted to conveyance.

Post-cards.

Il ne sera pas donné cours aux cartes-correspondance qui ne seraient pas complètement affranchies. Chaque Administration aura, en outre, la faculté de ne pas expédier ou de ne pas admettre dans son

## XXIII.

*Exemption from Transit Rates.*

The following articles are exempt from payment of the costs of territorial transit and sea-conveyance:— Redirected and missent correspondence, undelivered correspondence, post-office money orders, documents of accounts, and other documents relating to the postal service.

## XXIV.

*Weight of Newspapers and Printed Papers.*

As an exceptional measure, it is agreed that the States which, in consequence of their internal regulations, are unable to adopt the decimal metrical system of weight, shall have the right to substitute for it the ounce *avoirdupois* (28.3465 grammes), by assimilating a half-ounce to 15 grammes, and two ounces to 50 grammes, and to raise, if needful, the limit of the single rate of postage of newspapers to four ounces, but under the express condition that, in the latter case, the postage on newspapers be not less than 10 centimes, and that an entire rate of postage be charged for each copy of a newspaper, even though several newspapers be included in the same packet.

## XXV.

*Money; Jewelry.*

There shall not be admitted for conveyance by the post, any letter or other packet which may contain either gold or silver money, jewels or precious articles, or any other article whatever liable to customs duties.

## XXVI.

*Post-cards and Letters not admitted to conveyance.*

Post-cards which are not fully prepaid shall not be forwarded. Each Administration shall have, moreover, the right not to forward or not to admit in its service post-cards bearing any description of

service les cartes-correspondance portant des inscriptions qui seraient interdites par les dispositions légales ou réglementaires en vigueur dans le pays. Il en sera de même pour les lettres et les autres objets de correspondance qui porteraient extérieurement des inscriptions de l'espèce.

writing which may be forbidden by the laws or regulations in force in the country. The same shall be the case for letters and other articles which may bear externally any writing of the character referred to.

Letters.

XXVII.

XXVII.

*Bureau international.*

*International Office.*

1) L'Administration supérieure des Postes de la Confédération Suisse est désignée pour organiser le Bureau international institué par l'art. 15 du traité. Ce bureau commencera à fonctionner aussitôt après l'échange des ratifications du traité.

1. The Administration of the Posts of the Swiss Confederation is selected to organize the International Office established by Art. 15 of the treaty. That office shall commence its functions immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty.

International office, who to organize it.

2) Les frais communs du Bureau international ne doivent pas dépasser, par année, la somme de 75,000 francs, non compris les frais spéciaux auxquels donneront lieu les réunions périodiques du Congrès postal. Cette somme pourra être augmentée ultérieurement, du consentement de toutes les Administrations contractantes.

2. The ordinary expense of the International Office must not exceed the sum of 75,000 francs annually, exclusive of the special expenses to which the periodical meetings of the Postal Congress may give rise. This sum may be increased ultimately, with the consent of all the contracting Administrations.

When to commence its functions.

Limit of expenses.

3) L'Administration désignée par § 1 ci-dessus surveillera les dépenses du Bureau international, fera les avances nécessaires et établira le compte annuel, qui sera communiqué à toutes les autres Administrations.

3. The Administration named in § 1. above shall superintend the expenses of the International Office, shall make the necessary advances, and shall prepare the annual account, which shall be communicated to all the other Administrations.

Supervision and account of expenses.

4) Pour la répartition des frais, les pays contractants et ceux qui seraient admis ultérieurement à adhérer à l'Union postale, seront divisés en six classes contribuant chacune dans la proportion d'un certain nombre d'unités, savoir:

4. For the division of the expenses, the contracting countries and those which may be hereafter admitted to join the Postal Union shall be divided into six classes, each contributing in the proportion of a certain number of units, viz:—

Division of expenses.

1 <sup>re</sup> classe	-	-	25 unités
2 <sup>e</sup> "	-	-	20 "
3 <sup>e</sup> "	-	-	15 "
4 <sup>e</sup> "	-	-	10 "
5 <sup>e</sup> "	-	-	5 "
6 <sup>e</sup> "	-	-	3 "

1st class	-	-	25 units.
2nd "	-	-	20 "
3rd "	-	-	15 "
4th "	-	-	10 "
5th "	-	-	5 "
6th "	-	-	3 "

5) Ces coefficients seront multipliés par le nombre des pays de chaque classe et la somme des produits ainsi obtenus fournira le nombre d'unités par lequel le dépense totale doit être divisée. Le quotient donnera le montant de l'unité de dépense.

5. These coefficients shall be multiplied by the number of countries of each class, and the total of the products thus obtained shall furnish the number of units by which the whole expense shall be divided. The quotient will give the amount of the unit of expense.

Method of ascertaining unit of expense.

Classification of countries.	6) Les pays contractants sont classés ainsi qu'il suit, en vue de la répartition des frais :	6. The contracting countries are classified as follows, in view of the division of the expenses:—
	1 <sup>re</sup> classe: Allemagne, Autriche-Hongrie, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, France, Grande-Bretagne, Italie, Russie, Turquie ;	1st class: Germany, Austria-Hungary, United States of America, France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Turkey ;
	2 <sup>o</sup> " Espagne ;	2nd " Spain ;
	3 <sup>o</sup> " Belgique, Egypte, Pays-Bas, Roumanie, Suède ;	3rd " Belgium, Egypt, Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden ;
	4 <sup>o</sup> " Danemark, Norvège, Portugal, Suisse ;	4th " Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland ;
	5 <sup>o</sup> " Grèce, Serbie ;	5th " Greece, Servia ;
	6 <sup>o</sup> " Luxembourg.	6th " Luxemburg.
Medium for notifications.	7) Le Bureau international servira d'intermédiaire aux notifications régulières et générales qui intéressent les relations internationales. Il recevra également de chaque Administration les documents publiés sur le service intérieur.	7. The International Office shall serve as the medium for the regular and general notifications which concern international relations. It shall likewise receive from each Administration published documents relative to its interior service.
Documents relative to interior service.		
Statistical details to be furnished.	8) Chaque Administration fera parvenir dans le 1 <sup>er</sup> semestre de chaque année au Bureau international une série complète des renseignements statistiques se rapportant à l'année précédente sous forme de tableaux dressés d'après les indications du Bureau international, qui distribuera à cet effet des formules toutes préparées. Il réunira ces renseignements en une statistique générale qui sera distribuée à toutes les Administrations.	8. Each Administration shall furnish the International Office, in the 1st half of each year, with a complete series of statistical details relating to the previous year, in the form of tables prepared according to directions from the International Office, which shall distribute with that view forms properly prepared. It shall incorporate these details in a general statistical report, which shall be distributed to all the Administrations.
General statistical report.		
International journal.	9) Le Bureau international rédigera, à l'aide des documents qui sont mis à sa disposition, un journal spécial en langues allemande, anglaise et française.	9. The International Office shall publish, by the aid of the documents which are placed at its disposal, a special journal in the German, English, and French languages.
How distributed.	10) Les numéros de ce journal, de même que tous les documents publiés par le Bureau international, seront distribués aux Administrations de l'Union, dans la proportion du nombre des unités contributives mentionnées au § 4. Les exemplaires et documents supplémentaires qui seraient réclamés seront payés à part d'après leur prix de revient. Les demandes de cette nature devront être formulées en temps opportun.	10. The numbers of this journal, as well as all the documents published by the International Office, shall be distributed to the Administrations of the Union in the proportion of the number of contributing units mentioned in § 4. Any additional copies and documents which may be applied for shall be paid for separately at prime cost. Applications of this nature should be made in due time.
Additional copies.		
Shall furnish special information.	11) Le Bureau international devra se tenir, en tout temps, à la disposition des membres de l'Union, pour leur fournir, sur les questions rela-	11. The International Office shall hold itself always at the service of the members of the Union for the purpose of furnishing them with

tives au service international des postes, les renseignements spéciaux dont ils pourraient avoir besoin.

12) Lorsqu'il aura soumis aux Administrations la solution d'une question qui réclame l'assentiment de tous les membres de l'Union, ceux qui n'auront point fait parvenir leur réponse dans le délai de quatre mois seront considérés comme consentants.

13) L'Administration du pays où doit siéger le prochain Congrès postal préparera avec le concours du Bureau international les travaux du Congrès.

14) Le directeur du Bureau international assistera aux séances du Congrès et prendra part aux discussions, sans voix délibérative.

15) Il fera, sur sa gestion, un rapport annuel qui sera communiqué à tous les membres de l'Union.

16) La langue officielle du Bureau international sera la langue française.

any special information they may require upon questions relating to the international postal service.

12. When it shall have submitted to the solution of the several Administrations a question which requires the assent of all the members of the Union, those which shall not have sent in their reply within a period of four months shall be considered as giving their consent.

13. The Administration of the country in which the next Postal Congress is to be held, shall prepare, with the assistance of the International Office, the business to be submitted to the Congress.

14. The director of the International Office shall be present at the sittings of the Congress and shall take part in the discussions, but without the power of voting.

15. There shall be issued, under his superintendence, an annual report, which shall be communicated to all the members of the Union.

16. The official language of the International Office shall be the French language.

Decision of questions.

Business of next Congress.

Director to be present at Congress.

Annual report of director.

Official language.

## XXVIII.

### *Langue.*

1) Les feuilles d'avis, les comptes et autres formulaires à l'usage des Administrations de l'Union seront, en règle générale, rédigés en langue française, à moins que les Administrations intéressées n'en disposent autrement par une entente directe.

2) En ce qui concerne la correspondance de service, l'état de choses actuel sera maintenu, sauf autre arrangement à intervenir ultérieurement et d'un commun accord entre les Administrations intéressées.

## XXIX.

### *Ressort de l'Union.*

Seront considérés comme appartenant à l'Union générale des postes:

1° L'Islande et les îles Faroë, comme faisant partie du Danemark.

2° Les îles Baléares, les îles Canaries, les possessions espagnoles de la côte septentrionale d'Afrique et les établissements de poste de l'Espagne sur la côte occidentale du Maroc, comme faisant partie de l'Espagne.

## XXVIII.

### *Langue.*

1. The letter bills, accounts, and other forms used by the Administrations of the Union shall, as a general rule, be drawn up in the French language, unless the Administrations interested arrange otherwise by direct agreement.

2. As regards official correspondence, the present state of things shall be maintained, unless any other arrangement should subsequently be agreed upon by common consent between the Administrations interested.

## XXIX.

### *District of the Union.*

The following shall be considered as belonging to the General Postal Union:—

1st. Iceland and the Faroe Islands, as forming part of Denmark.

2d. The Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco, as forming part of Spain.

Language.

Of bills and accounts.

Of official correspondence.

District of union.

3° L'Algérie, comme faisant partie de la France.

4° L'île de Malte, comme relevant de l'Administration des Postes de la Grande-Bretagne.

5° Madère et les Açores, comme faisant partie du Portugal.

6° Le Grand-Duché de Finlande, comme faisant partie intégrante de l'Empire de Russie.

3d. Algeria, as forming part of France.

4h. The Island of Malta, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of Great Britain.

5th. Madeira and the Azores, as forming part of Portugal.

6th. The Grand Duchy of Finland, as forming an integral part of the Empire of Russia.

## XXX.

*Durée du Règlement.*

Duration of regulations.

