
TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS.



TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, AND AGREEMENTS.

Convention between the United States of America and Japan, providing for the reimbursement of shipwreck expenses. Concluded May 17, 1880; ratification advised by the Senate March 23, 1881; ratified by the President April 7, 1881; ratified by the Emperor of Japan June 5, 1880; ratification exchanged June 16, 1881; proclaimed October 3, 1881.

May 17, 1880.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, providing for the reimbursement of certain specified expenses which may be incurred by either country in consequence of the shipwreck on its coast of the vessels of the other, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the city of Tokio, Japan, on the seventeenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the English text of which Convention is, word for word as follows:

Proclamation.

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan being desirous of concluding an agreement providing for the reimbursement of certain specified expenses which may be incurred by either country in consequence of the shipwreck on its coasts of the vessels of the other, have resolved to conclude a special convention for this purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

Scope.

The President of the United States of America, John A. Bingham, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial Majesty, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Inouye Kaoru Shoshii, Minister for Foreign Affairs and decorated with the 1st class of the order of the Rising Sun, who after reciprocal communication of their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

Contracting parties.

All expenses incurred by the Government of the United States for the rescue, clothing, maintenance and travelling of needy shipwrecked Japanese subjects, for the recovery of the bodies of the drowned, for the medical treatment of the sick and injured, unable to pay for such treatment, and for the burial of the dead, shall be repaid to the Government of the United States by that of Japan. And a similar course of procedure to the above shall be observed by the Government of the United States in the case of assistance being given by that of Japan to shipwrecked citizens of the United States.

Reimbursement of expenditures in cases of shipwreck.

But neither the Government of the United States nor that of Japan shall be responsible for the repayment of the expenses incurred in the recovery or preservation of a wrecked vessel or the property on board. All such expenses shall be a charge upon the property saved, and shall be repaid by the parties interested therein upon receiving delivery of the same.

Wrecked vessel and property to be charged with expense of recovery.

No charge shall be made by the Government of the United States nor by that of Japan for the expenses of the Government officers, police or local functionaries who shall proceed to the wreck, for the travelling expenses of officers escorting the shipwrecked men, nor for the expenses

Exceptions.

of official correspondence. Such expenses shall be borne by the Government of the country to which such officers, police and local functionaries belong.

Ratification, &c. This convention shall be ratified by the respective Governments in due form of law, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be. It shall take effect in the respective countries thirty days after the Exchange of said ratifications.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have hereunto affixed their signatures and seals.

Done, in duplicate in the English and Japanese languages at the city of Tokio, Japan, this 17th day of May in the year 1880, (17th day of the 5th month of the 13th year Meiji).

Signatures.

JOHN A. BINGHAM. [SEAL.]
INOUE KAORU. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 16th day of June, 1881 :

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Chester A. Arthur, 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 third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden and Norway, for the establishment of the right of protection in Morocco. Concluded July 3, 1880; ratification advised by the Senate May 5, 1881; ratified by the President May 10, 1881; proclaimed December 21, 1881.

July 3, 1880.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention for the establishment on fixed and uniform bases of the exercise of the right of protection in Morocco and for the settlement of certain questions connected therewith, between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Denmark, His Majesty the King of Spain, His Excellency the President of the French Republic, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, was signed by their plenipotentiaries at Madrid, on the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the French text of which Convention is word for word as follows:

Proclamation.

[Translation.]

His Excellency the President of the United States of America; His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain; His Excellency the President of the French Republic; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco; His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves; His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway;

Having recognized the necessity of establishing, on fixed and uniform bases, the exercise of the right of protection in Morocco, and of settling certain questions connected therewith, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries at the conference assembled for that purpose at Madrid, to wit:

Son Excellence le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique; Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse; Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne; Son Excellence le Président de la République Française; Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc; Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas; Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège;

Contracting parties.

Ayant reconnu la nécessité d'établir sur des bases fixes et uniformes l'exercice du droit de protection au Maroc, et de régler certaines questions qui s'y rattachent, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires à la Conférence qui s'est réunie à cet effet à Madrid, savoir:

Preamble.

His Excellency the President of the United States of America, General Lucius Fairchild, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near His Catholic Majesty;

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Count Eberhardt de Solms-Sonnenwalde, Knight Commander of the first class of his Order of the Red Eagle with oak leaves, Knight of the Iron Cross, etc., etc., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Catholic Majesty;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Count Emanuel Ludolf, his Privy Councillor in actual service, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold, Knight of the first class of the Order of the Iron Crown, etc., etc., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Catholic Majesty;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Mr. Edward Anspach, Officer of his Order of Leopold, etc., etc., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Catholic Majesty;

His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, Knight of the distinguished Order of the Golden Fleece, etc., etc., President of his Council of Ministers;

His Excellency the President of the French Republic, Vice-Admiral Jaurès, Senator, Knight Commander of the Legion of Honor, etc., etc., Ambassador of the French Republic near His Catholic Majesty;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honorable Lionel Sackville Sackville West, her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Catholic Majesty who is likewise authorized to represent His Majesty the King of Denmark;

His Majesty the King of Italy, Count Joseph Greppi, Grand Officer of the Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, of that of the Crown of Italy, etc., etc., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Catholic Majesty;

Son Excellence le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, Monsieur le Général Lucius Fairchild, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des États-Unis près Sa Majesté Catholique;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, Monsieur le Comte Eberhardt de Solms-Sonnenwalde, Commandeur de première classe de son Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge avec feuilles de chêne, Chevalier de la Croix de Fer, etc., etc., son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie, Monsieur le Comte Emanuel Ludolf, son Conseiller intime et actuel, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre impérial de Léopold, Chevalier de première classe de l'Ordre de la Couronne de Fer, etc., etc., son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Monsieur Edouard Anspach, Officier de son Ordre de Léopold, etc., etc., son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, Don Antonio Cánovas del Castillo, Chevalier de l'Ordre insigne de la Toison d'Or, etc., etc., Président de son Conseil des Ministres;

Son Excellence le Président de la République Française, Monsieur le Vice-amiral Jaurès, Sénateur, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, etc., etc., Ambassadeur de la République Française près Sa Majesté Catholique;

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, l'Honorable Lionel Sackville Sackville West; son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique; lequel est également autorisé à représenter Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Monsieur le Comte Joseph Greppi, Grand-Officier de l'Ordre des S. S. Maurice et Lazare, de celui de la Couronne d'Italie, etc., etc., son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique;

His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, the Taleb Sid Mohammed Vargas, his Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador Extraordinary;

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Jonkheer Maurice de Heldewier, Commander of the Royal Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, Knight of the Order of the Oaken Crown of Luxemburg, etc., etc., his Minister Resident near His Catholic Majesty;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, Count de Casal Ribeiro, Peer of the Realm, Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, etc., etc., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Catholic Majesty;

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Mr. Henry Åkerman, Knight Commander of the first class of the Order of Wasa, etc., etc., his Minister Resident near His Catholic Majesty;

Who, in virtue of their full powers, recognized as being in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The conditions under which protection may be conceded are those established in the British and Spanish treaties with the Government of Morocco, and in the convention made between that Government, France and other powers in 1863, with the modifications introduced by the present convention.

ARTICLE 2.

Foreign Representatives at the head of a Legation may select their interpreters and employees from among the subjects of Morocco or others.

These protected persons shall be subject to no duty, impost or tax whatever, other than those stipulated in articles 12 and 13.

ARTICLE 3.

Consuls, Vice consuls or Consular Agents having charge of a post, and residing within the territory of the Sultan of Morocco, shall be

Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc, le Taleb Sid Mohammed Vargas, son Ministre des Affaires Étrangères et Ambassadeur Extraordinaire;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, Monsieur le Jonkheer Maurice de Heldewier, Commandeur de l'Ordre Royal du Lion Néerlandais, Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne de Chêne de Luxemburg, etc., etc., son Ministre Résident près Sa Majesté Catholique;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Monsieur le Comte de Casal Ribeiro, Pair du Royaume, Grande-Croix de l'Ordre du Christ, etc., etc., son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Catholique;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, Monsieur Henri Åkerman, Commandeur de première classe de l'Ordre de Wasa, etc., etc., son Ministre Résident près Sa Majesté Catholique;

Lesquels, en vertu de leurs pleins pouvoirs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté les dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Les conditions dans lesquelles la protection peut être accordée sont celles qui sont stipulées dans les Traités britannique et espagnol avec le Gouvernement Marocain et dans la Convention survenue entre ce Gouvernement, la France et d'autres Puissances en 1863, sauf les modifications qui y sont apportées par la présente Convention.

Protection.

ARTICLE 2.

Les Représentants étrangers Chefs de Mission, pourront choisir leurs interprètes et employés parmi les sujets marocains ou autres.

Foreign Representatives.

Ces protégés ne seront soumis à aucun droit, impôt ou taxe quelconque, en dehors de ce qui est stipulé aux articles 12 et 13.

ARTICLE 3.

Les Consuls, Vice-Consuls ou Agents consulaires Chefs de poste qui résident dans les États du Sultan du Maroc, ne pourront choisir

Consuls, &c., allowed to select and employ native assistants, &c.

allowed to select but one interpreter, one soldier and two servants from among the subjects of the Sultan, unless they may require a native secretary.

These protected persons shall, in like manner, be subject to no duty, impost or tax whatever, other than those stipulated in articles 12 and 13.

ARTICLE 4.

Appointments of natives; protection extended to appointees.

If a Representative shall appoint a subject of the Sultan to the office of Consular Agent in a town on the coast, such agent shall be respected and honored, as shall the members of his family occupying the same dwelling with him, and they, like him shall be subject to no duty, impost or tax whatever, other than those stipulated in articles 12 and 13; but he shall not have the right to protect any subjects of the Sultan other than the members of his own family.

He may, however, for the exercise of his functions, have a protected soldier.

Rights of officers in charge of consulates.

Officers in acting charge of Vice Consulates being subjects of the Sultan, shall, during the exercise of their functions, enjoy the same rights as Consular Agents who are subjects of the Sultan.

ARTICLE 5.

Ministers, chargés d'affaires, and others limited in selection of native employees.

The Government of Morocco recognizes the right of Ministers, Chargés d'Affaires and other Representatives, which is granted to them by treaties, to select the persons whom they employ, either in their own service or that of their governments, unless such persons shall be sheiks or other employees of the Government of Morocco, such as soldiers of the line or of the cavalry, in addition to the Maghaznias in command of their guard. In like manner they shall not be permitted to employ any subject of Morocco who is under prosecution.

Proceedings in civil suits.

It is understood that civil suits commenced before protection, shall be terminated before the courts which have instituted such proceedings. The execution of the sentence shall suffer no hindrance. Nevertheless, the local authorities

qu'un interprète, un soldat et deux domestiques parmi les sujets du Sultan, à moins qu'ils n'aient besoin d'un secrétaire indigène.

Ces protégés ne seront soumis non plus à aucun droit, impôt ou taxe quelconque, en dehors de ce qui est stipulé aux articles 12 et 13.

ARTICLE 4.

Si un Représentant nomme un sujet du Sultan à un poste d'Agent consulaire dans une ville de la côte, cet Agent sera respecté et honoré, ainsi que sa famille habitant sous le même toit, laquelle, comme lui-même, ne sera soumise à aucun droit, impôt ou taxe quelconque en dehors de ce qui est stipulé aux articles 12 et 13; mais il n'aura pas le droit de protéger d'autres sujets du Sultan en dehors de sa famille.

Il pourra, toutefois, pour l'exercice de ses fonctions, avoir un soldat protégé.

Les Gérants des Vice-consulats, sujets du Sultan, jouiront, pendant l'exercice de leur fonctions, des mêmes droits que les Agents consulaires sujets du Sultan.

ARTICLE 5.

Le Gouvernement Marocain reconnaît aux Ministres, Chargés d'Affaires et autre Représentants le droit, qui leur est accordé par les Traités, de choisir les personnes qu'ils emploient, soit à leur service personnel, soit à celui de leurs Gouvernements, à moins, toutefois, que ce ne soient des Cheiks ou autres employés du Gouvernement marocain, tels que les soldats de ligne ou de cavalerie, en dehors des Maghaznias préposés à leur garde. De même, ils ne pourront employer aucun sujet marocain sous le coup de poursuites.

Il reste entendu que les procès civils engagés avant la protection se termineront devant les Tribunaux qui en auront entamé la procédure.

L'exécution de la sentence ne rencontrera pas d'empêchement.

of Morocco shall take care to communicate, without delay, the sentence pronounced, to the Legation, Consulate or Consular Agency upon which the protected person is dependent.

As to those persons formerly protected, who may have a suit which was commenced before protection was withdrawn from them, their case shall be tried by the court before which it was brought.

The right of protection shall not be exercised towards persons under prosecution for an offense or crime, before they have been tried by the authorities of the country, or before their sentence, if any has been pronounced, has been executed.

ARTICLE 6.

Protection shall extend to the family of the person protected. His dwelling shall be respected.

It is understood that the family is to consist only of the wife, the children, and the minor relatives dwelling under the same roof.

Protection shall not be hereditary. A single exception, which was established by the convention of 1863, but which is not to create a precedent, shall be maintained in favor of the Benchimol family.

Nevertheless, if the Sultan of Morocco shall grant another exception, each of the contracting powers shall be entitled to claim a similar concession.

ARTICLE 7.

Foreign representatives shall inform the Sultan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, in writing, of any selections of an employee made by them.

They shall furnish annually to the said Minister a list of the names of the persons protected by them or by their Agents throughout the States of the Sultan of Morocco.

This list shall be transmitted to the local authorities, who shall consider as persons enjoying protection only those whose names are contained therein.

ARTICLE 8.