Le présent règlement sera exécuté à partir du jour de la mise en vigueur du traité du 9 Octobre 1874. Il aura la même durée que ce traité, à moins qu'il ne soit modifié d'un commun accord entre les parties intéressées.

Berne, le 9 Octobre 1874.

Signature.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique:  
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.

Pour l'Allemagne:  
STEPHAN.  
GÜNTHER.

Pour l'Autriche:  
LE BARON DE KOLBENSTEINER.  
PILHAL.

Pour la Hongrie:  
M. GERVAY.  
P. HEIM.

Pour la Belgique:  
FASSIAUX.  
VINCHENT.  
J. GIFE.

Pour le Danemark:  
FENGER.

Pour l'Égypte:  
MUZZI BEY.

Pour l'Espagne:  
ANGEL MANSI.

EMILIO C. DE NAVASQUÈS.  
Pour la France: (3 mai 1875.)  
B. D'HARCOURT.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne:  
WM. JAS. PAGE.

Pour la Grèce:  
A. MANSOLAS.  
A. H. BÉTANT.

Pour l'Italie:  
TANTESIO.

Pour le Luxembourg:  
VON ROEBE.

Pour la Norvège:  
C. OPPEN.

## XXX.

*Duration of the Regulations.*

The present Regulations shall be put into execution on the day on which the treaty of the 9th of October 1874 comes into force. They shall have the same duration as that treaty, unless they should be modified by common consent between the parties interested.

Berne, 9th October, 1874.

For the United States of America:  
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.

For Germany:  
STEPHAN.  
GÜNTHER.

For Austria:  
LE BARON DE KOLBENSTEINER.  
PILHAL.

For Hungary:  
M. GERVAY.  
P. HEIM.

For Belgium:  
FASSIAUX.  
VINCHENT.  
J. GIFE.

For Denmark:  
FENGER.

For Egypt:  
MUZZI BEY.

For Spain:  
ANGEL MANSI.

EMILIO C. DE NAVASQUÈS.  
For France: (May 3, 1875.)  
B. D'HARCOURT.

For Great Britain:  
WM. JAS. PAGE.

For Greece:  
A. MANSOLAS.  
A. H. BÉTANT.

For Italy:  
TANTESIO.

For Luxembourg:  
VON ROEBE.

For Norway:  
C. OPPEN.

Pour les Pays-Bas :	For the Netherlands :
HOFSTEDE.	HOFSTEDE.
B. SWEERTS DE LANDAS WY- BORGH.	B. SWEERTS DE LANDAS WY- BORGH.
Pour le Portugal :	For Portugal :
EDUARDO LESSA.	EDUARDO LESSA.
Pour la Roumanie :	For Roumania :
GEORGE F. LAHOVARI.	GEORGE F. LAHOVARI.
Pour la Russie :	For Russia :
BARON VELHO.	BARON VELHO.
GEORGES POGGENPOHL.	GEORGES POGGENPOHL.
Pour la Serbie :	For Servia :
MLADEN Z. RADOJKOVITCH.	MLADEN Z. RADOJKOVITCH.
Pour la Suède :	For Sweden :
W. ROOS.	W. ROOS.
Pour la Suisse :	For Switzerland :
EUGÈNE BOREL.	EUGÈNE BOREL.
NAEFF.	NAEFF.
DR. J. HEER.	DR. J. HEER.
Pour la Turquie :	For Turkey :
YANCO MACRIDI.	YANCO MACRIDI.

Administration des Postes  
à \_\_\_\_\_

A.

Correspondance avec l'Office  
à \_\_\_\_\_

FEUILLE D'AVIS.

(Timbre du bureau expéditeur.)



Dépêche du bureau d'échange \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_ pour le bureau d'échange \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_  
Départ du \_\_\_\_\_ 187— à \_\_\_\_\_ h. \_\_\_\_\_ m. du \_\_\_\_\_  
Arrivée le \_\_\_\_\_ 187— à \_\_\_\_\_ h. \_\_\_\_\_ m. du \_\_\_\_\_

I. A VOIR DE L'OFFICE D'ÉCHANGE EXPÉDITEUR.			II. A VOIR DE L'OFFICE D'ÉCHANGE DESTINATAIRE.		
	Fr.	Cs.		Fr.	Cs.
DÉBOURS (Port étranger, taxe des correspondances réexpédiées) .....			BONIFICATIONS { a. Objets ordinaires..... (Taxe etc.) { b. Objets recommandés .....		

(Timbre du bureau expéditeur.)



IV. ENVOIS RECOMMANDÉS.

(Timbre du bureau destinataire.)



Nos d'ordre.	Timbre d'origine.	Numéros du registre des bureaux d'origine ou noms des destinataires et lieux de destination.	A bonifier à l'Office d'échange destinataire.				Observations.
			Port étranger.		Droit de recommandation.		
1	2	3	4		5		6
			Fr.	Cs.	Fr.	Cs.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							



III. DÉPÊCHES CLOSÉS.

Bureau d'origine.	Bureau de destination.	Nombre des dépêches closes.	Observations.
1	2	3	4

N <sup>os</sup> d'ordre.	Timbre d'origine.	Numéros du registre des bureaux d'origine ou noms des destinataires et lieux de destination.	A soumettre à l'Office d'échange destinataire.				Observations.
			Port étranger.		Droit de recommandation.		
			4		5		
1	2	3	Fr.	Cs.	Fr.	Cs.	6
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
etc.							
		Totaux.....					
		Total général, à reporter au Tableau N <sup>o</sup> II, lit. b.....					

L'employé du bureau d'échange expéditeur :

L'employé du bureau d'échange destinataire :

Postal Administration  
of \_\_\_\_\_

A.

Correspondence with the Office  
of \_\_\_\_\_

LETTER-BILL.

(Stamp of despatching office.)

Mail from the exchange office of \_\_\_\_\_ for the exchange office of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Departure of \_\_\_\_\_, 187—, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock.  
Arrival of \_\_\_\_\_, 187—, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock.



I. CREDIT OF THE DESPATCHING EXCHANGE OFFICE.			II. CREDIT OF THE RECEIVING EXCHANGE OFFICE.		
	Fr.	Cs.		Fr.	Cs.
	CLAIMS (foreign postage-charge on re-forwarded correspondence).....				CREDITS (charges, &c.) {
				b. Registered correspondence.....	

(Stamp of despatching office.)

IV. REGISTERED DISPATCHES.

(Stamp of receiving office.)



Nos. of order.	Stamp of origin.	Registration numbers of the offices of origin or names of the addressees and places of destination.	To pay to the receiving exchange Office.				Observations.
			Foreign postage.		Registration fee.		
			Fr.	Cs.	Fr.	Cs.	
1	2	3	4		5		6
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

III. CLOSED MAILS.

Office of origin. 1	Office of destination. 2	Number of the closed mails. 3	Observations. 4

Nos. of order. 1	Stamp of origin. 2	Registration numbers of the offices of origin or names of the addressees and places of destination. 3	To pay to the receiving Office of exchange.				Observations. 6
			Foreign postage. 4		Registration fee. 5		
			Fr.	Cs.	Fr.	Cs.	
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
etc.							
		Totals.....					
		General total to carry to Table No. II, b.....					

Clerk of the despatching exchange office:

Clerk of the receiving exchange office:

Administration des Postes  
d \_\_\_\_\_

B.

Correspondance avec l'Office  
d \_\_\_\_\_

## BULLETIN DE VÉRIFICATION

pour la rectification et la constatation des erreurs et irrégularités de toute nature reconnues dans la dépêche du bureau d'échange d \_\_\_\_\_ pour le bureau d'échange d \_\_\_\_\_

Expédition du \_\_\_\_\_ 187—, à \_\_\_\_\_ h. — m. du \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3		4		5
		Fr.	Os.	Fr.	Os.	
	ERREURS DE COMPTE.					

## AUTRES ERREURS OU IRRÉGULARITÉS.

(Manque de la dépêche, manque d'objets recommandés ou de la feuille d'avis, dépêche spoliée, lacérée, en mauvais état, etc., etc.)

A \_\_\_\_\_, le \_\_\_\_\_ 187—  
Les employés du bureau d'échange destinataire :Vu et accepté  
A \_\_\_\_\_, le \_\_\_\_\_ 187—  
Le chef du bureau d'échange expéditeur :Postal Administration  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

B.

Correspondence with the  
Office of \_\_\_\_\_.

## BULLETIN OF VERIFICATION

for the correction and statement of the errors and irregularities of all kinds found in the mail from the exchange office of \_\_\_\_\_ for the exchange office of \_\_\_\_\_

Despatch of the \_\_\_\_\_, 187—, at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock.

1	2	3		4		5
		Fr.	Os.	Fr.	Os.	
	ERRORS OF ACCOUNT.					

## OTHER ERRORS OR IRRÉGULARITIES.

(Missing mail, missing registered articles or letter-bill, robbed, torn or injured mail, &amp;c. &amp;c.)

\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_, 187—.  
Clerks of receiving exchange office :Examined and accepted.  
\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_, 187—.  
Chief of despatching exchange office :

*Administration des Postes*  
d'———

## C.

## TABLEAU

indiquant les conditions auxquelles pourront être échangées, à découvert, entre les Administrations de l'Union postale et l'Administration d'———, les lettres et les autres objets de correspondance originaires ou à destination des pays étrangers auxquels cette dernière Administration sert d'intermédiaire.

TABEAU

indiquant les conditions auxquelles pourront être échangées à découvert entre les Administrations de l'Union postale et l'Administration d' ———, les lettres et les autres objets de correspondance originaires ou à destination des pays étrangers auxquels cette dernière Administration sert d'intermédiaire.

N <sup>o</sup>	Pays de destination ou d'origine.	Conditions de l'affranchissement.	Limites de l'affranchissement.	Lettres ordinaires.				Lettres recommandées.			Journaux ou autres imprimés.		Echantillons de marchandises.		Observations.				
				Lettres affranchies pour l'étranger.		Lettres non affranchies de l'étranger.		Poids en grammes d'une lettre simple.	BONIFICATIONS.		Poids en grammes d'un paquet simple.	BONIFICATIONS (Port étranger.)		Poids en grammes d'un paquet simple.		BONIFICATIONS (Port étranger.)			
1	2	3	4	6		7			8	9		10			11	12		13	14
				Fr. Cs.		Fr. Cs.				Fr.	Cs.		Fr.	Cs.		Fr.	Cs.		

*Postal Administration*  
of ———.

## C.

## TABLE

showing the conditions under which there may be exchanged in open mails, between the Administrations of the Postal Union and the Administration of ———, letters and other correspondence originating in or addressed to the foreign countries to which the latter Administration serves as intermediary.

TABLE

Showing the conditions under which there may be exchanged in open mails, between the Administrations of the Postal Union and the Administration of ———, letters and other correspondence originating in or addressed to the foreign countries to which the latter Administration serves as intermediary.