Consular officers shall transmit each year to the authorities of the

Toutefois, l'autorité locale marocaine aura soin de communiquer immédiatement la sentence rendue à la Légation, Consulat ou Agence consulaire dont relève le protégé.

Quand aux ex-protégés qui auraient un procès commencé avant que la protection eût cessée pour eux, leur affaire sera jugée par le Tribunal qui en était saisi.

Le droit de protection ne pourra être exercé à l'égard des personnes poursuivies pour un délit ou un crime avant qu'elles n'aient été jugées par les Autorités du pays, et qu'elles n'aient, s'il y a lieu, accompli leur peine.

Crimes and offenses.

ARTICLE 6.

La protection s'étend sur la famille du protégé. Sa demeure est respectée.

Protection, etc., to extend to family.

Il est entendu que la famille ne se compose que de la femme, des enfants et des parents mineurs qui habitent sous le même toit.

La protection n'est pas héréditaire. Une seule exception, déjà établie par la Convention de 1863, et qui ne saurait créer un précédent, est maintenue en faveur de la famille Benchimol.

Protection not to be hereditary.

Cependant, si le Sultan du Maroc accordait une autre exception, chacune des Puissances contractantes aurait le droit de réclamer une concession semblable.

ARTICLE 7.

Les Représentants étrangers informeront par écrit le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères du Sultan du choix qu'ils auront fait d'un employé.

List of protected persons to be furnished.

Ils communiqueront chaque année au dit Ministre une liste nominative des personnes qu'ils protègent ou qui sont protégés par leurs Agents dans les États du Sultan du Maroc.

Cette liste sera transmise aux Autorités locales, qui ne considéreront comme protégés que ceux qui y sont inscrits.

ARTICLE 8.

Les Agents consulaires remettront chaque année à l'Autorité du

Lists to be transmitted under seal, annually.

district in which they reside a list, bearing their seal, of the persons protected by them. These authorities shall transmit it to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the end that, if it be not conformable to the regulations, the Representatives at Tangier may be informed of the fact.

A consular officer shall be required to give immediate information of any changes that may have taken place among the persons protected by his Consulate.

ARTICLE 9.

Native employees excepted.

Servants, farmers and other native employees of native secretaries and interpreters shall not enjoy protection. The same shall be the case with Moorish employees or servants of foreign subjects.

Nevertheless, the local authorities shall not arrest an employee or servant of a native officer in the service of a Legation or Consulate, or of a foreign subject or protected person, without having notified the authority upon which he is dependent.

Arrest for killing or wounding any person.

If a subject of Morocco in the service of a foreign subject shall kill or wound any person, or violate his domicile, he shall be arrested immediately, but the diplomatic or consular authority under which he is shall be notified without delay.

ARTICLE 10.

Brokers.

Nothing is changed with regard to the situation of brokers, as established by the treaties and by the convention of 1863, except what is stipulated, relative to taxes, in the following articles.

ARTICLE 11.

Right of foreigners to hold property recognized.

The right to hold property is recognized in Morocco as belonging to all foreigners.

The purchase of property must take place with the previous consent of the Government, and the title of such property shall be subject to the forms prescribed by the laws of the country.

Any question that may arise concerning this right shall be de-

pays qu'ils habitent une liste, revêtue de leur sceau, des personnes qu'ils protègent. Cette Autorité la transmettra au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères afin que, si elle n'est pas conforme aux Règlements, les Représentants à Tanger en soient informés.

L'Officier consulaire sera tenu d'annoncer immédiatement les changements survenus dans le personnel protégé de son Consulat.

ARTICLE 9.

Les domestiques, fermiers et autres employés indigènes des secrétaires et interprètes indigènes ne jouissent pas de la protection. Il en est de même pour les employés ou domestiques marocains des sujets étrangers.

Toutefois, les Autorités locales ne pourront arrêter un employé ou domestique d'un fonctionnaire indigène au service d'une Légation ou d'un Consulat, ou d'un sujet ou protégé étranger, sans en avoir prévenu l'Autorité dont il dépend.

Si un sujet marocain au service d'un sujet étranger venait à tuer quelqu'un, à le blesser ou à violer son domicile, il serait immédiatement arrêté, mais l'Autorité diplomatique ou consulaire sous laquelle il est placé serait avertie sans retard.

ARTICLE 10.

Il n'est rien changé à la situation des courtiers telle qu'elle a été établie par les Traités et par la Convention de 1863, sauf ce qui est stipulé, relativement aux impôts, dans les articles suivants.

ARTICLE 11.

Le droit de propriété au Maroc est reconnu pour tous les étrangers.

L'achat de propriétés devra être effectué avec le consentement préalable du Gouvernement, et les titres de ces propriétés seront soumis aux formes prescrites par les lois du pays.

Toute question qui pourrait surgir sur ce droit sera décidée

cided according to the same laws, with the privilege of appeal to the Minister of Foreign Affairs stipulated in the treaties.

ARTICLE 12.

Foreigners and protected persons who are the owners or tenants of cultivated land, as well as brokers engaged in agriculture, shall pay the agricultural tax. They shall send to their Consul annually, an exact statement of what they possess delivering into his hands the amount of the tax.

He who shall make a false statement, shall be fined double the amount of the tax that he would regularly have been obliged to pay for the property not declared. In case of repeated offense this fine shall be doubled.

The nature, method, date and apportionment of this tax shall form the subject of a special regulation between the Representatives of the Powers and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Shereefian Majesty.

ARTICLE 13.

Foreigners, protected persons and brokers owning beasts of burden shall pay what is called the gate-tax. The apportionment and the manner of collecting this tax which is paid alike by foreigners and natives, shall likewise form the subject of a special regulation between the Representatives of the Powers and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Shereefian Majesty.

The said tax shall not be increased without a new agreement with the Representatives of the Powers.

ARTICLE 14.

The mediation of interpreters, native secretaries or soldiers of the different Legations or Consulates, when persons are concerned who are under the protection of the Legation or Consulate, shall be permitted only when they are the bearers of a document signed by the head of a mission or by the consular authority.

d'après ces mêmes lois, avec l'appel au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères stipulé dans les Traités.

ARTICLE 12.

Les étrangers et les protégés propriétaires ou locataires de terrains cultivés, ainsi que les censaux adonnés à l'agriculture, paieront l'impôt agricole. Ils remettront chaque année à leur Consul la note exacte de ce qu'ils possèdent en acquittant entre ses mains le montant de l'impôt.

Celui qui fera une fausse déclaration paiera, à titre d'amende, le double de l'impôt qu'il aurait dû régulièrement verser pour les biens non déclarés. En cas de récidive cette amende sera doublée.

La nature, le mode, la date, et la quotité de cet impôt seront l'objet d'un Règlement spécial entre les Représentants des Puissances et le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Sa Majesté Shériffienne.

ARTICLE 13.

Les étrangers, les protégés et les censaux propriétaires de bêtes de somme paieront la taxe dite des portes. La quotité et le mode de perception de cette taxe, commune aux étrangers et aux indigènes, seront également l'objet d'un Règlement spécial entre les Représentants des Puissances et le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Sa Majesté Shériffienne.

La dite taxe ne pourra être augmentée sans un nouvel accord avec les Représentants des Puissances.

ARTICLE 14.

La médiation des interprètes, secrétaires indigènes ou soldats des différentes Légations ou Consuls, lors qu'il s'agira de personnes non placées sous la protection de la Légation ou du Consulat, ne sera admise qu'autant qu'ils seront porteurs d'un document signé par le Chef de Mission ou par l'Autorité consulaire.

Agricultural tax.

False statement,
penalty for.

Gate tax.

Mediation.

ARTICLE 15.

Foreign naturalization of subjects of Morocco.

Any subject of Morocco who has been naturalized in a foreign country, and who shall return to Morocco, shall after having remained for a length of time equal to that which shall have been regularly necessary for him to obtain such naturalization, choose between entire submission to the laws of the Empire and the obligation to quit Morocco, unless it shall be proved that his naturalization in a foreign country was obtained with the consent of the Government of Morocco.

Foreign naturalization heretofore acquired by subjects of Morocco according to the rules established by the laws of each country, shall be continued to them as regards all its effects, without any restriction.

ARTICLE 16.

Protection other than under treaty not recognized.

No irregular or unofficial protection shall be granted in future. The authorities of Morocco will recognize no protection, of any kind whatever, save such as is expressly provided for in this convention.

Exception in case of reward, &c.

Nevertheless, the exercise of the customary right of protection shall be reserved for those cases only in which it may be desired to reward signal services rendered by a native of Morocco to a foreign power, or for other altogether exceptional reasons.

Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tangier to be notified.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tangier shall be previously informed of the nature of the services, and notified of the intention to reward them, in order that he may, if need be, present his observations thereon; yet the final decision shall be reserved for the Government to which the service shall have been rendered.

Protection restricted to twelve in number for each power.

The number of persons thus protected shall not exceed twelve for each power, and this number is fixed as the maximum unless the consent of the Sultan shall be obtained.

The status of persons who have obtained protection in virtue of the custom which is henceforth to be

ARTICLE 15.

Tout sujet marocain naturalisé à l'étranger, qui reviendra au Maroc, devra, après un temps de séjour égal à celui qui lui aura été régulièrement nécessaire pour obtenir la naturalisation, opter entre sa soumission entière aux lois de l'Empire et l'obligation de quitter le Maroc, à moins qu'il ne soit constaté que la naturalisation étrangère a été obtenue avec l'assentiment du Gouvernement marocain.

La naturalisation étrangère acquise jusqu'à ce jour par des sujets marocains suivant les règles établies par les lois de chaque pays, leur est maintenue pour tous ses effets, sans restriction aucune.

ARTICLE 16.

Aucune protection irrégulière ni officieuse ne pourra être accordée à l'avenir. Les Autorités marocaines ne reconnaîtront jamais d'autres protections, quelle que soit leur nature, que celles qui sont expressément arrêtées dans cette Convention.

Cependant, l'exercice du droit consuetudinaire de protection sera réservé aux seuls cas où il s'agirait de récompenser des services signalés rendus par un marocain à une Puissance étrangère, ou pour d'autres motifs tout-à-fait exceptionnels.

La nature des services et l'intention de les récompenser par la protection seront préalablement notifiées au Ministre des Affaires Étrangères à Tanger, afin qu'il puisse au besoin présenter ses observations; la résolution définitive restera néanmoins réservée au Gouvernement auquel le service aura été rendu.

Le nombre de ces protégés ne pourra dépasser celui de douze par Puissance, qui reste fixé comme maximum, à moins d'obtenir l'assentiment du Sultan.

La situation des protégés qui ont obtenu la protection en vertu de la coutume désormais réglée par la

regulated by this stipulation shall be without limitation of the number of persons belonging to this class and now so protected, the same for themselves and their families as that which is established for other protected persons.

ARTICLE 17.

The right to the treatment of the most favored nation is recognized by Morocco as belonging to all the powers represented at the Madrid conference.

ARTICLE 18.

This convention shall be ratified. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Tangier with as little delay as possible.

By exceptional consent of the high contracting parties the stipulations of this convention shall take effect on the day on which it is signed at Madrid.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Madrid, in thirteen originals, this third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

[L. S.]	LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.
[L. S.]	E. DE SOLMS.
[L. S.]	E. LUDOLF.
[L. S.]	ANSPACH.
[L. S.]	A. CÁNOVAS DEL CASTILLO.
[L. S.]	JAURÈS.
[L. S.]	L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.
[L. S.]	J. GREPPI.
[L. S.]	MOHAMMED VARGAS. (in Arabic characters.)
[L. S.]	HELDEWIER.
[L. S.]	ÇASAL RIBEIRO.
[L. S.]	ÅKERMANN.

présente disposition sera, sans limitation du nombre pour les protégés actuels de cette catégorie, identique pour eux et pour leurs familles, à celle qui est établie pour les autres protégés.

ARTICLE 17.

Le droit au traitement de la Nation la plus favorisée est reconnu par le Maroc à toutes les Puissances représentées à la Conférence de Madrid.

ARTICLE 18.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée. Les ratifications seront échangées à Tanger dans le plus bref délai possible.

Par consentement exceptionnel des Hautes Parties contractantes les dispositions de la présente Convention entreront en vigueur à partir du jour de la signature à Madrid.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Madrid, en treize exemplaires, le trois Juillet mil huit cent quatre-vingt.

[SEAL.]	LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.
[SEAL.]	E. DE SOLMS.
[SEAL.]	E. LUDOLF.
[SEAL.]	ANSPACH.
[SEAL.]	A. CÁNOVAS DEL CASTILLO.
[SEAL.]	JAURÈS.
[SEAL.]	L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.
[SEAL.]	J. GREPPI.
[SEAL.]	MOHAMMED VARGAS. (in Arabic characters.)
[SEAL.]	HELDEWIER.
[SEAL.]	ÇASAL RIBEIRO.
[SEAL.]	ÅKERMANN.

Right to treatment of most favored nation recognized.

Ratifications.

Signatures.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified and exchanged;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Chester A. Arthur, 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 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

Proclamation.

November 17, 1880. *Treaty between the United States and China, concerning immigration. Concluded November 17, 1880; ratification advised by the Senate May 5, 1881; ratified by the President May 9, 1881; ratifications exchanged July 19, 1881; proclaimed October 5, 1881.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation. Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and China, for the modification of the existing treaties between the two countries, by providing for the future regulation of Chinese immigration into the United States, was concluded and signed at Peking in the English and Chinese languages, on the seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the original of the English text of which Treaty is word for word as follows :

Preamble. Whereas, in the eighth year of Hsien Feng, Anno Domini 1858, a treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the United States of America and China, and to which were added, in the seventh year of Tung Chih, Anno Domini 1868, certain supplementary articles to the advantage of both parties, which supplementary articles were to be perpetually observed and obeyed :—and

Whereas the Government of the United States, because of the constantly increasing immigration of Chinese laborers to the territory of the United States, and the embarrassments consequent upon such immigration, now desires to negotiate a modification of the existing Treaties which shall not be in direct contravention of their spirit :—

Contracting parties. Now, therefore, the President of the United States of America has appointed James B. Angell, of Michigan, John F. Swift, of California, and William Henry Trescot, of South Carolina as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary ; and His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, has appointed Pao Chün, a member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, and Superintendent of the Board of Civil Office ; and Li Hungtsao, a member of His Imperial Majesty's Privy Council, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary ; and the said Commissioners Plenipotentiary, having conjointly examined their full powers, and having discussed the points of possible modification in existing Treaties, have agreed upon the following articles in modification.

ARTICLE I.

Chinese laborers, limitation and suspension of immigration of. Whenever in the opinion of the Government of the United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects or threatens to affect the interests of that country, or to endanger the good order of the said country or of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitations. Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse.

ARTICLE II.

Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord, and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation.

Chinese sub-
jects in the United
States.

ARTICLE III.

If Chinese laborers, or Chinese of any other class, now either permanently or temporarily residing in the territory of the United States, meet with ill treatment at the hands of any other persons, the Government of the United States will exert all its power to devise measures for their protection and to secure to them the same rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and to which they are entitled by treaty.

Treatment and
privileges of.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting Powers having agreed upon the foregoing articles, whenever the Government of the United States shall adopt legislative measures in accordance therewith, such measures will be communicated to the Government of China. If the measures as enacted are found to work hardship upon the subjects of China, the Chinese Minister at Washington may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will consider the subject with him; and the Chinese Foreign Office may also bring the matter to the notice of the United States Minister at Peking and consider the subject with him, to the end that mutual and unqualified benefit may result.

Future legisla-
tion.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the foregoing at Peking, in English and Chinese being three originals of each text of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged at Peking within one year from date of its execution.

Done at Peking, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1880. Kuanghsü, sixth year, tenth moon, fifteenth day.

JAMES B. ANGELL.

JOHN F. SWIFT.

WM. HENRY TRESPOT.

PAO CHÜN.

LI HUNGSAO.

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

Signatures.

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Peking on the 19th day of July 1881:

Proclamation.

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

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

Done in Washington this fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State.

November 17, 1880.

Supplemental treaty between the United States and China, concerning commercial intercourse and judicial procedure. Concluded November 17, 1880; ratification advised by the Senate, May 5, 1881; ratified by the President, May 9, 1881; ratifications exchanged, July 19, 1881; proclaimed October 5, 1881.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation.

Whereas a supplemental treaty between the United States of America and China, for supplying certain points of incompleteness in the existing treaties between the two governments in the matter of commercial intercourse and of judicial procedure, was concluded and signed at Peking, in the English and Chinese languages, on the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the original of the English text of which treaty is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, because of certain points of incompleteness in the existing treaties between the two governments, have named as their commissioners plenipotentiary, that is to say:

The President of the United States, James B. Angell of Michigan, John F. Swift of California, and William Henry Trescot of South Carolina;

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, Pao Chün, a member of His Imperial Majesty's privy council and superintendent of the board of civil office, and Li Hungtsao, a member of His Imperial Majesty's privy council, who have agreed upon and concluded the following additional articles:

ARTICLE I.

Commercial relations.

The Governments of the United States and China, recognizing the benefits of their past commercial relations, and in order still further to promote such relations between the citizens and subjects of the two powers, mutually agree to give the most careful and favorable attention to the representations of either as to such special extension of commercial intercourse as either may desire.

ARTICLE II.

Mutual agreement to prohibit importation of opium by Chinese subjects.

The Governments of China and of the United States mutually agree and undertake that Chinese subjects shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the ports of the United States; and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of China; to transport it from one open port to any other open port; or to buy and sell opium in any of the open ports of China. This absolute prohibition, which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either power, to foreign vessels employed by them, or to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either power and employed by other persons for the transportation of opium, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of China and the United States; and the benefits of the favored nation clause in existing treaties shall not be claimed by the citizens or subjects of either power as against the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE III.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China hereby promises and agrees that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage dues, or duties for imports or exports, or coastwise trade shall be imposed or levied in the open ports of China upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States; or upon the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in the same from the United States; or from any foreign country; or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise exported in the same to the United States or to any foreign country; or transported in the same from one open port of China to another, than are imposed or levied on vessels or cargoes of any other nation or on those of Chinese subjects.

Tonnage dues and duties on merchandise imported into China.

The United States hereby promise and agree that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage dues or duties for imports shall be imposed or levied in the ports of the United States upon vessels wholly belonging to the subjects of His Imperial Majesty and coming either directly or by way of any foreign port, from any of the ports of China which are open to foreign trade, to the ports of the United States; or returning therefrom either directly or by way of any foreign port, to any of the open ports of China; or upon the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in the same from China or from any foreign country, than are imposed or levied on vessels of other nations which make no discrimination against the United States in tonnage dues or duties on imports, exports, or coastwise trade; or than are imposed or levied on vessels and cargoes of citizens of the United States.

Tonnage dues and duties on imports to United States.

ARTICLE IV.

When controversies arise in the Chinese Empire between citizens of the United States and subjects of His Imperial Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the Governments of the United States and China that such cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interests of justice. If he so desires, he shall have the right to present, to examine, and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings, he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case.

Controversies.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the foregoing at Peking in English and Chinese, being three originals of each text, of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged at Peking within one year from the date of its execution.

Ratification.

Done at Peking this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1880, Kuanghsü, sixth year, tenth moon, fifteenth day.

JAMES B. ANGELL. [SEAL.]
JOHN F. SWIFT. [SEAL.]
WM. HENRY TRESCOT. [SEAL.]
PAO CHÜN. [SEAL.]
LI HUNG TSAO. [SEAL.]

Signatures.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Peking on the 19th day of July 1881:

Proclamation.

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

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

Done in Washington this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

Supplemental convention between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy, concerning the rights, privileges, and immunities of consular officers. Concluded February 24, 1881; ratification advised by the Senate May 5, 1881; ratified by the President May 10, 1881; ratified by the King of Italy May 8, 1881; ratifications exchanged June 18, 1881; proclaimed June 29, 1881. February 24, 1881.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention supplementary to the Consular Convention of May 8, 1878, between the United States and Italy, was concluded between the two Governments and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one, which Convention is word for word as follows :

Proclamation.

Convention supplementary to the Consular Convention of May 8, 1878, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy.

Convenzione Supplementare alla Convenzione Consolare dell' 8 Maggio 1878, fra gli Stati Uniti di America e Sua Maestà il Re d' Italia.

Whereas question has arisen at divers times between the government of the United States of America and the government of His Majesty the King of Italy, touching the interpretation of the eleventh article of the Convention between the two countries, concerning the rights, privileges and immunities of Consular Officers, signed at Washington on the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and especially with respect to so much of said article as defines and limits the jurisdiction of the authorities of the country and of the Consular Officers, with regard to offenses and disturbances on shipboard, while in port; and whereas the high contracting parties, have deemed it expedient to remove for the future all ground of question in the premises, by substituting a new article in place of the said eleventh article of that Convention; the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy, have resolved to conclude a special supplementary Convention to that end and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Divario di opinioni essendosi manifestato fra il Governo degli Stati Uniti d' America ed il Governo di Sua Maestà il Re d' Italia, riguardo alla interpretazione da darsi all' articolo undecimo della Convenzione concernente i diritti, privilegi ed immunità degli Ufficiali Consolari dei due paesi, firmata a Washington il giorno otto del mese di Maggio dell' anno mille otto cento e settanta otto, ed avendo le alte parti contraenti ritenuto utile di eliminare per l' avvenire ogni motivo di dubbio riguardo a queste questioni, sostituendo un altro articolo a quello undecimo della convenzione predetta; gli Stati Uniti di America e Sua Maestà il Re d' Italia hanno deliberato di stipulare una speciale convenzione supplementare a questo scopo, ed hanno nominato loro Plenipotenziari:

Preamble

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States: William Maxwell Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the King of Italy: Paul Beccadelli Bologna, Prince of Camporeale, his Chargé d'Affaires in the United States of America; who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Convention May 8, 1878, eleventh article of, annulled.

The eleventh article of the Consular Convention of May 8, 1878, between the United States of America and Italy, is hereby annulled, and in its place the following article is substituted, namely:

Merchant vessels;

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise either at sea or in port between the captains, officers and crews, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts. In case any disorder should happen on board of vessels of either party, in the territorial waters of the other, neither the Federal, State or Municipal Authorities or Courts in the United States nor any Court or Authority in Italy, shall on any pretext interfere except when the said disorders are of such a nature as to cause or be likely to cause a breach of the peace or serious trouble in the port or on shore; or when, in such trouble or breach of the peace, a person or persons shall be implicated, not forming a part of the crew. In any other case, said Federal, State or Municipal Authorities or Courts in the United States, or Courts or Authority in Italy, shall not interfere but shall render forcible aid to Consular Officers, when they may ask it, to search, arrest and imprison all persons composing the crew, whom they may deem it necessary to confine. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the Consuls addressed in writing to either the Federal, State or Municipal Courts or Authorities in the United States, or to any Court or

Differences at sea or in port, adjustment of.

Procedure for settlement of.

Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti di America: l'onorevole William Maxwell Evarts, Segretario di Stato degli Stati Uniti d'America; e Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia: Il Cavaliere Paolo Beccadelli Bologna, Principe di Camporeale, Suo Incaricato d'Affari negli Stati Uniti di America; i quali, dopo aver scambiato i loro pieni poteri, trovati in buona e debita forma, hanno convenuto negli articoli seguenti:

ARTICOLO I.

L'articolo undecimo della Convenzione Consolare dell' 8 Maggio 1878, fra gli Stati Uniti d'America e l'Italia, si dichiara annullato, e vi è sostituito l'articolo seguente:

I Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice Consoli, ed Agenti Consolari, saranno esclusivamente incaricati di mantenere l'ordine interno a bordo delle navi mercantili di loro nazione, e conosceranno soli delle questioni di qualunque genere che potranno insorgere sì in mare che nei porti, fra il capitano, gli ufficiali ed i marinai, senza eccezione, e segnatamente di quelle relative al soldo, ed all'adempimento degli accordi reciprocamente convenuti. Nel caso che accadono disordini a bordo delle navi di uno dei due Stati nelle acque territoriali dell'altro, le Corti o Autorità Federali, di Stato o municipali degli Stati Uniti, ed i Tribunali e le altre autorità in Italia, non potranno sotto alcun pretesto intervenire, salvo che i disordini fossero tali da aver turbato o da poter turbare la tranquillità o l'ordine pubblico a terra o nel porto, ovvero quando vi fosse implicato una o più persone non facenti parte dell'equipaggio. In ogni altro caso le Corti od Autorità Federali, di Stato o municipali negli Stati Uniti ed i Tribunali e le Autorità in Italia non potranno intervenire; ma dovranno prestare man forte agli Ufficiali Consolari, quando essi lo richiedano, affine di ricercare, arrestare ed imprigionare qualunque individuo facente parte dell'equipaggio, cui ripetino conveniente di porre sotto custodia. Questi individui saranno arrestati sulla sola domanda degli Ufficiali Consolari, fatta per iscritto alle Corti od Autorità Federali, di Stato o Mu-

Authority in Italy, and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and the prisoners shall be held during the whole time of their stay, in the port at the disposal of the Consular Officers. Their release shall be granted at the mere request of such officers made in writing. The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons, shall be paid by the Consular Officers.

nicipali negli Stati Uniti, od a qualsivoglia Tribunale od Autorità in Italia, giustificando tale domanda con un estratto ufficiale del registro della nave o del ruolo dell' equipaggio, e saranno detenuti durante l' intero soggiorno della nave nel porto, a disposizione degli Ufficiali Consolari. Essi verranno rilasciati dietro domanda per iscritto presentata dall detto Ufficiale, e le spese dell' arresto e della detenzione saranno pagate dagli Ufficiali Consolari.

ARTICLE II.

This supplementary Convention shall be ratified in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington, as soon as possible after the date hereof, and immediately upon such exchange, the foregoing form of the said article XI. shall become effective and have the same force as the other articles of the Convention of the eighth day of May of the year 1878 and the same duration.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the twenty-fourth day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.
[SEAL.] CAMPOREALE.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one;

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

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

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and fifth.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State.

ARTICOLO II.

La presente Convenzione supplementare sarà ratificata in conformità delle leggi di ciascuno dei due Stati, e le ratifiche saranno scambiate a Washington il più presto possibile, ed immediatamente dopo detto scambio, il testo del precedente articolo undecimo diverrà obbligatorio del pari degli altri articoli della convenzione del giorno otto Maggio dell' anno mille otto cento e settanta otto, e per la medesima durata.

In fede di che i rispettivi Plenipotenziari hanno firmato questa Convenzione in doppio originale e vi hanno apposto i loro sigilli.

Data in Washington il ventesimo quarto giorno del mese di febbrajo Anno Domini mille otto cento e ottanta uno

[SEAL.] WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.
[SEAL.] CAMPOREALE.

Ratifications.

Signatures.

Proclamation.

Oct. 5, Dec. 9, 1881. *Convention between the Post Office Department of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the Colony of Victoria, Australia, concerning the exchange of money-orders. Done in duplicate and signed in Washington December 9, 1881; and in Melbourne October 5, 1881.*

Contracting parties. The Post Office Department of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the Colony of Victoria, Australia, being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of money-orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Exchange of postal money orders. There shall be a regular exchange of money-orders between the two countries.