Nos.	Country of destination or of origin.	Ordinary letters.						Registered letters.				Newspapers or other prints.		Samples of merchandise.		Observations.			
		Condition of prepayment.	Limit of prepayment.	Weight in grammes of a single letter.	Prepaid letters for foreign countries.		Unpaid letters from foreign countries.		Weight in grammes of a single letter.	Register fee.	CREDITS.		Weight in grammes of a single packet.	CREDITS. (foreign postage.)			Weight in grammes of a single packet.	CREDITS. (foreign postage.)	
CREDITS. (foreign postage.)					CLAIMS. (foreign postage.)		Fr.	Cs.			Fr.	Cs.		Fr.	Cs.	Fr.		Cs.	Fr.
1	2	3	4	5	6				7				8				9		
					Fr.	Cs.	Fr.	Cs.			Fr.	Cs.		Fr.	Cs.		Fr.	Cs.	



Administration des Postes  
d \_\_\_\_\_

**D.**

Correspondance avec l'Office  
d \_\_\_\_\_

ETAT MENSUEL

du contenu des dépêches du bureau d \_\_\_\_\_ pour le bureau d \_\_\_\_\_  
Départ de \_\_\_\_\_ h. \_\_\_\_\_ m. du \_\_\_\_\_  
Mois d \_\_\_\_\_ 187—

Dates.	NUMÉROS DES ARTICLES DES COMPTES.						Observations.
	I.		II.				
	Avoir de l'Office d'échange expéditeur.		Avoir de l'Office d'échange destinataire.				
			a. Objets ordinaires.		b. Objets recommandés.		
1	2		3		4		5
	Fr.	Cs.	Fr.	Cs.	Fr.	Cs.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
Totaux.							

Postal Administration  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

D.

Correspondence with the Office  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

of the contents of the mails from the office of \_\_\_\_\_, for the office of \_\_\_\_\_  
Departure of \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock of the \_\_\_\_\_  
Month of \_\_\_\_\_, 187—.

Dates.	NUMBERS OF THE ITEMS OF THE ACCOUNTS.						Observations.
	I.		II.				
	Credit of the despatching exchange Office.		Credit of the receiving exchange Office.				
			a. Ordinary correspondence.		b. Registered correspondence.		
1	2		3		4		5
	Fr.	Cs.	Fr.	Cs.	Fr.	Cs.	
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
Totals..							



Office expéditeur**F.**Office destinataire réexpéditeur

## TRANSIT A DÉCOUVERT.

## TABLEAU

indiquant les prix de transit pour les correspondances transmises à découvert  
par l'Office des Postes de \_\_\_\_\_  
à l'Office des Postes de \_\_\_\_\_

N <sup>os</sup> d'ordre. 1	Pays de destination ou de sortie. 2	Prix de transit par kilogramme			Observations. 6
		de lettres. 3	de journaux etc. 4	pour le parcours par 5	
		Fr.	Cs.		

Despatching Office**F.**Receiving re-forwarding Office

## OPEN TRANSIT.

## TABLE

showing the rates of transit for the correspondence transmitted in open mails  
by the Postal Office of \_\_\_\_\_  
to the Postal Office of \_\_\_\_\_

Nos. of order. 1	Country of destination or of departure. 2	Transit rate per kilogram—			Observations. 6
		on letters. 3	on newspapers, etc. 4	for the conveyance through 5	
		Fr.	Cs.		

Office expéditeur

G.

Office destinataire réexpéditeur

TRANSIT A DÉCOUVERT.

DÉPÊCHE

du bureau d'échange d' —  
 pour le bureau d'échange d' —  
 expédiée le — 187— à — h. — m. du —.

N <sup>o</sup> d'ordre.	Pays de destination ou de sortie.	Prix de transit par kilo-gramme.		Déclaration du bureau d'échange expéditeur.		Vérification du bureau d'échange destinataire.	
		de lettres.	de journaux etc.	Lettres.	Journaux etc.	Lettres.	Journaux etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Fr.	Cs.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.

Despatching Office

G.

Receiving re-forwarding Office

OPEN TRANSIT.

MAIL

from the exchange office of —  
 for the exchange office of —  
 sent the —, 187—, at — o'clock of the —.

Nos. of order.	Country of destination or of departure.	Rate of transit per kilo-gram—		Statement of the despatching exchange office.		Verification from the receiving exchange office.	
		on letters.	on newspapers, etc.	Lettres.	Newspapers, etc.	Lettres.	Newspapers, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Fr.	Cs.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.

Office expéditeur

**II.**

Office destinataire

**TRANSIT CLOS.**

*Dépêches du Bureau d'échange* \_\_\_\_\_  
*pour le Bureau d'échange* \_\_\_\_\_  
*expédiées en transit par* \_\_\_\_\_

Dates.	DÉPÊCHE du bureau d'échange _____ pour le bureau d'échange _____		DÉPÊCHE du bureau d'échange _____ pour le bureau d'échange _____		DÉPÊCHE du bureau d'échange _____ pour le bureau d'échange _____	
	Poids net.		Poids net.		Poids net.	
	Lettres.	Journaux etc.	Lettres.	Journaux etc.	Lettres.	Journaux etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>
Totaux ..						

\_\_\_\_\_ le \_\_\_\_\_ 187—  
*Le Chef du Bureau d'échange destinataire :*

Vu et accepté :  
 \_\_\_\_\_ le \_\_\_\_\_ 187—  
*Le Chef du Bureau d'échange expéditeur :*

Despatching Office

**III.**

Receiving Office

**CLOSED TRANSIT.**

*Mails from the exchange office of* \_\_\_\_\_  
*for the exchange office of* \_\_\_\_\_  
*sent in transit through* \_\_\_\_\_.

Dates.	MAIL from the exchange office of _____ to the exchange office of _____.		MAIL from the exchange office of _____ for the exchange office of _____.		MAIL from the exchange office of _____ for the exchange office of _____.	
	Net weight.		Net weight.		Net weight.	
	Lettres.	Newspapers, etc.	Lettres.	Newspapers, etc.	Lettres.	Newspapers, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>	<i>Grams.</i>
Totaux ...						

\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_, 187—  
*Chief of receiving exchange office :*

Examined and accepted :  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_, 187—  
*Chief of despatching exchange office :*

*Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Commercial Reciprocity. Concluded January 30, 1875; Ratification advised by Senate March 18, 1875; Ratified by President May 31, 1875; Ratified by King of Hawaiian Islands April 17, 1875; Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 3, 1875; Proclaimed June 3, 1875.*

Jan. 30, 1875.

Post, p. 666.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, on the subject of Commercial Reciprocity, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which convention, as amended by the contracting parties, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a Convention for Commercial Reciprocity. For this purpose, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands has conferred like powers on Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of the Kingdom, Member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Honorable Henry A. P. Carter, Member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Special Commissioner to the United States of America.

Contracting parties.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands in the next succeeding article of this convention and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States free of duty.

Hawaiian products to be admitted free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Arrow-root; castor oil; bananas; nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins undressed; rice; pulu; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar-cane, melado, and molasses; tallow.

Schedule.

## ARTICLE II.

American products to be admitted free of duty.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America in the preceding article of this convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty.

## SCHEDULE.

Schedule.

Agricultural implements; animals; beef, bacon, pork, ham and all fresh, smoked or preserved meats; boots and shoes; grain, flour, meal and bran, bread and breadstuffs, of all kinds; bricks, lime and cement; butter, cheese, lard, tallow, bullion; coal; cordage, naval stores including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine raw and rectified; copper and composition sheathing; nails and bolts; cotton and manufactures of cotton bleached, and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed; eggs; fish and oysters, and all other creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; hardware; hides, furs, skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; hoop iron, and rivets, nails, spikes and bolts, tacks, brads or sprigs; ice; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; leather; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and unmanufactured in whole or in part; doors, sashes and blinds; machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; oats and hay; paper, stationery and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum and all oils for lubricating or illuminating purposes; plants, shrubs, trees and seeds; rice; sugar, refined or unrefined; salt; soap; shooks, staves and headings; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready made clothing; wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or of wood and metal except furniture either upholstered or carved and carriages; textile manufactures, made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them other than when ready made clothing; harness and all manufactures of leather; starch; and tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

## ARTICLE III.

Evidence as to growth, manufacture, &c., how established.

The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty, under the first and second articles of this convention, are the growth, manufacture or produce of the United States of America or of the Hawaiian Islands respectively shall be established under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the two Governments may from time to time respectively prescribe.

## ARTICLE IV.

No export duty to be imposed on free articles.

No export duty or charges shall be imposed in the Hawaiian Islands or in the United States, upon any of the articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty, under the first and second articles of this convention. It is agreed, on the part of His Hawaiian Majesty, that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privilege or rights of use therein, to any other power, state or government, nor make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty, hereby secured to the United States.

No lease, &c., of Hawaiian ports, and no other nation to have same privileges as United States.



ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America. Such assent having been given and the ratifications of the convention having been exchanged as provided in article VI, the convention shall remain in force for seven years, from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

When to take effect.

*Post, p. 668.*

How long to remain in force.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington city, within eighteen months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

Exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed this present convention, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Signature.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

[SEAL.]  
[SEAL.]  
[SEAL.]

HAMILTON FISH.  
ELISHA H. ALLEN.  
HENRY A. P. CARTER.

And whereas the said convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on this day:

Ratification.

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 third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

March 8, 1875.

*Treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Commerce and navigation. Concluded March 8, 1875; Ratification advised by Senate March 10, 1875; Ratified by the President March 16, 1875; Ratified by the King of the Belgians June 10, 1875; Ratifications exchanged at Brussels June 11, 1875; Proclaimed June 29, 1875.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective Plenipotentiaries on the eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the original of which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America on the one part, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians on the other part, wishing to regulate in a formal manner their reciprocal relations of commerce and navigation, and further to strengthen, through the development of their interests, respectively, the bonds of friendship and good understanding so happily established between the governments and people of the two countries; and desiring with this view to conclude, by common agreement, a treaty establishing conditions equally advantageous to the commerce and navigation of both States, have to that effect appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, namely: The President of the United States, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians Maurice Delfosse, Commander of the Order of Leopold, &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, ascertained to be in good and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, d'une part, et les États-Unis d'Amérique, d'autre part, voulant régler d'une manière formelle les relations réciproques de commerce et de navigation, et fortifier de plus en plus, par le développement des intérêts respectifs, les liens d'amitié et de bonne intelligence si heureusement établis entre les deux gouvernements et les deux peuples; désirant, dans ce but, arrêter de commun accord un traité stipulant des conditions également avantageuses au commerce et à la navigation des deux états, ont à cet effet nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir: Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Sieur Maurice Delfosse, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Léopold, &c., &c., son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire aux États-Unis, et le Président des États-Unis, Hamilton Fish, Secrétaire d'État des États-Unis; lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et dûe forme, ont arrêté et conclu les articles suivants:

#### ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the inhabitants of the two

#### ARTICLE I.

Il y aura pleine et entière liberté de commerce et de navigation entre les habitants des deux pays, et la

countries, and the same security and protection which is enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of each country shall be guaranteed on both sides. The said inhabitants, whether established or temporarily residing within any ports, cities, or places whatever of the two countries, shall not, on account of their commerce or industry, pay any other or higher duties, taxes, or imposts than those which shall be levied on citizens or subjects of the country in which they may be; and the privileges, immunities, and other favors, with regard to commerce or industry, enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of one of the two States, shall be common to those of the other.