Maximum of orders. The maximum of each order is fixed at £10 sterling, when issued in Victoria, and, when issued in the United States, at the equivalent, in sterling money, of \$50 in the money of the latter country, converted at the rate fixed by Article 13 of the present Convention.

Fractions excluded. No money-order shall include a fractional part of a penny, or, of a cent.

The amount of each order, whether issued in the United States or in Victoria, must be expressed in letters in British money, and the equivalent in the money of the United States must also be shown in figures.

ARTICLE 2.

Commissions. The Victoria Post Office shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money-orders issued in Victoria, and the Post Office Department of the United States shall have the same power in regard to all money-orders issued in the United States.

Rate of charges. Each Office shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges, or rates of commission, which shall be established under this Convention, and these rates shall, in all cases, be payable in advance by the remitters, and shall not be repayable.

Exchange, suspension of. It is understood, moreover, that each Office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money-orders in case the course of exchange, or any other circumstance should give rise to abuses, or, cause detriment to the postal revenue.

ARTICLE 3.

Commissions, disposition and payment of. Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money-orders within its jurisdiction, but shall pay to the other country three-fourths of one per cent. on the amount of such orders.

ARTICLE 4.

Designation of offices of exchange. The service of the Postal money-order system between the two countries, shall be performed exclusively by the agency of Offices of Exchange. On the part of the United States the Office of Exchange shall be San Francisco California, and on the part of Victoria, Melbourne.

Orders drawn on offices of exchange only. Orders shall be drawn only on the authorized money-order offices of the respective countries; and each Postal Administration shall furnish to the other a List of such offices, and shall, from time to time, notify any addition to, or change in such list. Every order and advice must contain the name of the office and of the country of destination, and if

relating to an order payable in the United States, the name of the State in which such office is situated.

ARTICLE 5.

No money-order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and his own name and address; or, the name of the firm, or company who are the remitters or payees, together with the addresses of each.

Issue of money order, conditions for the.

The money-orders, issued in either country, shall be forwarded by the remitters to the payees, at their own expense.

ARTICLE 6.

The advices of all money-orders issued upon Victoria by the post offices in the United States shall be sent to the Office of Exchange at San Francisco, where they shall be impressed with a dated stamp (Form "A") showing the amount to be paid in Sterling money, and transmitted, by the next direct mail, to the Exchange Office at Melbourne, accompanied by a List, in duplicate, drawn upon the model of Form "B."

Advices, (Form "A.")

List in duplicate, Form "B."

The advices, on their arrival in Melbourne, shall be compared with the entries in the List, and, afterwards dispatched to the paying offices.

In like manner the advices of money-orders, drawn on the United States by postmasters in Victoria, shall be sent to the Exchange Office at Melbourne, shall there be impressed with a dated stamp (Form "A") showing the amount to be paid in United States money, and be dispatched accompanied by a List, in duplicate (Form "C") to the Office of Exchange at San Francisco by the next direct mail.

Advices.

Form "A."

Form "C."

The advices, on their receipt at San Francisco, shall be compared with the entries in the List, and afterwards dispatched to the paying offices.

The advices of orders issued in the United States in the month of June, which may arrive at the Office of Exchange at San Francisco in the earlier days of the following month, shall be entered on Lists supplementary to that of the last day of the month of June, and in like manner, the advices of orders issued in Victoria in the month of June, which may arrive at the Exchange Office at Melbourne in the earlier days of the following month, shall be entered on Lists supplementary to that of the last day of the month of June.

Each Exchange Office shall certify its orders to the other in amounts designated in the denominations of the money both of the dispatching and receiving country, at the rate of conversion established by Article 13 of this Convention. The amounts, so converted, shall be checked at the receiving Office of Exchange.

Certification of orders.

Each Administration hereby undertakes and agrees to suspend the issue of money-orders a sufficient length of time before the sailing of each steamer which carries the Exchange Lists and advices, at those post offices in its own territory where such suspension may be necessary, in order to prevent the issue of orders which could be dispatched by the outgoing mail while the corresponding advices could not be certified by the Exchange Office in time to be conveyed by that mail.

Suspension of issue, closing mails.

The Exchange Lists and the accompanying advices shall invariably be sent by such steamers as carry the mails directly from San Francisco to Sydney, or from Sydney to San Francisco, as the case may be, and not via London in any event.

Lists and advices to be sent by direct route.

ARTICLE 7.

The Lists, dispatched from each Office of Exchange, shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1 at the beginning of the month of July in each year; and the entries in these Lists shall also have consecutive numbers.

Lists to be numbered consecutively, etc.

- Duplicates of lists to be kept.** Of each List dispatched a duplicate shall be sent, which duplicate, after being verified by the receiving Office of Exchange, shall be returned to the dispatching Office of Exchange.
- Corrections and errors.** Each Office of Exchange shall promptly communicate to the other the correction of any simple error, which it may discover in the verification of the Lists.
- Irregularities.** When the Lists shall show irregularities, which the receiving Exchange Office shall not be able to rectify, that Office shall apply for an explanation to the dispatching Exchange Office, and such explanation shall be afforded without delay.
- Duplicate lists to be furnished, when.** Should any List fail to be received in due course, the dispatching Exchange Office, on receiving information to that effect, shall transmit, without delay, a duplicate of the List, duly certified as such.

ARTICLE 8.

- Duplicate orders, issue of.** Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the Postal Administration of the country, on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established, or, to be established in that country.

ARTICLE 9.

- Regulations governing payment.** The orders, issued by each country on the other, shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of inland orders of the country, on which they were drawn.
- Possession of paid orders.** The paid orders shall remain in the possession of the country of payment.

ARTICLE 10.

- Repayment to remitters, how made.** Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders are payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. (Article 12.)
- It is the province of each Postal Administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitters is to be made.

ARTICLE 11.

- Unpaid orders for twelve months' void.** Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue, shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to, and be at the disposal of the country of origin.
- Accounts.** The Victoria Office shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, all money-orders entered in the Lists received from the United States, which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. (Article 12.)
- On the other hand the Post Office Department of the United States shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the Victoria Office, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders, included in the Lists dispatched from the latter Office, which under this Article become void.

ARTICLE 12.

- Quarterly accounts to be rendered.** At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared at the General Post Office of Victoria, showing in detail the totals of the Lists, containing the particulars of orders issued in either country during the quarter, and the balance resulting from such transactions.
- Balances, payment of.** Three copies of this account shall be transmitted to the Post Office Department of the United States, at Washington, and the balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the General Post Office of Victoria, be paid to the General Post Office at London, to the credit of the Post

Office Department of the United States on account of the exchange of money-orders between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; if due by the Post Office Department of the United States the balance shall likewise be paid to the General Post Office at London, to the credit of the General Post Office of Victoria.

If pending the settlement of an account, one of the two Postal Administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding five hundred pounds (£500) sterling, the indebted Administrations shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other.

Settlement.

This account shall be in accordance with the forms "D," "E," "F," and "G," annexed to this Convention. Forms "D," "E," "F," and "G."

ARTICLE 13.

Until the two Postal Administrations shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that in all matters of account, relative to money-orders, which shall result from the execution of the present Convention, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars eighty-seven cents of the money of the United States.

The pound sterling, equivalent value of.

ARTICLE 14.

The Postal Administration in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules, (if not repugnant to the foregoing,) for the greater security against fraud, or, for the better working of the system generally.

Additional rules.

All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post Office of the other country.

ARTICLE 15.

This present Convention shall take effect on the first day of January, 1882, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

Commencement.

Termination.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1881, and in Melbourne on the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1881.

THOMAS L. JAMES,

Signatures.

Postmaster General of the United States.

{ SEAL OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT }
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY BOLTON,

Postmaster General of Victoria.

[SEAL OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF VICTORIA.]

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

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

[SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.]

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, December 9th, 1881.

A.**Value of United States Order in English money.**

<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5	3	2

San Francisco, January 1, 1882.**Value of Victoria Order in United States money.**

\$14	c. 25
------	-------

Melbourne, January 1, 1882.

B.

List No.....

Stamp of
San Francisco
Office.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, in duplicate, a List containing a detailed statement of the sums received in the United States since my last dispatch (List No.....), for orders payable in Victoria, amounting in the aggregate to \$.....

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this List, with your acknowledgment of its receipt indorsed thereon.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

.....
Postmaster, San Francisco.

To the POSTMASTER,
MONEY-ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Melbourne.

[illegible]

B.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,

Melbourne, 1881.

SIR: I have examined this List of Money-Orders from No. to No., inclusive, for sum received in the United States for payment in Victoria, amounting in the aggregate to \$....., and which is to be paid to the net amount of £.....
s..... d.....

The said List was found to be correct, with the following exceptions:

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

To the POSTMASTER,

MONEY-ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,

San Francisco, Cal.

Table showing the particulars of such orders as have been repaid to the remitters in the country of issue.

[illegible]

G.

BALANCE.

To credit of Victoria Office.				To credit of United States Office.			

Convention between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Post-Office Department of the Colony of New Zealand, concerning the exchange of money-orders. Done in duplicate and signed in Washington December 6, 1881; and in Wellington October 8, 1881. Oct. 8, Dec. 6, 1881.

The Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Post-Office Department of the Colony of New Zealand, being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of money-orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles: Contracting parties.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a regular exchange of money-orders between the two countries. Exchange of postal money-orders.

The maximum of each order is fixed at £10 sterling, when issued in New Zealand, and, when issued in the United States, at the equivalent, in sterling money, of \$50 in the money of the latter country, converted at the rate fixed by article 13 of the present Convention. Maximum.

No money-order shall include a fractional part of a penny, or, of a cent.

The amount of each order, whether issued in the United States or in New Zealand, must be expressed in letters in British money, and the equivalent in the money of the United States must also be shown in figures. Fractions excluded. To be expressed in British money, and also the equivalent of money of the United States.

ARTICLE 2.

The New Zealand Post-Office Department shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money-orders issued in New Zealand, and the Post-Office Department of the United States shall have the same power in regard to all money-orders issued in the United States. Commissions, how fixed.

Each office shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges, or rates of commission, which shall be established under this Convention, and these rates shall, in all cases, be payable in advance by the remitters, and shall not be repayable. Rate of charges.

It is understood, moreover, that each office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money-orders, in case the course of exchange, or any other circumstance should give rise to abuses, or, cause detriment to the postal revenue. Suspension authorized.

ARTICLE 3.

Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money-orders within its jurisdiction, but shall pay to the other country three fourths of one per cent. on the amount of such orders. Commissions, disposition and payment of.

ARTICLE 4.

The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries, shall be performed exclusively by the agency of Offices of Exchange. On the part of the United States the Office of Exchange shall be San Francisco, California, and on the part of New Zealand, Auckland. Exchange of offices, designated.

Orders shall be drawn only on the authorized money-order offices of the respective countries; and each Postal Administration shall furnish to the other a List of such offices, and shall, from time to time, notify any addition to, or change in such List. Every order and advice must contain the name of the office and of the country of destination, and if relating to an order payable in the United States, the name of the State in which such office is situated. Orders, how drawn. Advices and lists.

ARTICLE 5.

Regulations for issue.

No money-order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and his own name and address; or the name of the firm or company who are the remitters or payees, together with the addresses of each.

How forwarded.

The money-orders, issued in either country, shall be forwarded by the remitters to the payees, at their own expense.

ARTICLE 6.

Advices sent, form "A."

The advices of all money-orders issued upon New Zealand by the post-offices in the United States shall be sent to the Office of Exchange at San Francisco, where they shall be impressed with a dated stamp (Form "A") showing the amount to be paid in sterling money, and transmitted, by the next direct mail, to the Exchange Office at Auckland, accompanied by a List, in duplicate, drawn upon the model of Form "B."

The advices, on their arrival in Auckland, shall be compared with the entries in the List, and, afterwards dispatched to the paying offices.

In like manner the advices of money-orders, drawn on the United States by postmasters in New Zealand, shall be sent to the Exchange Office at Auckland, shall there be impressed with a dated stamp (Form "A") showing the amount to be paid in United States money, and be dispatched accompanied by a List, in duplicate, (Form "C") to the Office of Exchange at San Francisco by the next direct mail.

The advices, on their receipt at San Francisco, shall be compared with the entries in the List, and afterwards dispatched to the paying offices.

The advices of orders issued in the United States in the month of June, which may arrive at the Office of Exchange at San Francisco in the earlier days of the following month, shall be entered on Lists supplementary to that of the last day of the month of June, and in like manner, the advices of orders issued in New Zealand in the month of June, which may arrive at the Exchange Office at Auckland in the earlier days of the following month shall be entered on Lists supplementary to that of the last day of the month of June.

Each Exchange Office shall certify its orders to the other in amounts designated in the denominations of the money, both of the dispatching and receiving country, at the rate of conversion established by Article 13 of this Convention. The amounts, so converted, shall be checked at the receiving Office of Exchange.

Temporary suspension of issue before mails close, &c.

Each Administration hereby undertakes and agrees to suspend the issue of money-orders a sufficient length of time before the sailing of each steamer which carries the Exchange Lists and advices, at those post-offices in its own territory where such suspension may be necessary, in order to prevent the issue of orders which could be dispatched by the outgoing mail while the corresponding advices could not be certified by the Exchange Office in time to be conveyed by that mail.

Advices and lists, transmission of.

The Exchange Lists and the accompanying advices shall invariably be sent by such steamers as carry the mails directly from San Francisco to Auckland, or from Auckland to San Francisco, as the case may be, and not via London in any event.

ARTICLE 7.

Lists to be numbered, &c.

The Lists dispatched from each Office of Exchange, shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1 at the beginning of the month of July in each year; and the entries in these Lists shall also have consecutive numbers.