## ARTICLE II.

Belgian vessels, whether coming from a Belgian or a foreign port, shall not pay, either on entering or leaving the ports of the United States, whatever may be their destination, any other or higher duties of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, buoys, light-houses, clearance, brokerage, or generally other charges whatsoever, than are required from vessels of the United States in similar cases. This provision extends, not only to duties levied for the benefit of the State, but also to those levied for the benefit of provinces, cities, countries, districts, townships, corporations, or any other division or jurisdiction, whatever may be its designation.

## ARTICLE III.

Reciprocally, vessels of the United States, whether coming from a port of said States or from a foreign port, shall not pay, either on entering or leaving the ports of Belgium, whatever may be their destination, any other or higher duties of tonnage, pilotage, anchorage, buoys, light-houses, clearance, brokerage, or generally other charges whatever, than are required from Belgian vessels, in similar cases. This provision extends not only to duties levied for the benefit of the State, but also to those levied for the benefit of provinces, cities,

même sécurité et protection dont jouissent les nationaux, seront garanties des deux parts. Ces habitants ne paieront point, à raison de leur commerce ou de leur industrie, dans les ports, villes, ou lieux quelconques des deux états, soit qu'ils s'y établissent, soit qu'ils y résident temporairement, des droits, taxes, ou impôts autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui se percevront sur les nationaux; et les privilèges, immunités, et autres faveurs, dont jouissent en matière de commerce ou d'industrie les citoyens ou sujets de l'un des deux états, seront communs à ceux de l'autre.

No discriminating taxes, &c., to be laid.

## ARTICLE II.

Les navires belges, venant d'un port belge ou d'un port étranger, ne paieront point à leur entrée dans les ports des États-Unis, ou à leur sortie, quelle que soit leur destination, d'autres ni de plus forts droits de tonnage, de pilotage, d'ancrage, de balisage, de feux et de fanaux, d'expédition et de courtage, ni généralement d'autres charges que celles exigées des bâtiments de l'Union dans les mêmes cas. Ce qui précède s'entend, non seulement des droits perçus au profit de l'état, mais encore de tous droits perçus au profit des provinces, villes, arrondissements, communes, juridictions, corporations, etc., sous quelque terme qu'elles puissent être désignées.

Dues to be paid by Belgian ships.

## ARTICLE III.

Réciproquement, les navires des États-Unis, venant d'un port national ou d'un port étranger, ne paieront point à leur entrée dans les ports de Belgique ou à leur sortie, quelle que soit leur destination, d'autres ni de plus forts droits de tonnage, de pilotage, d'ancrage, de balisage, de feux et de fanaux, d'expédition et de courtage, ni généralement d'autres charges, que celles exigées des bâtiments belges dans les mêmes cas. Ce qui précède s'entend non seulement des droits perçus au profit de l'état, mais encore de tous droits perçus

Dues to be paid by American ships.

countries, districts, townships, corporations, or any other division or jurisdiction, whatever may be its designation.

au profit des provinces, villes, arrondissements, communes, juridictions, corporations, &c., sous quelque terme qu'elles puissent être désignées.

## ARTICLE IV.

Coasting trade.

As regards the coasting trade between the ports of either country, the vessels of the two nations shall be treated on both sides on the same footing with the vessels of the most favored nations.

## ARTICLE IV.

En ce qui concerne l'exercice du cabotage (commerce de port à port), les navires des deux nations seront traités, de part et d'autre, sur le même pied que les navires des nations les plus favorisées.

## ARTICLE V.

Duties on articles imported under either flag.

Objects of any kind soever introduced into the ports of either of the two States under the flag of the other, whatever may be their origin and from what country soever the importation thereof may have been made, shall not pay other or higher entrance duties, nor shall be subjected to other charges or restrictions than they would pay, or be subjected to, were they imported under the national flag.

## ARTICLE V.

Les objets de toute nature importés dans les ports de l'un des deux états, sous pavillon de l'autre, quelle que soit leur origine et de quelque pays qu'ait lieu l'importation, ne paieront d'autres ni de plus forts droits d'entrée, et ne seront assujétis à d'autres charges ou restrictions que s'ils étaient importés sous pavillon national.

## ARTICLE VI.

Duties, &c., on articles exported under either flag.

Articles of every description exported by Belgian vessels, or by those of the United States of America, from the ports of either country to any country whatsoever, shall be subjected to no other duties or formalities than such as are required for exportation under the flag of the country where the shipment is made.

## ARTICLE VI.

Les objets de toute nature quelconque exportés par navires belges ou par ceux des États-Unis d'Amérique des ports de l'un ou de l'autre de ces états vers quelque pays que ce soit, ne seront assujétis à des droits ou à des formalités autres que ceux exigés pour l'exportation par pavillon national.

## ARTICLE VII.

Premiums, drawbacks, &c.

All premiums, drawbacks, or other favors of like nature, which may be allowed in the States of either of the contracting parties upon goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall be likewise and in the same manner, allowed upon goods imported directly from one of the two countries by its vessels into the other, or exported from one of the two countries by the vessels of the other to any destination whatsoever.

## ARTICLE VII.

Les primes, restitutions, ou autres faveurs de cette nature, qui pourraient être accordées dans les états des deux parties contractantes, sur des marchandises importées ou exportées, par des navires nationaux, seront aussi, et de la même manière, accordées aux marchandises importées directement de l'un des deux pays sur ses navires dans l'autre, ou exportées de l'un des deux pays, par les navires de l'autre, vers quelque destination que ce soit.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The preceding article is, however, not to apply to the importation of the produce of the national fisheries; each of the two parties reserving to itself the faculty of granting special privileges for the importation of those articles under its own flag.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Il est néanmoins dérogé aux dispositions qui précèdent pour l'importation des produits de la pêche nationale; les deux pays se réservant la faculté d'accorder aux importations de ces articles par pavillon national des privilèges spéciaux.

National fisheries.

## ARTICLE IX.

The high contracting parties agree to consider and to treat as Belgian vessels, and as vessels of the United States, all those which being provided by the competent authority with a passport, sea letter, or any other sufficient document, shall be recognized, conformably with existing laws, as national vessels in the country to which they respectively belong.

## ARTICLE IX.

Les hautes parties contractantes conviennent de considérer et de traiter comme navires belges, et comme navires des États-Unis, tous ceux qui, étant pourvus par l'autorité compétente d'un passeport, d'une lettre de mer ou de tout autre document suffisant, seront, d'après les lois existantes, reconnus comme nationaux dans le pays auquel ils appartiennent respectivement.

Identity of vessels, how established.

## ARTICLE X.

Belgian vessels and those of the United States may, conformably with the laws of the two countries, retain on board, in the ports of both, such parts of their cargoes as may be destined for a foreign country; and such parts shall not be subjected, either while they remain on board or upon re-exportation, to any charges whatsoever, other than those for the prevention of smuggling.

## ARTICLE X.

Les navires belges et ceux des États-Unis pourront, conformément aux lois des deux pays, conserver à leur bord, dans les ports de l'un et de l'autre état, les parties de cargaison qui seraient destinées pour un pays étranger; et ces parties, pendant leur séjour à bord, ou lors de leur réexportation, ne seront astreintes à aucuns droits quelconques, autre que ceux de surveillance.

Parts of cargoes destined for foreign countries.

## ARTICLE XI.

During the period allowed by the laws of the two countries respectively for the warehousing of goods, no duties, other than those of watch and storage, shall be levied upon articles brought from either country into the other while awaiting transit, re-exportation, or entry for consumption. Such goods shall in no case be subject to higher warehouse charges, or to other formalities, than if they had been imported under the flag of the country.

## ARTICLE XI.

Pendant le temps fixé par les lois des deux pays respectivement pour l'entreposage des marchandises, il ne sera perçu aucuns droits autres que ceux de garde et d'emmagasinage sur les objets importés de l'un des pays dans l'autre en attendant leur transit, leur réexportation ou leur mise en consommation. Ces objets, dans aucun cas, ne paieront de plus forts droits d'entrepôt et ne seront assujétis à d'autres formalités que s'ils avaient été importés par pavillon national.

Warehousing goods, charges, &c.

## ARTICLE XII.

In all that relates to duties of customs and navigation, the two high contracting parties promise,

## ARTICLE XII.

En tout ce qui concerne les droits de douane et de navigation, les deux hautes parties contractantes

Duties of customs and navigation.

Reciprocal privileges as to favors, &c.

reciprocally, not to grant any favor, privilege, or immunity to any other State which shall not instantly become common to the citizens and subjects of both parties respectively; gratuitously, if the concession or favor to such other State is gratuitous, and on allowing the same compensation, or its equivalent, if the concession is conditional.

Reciprocal privileges as to products.

Neither of the contracting parties shall lay upon goods proceeding from the soil or the industry of the other party, which may be imported into its ports, any other or higher duties of importation or re-exportation than are laid upon the importation or re-exportation of similar goods coming from any other foreign country.

Termination of this article.

In case either of the high contracting parties shall announce to the other its desire to terminate this article, the operation and the obligation thereof shall cease and determine at the expiration of one year from the delivery of such notice, leaving, however, the remaining articles of the treaty in force until terminated according to the provisions of article XVI hereinafter.

Privileges in cases of shipwreck, &c.

In cases of shipwreck, damages at sea, or forced putting in, each party shall afford to the vessels of the other, whether belonging to the State or to individuals, the same assistance and protection and the same immunities which would have been granted to its own vessels in similar cases.

Reciprocal free transit.

Articles of all kinds, the transit of which is allowed in the United States, coming from or going to Belgium, shall be exempt from all transit duty in the United States. Reciprocally, articles of all kinds, the transit of which is allowed in Belgium, coming from or going to the United States, shall be exempt from all transit duty in Belgium. Such transit, whether in the United States or in Belgium, shall be subject, however, to such limitations as to the points between which the

Limitations.

se promettent réciproquement de n'accorder aucune faveur, privilège, ou immunité à un autre état, qui ne soit aussi et à l'instant étendu à leurs sujets ou citoyens respectifs, gratuitement si la concession en faveur de l'autre état est gratuite, et en donnant la même compensation ou l'équivalent si la concession est conditionnelle.

Ni l'une ni l'autre des parties contractantes n'imposeront sur les marchandises provenant du sol ou de l'industrie de l'autre partie, qui seront importées dans ses ports, d'autres ni de plus forts droits d'importation ou de réexportation, que ceux qui seront imposés sur l'importation ou la réexportation de marchandises similaires provenant de tout autre pays étranger.

Si l'une des hautes parties contractantes notifiât à l'autre l'intention d'annuler le présent article, il cessera ses effets et obligations à l'expiration de douze mois après cette notification, les autres articles du présent traité demeurant néanmoins en vigueur jusqu'à dénonciation notifiée conformément aux stipulations de l'article XVI ci-après.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

En cas de naufrage, de dommage en mer, ou de relâche forcée, chaque partie accordera aux navires, soit de l'état ou de particuliers de l'autre pays, la même assistance et protection et les mêmes immunités que celles qui seraient accordées à ses propres navires dans les mêmes cas.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

Les objets de toute nature dont le transit est permis en Belgique, venant des États-Unis ou expédiés vers ce pays, seront exempts de tout droit de transit en Belgique. Réciproquement, les objets de toute nature dont le transit est permis aux États-Unis, venant de Belgique ou expédiés vers ce pays, seront exempts de tout droit de transit aux États-Unis. Le transport de ces objets sera toutefois soumis, en Belgique et aux États-Unis, quant aux points entre lesquels le transit

transit may be made, and to such regulations for the protection of the revenue and the prevention of withdrawal of the articles for consumption or use within the country through which the transit is made, as are or may be prescribed by or under the authority of the laws of the countries respectively.

## ARTICLE XV.

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

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

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

## ARTICLE XVI.

The present treaty shall be in force during ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other its intention to terminate the operation thereof; each party reserving to itself the right of making such declaration to the other at the end of the ten years above mentioned; and it is agreed that after the expiration of the twelve months of prolongation accorded on both sides, this treaty and all its stipulations shall cease to be in force.

est permis, et quant aux mesures nécessaires pour sauvegarder les intérêts du trésor et pour prévenir le détournement de ces objets pour consommation ou usage dans l'intérieur du pays où le transit a lieu, aux règlements existants ou qui seront établis en vertu de la loi dans les deux pays respectivement.

## ARTICLE XV.

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

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

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

Counterfeiting trade-marks.

Registering trade-marks.

Certain trade marks public property in both countries.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Le présent traité sera en vigueur pendant dix ans, à dater du jour de l'échange des ratifications, et au delà de ce terme, jusqu'à l'expiration de douze mois après que l'une des hautes parties contractantes aura annoncé à l'autre son intention d'en faire cesser les effets; chacune d'elles se réservant le droit de faire à l'autre une telle déclaration à l'expiration des dix ans susmentionnés; et il est convenu, qu'après les douze mois de prolongation accordés de part et d'autre, ce traité et toutes les stipulations qu'il renferme cesseront d'être obligatoires.

Duration and termination.

## ARTICLE XVII.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Exchange of ratifications.

This treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Brussels within the term of nine months after its date, or sooner if possible.

Ce traité sera ratifié et les ratifications seront échangées à Bruxelles dans le terme de neuf mois après sa date, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

Signatures.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals at Washington, the eighth day of March eighteen hundred and seventy five.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité par duplicata, et y ont apposé leurs sceaux à Washington, le huit mars mil huit cent soixante-quinze.

HAMILTON FISH. [SEAL.] [SCEAU.] MAURICE DELFOSSE.  
MAURICE DELFOSSE. [SEAL.] [SCEAU.] HAMILTON FISH.

Ratification.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Brussels 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 twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*



*Agreement between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, for the prepayment in full to destination of the postage on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise exchanged in the mails between the two countries.*

April 26, 1875.

The undersigned being thereunto duly authorized by their respective Governments have agreed to replace the fourth and fifth paragraphs of Article III of the Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan signed at Washington on the 6th day of August A. D. 1873, or the sixth day of the eighth month of the sixth year of Meiji, with the following paragraph, viz:

Contracting parties.

Amendment of postal convention of Aug. 6, 1873.

Rates of postage on newspapers, &c

“There shall be levied, collected and retained to its own use by the post office of the country of origin an international postage of 4 cents, or 4 sen on each newspaper, not exceeding four ounces in weight, and of 4 cents or 4 sen for each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces on all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, which postage shall be in full of all charges to destination in the country of delivery.”

This agreement shall be carried into operation on the 1st day of July A. D. 1875, or the first day of the seventh month of the eighth year of Meiji, and shall supersede from that date the fourth and fifth paragraphs of Article III of the aforesaid Convention.

Date of commencement.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington this twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Signatures.

[L. S.]

MARSHALL JEWELL,  
Postmaster General of the United States.  
YOSHIDA KIYONARI

*His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. S. of America.*

I hereby approve the foregoing Agreement 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, April 27, 1875.

[Translation.]

I hereby approve the foregoing Agreement, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the Empire of Japan to be affixed.

[L. S.]

MUTSUHITO.

The 15th day of the 6th month of the 8th year, Meiji.

By order of His Majesty:

TERASHIMA MUNENORI,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

June 1 and July 20, 1875. *Amended article to replace Article Three of the postal convention between the United States of America and the colonial government of New South Wales, signed at Washington the 15th day of January, A. D. 1874.*

Contracting parties. The undersigned being thereunto duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed to replace Article 3 of the Postal Convention of 15th January, 1874, by the following article.

Amendment of postal convention of Jan. 15, 1874. *Ante*, p. 1.

ARTICLE 3.

No accounts to be kept.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postage which it collects.

Rates of postage and weight of letters.

The single rate of international letter-postage shall be 12 cents in the United States, and sixpence in New South Wales, on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of 12 cents (sixpence) for each single weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall in all cases, be prepaid at least one single rate, by means of postage-stamps, at the office of mailing in either country. Letters unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate of postage shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, shall be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage to be collected and retained by the Post Department of the country of destination.

Unpaid or short-paid letters.

Rates of postage on newspapers, &c.

The United States Post Office shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to New South Wales, a postage charge of 2 cents; and on all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise addressed to New South Wales, a postage charge of 4 cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

On other printed matter, &c.

The Post Office of New South Wales shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise addressed to the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the Colony of New South Wales.

Free delivery.

Letters, newspapers, and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, fully prepaid, which may be received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatever.

Newspapers, &c., subject to laws of each country.

Newspapers, and all other kinds of printed matter and patterns and samples of merchandise are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter-postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

The provisions of this amended article shall be carried into operation on the 1st of July, A. D. 1875.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twentieth day of July, 1875, and at Sydney the first day of June, 1875.

[L. S.]

MARSHALL JEWELL,  
*Postmaster General of the United States.*

[L. S.]

J. T. BURNS,  
*Postmaster General of New South Wales.*

Approval.

I hereby approve the foregoing amended article, 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, July 29, 1875.

*Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Colonial Government of Queensland.* Dec. 8, 1875, and Feb. 2, 1876.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the colony of Queensland:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Queensland by means of the direct line of colonial mail-packets plying between San Francisco and New South Wales, as well as by such other means of direct mail-steamship transportation between the United States and New South Wales as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective post departments of the countries concerned, comprising letters, newspapers, printed matter of every kind, and patterns and samples of merchandise, originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in Queensland and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

Exchange of mails.

ARTICLE II.

The post-office of San Francisco shall be the United States office of exchange, and Brisbane the office of exchange of the colony of Queensland, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Offices of exchange.

ARTICLE III.

No accounts shall be kept between the post-departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postages which it collects.

No accounts to be kept.

The single rate of international letter-postage shall be twelve cents in the United States, and sixpence in Queensland on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of twelve cents (sixpence) for each single weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall in all cases be prepaid at least one single rate by means of postage stamps at the office of dispatch in either country. Letters unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, shall be forwarded charged with the deficient postage to be collected and retained by the post-department of the country of destination.

Single-letter rate.

Unpaid or short paid letters.

The United States post office shall levy and collect to its own use on newspapers addressed to Queensland a postage charge of two cents, and on all other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise addressed to Queensland, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Newspaper rate.

Printed matter, etc.

The post office of Queensland shall levy and collect to its own use on newspapers addressed to the United States a postage charge of two cents, and on other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise addressed to the United States, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces.

Newspaper rates.

Printed matter, etc.

Letters, newspapers, and other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise, fully prepaid, which may be received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatsoever.

Free delivery.

Newspapers, etc., containing written matter. Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter, and samples of merchandise are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under revenue laws.

Customs duties.

ARTICLE IV.

Closed-mail transit across United States. The United States office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail-packets, of the correspondence in closed mails which the Queensland post office may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and at the following rates of United States transit-postage, viz :

Rates by land-routes. For the United States territorial transit of closed mails from Queensland for Mexico, British Columbia, Canada, or other British North-American Provinces, when transmitted entirely by land-routes, six cents per ounce for letter-mails and sixteen cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

Rates by land and sea routes. For the United States territorial and sea transit of closed mails from Queensland for British Columbia or other British North American Provinces, Mexico, Central and South America, or the West India Islands, when transmitted from the United States by sea, twenty-five cents per ounce for letter-mails, and twenty cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter.

Accounts to be rendered. The Queensland post office shall render an account to the United States post office, upon letter-bills to accompany each mail, of the weight of the letters, and also of the printed and other matter contained in such closed mails, forwarded to the United States for transmission to either of the above-named countries and colonies, and the accounts arising between the two offices on this class of correspondence shall be stated, adjusted, and settled quarterly, and the amounts of the United States transit-charges found due on such closed mails shall be promptly paid over by the Queensland post office to the United States post office in such manner as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall prescribe.

To be settled quarterly.

ARTICLE V.

Letters from foreign countries and to other colonies. Prepaid letters from foreign countries received in and forwarded from the United States to Queensland shall be delivered in said colony free of all charges whatsoever, and letters received in Queensland from the United States addressed to other colonies of Australia will be forwarded to destination subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in Queensland and addressed to those countries.

ARTICLE VI.

Registered articles. The two post-departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

Registration fee. The register-fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States and fourpence in Queensland.

ARTICLE VII.

Details, how settled. The two post-departments shall settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Modification.

ARTICLE VIII.

Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "paid all," in *red ink*, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date-stamp of the office at which it was posted, and on insufficiently-paid letters the amount of the deficient postage shall be inscribed in *black ink*. Marks on letters.

ARTICLE IX.

Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatsoever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit. Dead letters.

ARTICLE X.

This convention shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1876, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice, by either office, of six months. Commencement and termination.

Done in duplicate and signed in Brisbane, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in Washington on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Signatures.

[SEAL.]

MARSHALL JEWELL,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

GEORGE THORN, JUNIOR,  
*Postmaster-General of Queensland.*

Approved.

EWD. CAIRNS.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, 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, February 5, 1876.

- Feb. 8, 1876. *Additional agreement between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, modifying the provisions of the Postal Convention of the 6th August, 1873, and also of the agreement of April 26th, 1875, between the two countries.*
- August 6, 1873,  
April 26, 1875, ante,  
pp. 557, 635
- Previous conven-  
tions modified.
- The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed to modify the provisions of the postal convention between the United States and Japan, concluded the 6th day of August, A. D. 1873, or the 6th day of the eighth month of the sixth year of Meiji, and of the agreement between the United States and Japan, signed at Washington the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875, as follows:
- Letter - postage  
reduced.
- 1st. It is agreed that the second paragraph of Article III of the said convention be so modified that the single rate of international letter-postage shall be reduced to five cents in the United States and five sen in Japan on each letter weighing fifteen grammes (one-half ounce) or less, and an additional rate of five cents or five sen for each additional weight of fifteen grammes (one-half ounce) or fraction thereof.
- Newspaper, etc.,  
postage reduced.
- Also, that the agreement between the United States and Japan, signed at Washington the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875, relative to the international postage on newspapers and other printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise exchanged between the two countries be so modified that the postage to be levied, collected, and retained by the post-office of the country of origin shall be reduced to two cents in the United States and two sen in Japan on each newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight, and two cents or sen for each weight of two ounces or fraction of two ounces on all other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise.
- Conditions ex-  
tended to ex-  
changes by Shang-  
hai agency.
- 2d. It is further agreed, in view of the fact that the Japanese government is about to establish a postal agency at Shanghai, China, that the same rates of postage and conditions of exchange shall be applied to correspondence of every kind originating in said Japanese postal agency, and dispatched through the exchange office of Yokohama to the United States, or to foreign countries via the United States, as are applied to the correspondence similarly addressed, originating in the Empire of Japan.
- Exchanges be-  
tween Japanese  
offices and Shang-  
hai agency.
- 3d. It is further agreed that the respective Japanese post-offices of Yokohama, Hiogo, and Nagasaki may exchange correspondence by means of American or Japanese mail-packets with the Japanese postal agency at Shanghai.
- Postage reduced  
on letters to and  
from Shanghai  
agencies.
- And it is also agreed that the single rate of letter-postage to be levied and collected at the United States postal agency at Shanghai on letters addressed to Japan shall be five instead of six cents as stipulated in Article V of the postal convention between the two countries, and in like manner, a reduced single letter-rate of five sen shall be levied and collected in Japan on letters for Shanghai when dispatched in the mails to the United States postal agency at that port.
- Duration of con-  
vention.
- 4th. It is also hereby agreed that the provisions of Article V of the postal convention of August 6, 1873, as herein modified, shall continue in force until the 31st of December, 1876, the date of expiration of the existing contract between the United States and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the mail-service between Yokohama and Shanghai, touching at the ports of Hiogo and Nagasaki, and that on and after January 1, 1877, its provisions shall apply only to such mails, if any, as shall after that date be exchanged between the Japanese post-office at Yokohama and the United States postal agency at Shanghai by means
- After January 1,  
1877.

of mail-packets under contract with the United States Post-Office Department performing regular trips between the port of Yokohama, Japan, and the port of Shanghai, China.