Of each List dispatched a duplicate shall be sent, which duplicate, after being verified by the receiving Office of Exchange, shall be returned to the dispatching Office of Exchange.

Each Office of Exchange shall promptly communicate to the other the correction of any simple error, which it may discover in the verification of the Lists.

When the Lists shall show irregularities, which the receiving Exchange Office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall apply for an explanation to the dispatching Exchange Office, and such explanation shall be afforded without delay.

Should any List fail to be received in due course, the dispatching Exchange Office, on receiving information to that effect shall transmit, without delay, a duplicate of the List, duly certified as such.

ARTICLE 8.

Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the Postal Administration of the country, on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established, or, to be established in that country. Regulations governing payment, &c.

ARTICLE 9.

The orders, issued by each country on the other, shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of inland orders of the country on which they were drawn.

The paid orders shall remain in the possession of the country of payment. Paid orders, possession of, &c.

ARTICLE 10.

Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders are payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account (Article 12.) Repayment to remitters, how made.

It is the province of each Postal Administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitters is to be made.

ARTICLE 11.

Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to, and be at the disposal of the country of origin. Orders unpaid for twelve months, void.

The New Zealand Office shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, all money-orders entered in the Lists received from the United States, which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. (Article 12.) Quarterly accounts, credit in.

On the other hand the Post-Office Department of the United States shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the New Zealand Office, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders, included in the Lists dispatched from the latter Office, which under this Article become void. Rendition of.

ARTICLE 12.

At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared at the Postmaster-General's Office, Wellington, showing in detail the totals of the Lists, containing the particulars of orders issued in either country during the quarter, and the balance resulting from such transactions. Accounts, statement of.

Three copies of this account shall be transmitted to the Post-Office Department of the United States, at Washington, and the balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the Post-Office Department of New Zealand, be paid to the General Post-Office at London, to the credit of the Post-Office Department of the United States on account of the exchange of money-orders between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; if due by the Post-Office Department of the United States, the balance shall likewise be paid to Payment of balances.

the General Post-Office at London, to the credit of the Post-Office Department of New Zealand.

Payment of balances pending settlement. If pending the settlement of an account, one of the two Postal Administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding five hundred pounds (£500) sterling, the indebted Administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other.

Account to conform to forms "D," "E," "F," and "G." This account shall be in accordance with the forms "D," "E," "F," and "G," annexed to this Convention.

ARTICLE 13.

Equivalent value of the pound sterling. Until the two Postal Administrations shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that in all matters of account relative to money-orders which shall result from the execution of the present Convention the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars, eighty-seven cents of the money of the United States.

ARTICLE 14.

Additional rules. The Postal Administration in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules, (if not repugnant to the foregoing), for the greater security against fraud, or, for the better working of the system, generally. All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post Office of the other country.

ARTICLE 15.

Commencement. This present Convention shall take effect on the first day of January, 1882, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

Termination. Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1881, and in Wellington on the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1881.

Dates. [Seal of the Post Office Department of the United States.] (Signed) **THOMAS L. JAMES,**
Postmaster General of the United States.
 (Signed) **WALTER U. JOHNSTON,**
Postmaster General of New Zealand.

In the presence of—

W. GRAY,

Secretary Posts & Telegraphs.

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

(Signed)

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President.

[Seal of the United States.] (Signed) **JAMES G. BLAINE,**
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, December 8th, 1881.

A.

Value of United States order in English money.

£	s.	d.
5	3	2

San Francisco, January 1, 1882.

Value of New Zealand order in United States money.

\$	c.
14	25

Auckland, January 1, 1882.

B.

List No.

Stamp of San Francisco Office.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, in duplicate, a list containing a detailed statement of the sums received in the United States since my last dispatch (List No.), for orders payable in New Zealand, amounting in the aggregate to £.....

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this list, with your acknowledgment of its receipt indorsed thereon.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Postmaster, San Francisco.

To the POSTMASTER,
Money-Order Exchange Office, Auckland.

B.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,
Auckland, 188 .

SIR: I have examined this List of Money-Orders from No. to No. , inclusive, for sums received in the United States for payment in New Zealand, amounting in the aggregate to \$, and which is to be paid to the net amount of
£ s. d.

The said List was found to be correct, with the following exceptions:

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

To the POSTMASTER, MONEY-ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal.

D.

Account of the exchange of Money-Orders between the Colony of New Zealand and the United States,
during the quarter ended , 188..

[illegible]

F.

Table showing the particulars of such orders as have become void.

[illegible]

G.

BALANCE.

To credit of New Zealand Office.				To credit of United States Office.			
				</			

Oct. 11, 26, 1881.

Convention between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Island of Jamaica, concerning an Exchange of money-orders. Done in duplicate and signed in Washington, October 26, 1881; and in Kingston, October 11, 1881.

Contracting parties.

The Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Island of Jamaica being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of money-orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE 1.

Exchange of Postal money-orders.

There shall be a regular exchange of money-orders between the two countries.

Maximum.

The maximum of each order is fixed at Ten pounds (£10) sterling when issued in Jamaica; and when issued in the United States at Fifty dollars (\$50) in the money of the latter country.

Fractions excluded.

No money-order shall include a fractional part of a penny, or of a cent.

Amounts, how expressed.

The amount of each order must be expressed in letters in the money of the country in which payment is to be made, and the equivalent in the money of the issuing country must also be shown in figures, at the rate of conversion fixed by Article 13 of the present convention.

ARTICLE 2.

Commissions, how rated.

The Jamaica Post-Office shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money-orders issued in Jamaica, and the Post-Office Department of the United States shall have the same power in regard to all money-orders issued in the United States.

Each office shall communicate from time to time to the other its tariff of charges, or rates of commission, which shall be established under this convention, and these rates shall, in all cases, be payable in advance by the remitters and shall not be repayable.

Suspension of issue authorized.

It is understood, moreover, that each office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money-orders, in case the course of exchange, or any other circumstance should give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the postal revenue.

ARTICLE 3.

Commissions, disposition and payment of.

Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money-orders within its jurisdiction, but shall pay to the other country three-fourths of one per cent. on the amount of such orders.

ARTICLE 4.

Exchange of offices designated.

The service of the Postal money-order system between the two countries, shall be performed exclusively by the agency of Offices of Exchange. On the part of the United States the Office of Exchange shall be New York, and on the part of Jamaica, Kingston.

Orders, how drawn.

Orders shall be drawn only on the authorized money-order offices of the respective countries, and each Postal Administration shall furnish to the other a List of such offices, and shall, from time to time, notify any addition to or change in such list.

Lists.

Advices.

Every order and advice must contain the name of the Office and of the country of destination, and, if relating to an order payable in the United States, the name of the State in which such office is situated.

ARTICLE 5.

No money-order shall be issued, unless the applicant furnish the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and his own name and address, or the name of the firm, or company, who are the remitters or payees, together with the addresses of each. Contents of orders.

The money-orders issued in either country shall be forwarded by the remitters to the payees at their own expense. Transmission.

ARTICLE 6.

The advices of all money-orders issued upon Jamaica by the Post Offices in the United States shall be sent to the Office of Exchange at New York, where they shall be examined, and, if found correct, impressed with the dated stamp of that office, and transmitted, by the next mail, to the exchange office at Kingston, accompanied by a List, in duplicate, drawn upon the model of Form "A." Advices, transmission of.

The advices, on their arrival at Kingston, shall be compared with the entries in the list, and afterwards, despatched to the paying offices. Form "A."

In like manner the advices of money orders, drawn on the United States by Postmasters in Jamaica, shall be sent to the Exchange Office at Kingston, shall there be examined, and, if found correct, impressed with the dated stamp of that Office, and be despatched accompanied by a list, in duplicate, (Form "B") to the Office of Exchange at New York by the next mail. Form "B."

The advices, on their receipt at New York, shall be compared with the entries in the list, and afterwards despatched to the paying offices. Advices and lists, receipt of.

The advices of orders issued in the United States in the month of September, which may arrive at the Office of Exchange at New York in the earlier days of the following month, shall be entered on lists supplementary to that of the last day of the month of September, and, in like manner, the advices of orders issued in Jamaica in the month of June, which may arrive at the Exchange Office at Kingston in the earlier days of the following month, shall be entered on lists supplementary to that of the last day of the month of June.

Each Exchange Office shall certify its orders to the other, on the lists in amounts designated in the denominations of the money both of the despatching and receiving country, at the rate of conversion established by Article 13 of this Convention. The amounts so converted shall be checked at the receiving office of Exchange. Lists to be certified.

ARTICLE 7.

The lists despatched from each office of Exchange shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1 at the beginning of the month of July in each year; and the entries in these lists shall also have consecutive numbers. Lists to be numbered consecutively.

Of each list despatched a duplicate shall be sent, which duplicate, after being verified by the receiving Office of Exchange shall be returned to the despatching Office of Exchange. Duplicate lists.

Each Office of Exchange shall promptly communicate to the other, the correction of any simple error, which it may discover in the verification of the lists. Errors, notice of.

When the lists shall show irregularities, which the receiving Office of Exchange shall not be able to rectify, that office shall apply for an explanation to the despatching Exchange-Office, and such explanation shall be afforded without delay. Irregularities, notice of.

Should any list fail to be received in due course the despatching Exchange Office, on receiving information to that effect, shall transmit, without delay, a duplicate of the list, duly certified as such. Duplicate lists, when.

ARTICLE 8.

Duplicate orders, when issued. Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the Postal Administration of the Country on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established, or to be established in that Country.

ARTICLE 9.

Regulations governing payment. The orders, issued by each Country on the other, shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of Money-Orders in the country on which they were drawn.

The paid orders shall remain in the possession of the Country of payment.

ARTICLE 10.

Repayment to remitters, how made. Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the Country of issue from the Country where such orders are payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. (Article 12.)

It is the province of each Postal Administration to determine the manner in which repayment to remitters is to be made.

ARTICLE 11.

Orders unpaid for twelve months, void. Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void and the sums received shall accrue to, and be at the disposal of the country of origin.

The Jamaica Office shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account all money-orders entered in the lists received from the United States, which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. (Article 12.)

On the other hand, the Post Office Department of the United States shall, at the close of each month transmit to the Jamaica Office, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders, included in the lists despatched from the latter office, which, under this Article become void.

ARTICLE 12.

Accounts to be rendered quarterly. At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared at the General Post Office of Jamaica, showing in detail the totals of the lists containing the particulars of orders issued in either Country during the quarter, and the balance resulting from such transactions.

Balances, payment of. Three copies of this account shall be transmitted to the Post Office Department of the United States at Washington, and the balance, after proper verification shall, if due by the Post Office Department of the United States, be paid at Kingston, but, if due by the Jamaica Post Office, it shall be paid at New York, and in the money of the country to which the payment is made.

Payments may also be made in Money, or by Drafts or by Bills of Exchange on points other than Kingston or New York, by mutual agreement between the two Departments.

Balances pending settlement. If, pending the settlement of an account one of the two Postal Administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such administration from remitting a lesser amount than Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) at discretion.

Forms "C," "D," "E," "F," "G." This account, and the letters which accompany such intermediate remittances, shall be in accordance with the forms "C," "D," "E," "F" and "G" annexed to this Convention.

ARTICLE 13.

Until the two Postal Administrations shall consent to an alteration it is agreed that in all matters of account, relative to money-orders, which shall result from the execution of this convention, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars, eighty-seven cents of the money of the United States. Equivalent value of pound sterling.

ARTICLE 14.

The Postal Administration in each Country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the forgoing) for greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally. Additional rules.

All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post Office Department of the other Country.

ARTICLE 15.

This present convention shall take effect on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it. Commencement.
Termination.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the twenty-sixth day of October in the year of our Lord 1881, and in Kingston on the eleventh day of October in the year of our Lord 1881. Dates.
Signatures.

(Sig.)

THOMAS L. JAMES,

Postmaster General of the United States.

[Seal of the Post Office Department of the United States.]

(Sig.)

A. MUSGRAVE,

Governor of Jamaica.

[Seal of Jamaica.]

I hereby approve the foregoing Convention and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

[Seal of the United States.]

(Sig.)

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

(Sig.)

JAMES G. BLAINE,

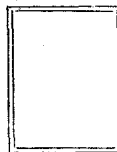
Secretary of State.

OCTOBER 27th, 1881.

A.

List No.

Stamp of New York Office.



SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, in duplicate, a List containing a detailed statement of the sums received in the United States since my last dispatch, (List No,) for orders payable in Jamaica, amounting in the aggregate to \$....., = £....., s. d.

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this List, with your acknowledgment of its receipt indorsed thereon.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

To the POSTMASTER FOR JAMAICA,
Kingston.

.....
Postmaster, New York.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, JAMAICA,
Kingston, 188 ,

The said List was found to be correct, with the following exceptions:

**To the POSTMASTER,
Money-Order Exchange Office, New York.**

Postmaster for Jamaica.

Account of the Exchange of Money-orders between Jamaica and the United States during the Quarter ended 188

[illegible]

Table showing the particulars of such orders as have become void.

[illegible]

F.

BALANCE.

To credit of Jamaica Office.				To credit of United States Office.		
	£.	s.	d.		\$	c.
Amount of international orders issued in the United States				Amount of international orders issued in Jamaica		
$\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent. on amount of such issues				$\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent. on amount of such issues		
Deduct amount of void orders of U. S. issued as per table	£.	s.	d.	Deduct amount of void orders of Jamaica issue, as per table	\$	c.
Deduct amount of international orders repaid in U. S., as per table				Deduct amount of international orders repaid in Jamaica, as per table		
Total deduction				Total deduction		
United States credit converted at \$4.87 to the pound, to be deducted				Jamaica credit converted at \$4.87 to the the pound, to be deducted		
Balance to credit of Jamaica Office				Balance to credit of U. S. Office		
Paid on account by the Office of the United States. Dates:	£.	s.	d.	Paid on account by the Office of Jamaica. Dates:	\$	c.
Balance remaining				Balance remaining		

The within account exhibits a total balance of, which after deduction of the payments on account, as therein stated, leaves a balance remaining of due to the Office.