This agreement shall be carried into operation on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1876, or on the first day of the fourth month of the ninth year of Meiji. When to go into effect.

Done in duplicate original and signed at Washington, this eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, or the eighth day of the second month of the ninth year of Meiji. Signatures.

[SEAL.]

MARSHALL JEWELL,

*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

YOSHIDA KIYONARI,

*His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.*

I hereby approve the foregoing agreement, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed. President's approval.

[L. S.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,

*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, *February 8th, 1876.*

*Translation.*

I hereby approve the foregoing agreement, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the Empire of Japan to be affixed. Approval of Japan.

[SEAL.]

MUTSUHITO.

The thirty-first day of the third month of the ninth year of Meiji.

By order of His Majesty :

TERASHIMA MUNENORI,

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

April 29, 1876.

*Convention between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic for extending the functions of the Umpire under the Convention of July 4, 1868. Concluded April 29, 1876; Ratification advised by Senate May 24, 1876; Ratified by the President June 27, 1876; Ratified by the President of Mexico May 30, 1876; Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 29, 1876; Proclaimed June 29, 1876.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic for extending the functions of the Umpire under the Convention between the two countries of the 4th of July, 1868, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at the city of Washington, on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Treaties, 509.

*Convention between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.*

*Convencion entre la República Mexicana y los Estados Unidos de América.*

Treaties, 513.

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 mixta 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:

Treaties, 509.

Treaties, 514.

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;

Que, conforme al artículo primero de la convencion concluida entre las mismas partes el veintisiete de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y dos, la comision mista antes mencionada fué revivida y prorogada de nuevo por un término que no excediera de dos años, contados desde el dia en que las funciones de dicha comision terminasen con arreglo á la citada convencion del diez y nueve de Abril de 1871:

18 Stat., 760.

And whereas pursuant to the convention between the same parties, of the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the said commission was again extended for one year from the time when it would have expired pursuant to the convention of the twenty-seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, that is

Que, conforme á la convencion celebrada entre las mismas partes el veinte de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y cuatro, dicha comision fué de nuevo prorogada por un año contado desde el tiempo en que habria espirado con arreglo á la convencion del veintisiete de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y dos, es decir, hasta el dia treinta y uno de Enero de



to say, until the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six; and it was provided that if at the expiration of that time, the umpire under the convention should not have decided all the cases which may then have been referred to him, he should be allowed a further period of not more than six months for that purpose;

And whereas it is found to be impracticable for the umpire appointed pursuant to the convention averted to, to decide all the cases referred to him, within the said period of six months prescribed by the convention of the twentieth of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four;

And the parties being still animated by a desire that all that business should be closed as originally contemplated, the 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.

The high contracting parties agree that if the umpire appointed under the convention above referred to shall not, on or before the expiration of the six months allowed for the purpose by the second article of the convention of the twentieth of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, have decided all the cases referred to him, he shall then be allowed a further period until the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, for that purpose.

ARTICLE II.

It is further agreed that so soon after the twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, as may be practicable, the total amount awarded in

mil ochocientos setenta y seis; y se dispuso que si, al expirar aquel término, el árbitro nombrado en virtud de la convencion no hubiese decidido todos los casos que hasta entónces se le hubieran sometido, se le concedería un nuevo periodo que no excediera de seis meses, para ese objeto:

Que ya se conoce la imposibilidad de que el árbitro nombrado en virtud de la convencion á que se alude decida todos los casos que se le han sometido, dentro de dicho periodo de seis meses señalado por la convencion del veinte Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y cuatro;

Y hallándose las referidas partes igualmente animadas del deseo de que todos esos negocios queden concluidos como se estipuló originalmente, el Presidente de la República 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 si el árbitro nombrado en virtud de la convencion á que antes se alude no hubiere decidido todos los casos que se le hayan sometido, al espirar los seis meses concedidos con tal objeto por el artículo segundo de la convencion del veinte de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y cuatro, se le concederá un nuevo término hasta el veinte de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y seis, con el referido objeto.

ARTÍCULO II.

Se conviene ademas en que á la mayor brevedad posible despues del veinte de Noviembre de mil ochocientos setenta y seis, el monto total fallado en todos los casos ya

Contracting parties.

Time for decision of umpire extended.

Adjustment and payment of balance of award.

all cases already decided, whether by the commissioners or by the umpire, and which may be decided before the said twentieth day of November, 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, on or before the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, 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 the said convention of July, 1868. The residue of the said balance shall be paid in annual instalments on the thirty-first day of January in each year, 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.

decididos, bien sea por los comisionados, ó bien por el árbitro, y que fueren decididos antes del mencionado dia del mes de Noviembre en favor de ciudadanos de una de las partes, será deducido del monto total concedido á los ciudadanos de la otra parte, y la diferencia hasta la suma de trescientos mil pesos, será pagada en la ciudad de México, ó en la ciudad de Washington, en oro ó su equivalente, el treinta y uno de Enero de mil ochocientos setenta y siete, ó antes, al gobierno en favor de cuyos ciudadanos se hubiere fallado la cantidad mayor, sin interes ni otra deduccion que no sea la especificada en el artículo VI de dicha convencion de Julio de 1868. El resto de dicha diferencia será pagado en anualidades el dia treinta y uno de Enero de cada año, no excediendo ninguna anualidad de trescientos mil pesos en oro ó su equivalente, hasta que el total quedare cubierto.

ARTICLE III.

ARTÍCULO III.

Ratifications.

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 tan pronto como sea posible.

Signatures.

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

En testimonio de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios antes mencionados han firmado la presente y puéstole sus respectivos sellos.

Done in Washington the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Fecho en Washington el dia veinti-nueve de Abril del año de mil ochocientos setenta y seis.

HAMILTON FISH. [SEAL.]  
IGNº. MARISCAL. [SEAL.]

IGNº. MARISCAL. [SEAL.]  
HAMILTON FISH. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have this day been exchanged :

Proclamation.

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

*Postal Convention between the United States of America and Bermuda.*

Aug. 9 and 29,  
1876.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Bermuda :

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an exchange of mails between the United States of America and Bermuda, by such means of transportation as are now, or shall hereafter be, established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, and manuscript subject by the laws of either country to letter rate of postage, newspapers, books, printed matter of every kind, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other country. Exchange of mails.

Each office shall make its own arrangements for, and at its own cost pay the expense of, the intermediate sea-transportation of the mails which it despatches to the other.

ARTICLE II.

New York shall be the office of exchange on the side of the United States, and Hamilton shall be the office of exchange on the side of Bermuda, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office. Offices of exchange.

The two Post Departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others.

ARTICLE III.

The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be: Standard weights for mail-matter.

1. For letters or manuscripts subject by law to letter rate of postage, fifteen grammes, (one half ounce avoirdupois.)

2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the first article, that which each country shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each country shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the despatching exchange office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

ARTICLE IV.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries, on the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain to its own use, the following postal charges, viz: No accounts to be kept.

Single letter-rate.	1. The rate of postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each prepaid letter or manuscript subject to letter postage, addressed to Bermuda, shall be five (5) cents United States currency, for each weight of fifteen grammes or fraction thereof; and the rate of postage to be charged and collected in Bermuda on each prepaid letter or manuscript subject to letter postage, addressed to the United States of America, shall be two pence, the same to be in each case in full of all charges whatever, to the place of destination in either country.
Unpaid letters.	The charge on unpaid letters shall be double the rate levied in the country of destination on prepaid letters.
Newspaper, etc., rates.	2. On all other articles of correspondence mentioned in the first article, the Post Departments of the United States and Bermuda may respectively levy, collect, and retain to their separate and exclusive use, such rates of postage adapted to their interior administration and to the cost of sea transportation, as they shall deem advisable; which rates shall, in like manner, be in full of all charges whatever, to the place of destination in either country. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rates it adopts for such correspondence, and of any subsequent change thereof. The maximum weight of such correspondence is fixed at 4 pounds.
Maximum weight	
Newspapers, etc., how inclosed.	Newspapers and other correspondence of the class referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be sent in narrow bands, or covers open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined; and packages of such correspondence shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country in regard to their liability to pay customs duty, if containing dutiable goods; or to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.
Customs duties.	
Containing written matter.	

## ARTICLE V.

Payment of postage.	Prepayment of postage of every description of article can be effected only by means of postage stamps or stamped envelopes valid in the country of origin.
Marking stamps.	The correspondence to be reciprocally exchanged, shall be impressed on the upper part of the address with a stamp indicating the place of origin and date of posting.
Unpaid, etc., letters, how marked.	Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters, or manuscripts subject by law to letter rate of postage, shall, in addition, be impressed with the stamp T (tax to be paid), the application of which shall devolve upon the exchange office of the country of origin.
When not marked.	Every international letter, or manuscript subject to letter postage, which does not bear the stamp T, shall be considered as fully paid to destination, and treated accordingly, unless there be an obvious error.
Amount of unpaid postage to be indicated.	When a letter, or any manuscript subject by law to letter postage, unpaid or insufficiently paid, shall be liable, by reason of its weight, to more than a single rate of postage, the despatching office shall indicate in the upper right-hand corner of the address, in ordinary figures, the number of rates to which it is liable.
Valueless stamps, how indicated.	When a letter shall be insufficiently prepaid by means of postage stamps, the despatching office shall indicate, in figures in black ink, placed by the side of the postage stamps, their total value expressed in the currency of the country of destination.
Deficient postage, amount of.	In case postage stamps may be used which are not of any value in the country of origin, no account shall be taken of them. This fact shall be indicated by the figure "0," placed by the side of the postage stamps.
Fractions of unit of charge.	The office of the country of destination shall charge the insufficiently paid letters with the amount of the deficient postage calculated at the rate of an unpaid letter of the same weight.
	In case of need, fractions may be raised to the necessary unit of charge in force in the country of destination.