Postmaster for Jamaica.

The above statement of account is accepted with a balance of due the Office.

Washington,, 188...

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

The payment on account of, having been receipted by special vouchers, the receipt of the balance remaining of is hereby acknowledged.

....., 188...

.....

F.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, JAMAICA,
Kingston, , 188 .

SIR: The lists of International Money-Orders which the Kingston Exchange Office has transmitted to the New York Exchange Office, from to , 188 , amount to the sum of \$.....
The Lists transmitted by the New York Office to the Kingston Office during the same period amount to \$.....,
equivalent to \$.....

Difference \$.....
On account of which the Jamaica Office has already paid the following sums, viz:
....., 188 , \$.....
....., 188 , \$.....
....., 188 , \$.....
....., 188 , \$.....

Difference remaining
Particulars: In accordance with the terms of Article 18 of the Convention of , 188 , the sum of is
herewith transmitted, as per particulars in the margin, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge in due form.

To the Postmaster General of the United States, Washington.
Postmaster for Jamaica.

G.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., 188 .

Six: The Lists of International Money-Orders, which the Exchange Office of New York has transmitted to the Exchange Office at Kingston from to 188 , amount to the sum of £.....
 The Lists transmitted by the Exchange Office at Kingston to the New York Office during the same period
 amount to \$....., equal to £.....
 Difference £.....

On account of which the United States Office has already paid the following sums:

..... 188 , £.....
 188 , £.....
 188 , £.....
 188 , £.....

Difference remaining £.....

Particulars: In accordance with the terms of Article 12 of the Convention of 188 , the sum of £..... is herewith transmitted, as per particulars in the margin, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge in due form.

Superintendent Money Order System.

To the Postmaster for Jamaica, Kingston.

Oct. 18 and Nov.
30, 1881.

Convention for the Exchange of Postal Money Orders between the United States of America and Switzerland, concluded October 18, and November 30, 1881.

Convention concluded between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Postal Administration of Switzerland, of the 18th October and 30th November, 1881.

Convention conclue entre le Département des postes des États-Unis d'Amérique et l'Administration des postes suisses, le 18 Octobre et 30 Novembre 1881.

Contracting parties.

Convention.

Superseding convention, etc., of Oct. 12, 1867, and Feb. 23, 1872.

The undersigned have concluded the following convention for the exchange of postal orders between the United States of America and Switzerland, subject to the ratification of proper authority, and in lieu of the Convention of the 12th of October, 1867, and of the Article additional thereto of the 23rd of February, 1872.

Les soussignés ont conclu la convention suivante pour l'échange des mandats-poste entre les États-Unis d'Amérique et la Suisse, convention qui sera soumise à la ratification de l'autorité supérieure compétente, et qui remplacera celle du 12 Octobre 1867, et l'article additionnel à cette dernière convention du 23 Février 1872.

ARTICLE 1.

Exchange of postal money-orders.

There is established between the United States of America and Switzerland a regular exchange of postal orders. This exchange is to be effected by the Exchange Offices which each of the two Administrations shall have designated for this purpose, and which Exchange Offices shall notify each other by means of lists of orders for payment.

ARTICLE 1.

Il est créé, entre les États-Unis d'Amérique et la Suisse, un échange régulier de mandats-poste. Cet échange s'effectue par l'entremise des bureaux d'échange que chacune des deux Administrations désigne à cet effet, et ces bureaux s'avisent réciproquement au moyen de listes des mandats à payer.

ARTICLE 2.

Amount, to be expressed, how.

The amount of the orders shall always be expressed in the money of the country where payment is to be made.

ARTICLE 2.

Le montant des mandats est toujours exprimé dans la monnaie du pays où doit s'effectuer le paiement.

ARTICLE 3.

Maximum.

1. No order payable in the United States shall exceed the amount of fifty dollars, and no order payable in Switzerland shall exceed an amount in francs equivalent to that sum.

Fractions excluded.

2. Fractions of a cent or of a centime, are not to be introduced into the amount of an order.

ARTICLE 3.

1. Aucun mandat payable aux États-Unis ne peut excéder le montant de cinquante dollars, et aucun mandat payable en Suisse ne peut dépasser le montant équivalent en francs à cette somme.

2. Les fractions de cent, ou de centime ne sont pas admises dans l'expression du montant d'un mandat.

ARTICLE 4.

Payment, how made.

Payment of the amount of orders is to be effected in money of metal.

ARTICLE 4.

Le paiement du montant des mandats s'effectue dans la mon-

lie value of the country of destination.

This payment can also be effected in either country in paper money which is a legal tender therein. In that event, account is always to be taken of the difference of value, if there be any.

ARTICLE 5.

1. Each of the two Administrations is at liberty to fix at any time the rate of conversion of the amounts, payment of which is to be made in the other country.

2. The two Administrations will communicate to each other the rate of exchange or of conversion fixed by them, as well as the changes which they may make therein.

ARTICLE 6.

1. Each of the two Administrations shall fix the fees charged upon orders issued in its own country and payable in the other.

2. They will communicate to each other the fees which they shall have established and the changes which they may subsequently make therein.

ARTICLE 7.

The Postal Administration by which the money orders are issued shall credit the Administration of the country of payment with the total amount of the orders which it has certified to the latter, in addition to three fourths of one per cent on the difference between the total amount of the orders certified and the amount of void and repaid orders.

ARTICLE 8.

1. The sums converted into postal orders are guaranteed to the remitters until they shall have been regularly paid to the payees or to the representatives of the latter, or shall have been refunded to the said remitters.

2. The sums received by each administration in exchange for postal orders, the amounts of which shall not have been claimed by the persons entitled to payment before the

naie métallique du pays de destination. Ce paiement peut aussi avoir lieu dans chacun des deux pays en papier monnaie ayant cours légal dans le pays respectif. Dans ce cas, on doit toujours tenir compte de la différence des cours, s'il y a lieu.

Legal tender.

ARTICLE 5.

1. Chacune des deux Administrations a la faculté de fixer en tout temps le taux de versement des montants dont le paiement doit s'effectuer dans l'autre pays.

2. Les deux Administrations se communiquent réciproquement le taux de versement qu'elles ont fixé, aussi bien que les changements, qu'elles pourront y apporter.

Rate of conversion.

ARTICLE 6.

1. Chacune des deux Administrations fixe les droits à prélever sur les mandats de poste émis dans son propre pays et payable dans l'autre pays.

2. Elles se communiquent réciproquement les droits qu'elles ont fixés et les changements qu'elles pourraient y introduire ultérieurement.

Fees.

ARTICLE 7.

L'Administration des postes par laquelle les mandats ont été émis, crédite l'Administration du pays de paiement du montant total des mandats qu'elle a facturés à l'autre, plus le trois-quart pour cent sur la différence entre le montant total des mandats facturés et le montant des mandats nuls ou restitués.

Mutual accounting.

Per cent. of commissions retained.

ARTICLE 8.

1. Les montants convertis en mandats-poste sont garantis aux déposants jusqu'au moment où ils auront été régulièrement payés aux bénéficiaires, aux mandataires de ceux-ci, ou bien remboursés aux dits déposants.

2. Les sommes encaissées par chacune des deux administrations en échange des mandats-poste dont le montant n'a pas été réclamé par les ayants-droit, dans les délais fixés

Payment of sums guaranteed to remitters.

Unpaid orders; disposition of sums received for.

expiration of the periods fixed by the laws or the regulations of the country of origin, become the absolute property of the Administration which has issued the orders.

par les lois et règlements du pays d'origine, deviennent la propriété absolue de l'Administration qui en a émis les mandats.

ARTICLE 9.

Accounts to be rendered quarterly. At the end of each quarter the Swiss Postal Administration shall prepare an account comprising all sums paid by the Offices of the two countries, and the credits to be given under each head in conformity with article 7 above mentioned, as well as a statement of the orders refunded by each Administration.

ARTICLE 9.

A la fin de chaque trimestre l'Administration des postes suisses dresse un compte comprenant toutes les sommes payées par les bureaux des deux pays, et les bonifications à effectuer de leur chef conformément à l'article 7 sus-mentionné, de même que l'état des mandats remboursés par chaque Administration.

ARTICLE 10.

Payment of balances.

1. The Postal Administration of the United States shall examine this account, correct it, if necessary, and if it is found to be the debtor, shall transmit the balance due within fifteen days, at the latest, after its receipt to the Administration of the Swiss Posts.

If the account shows a balance to the credit of the Administration of the United States of America the Postal Administration of Switzerland shall transmit the amount thereof to the former within fifteen days at the latest after receipt of notice of acceptance or of correction of the account.

Payment of balances to be in money of metallic value, &c.

2. The balance must always be paid in the money of metallic value of the country to which it is found due, by means of a bill of exchange on Basle, or on New York as the case may be.

Expense of payment.

3. The expenses which may result from the payment of balances, must always be borne by the Administration by which payment is made.

ARTICLE 11.

Basis for ascertainment of balances.

1. To ascertain the amount to be paid, the smaller credit is to be converted into the money of the country which has the larger credit, and is to be deducted from the latter credit. This conversion is to be effected according to the average rate of exchange at New York, during the quarter to which the account pertains, if the balance is

ARTICLE 10.

1. L'Administration des postes des États-Unis examine ce compte, le rectifie s'il y a lieu, et si elle se trouve être débitrice, transmet le solde dû, dans le délai de quinze jours au plus tard, après la réception du compte à l'Administration des postes suisses.

Si le compte présente un solde en faveur de l'Administration des États-Unis de l'Amérique l'Administration des postes suisses en transmet le montant à la première dans le délai de quinze jours au plus tard, après réception de l'avis d'acceptation, soit de rectification du compte.

2. Le solde doit toujours être payé dans la monnaie métallique du pays au profit duquel il ressort, au moyen d'une lettre de change sur Bâle ou sur New-York, suivant le cas.

3. Les frais qui peuvent résulter du paiement des soldes sont toujours supportés par l'Administration qui effectue le paiement.

ARTICLE 11.

1. Pour déterminer le montant à payer le crédit le moins élevé est converti dans la monnaie du pays qui présente l'avoir le plus élevé, et est déduit de ce dernier. Cette conversion s'effectue d'après la moyenne du cours de change à New York, pendant le trimestre auquel appartient le compte, si le solde est au crédit de la Suisse, et

to the credit of Switzerland, and according to the average rate of exchange at Berne, during such quarter if the balance is to the credit of the Postal Administration of the United States.

2. The Administration which is to make payment shall transmit to the other Administration within five days, at the latest, after the expiration of the quarter a certified statement of the rate of exchange for every business day of the quarter.

ARTICLE 12.

Whenever, during the course of a quarter, it is found that the amount of orders drawn upon either of the two Administrations exceeds by five thousand dollars, or twenty-five thousand francs the amount of orders drawn upon the other Administration, the latter shall send to the former, the proximate amount of the ascertained difference, in a round sum, as a payment on account, by means of bills of exchange under the conditions prescribed in Article 10.

ARTICLE 13.

1. The form and the conditions of issue of postal orders in each country are subject to the regulations in force in the country of origin.

2. The form as well as the conditions for payment of postal orders, including those relating to the suspension of payment, the renewing of orders, the issue of duplicates, and other matters concerning payment are subject to the regulations in force in the country of destination.

ARTICLE 14.

1. Each Administration is authorized to suspend, temporarily the interchange of postal orders, whenever the course of exchange, or any other circumstance may give rise to abuses, or cause detriment to the revenues.

2. Notice of action of this nature must be communicated immediately to the other Administration, and, if deemed necessary by means of the telegraph.

d'après la moyenne du cours de change à Berne pendant le dit trimestre, s'il est au crédit de l'Administration des postes des Etats Unis.

2. L'administration qui doit effectuer le paiement transmet à l'autre Administration dans le délai de cinq jours au plus, après l'expiration du trimestre, un état certifié du cours de change de chaque jour ouvrable du trimestre.

ARTICLE 12.

Lorsque, dans le courant d'un trimestre, il est constaté que le montant des mandats tirés sur l'une des deux Administrations excède de cinq mille dollars ou vingt-cinq mille francs le montant des mandats tirés sur l'autre Administration cette dernière envoie à la première le montant approximatif de la différence constatée en somme ronde, titre de paiement à compte, au moyen d'une lettre de change et aux conditions prévues par l'article 10.

ARTICLE 13.

1. Le mode et les conditions de l'émission des mandats-poste dans chacune des deux pays, sont soumis aux dispositions en vigueur dans le pays expéditeur.

2. Le mode, aussi bien que les conditions de paiement des mandats-poste, y compris celles se rapportant à la suspension du paiement, le renouvellement des mandats, l'émission de duplicata, et les autres formalités ayant trait au paiement, sont soumis aux dispositions en vigueur dans le pays de destination.

ARTICLE 14.

1. Chacune des deux Administrations est autorisée à suspendre, temporairement le service d'échange des mandats-poste, toutes les fois que le cours de change ou d'autres circonstances pourraient donner lieu à des abus, ou porter préjudice aux recettes.

2. Avis de toute mesure de cette nature sera immédiatement donné à l'autre Administration, au besoin, par voie télégraphique.

Statement of rate of exchange.

Payments on account, in advance, when made.

Form and conditions of issue and payment of postal orders.

Right of suspension of issue.

Notice of suspension of issue.

ARTICLE 15.

Detailed regulations.

The Postal Administrations of the two countries shall have power, by mutual agreement, to arrange detailed regulations for the execution of the present Convention, and to modify them, at any time, according to the requirements of the service.

ARTICLE 15.

Les Administrations des postes des deux pays sont compétentes pour arrêter d'un commun accord les dispositions de détail nécessaires à l'exécution de la présente Convention, et de les modifier, en tout temps, selon les exigences du service, moyennant entente réciproque.

ARTICLE 16.

Commencement,
Jan. 1, 1882.

1. The present Convention shall take effect on the first day of January 1882. It shall remain in force until the expiration of a period of one year after the date upon which one of the two contracting Administrations shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

Termination.

Convention of
Oct. 12, 1867, and
article of Feb. 23,
1872, abrogated.

2. When the present Convention takes effect that of the 12th of October 1867, above mentioned as well as the Article of the 23d of February 1872, supplementary thereto shall be abrogated.

Date of execution.

Executed in duplicate and signed at Berne on the eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, and at Washington, on the thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

Signatures.

(Sig) FRANK HATTON.
Acting Postmaster General of the United States.
[Seal of the Post Office Department
of the United States.]

1. La présente convention sera mise à exécution le premier Janvier 1882. Elle restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à compter du jour auquel l'une des deux Administrations aura notifié à l'autre son intention de faire cesser ses effets.

2. Seront abrogés dès le jour de la mise à exécution de la présente convention celle du 12 Octobre 1867, de même que l'article additionnel du 23 Février 1872.

Fait en double expédition et signé à Berne le dix-huit Octobre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-un et à Washington le trente Novembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-un.

Le Directeur général des postes
Suisse
(Sig) ED. HÖHN.

Ratifié la présente convention conformément à l'autorisation du Conseil fédéral, du 1. Novembre 1881.

Berne, le 4 Novembre 1881.

Le Conseiller fédéral Chef du Département des Postes et Chemins de fer.

(Sig)

BAVIER.

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

(Sig)
[Seal of the United States.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President.

(Sig.) JAMES G. BLAINE
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, December 2nd, 1881.

Regulations of Detail, Forms, and Order for the execution of the Convention for the exchange of Postal Money Orders between the United States and Switzerland, concluded October 18, and November 30, 1881.

Detailed regulations, for the execution of the Convention concluded between the Postal Administration of the United States of America, and that of Switzerland, concerning the exchange of postal orders of the 18th of October and 30th of November 1881.

Règlement de détail et d'ordre pour l'exécution de la convention conclue entre l'Administration des postes des États Unis d'Amérique et celle de la Suisse, concernant l'échange de mandats-poste du 18 Octobre et 30 Novembre 1881.

In pursuance of the terms of Article 15 of the Convention of the 18th of October and 30th of November, 1881, concerning the exchange of postal orders, and in lieu of the Regulation of the 2nd and 26th July 1869 and of the provisions supplementary thereto of the 23rd of February 1872, the undersigned have agreed upon the following rules of action:

ARTICLE 1.

In conformity with Article 1 of the Convention the money-order office at Basle is designated as the Exchange Office on the part of Switzerland, and the international money-order office at New York, as the Exchange Office on the part of the United States.

ARTICLE 2.

For the lists by means of which the Exchange Offices are, in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention to notify each other of the orders to be paid, the money-order office at Basle shall make use of form "A" hereto annexed, and the international money-order office at New York, of the form "B" hereto annexed.

ARTICLE 3.

1. The lists are to be filled out in accordance with their printed headings with copying ink, which is also to be used in completing the letter of transmittal upon the first page thereof, and they are to be transmitted in duplicate by each outgoing mail, that is to say, by all

En exécution des dispositions de l'article 15 de la convention du 18 Octobre et 30 Novembre 1881, sur l'échange des mandats-poste, et en remplacement du règlement des 2 et 26 Juillet 1869 et des dispositions supplémentaires du 23 Février 1872, les soussignés sont convenus des mesures d'exécution suivantes:

ARTICLE 1^{er}.

Conformément à l'article 1^{er} de la Convention, le bureau des mandats de Bâle est désigné comme bureau d'échange de la part de la Suisse, et le bureau international des mandats de New York, comme bureau d'échange pour les États-Unis.

ARTICLE 2.

Pour les listes au moyen desquelles les bureaux d'échange, ont, à teneur de l'article 1^{er} de la Convention à se communiquer réciproquement les mandats à payer, le bureau des mandats de Bâle se sert du formulaire "A," ci-annexé, et le bureau international des mandats de New York du formulaire "B" également ci-annexé.

ARTICLE 3.

1. Les listes sont remplies conformément aux indications imprimées, au moyen d'encre à copier, dont on se servira également pour compléter la lettre de transmission qui se trouve à la première page, et elles sont transmises en duplicata par chaque dépêche partante, c'est-

Preamble.

Exchange offices designated.

Lists.

Form "A."

Form "B."

Lists, dispatch of.

mails fixed by schedule which are conveyed between the offices of Basle and of New York. Should it happen, at the time of dispatching any mail that there are no money-orders to be certified for payment, a list must, nevertheless be sent in that mail. But in such event the dispatching Exchange Office will write across the list, the words: "No money-orders."

Lists to be numbered consecutively.

Orders, entry of, on lists.

Supplementary lists.

2. The lists shall bear consecutive numbers, commencing with the calendar year and ending with it.

3. The orders inscribed in the lists shall also be consecutively numbered, the series of numbers to commence with each month on the part of Switzerland, and with each calendar year on the part of the United States.

4. The orders issued in the United States during the Quarter ending June 30th of each year, which may arrive at the Office of Exchange at New York in the following quarter, shall be entered on lists supplementary to the last list of the month of June, and, in like manner, the orders issued in Switzerland during the quarter ending June 30th of each year which may arrive at the Exchange Office of Basle in the following quarter shall be entered on lists supplementary to the last list of the month of June.

ARTICLE 4.

Verification of lists.

Errors.

Each list is to be carefully examined by the receiving office, and, if the latter finds that it contains manifest errors it will correct them with red ink. That office will then fill up the columns intended for its use and return one of the copies of the list to the sending office. In the letter of transmittal of the next list which it has to send, the receiving office above mentioned will acknowledge the receipt of the list in question to the office which sent it. The corrections made are always to be mentioned with explanations at the end of the letter of transmittal.

à-dire, par toutes les dépêches qui sont échangées entre les bureaux de Bâle et de New York conformément au tableau y relatif. S'il arrive, qu'au moment d'expédier une dépêche il n'y a pas de mandats, poste à aviser pour paiement, la liste n'en est pas moins envoyée par cette dépêche. Dans ce cas-toutefois, l'office d'échange expéditeur écrit en travers de la liste, ces mots: "No money-orders." (Point de mandats-poste.)

2. Les listes portent des numéros d'ordre consécutifs, commençant avec l'année ordinaire et finissant avec elle.

3. Les mandats inscrits sur les listes sont numérotés consécutivement, les séries de numéros commençant chaque mois de la part de la Suisse, et chaque année ordinaire de la part des États Unis.

4. Les mandats émis dans les États Unis pendant le trimestre expirant au 30 Juin de chaque année, et qui parviennent au bureau d'échange de New-York dans le courant du trimestre suivant, sont compris dans des listes supplémentaires de la dernière liste du mois de Juin, de même les mandats consignés en Suisse pendant le trimestre expirant le 30 Juin de chaque année, qui parviennent au bureau d'échange de Bâle dans le courant du trimestre suivant sont compris dans des listes supplémentaires à la dernière liste du mois de Juin.

ARTICLE 4.

Chaque liste est vérifiée soigneusement par l'office réceptionnaire, et si ce dernier y constate des erreurs manifestes, il les corrige à l'encre rouge. Cet office remplit en suite les colonnes à lui réservées, et renvoie l'un des exemplaires de la liste au bureau expéditeur. Dans la lettre de transmission de la prochaine liste qu'il a à expédier le bureau réceptionnaire sus-mentionné accuse réception de la liste en question au bureau qui l'a expédiée. Les corrections faites doivent toujours être mentionnées avec explications à la fin de la lettre de transmission.

ARTICLE 5.

When the list contains errors or irregularities which cannot be corrected without consultation with the Exchange Office of the country of origin, the Exchange office of the country of destination shall request explanations from the sending Exchange Office at the same time that it acknowledges the receipt of the list. The explanations requested are to be furnished as promptly as possible. Meantime the payment of orders in regard to which errors have been discovered is to be suspended.

ARTICLE 5.

Lorsqu'une liste contient des erreurs ou irrégularités qui ne peuvent être corrigées sans que le bureau d'échange du pays de destination ait consulté le bureau d'échange du pays d'origine, ce premier réclame les renseignements nécessaires du bureau d'échange expéditeur, en même temps qu'il accuse réception de la liste respective. Les renseignements demandés doivent être fournis aussi promptement que possible. En attendant, le paiement des mandats, au sujet desquels des erreurs ont été relevées est suspendu.

Correction of errors and irregularities, how made.

ARTICLE 6.

If it appears from the number of the list received that the preceding list has failed to arrive, the receiving office shall apply for such list by the first mail. The sending office, as soon as it is informed of the matter shall send, forthwith a duplicate of the missing list.

ARTICLE 6.

S'il résulte du numéro d'une liste reçue que la liste précédente n'est pas parvenue, le bureau réceptionnaire réclame cette liste par premier courrier. Le bureau expéditeur dès qu'il a reçu avis du cas, envoie de suite un duplicata de la liste manquante.

Failure of lists to arrive.

ARTICLE 7.

For the orders entered in the lists, the two Exchange Offices shall issue inland postal orders in accordance with the regulations in force in the premises in the country of destination, and with the provisions of Article 13 of the Convention.

ARTICLE 7.

Pour les mandats portés sur les listes les deux bureaux d'échange établissent des mandats-poste internes, qui sont régis par les dispositions en vigueur dans le pays de destination, et par celles de l'article 13 de la convention.

Inland postal orders.

ARTICLE 8.

1. For the quarterly account provided for by Article 9 of the Convention the Swiss Postal Administration shall make use of form "C" hereto annexed.

ARTICLE 8.

1. Pour le compte trimestriel prévu par l'article 9 de la convention l'Administration des postes suisses se sert du formulaire "C" ci-annexé.

Accounts and accounting.

Form "C."

2. This account is to be made out upon the basis of the lists accepted or corrected by the receiving Offices of Exchange. It is always to be prepared promptly, and transmitted to the Postal Administration of the United States as soon as all the lists from the international money-order office of New York bearing date of the quarter to which it pertains shall have reached the money-order office of Basle, and all the duplicates of the lists of the same quarter dispatched by the latter office, shall have been returned to it from New York. If it be possible

2. Ce compte est établi sur la base des listes acceptées, soit rectifiées par les bureaux d'échange réceptionnaires le plus promptement possible, et transmis à l'Administration des États-Unis aussitôt que toutes les listes du bureau international des mandats à New York, portant la date du trimestre en cause sont parvenues au bureau des mandats de Bâle, et que tous les duplicata des listes du même trimestre, expédiées par ce dernier bureau lui ont été renvoyées de New York. Autant que possible ce compte est expédié par l'Admi-

ble, this account is to be transmitted by the Swiss Postal Administration, to that of the United States at the latest within six weeks after the close of the quarter.

ARTICLE 9.

Notice of payment to be given.

Repayment to remitters amount of unpaid orders.

1. The Postal Administration of the country of origin shall be duly notified of all orders which shall not have been paid to the respective payees in the country of destination, within one year after the date of the receipt of the list, and, after an agreement shall have been reached in regard to these orders they shall be entered in the quarterly accounts, in order that the amounts thereof may be restored to the remitters in conformity with Article 9 of the Convention.

2. In like manner, there shall be embraced in this account, postal orders, application for repayment of which has been made to, and permission therefor received from, the country of destination in conformity with Article 9 of the Convention.

ARTICLE 10.

Triplicate accounts.

1. The quarterly account is always to be transmitted in triplicate to the Postal Administration of the United States. If this account shows a balance in favor of the Swiss Postal Administration two copies shall be returned to the latter, bearing an acknowledgment of the acceptance of the balance. In case the balance is in favor of the Postal Administration of the United States, the latter will retain two copies, and send back but one.

Payment of balances to be acknowledged.

2. When the balance, found to be due the Swiss Postal Administration shall have been paid, the latter will affix its acknowledgment of receipt to one of the two copies, which have been returned to it, and will send it back as a voucher to the Postal Administration of the United States of America.

3. In case the balance is in favor of the latter, it will, on receipt of the amount of such balance, affix its acknowledgment of receipt to one of the two copies of the account, which it has retained, and will transmit the same, as a voucher, to the Swiss Office.

nistration des postes suisses à celle des États-Unis au plus tard dans les six semaines qui suivent l'expiration du trimestre.

ARTICLE 9.

1. L'Administration des postes du pays d'origine est dûment avisée de tous les mandats qui n'ont pas été payés à leur bénéficiaire, dans le pays de destination, dans le délai d'un an à partir du jour de la réception de la liste. Après que les deux Administrations se sont mises d'accord à leur égard, ces mandats sont compris dans les comptes trimestriels, afin que leur montant soit restitué à leur expéditeur, conformément à ce que prescrit l'article 9, de la convention.

2. De même, on comprend dans ce compte les mandats dont la restitution a été réclamée et autorisée par le pays de destination, conformément à ce que prescrit l'article 9 de la convention.

ARTICLE 10.

1. Le compte trimestriel doit toujours être transmis en triple expédition à l'Administration des postes des États Unis. Si ce compte présente un solde en faveur de l'Administration des postes suisses, il en est renvoyé à celle-ci deux expéditions, munies de l'acceptation du résultat. Dans le cas où le solde est en faveur de l'Administration des postes des États Unis, celle-ci retient deux expéditions et n'en renvoie qu'une seule.