ARTICLE VI.

Letters, and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, cannot be delivered to their address, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery shall be reciprocally returned every month, unopened and without charge, to the Post Office Department of the despatching country; but newspapers and all other articles of printed matter shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving office.

Dead letters.

Letters erroneously transmitted or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the despatching office without charge.

Letters wrongly addressed, etc.

ARTICLE VII.

To accommodate the Bermuda Government, and at the same time maintain the condition that postage accounts shall not be kept between the two countries, the Post Office Department of the United States will forward, without charge, to the Canada frontier and *vice-versa*, such correspondence, in sealed bags of small weight and bulk, as the Bermuda Post Office may exchange directly with the Dominion of Canada, through the United States; but should the weight and bulk of such mails at any time be deemed too great to justify this concession, the Post Office Department of the United States reserves the right to withdraw it, upon giving notice to that effect.

Closed mail for Canada.

ARTICLE VIII.

Letters originating in foreign countries and addressed to the United States or to Bermuda respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded in the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

Letters originating in foreign countries.

Official correspondence between the two Post Departments relating exclusively to the postal service, shall be exempt from postage charges.

Official correspondence.

ARTICLE IX.

Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails, the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination. And any article subject, by the laws of either country, to customs duty or to confiscation, shall, when received in the mails from the other, be treated in accordance with the laws of the receiving country.

Non-mailable matter.

ARTICLE X.

The two Post Departments may provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

Registered article.

The registration fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States and six pence in Bermuda.

Registration fee.

ARTICLE XI.

The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this Convention into execution, and may modify the same, in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

Details to be settled by agreement.

ARTICLE XII.

This Convention shall come into operation on the first day of October,

Commencement and duration.

## POSTAL CONVENTION—BERMUDA. AUG. 9 and 29, 1876.

and shall be terminable at any time on a notice, by either office, of six months.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1876, and in Hamilton on the ninth day of August, 1876.

[SEAL.]

JAS. N. TYNER,

*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

J. H. LEFROY,

*Major-General,*

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas.*

Approval.

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:

W. HUNTER,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, *Sept. 4th*, 1876.

*Additional article of agreement between the Post Office Departments of the United States of America and Newfoundland.*

Sept. 26 and Oct. 6, 1876.

SOLE ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the single rate of international letter-postage, in full to destination, shall be five cents on each letter weighing half an ounce (15 grammes) or less, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of half an ounce (15 grammes) or fraction thereof, the prepayment of which shall be compulsory at the office of mailing in either country.

Letter-rate reduced.

This article shall take effect immediately, superseding the provisions of the second paragraph of article 3 of the Postal Convention of 13-20 November, 1872, which paragraph is hereby rescinded.

Convention of 13-20 Nov., 1872. 17 Stat., 945. Article 3, par. 2 rescinded.

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.

[L. S.]

JAS. N. TYNER,

*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

October 6, 1876.

JOHN DELANEY,

*Postmaster General Newfoundland.*

September 22, 1876.

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

JOHN L. CADWALADER,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1876.

Jan. 5, 1877.

*Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Spain. Extradition. Concluded January 5, 1877; Ratification advised by Senate February 9, 1877; Ratified by the President February 14, 1877; Ratified by the King January 12, 1877; Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 21, 1877; Proclaimed February 21, 1877.*

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 Spain for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the city of Madrid on the fifth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven; which Convention being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Spain 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 or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, 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, Caleb Cushing, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Government of Spain, and His Majesty the King of Spain, His Excellency Don Fernando Calderon y Collantes, his Minister of State, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and distinguished Order of Carlos Tercero, of those of Leopold of Austria and of Belgium, of that of Our Lord Jesus Christ of Portugal, of the Savior of Greece, of the Holy Sepulchre, and of the Nishan Iftijar of Tunis; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Su Majestad el Rey de España por una parte y por otra los Estados Unidos de América: Habiendo juzgado conveniente para la mejor administración de justicia y para prevenir el crimen en sus respectivos territorios y jurisdicciones, que las personas acusadas ó convictas de los crímenes que mas adelante se especificarán y que hayan escapado á la accion de la justicia sean recíprocamente entregadas en determinadas circunstancias, han resuelto ajustar un Convenio con dicho objeto, y han nombrado como Plenipotenciarios, Su Majestad el Rey de España al Excmo. Señor Don Fernando Calderon y Collantes, su Ministro de Estado, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Real y distinguida Orden de Carlos Tercero, de las de Leopoldo de Austria y de Bélgica, de la de Nuestro Señor Jesucristo de Portugal, del Salvador de Grecia, del Santo Sepulcro, y del Nishan Iftijar de Tunes, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos al Señor Caleb Cushing, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos cerca del Gobierno de España; quienes, despues de haberse comunicado sus respectivos plenos poderes, y halládoslos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:



ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO 1º.

It is agreed that the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain shall, upon mutual requisition duly made as herein provided, deliver up to justice all persons who may be charged with, or who have been convicted of, any of the crimes specified in Article II of this Convention, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, while said persons were actually within such jurisdiction when the crime was committed, and who shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that such surrender shall take place only 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 apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had been there committed.

El Gobierno de España y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos convienen en entregar á la justicia, á petición, uno de otro, hecha con arreglo á lo que en este Convenio se dispone, á todos los individuos acusados ó convictos de cualesquiera de los crímenes especificados en el Artículo 2º de este Convenio, cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de una de las partes contratantes, siempre que dichos individuos estuvieren dentro de dicha jurisdicción al tiempo de cometer el crimen, y que busquen asilo ó sean encontrados en el territorio de la otra; con tal que dicha entrega tenga lugar únicamente en virtud de las pruebas de criminalidad que, conforme á las leyes del país en que el fugitivo ó acusado se encuentre, justificasen su detención y enjuiciamiento si el crimen ó delito se hubiesen cometido allí.

Persons to be delivered up.

ARTICLE II.

ARTÍCULO 2º.

Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this Convention, who shall have been charged with or convicted of any of the following crimes:

Segun lo dispuesto en este Convenio, serán entregados los individuos acusados ó convictos de cualquiera de los crímenes siguientes:

Crimes for which extradition is to be made.

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning, or infanticide.

1º. Asesinato, incluidos los crímenes designados con los nombres de parricidio, homicidio, envenenamiento ó infanticidio.

Murder.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

2º. El conato de asesinato.

Attempted murder.

3. Rape.

3º. Estupro ó violacion.

Rape.

4. Arson.

4º. Incendio.

Arson.

5. Piracy or mutiny on board ship when the crew or other persons on board, or part thereof, have, by fraud or violence against the commander, taken possession of the vessel.

5º. Piratería ó motin abordo de los buques cuando la tripulacion ú otras personas abordo, ó una parte de ellas, se hayan apoderado del barco por fraude ó violencia contra el capitan.

Piracy.

Mutiny.

6. Burglary, defined to be the act of breaking and entering into the house of another in the nighttime with intent to commit a felony therein.

6º. Robo, entendiéndose como el acto de allanar la casa de otro, de noche, y entrar en ella con intencion de cometer un crimen.

Burglary.

7. The act of breaking and entering the offices of the Government and public authorities, or the offices of banks, banking-houses, saving-banks, trust companies, insurance companies, with intent to commit a felony therein.

7º. Allanamiento de las oficinas del Gobierno y autoridades públicas, ó de bancos ó casas de banca, ó de cajas de ahorro, cajas de depósito ó de compañías de seguros, con intencion de cometer un crimen.

Breaking into offices.

- Robbery.** 8. Robbery, defined to be the felonious and forcible taking, from the person of another, goods or money by violence or by putting him in fear.
- Forgery.** 9. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers.
- Forgery of official acts.** 10. The forgery or falsification of the official acts of the Government or public authority, including courts of justice, or the uttering or fraudulent use of any of the same.
- Counterfeiting.** 11. The fabrication of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper, counterfeit titles or coupons of public debt, bank-notes or other instruments of public credit; of counterfeit seals, stamps, dies and marks of state or public administrations, and the utterance, circulation, or fraudulent use of any of the above-mentioned objects.
- Embezzlement of public funds.** 12. The embezzlement of public funds, committed within the jurisdiction of one or the other party, by public officers or depositaries.
- Embezzlement by hired persons.** 13. Embezzlement by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.
- Kidnapping.** 14. Kidnapping, defined to be the detention of a person or persons in order to exact money from them or for any other unlawful end.
- 8º. Robo, entendiéndose por tal, la sustracción de bienes ó dinero de otro con violencia ó intimidación.
- 9º. Falsificación ó espendicion de documentos falsificados.
- 10º. Falsificación y suplantación de actos oficiales del Gobierno ó de la autoridad pública, incluso los tribunales de justicia, ó la espendición ó uso fraudulento de los mismos.
- 11º. La fabricación de moneda falsa, bien sea esta metálica ó en papel, títulos ó cupones falsos de la deuda pública, billetes de banco ú otros valores públicos de crédito, de sellos, timbres, cuños y marcas falsas de administraciones del estado ó públicas; y la espendicion, circulación ó uso fraudulento de cualquiera de los objetos arriba mencionados.
- 12º. La sustracción de fondos públicos, cometida dentro de la jurisdicción de una ú otra parte por empleados públicos ó depositarios.
- 13º. El hurto cometido por cualquiera persona ó personas asalariadas en detrimento de sus principales ó amos, cuando este crimen esté castigado con pena infamante.
- 14º. Plagio, entendiéndose por tal la detención de persona ó personas para exigirles dinero ó para otro cualquiera fin ilícito.

## ARTICLE III.

## ARTÍCULO 3º.

**Political offences not extraditable.**

The provisions of this Convention shall not import claim of extradition for any crime or offence of a political character, nor for acts connected with such crimes or offences; and no person surrendered by or to either of the contracting parties in virtue of this Convention shall be tried or punished for any political crime or offence, nor for any act connected therewith, committed previously to the extradition.

Las estipulaciones de este Convenio no dan derecho á reclamar la extradición por ningún crimen ó delito de carácter político, ni por actos relacionados con los mismos; y ninguna persona entregada por ó á cualquiera de las partes contratantes, en virtud de este Convenio, podrá ser juzgada ó castigada por crimen ó delito alguno político, ni por actos que tengan con ellos conexión y hayan sido cometidos antes de la extradición.

## ARTICLE IV.

## ARTÍCULO 4º.

**Crimes committed previous to ratification.**

No person shall be subject to extradition in virtue of this Convention for any crime or offence committed previous to the exchange of the ratifications hereof; and no person shall be tried for any

No procederá la entrega de persona alguna en virtud de este Convenio por cualquier crimen ó delito cometido con anterioridad al canje de las ratificaciones del mismo, y nadie podrá ser juzgado por otro crimen

crime or offence other than that for which he was surrendered, unless such crime be one of those enumerated in Article II, and shall have been committed subsequent to the exchange of the ratifications hereof.

ó delito que el que motivó su extradición, á no ser que el crimen sea de los especificados en el Artículo 2º y se haya cometido con posterioridad al canje de las ratificaciones del Convenio.

ARTICLE V.

ARTÍCULO 5º.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered under the provisions hereof when, from lapse of time or other lawful cause, according to the laws of the place within the jurisdiction of which the crime was committed, the criminal is exempt from prosecution or punishment for the offence for which the surrender is asked.

El criminal evadido no será entregado con arreglo á las disposiciones del presente Convenio cuando por el trascurso del tiempo ó por otra causa legal, con arreglo á las leyes del punto dentro de cuya jurisdicción se cometió el crimen, el delincuente se halle exento de ser procesado ó castigado por el delito que motiva la demanda de extradición.

Exemption by lapse of time.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTÍCULO 6º.

If a fugitive criminal whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations hereof be actually under prosecution, out on bail or in custody, for a crime or offence committed in the country where he has sought asylum—or shall have been convicted thereof—his extradition may be deferred until such proceedings be determined and until such criminal shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

Si el criminal evadido, cuya entrega puede reclamarse con arreglo á las estipulaciones del presente Convenio, se halla actualmente enjuiciado, libre con fianza ó preso por cualquier delito cometido en el país en que buscó asilo, ó haya sido condenado por el mismo, la extradición podrá demorarse hasta tanto que terminen las actuaciones y el criminal sea puesto en libertad con arreglo á derecho.

Criminals by laws of country of asylum.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTÍCULO 7º.

If a fugitive criminal claimed by one of the parties hereto shall be also claimed by one or more powers pursuant to treaty provisions on account of crimes committed within their jurisdiction, such criminal shall be delivered, in preference, in accordance with that demand which is the earliest in date.

Si el criminal fugado reclamado por una de las partes contratantes fuese reclamado á la vez por uno ó mas gobiernos, en virtud de lo dispuesto en tratados, por crímenes cometidos dentro de sus respectivas jurisdicciones, dicho delincuente será entregado con preferencia al que primero haya presentado la demanda.

Criminals claimed by more than one country.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTÍCULO 8º.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Convention.

Ninguna de las partes contratantes aquí citadas estará obligada á entregar á sus propios ciudadanos ó súbditos en virtud de las estipulaciones de este Convenio.

Own citizens not to be delivered up.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTÍCULO 9º.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, examination, and transportation of the accused shall be paid by

Los gastos de captura, detención, interrogatorio y transporte del acusado serán abonados por el Gobierno

Expenses.

the Government which has preferred the demand for extradition.

que haya presentado la demanda de extradiciou.

ARTICLE X.

ARTÍCULO 10º.

Evidences of crime in possession of criminal.

Every thing found in the possession of the fugitive criminal at the time of his arrest which may be material as evidence in making proof of the crime shall, so far as practicable, be delivered up with his person at the time of the surrender. Nevertheless, the rights of a third party, with regard to the articles aforesaid, shall be duly respected.

Todo lo que se encuentre en poder del criminal fugado, al tiempo de su captura, que pueda servir de comprobante para probar el crimen, será, en cuanto sea posible, entregado con el reo al tiempo de su extradicion. Sin embargo se respetarán debidamente los derechos de tercero con respecto á los objetos mencionados.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTÍCULO 11º.

Convention to apply to colonial possessions.

The stipulations of this Convention shall be applicable to all foreign or colonial possessions of either of the two contracting parties.

Las estipulaciones del presente Convenio serán aplicables á todas las posesiones extranjeras ó coloniales de cualquiera de las dos partes contratantes.

Requisitions.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties. In the event of the absence of such agents from the country or its seat of Government, or where extradition is sought from a colonial possession of one of the contracting parties, requisition may be made by superior consular officers.

Las diligencias para la entrega de los fugados á la accion de la justicia, serán practicadas por los respectivos agentes diplomáticos de las partes contratantes. En la eventualidad de la ausencia de dichos agentes del pais ó residencia del Gobierno ó cuando se pide la extradicion desde una posesion colonial de una de las partes contratantes, la reclamacion podrá hacerse por los funcionarios superiores consulares.

Mandates and preliminary warrants.

It shall be competent for such representatives or such superior consular officers to ask and obtain a mandate or preliminary warrant of arrest for the person whose surrender is sought, whereupon the judges and magistrates of the two Governments shall, respectively, have power and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the person charged, in order that he or she may be brought before such judge or magistrate, that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of the fugitive.

Dichos representantes ó funcionarios superiores consulares serán competentes para pedir y obtener un mandamiento ú orden preventiva de arresto contra la persona cuya entrega se solicita, y en su virtud los jueces y magistrados de ambos Gobiernos tendrán respectivamente poder y autoridad, con queja hecha bajo juramento, para expedir una orden para la captura de la persona inculpada, á fin de que él ó ella pueda ser llevada ante el juez ó magistrado para que pueda conocer y tomar en consideracion la prueba de su criminalidad, y si, así oido conocimiento, resulta la prueba suficiente para sostener la acusacion, será obligacion del juez ó magistrado que lo examine certificar esto mismo á las correspondientes autoridades ejecutivas, á fin de que pueda expedirse la orden para la entrega del fugado.

Warrant of apprehension.

Hearing.

Convicted criminals.

If the fugitive criminal shall have been convicted of the crime

Si el criminal evadido fuese condenado por el crimen por el que se

for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the sentence of the court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced. If, however, the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly-authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime was committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, shall be produced, with such other evidence or proof as may be deemed competent in the case.

pide su entrega, se dará copia debidamente autorizada de la sentencia del tribunal ante el cual fué condenado. Sin embargo si el evadido se hallase únicamente acusado de un crimen, se presentará una copia debidamente autorizada del mandamiento de prision en el pais donde se cometió el crimen y de las declaraciones en virtud de las cuales se dictó dicho mandamiento, con la suficiente evidencia ó prueba que se juzgue competente para el caso.

Copy of sentence.

Persons charged with crimes.

Evidence.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTÍCULO 12º.

This Convention shall continue in force from the day of the exchange of the ratifications thereof, but either party may at any time terminate the same on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention so to do.

Este Convenio continuará en vigor desde el dia de canje de las ratificaciones; pero cualquiera de las partes puede en cualquier tiempo darlo por terminado avisando á la otra con seis meses de anticipacion su intencion de hacerlo así.

Commencement and duration.

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

En testimonio de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado el presente Convenio por triplicado y puesto sus sellos.

Signatures.

Done at the city of Madrid, in triplicate, English and Spanish, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Hecho en la villa de Madrid por triplicado en español y en inglés el dia cinco de Enero de mil ochocientos setenta y siete.

CALEB CUSHING.

FERNDO. CALDERON Y COLLANTES.

FERNDO. CALDERON Y COLLANTES.

CALEB CUSHING.

[SEAL.]

[SELLO.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have this day been exchanged:

Proclamation.

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Protocol of Conference and Declarations by United States Minister to Spain and Spanish Minister of State concerning judicial procedure. Signed January 12, 1877.*

Jan. 12, 1877.

Protocol of a Conference held at Madrid, on the 12th of January, 1877, between the Honorable Caleb Cushing, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and His Excellency Señor Don Fernando Calderon y Collantes, Minister of State of His Majesty the King of Spain.

Preamble.

The respective parties, mutually desiring to terminate amicably all controversy as to the effect of existing treaties in certain matters of judicial procedure, and for the reasons set forth and representations exchanged in various notes and previous conferences, proceeded to make declaration on both sides as to the understanding of the two Governments in the premises, and respecting the true application of said treaties.

Señor Calderon y Collantes declared as follows:

Declarations on the part of Spain.

Citizens of United States residing in Spanish possessions, how to be tried.

Persons not having arms in hand.

Persons with arms in hand.

Rights secured to accused by Spain for purpose of defense.

Review of sentence.

Declaration on part of the United States.

1. No citizen of the United States residing in Spain, her adjacent islands, or her ultramarine possessions, charged with acts of sedition, treason or conspiracy against the institutions, the public security, the integrity of the territory or against the Supreme Government, or any other crime whatsoever, shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal, but exclusively by the ordinary jurisdiction, except in the case of being captured with arms in hand.

2. Those who, not coming within this last case, may be arrested or imprisoned, shall be deemed to have been so arrested or imprisoned by order of the civil authority for the effects of the Law of April 17, 1821, even though the arrest or imprisonment shall have been effected by armed force.

3. Those who may be taken with arms in hand, and who are therefore comprehended in the exception of the first article, shall be tried by ordinary council of war, in conformity with the second article of the hereinbefore-mentioned law; but even in this case the accused shall enjoy for their defense the guarantees embodied in the aforesaid Law of April 17, 1821.

4. In consequence whereof, as well in the cases mentioned in the third paragraph as in those of the second, the parties' accused are allowed to name attorneys and advocates, who shall have access to them at suitable times; they shall be furnished in due season with copy of the accusation and a list of witnesses for the prosecution, which latter shall be examined before the presumed criminal, his attorney and advocate, in conformity with the provisions of articles twenty to thirty-one of the said law; they shall have right to compel the witnesses of whom they desire to avail themselves to appear and give testimony or to do it by means of depositions; they shall present such evidence as they may judge proper; and they shall be permitted to be present and to make their defense, in public trial, orally or in writing, by themselves or by means of their counsel.

5. The sentence pronounced shall be referred to the audiencia of the judicial district, or to the Captain General, according as the trial may have taken place before the ordinary judge or before the council of war, in conformity also with what is prescribed in the above-mentioned law.

Mr. Cushing declared as follows:

1. The Constitution of the United States provides that the trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where said crimes shall have been committed, or when not committed within any State the trial will proceed in

such place as Congress may direct (Art. III, § 2); that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment of a grand jury except in cases arising in the land and naval forces or in the militia when in actual service, (Amendments to the Constitution, Art. V); and that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have counsel for his defense, (Amendments to the Constitution, Art. VI.)

Rights secured to accused by the Constitution as to trial and defense.

2. The Act of Congress of April 30, 1790, chap. 9, sec. 29, re-enacted in the Revised Statutes, provides that every person accused of treason shall have a copy of the indictment and a list of the jury, and of the witnesses to be produced at the trial, delivered to him three days before the same, and in all other capital cases two days before that takes place; that in all such cases the accused shall be allowed to make his full defense by counsel learned in the law, who shall have free access to him at all seasonable hours; that he shall be allowed in his defense to make any proof which he can produce by lawful witnesses, and he shall have due power to compel his witnesses to appear in court.

Rights secured by laws for purpose of defense.

3. All these provisions of the Constitution and of Acts of Congress are of constant and permanent force, except on occasion of the temporary suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Permanence of provisions.

4. The provisions herein set forth apply in terms to all persons accused of the commission of treason or other capital crimes in the United States, and therefore, as well by the letter of the law as in virtue of existing treaties, the said provisions extend to and comprehend all Spaniards residing or being in the United States.

Application of provisions to all persons accused.

Señor Calderon y Collantes then declared as follows :

In view of the satisfactory adjustment of this question in a manner so proper for the preservation of the friendly relations between the respective Governments, and in order to afford to the Government of the United States the completest security of the sincerity and good faith of His Majesty's Government in the premises, command will be given by Royal Order for the strict observance of the terms of the present Protocol in all the dominions of Spain and specifically in the island of Cuba.

Terms of protocol to be observed in Spanish dominions.

In testimony of which we have interchangeably signed this Protocol.  
 CALEB CUSHING.  
 FERENDO. CALDERON Y COLLANTES.

Signatures.