2. Lorsque le solde dû à l'Administration des postes suisses a été payé, celle-ci appose son accusé de réception sur l'une des deux expéditions qui lui ont été renvoyées et la renvoie à titre de quittance à l'Administration des postes des États Unis d'Amérique.

3. Dans le cas où le solde est en faveur de cette dernière, elle joint dès qu'elle a reçu le montant que comporte ce solde, son accusé de réception à l'une des deux expéditions du compte qu'elle a retenues, et la transmet, comme quittance, à l'Administration Suisse.

ARTICLE 11.

Payments of balances and payments on account made in pursuance of Articles 10 and 12 of the Convention, are to be effected by means of bills of exchange, which, when the balance is in favor of the Swiss Postal Administration, are to be drawn on Basle, payable to the Director General of Posts at Berne. When the balance is to the credit of the Postal Administration of the United States, the bills of exchange are to be drawn upon New York, payable to the Postmaster General at Washington.

ARTICLE 11.

Les paiements de soldes et d'acomptes prévus par les articles 10 et 12 de la Convention sont effectués au moyen de lettres de change, qui, lorsque le solde est en faveur de l'Administration des postes suisses sont tirées sur Bâle payables au Directeur Général des postes à Berne. Lorsque le solde est au crédit de l'Administration des postes des Etats Unis, les lettres de change sont tirées sur New York, payable au Maître Général des postes à Washington.

Payment on account pending settlements.

ARTICLE 12.

1. For the purpose of balancing the quarterly account the conversion of one money into the other shall be made in compliance with the terms of Article 11 of the Convention. To that end the debtor Administration shall forward to the creditor Administration a certified tabular statement of the rates of exchange at Berne or at New York, as the case may be, quoted each business day during the preceding quarter.

2. For the said "Tabular Statement" the Swiss Office will use form "D" hereunto annexed, entering thereon the quotations of Bid and Asked made at Berne for "sight" exchange on New York as published by the "Union of Bernese Banks." The Office of the United States of America will use form "E" hereunto annexed, stating thereon the lowest and highest quotations made at New York for "sight" exchange on Switzerland and published by the "New York Journal of Commerce."

3. The average rate for the quarter shall then be established and serve as a basis for the conversion of the smaller sum into money of the other Administration by dividing the totals of the columns headed "Bid" and "Asked" and the totals of the columns headed "Lowest" and "Highest" by the number of quotations; the two averages thus obtained are then to be added and the half of this sum shall represent the average rate for the quarter.

ARTICLE 12.

1. Pour obtenir le solde du compte trimestriel, la conversion d'une monnaie dans l'autre se fait conformément aux dispositions de l'article 11 de la Convention. A cet effet l'administration débitrice transmet à l'administration créditrice un état tabulaire certifié des cours du change à Berne ou à New York, suivant le cas, cotés pendant tous les jours ouvrables du trimestre précédent.

Basis for ascertainment of balances, &c.

Statement of rate of exchange.

2. Pour le dit "état tabulaire" d'office de Suisse se servira de la formule "D," ci-jointe, en y inscrivant les cotes à vue, offre et demande faites à Berne pour New York et publiées par "l'Union des banques bernoises." L'office des Etats Unis d'Amérique utilisera la formule "E" ci-annexée, en y exposant les cotes à vue, offre et demande faites à New York pour la Suisse, et publiées par "The New York Journal of Commerce."

Form "D."

Form "E."

On établira le cours moyen du trimestre qui servira de base pour la conversion de la somme moins élevée dans la monnaie de l'autre Administration, en divisant le total, tant des offres que des demandes par le nombre des annotations; en suite on additionnera les deux moyennes obtenues et on prendra la moitié du total qui représentera ainsi le cours moyen du trimestre.

Average rate of exchange, how computed.

ARTICLE 13.

Intermediary
services.

The Swiss Postal Administration undertakes to serve as intermediary for the exchange of postal orders from the United States to be paid in any European Country with which that Administration maintains an exchange of Postal orders, and with which the postal Administration of the United States does not have such exchange, as well as for the exchange of orders from any such European country destined for payment in the United States.

ARTICLE 14.

Regulations for
intermediary serv-
ice.

Orders from the United States of America for the countries in question are to be entered by the international money-order office of New York upon the lists of Basle with an exact statement of names and localities, in the same manner as if they were destined for Switzerland, and the Exchange Office at Basle will issue for them international orders, in the same manner as if they had originated at Basle, but under the condition of a deduction from the amounts entered in the lists of the ordinary fee for such orders. A list of the fees charged in such cases shall be furnished to the Postal Administration of the United States.

ARTICLE 15.

Article 14.

As regards the orders in transit through Switzerland from other Countries for the United States of America, these orders are to be entered upon the lists for New York in the same manner as if they had been issued in Switzerland, and the Exchange Office of New York will treat them in the same manner as Swiss orders.

ARTICLE 16.

Supplementary
to Article 9.

In addition to the claims mentioned in article 9 concerning the repayment of orders, the two Administrations agree to take charge of other claims in relation to orders exchanged between Switzerland and the United States; for example, in regard to changes of name, places of payment, requests

Special claims.

ARTICLE 13.

L'administration des postes suisses se charge de servir d'intermédiaire pour la transmission de fonds des États Unis dans les pays de l'Europe avec lesquels cette administration échange des mandats-poste, mais avec lesquels l'Administration des postes des États Unis n'entretient pas un échange de cette nature; de même que pour l'envoi de fonds de l'un de ces pays de l'Europe aux États Unis.

ARTICLE 14.

Les mandats des Etats Unis d'Amérique pour les pays en question sont portés par le bureau international des mandats à New York sur les listes pour Bâle, avec l'indication exacte des noms et localités, de la même manière que si ces mandats étaient à destination de la Suisse, et le bureau d'échange de Bâle émet pour ces envois des mandats internationaux de la même manière que s'ils étaient originaire de Bâle, mais à la condition de déduire du montant inscrit sur les listes, le droit ordinaire fixé pour ces mandats. Une liste indiquant les droits prélevés dans ce cas sera fournie à l'Administration des postes des Etats Unis.

ARTICLE 15.

En ce qui concerne les mandats en transit par la Suisse provenant d'autres pays et à destination des Etats Unis d'Amérique, ils sont portés pour New-York de la même manière que s'ils avaient été consignés en Suisse, et le bureau d'échange de New York les traite de la même manière que les mandats suisses.

ARTICLE 16.

Abstraction faite des réclamations mentionnées à l'article 9, concernant le remboursement de mandats-poste, les deux Administrations conviennent de se charger des autres réclamations relatives aux mandats échangés entre la Suisse et les Etats Unis; par exemple, en ce qui regarde les change-

for information concerning payments which have been made, etc., and to dispose of them in accordance with the regulations in force in each country respectively.

ments de noms, les lieux de paiement, les demandes d'information sur des paiements effectués etc., et de les traiter conformément aux règlements en vigueur dans chacun des deux pays.

ARTICLE 17.

1. The present Detailed Regulations shall take effect at the same time as the Convention of the 18th of October and 30th of November 1881, and shall continue in force as long as the latter.

2. When these Regulations shall take effect, those of the 2nd and 26th July 1869, as well as the Articles supplementary thereto of the 23 February 1872, shall be abrogated.

Done in duplicate and signed at Berne the eighteenth day of October 1881, and at Washington the thirtieth day of November 1881.

(Sig) FRANK HATTON

*Acting Postmaster General
of the United States.*

[Seal of the Post Office Department of the United States]

ARTICLE 17.

1. Le présent règlement de détail entrera en vigueur en même temps que la convention du 18 Octobre et 30 Novembre 1881. Il aura la même durée que cette convention.

2. A partir du jour de l'entrée en vigueur du présent règlement, celui des 2 et 26 Juillet 1869, de même que les Articles supplémentaires du 23 Février 1872 seront abrogés.

Fait en double expédition et signé à Berne le 18 Octobre 1881, et à Washington le 30 Novembre 1881.

Le Directeur général des Postes suisses.

(Sig)

ED. HÖHN.

Commencement.

Duration.

Abrogation of regulations of July 2, 26, 1869, and article of February 23, 1872.

Date.

Signatures.

Ratifié le présent Règlement. Berne le 4. Novembre 1881.

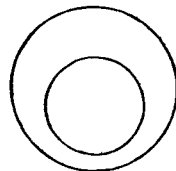
Le Conseiller fédéral Chef du Département des Postes et chemins de fer.

(Sig)

BAVIER.

A.

Stamp of Basle Office.



List No. _____

POST OFFICE, BASLE, SWITZERLAND,
_____, 188 .

SIR: I have received your list of international orders, No. _____, of the _____, 188 , on the _____, 188 .

The examination which has taken place has proved the correctness of the totals, viz: *Amounts paid in _____
France _____ centimes.In return, I transmit to you herewith (in duplicate) a List of international money-orders, No. _____, the total amount of
the List being _____ Dollars, _____ cents.Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this List with your acknowledgment of its receipt
endorsed thereon.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

The Chief of the Money Order Office.

To the POSTMASTER,

MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,

New York, N. Y.

*In case any differences are found, such differences to be stated below.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE,
New York, N. Y., 188 .

SIR: I have examined the within List No., dated, 188 , amounting in the aggregate to dollars
..... cents.

I have found said List correct, with the following exceptions:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....,
Postmaster.
Exchange Office of the Money Order Office.

To the MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,
at Basle, Switzerland.

B

List No.

Stamp of
New York Office.

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.,

....., 188 .

SIR: I have received your List of international money orders, No., of the, 188 , on the, 188 .
The examination which has taken place has proved the correctness of the totals, viz:*

Amounts paid in, dollars cents.

In return I transmit to you herewith (in duplicate) a List of international money-orders, No., The total amount of
the List being francs centimes.

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this List, with your acknowledgment of its receipt
indorsed thereon.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

.....
Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

To the MONEY-ORDER OFFICE
at *Basle, Switzerland.*

*In case any differences are found, such differences to be stated below.

Sheet No.

Stamp of
New York Office.

**Blanks to be filled by the Receiving International
Office, Basle.**

1		Number of original Money Order.	
2		Current number of International Order.	
3		Date of original Money Order.	
4		Amount of the original Money Order in United States currency.	
Dolls.	Cts.		
5		Full name of the remitter of order.	
6		Post office issuing original order.	
7		Full name of the beneficiary.	
8		Town or city.	
9		Canton or country.	
10		Amount in Swiss money.	
Frs.	Cent.		
11		Charge to be deducted for orders in transit through Switzerland.	
Frs.	Cent.		
12		Net amount payable to the beneficiary.	
Frs.	Cent.		
13		Number of the Post Office order of Basle.	
14		Post Office on which the final order is drawn.	
15		Remarks.	

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE, BASLE, SWITZERLAND,

SIR: I have examined the within List, No. dated, 188 , amounting in the aggregate to
france centimes.

I have found said List correct, with the following exceptions:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....
The Chief of the Money-Order Office.

To the POSTMASTER
MONEY-ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,
New York, N. Y.

Account of the exchange of money-orders between Switzerland and the United States of America during the Quarter ending188...

[illegible]

of orders not paid and to be credited to the despatching Office.

[illegible]

BALANCE.

To the Credit of the Swiss Office.			To the Credit of the United States Office.		
	Frs.	Ces.		\$	c.
Amount of orders issued in the United States, less amount of void and repaid Orders of United States Origin.			Amount of orders issued in Switzerland, less amount of void and repaid orders of Swiss Origin.		
Amount of Commission due Switzerland at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the above amount.			Amount of Commission due the United States at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the above amount.		
Total Swiss credit.			Total United States credit.		
United States credit to be deducted. \$ c			Swiss credit to be deducted Frs. ces		
(to be converted at the average rate of exchange in New York during the quarter to which this account appertains; see Article 11 of the Convention of).			(to be converted at the average rate of exchange in Berne during the quarter to which this account appertains; see Article 11 of the convention of).		
Balance to the credit of the Swiss Office.			Balance to the credit of the United States Office.		
Paid, on account by the Office of the United States.			Paid on account by the Office of Switzerland.		
Dated.	Frs.	Ces.	Dated.	\$	c.
Balance remaining			Balance remaining		

The within account exhibits a total balance of, which after deduction of the payments on account as therein stated leaves a balance remaining of due the Office.

Berne, 188 . . .

Le Contrôleur en Chef

The above statement of account is accepted with a balance of due the Office.

Washington, 188 . . .

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

D.

Etat

des cours de change à vue cotés à Berne sur New York, pendant le trimestre finissant le, 188..
conformément aux publications de l'Union des banques bernoises.

	Mois.	Offre.			Demande.		
		Nombre des Cotes.	Sommes.		Nombre des Cotes.	Sommes.	
			Centimes.	huit.		Centimes.	huit.
Totaux reportés	{						
du verso							
Totaux trimestriels							
Cours moyen d'un dollar							
Total des moyennes							
dont la moitié représente le cours moyen trimestriel d'un dollar.							

Certifié exact.

Berne, le, 188..

Jour.												
	Offre.		Demande.		Offre.		Demande.		Offre.		Demande.	
	Valeur d'un dollar en Centimes et huitièmes de Centime.											
	Centimes.	huit.	Centimes.	huit.	Centimes.	huit.	Centimes.	huit.	Centimes.	huit.	Centimes.	huit.
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.												
Nombre des Cotes.												

E.

Statement of the rates of exchange on sight quoted at New York on Switzerland, during the Quarter ending, 188 , in conformity with the publications of the New York Journal of Commerce.

	Month.	Lowest.		Highest.	
		Number of Quotation.	Amounts.		Number of Quotations.
			Centimes.	Eighths.	
Totals carried from the back	}				
Quarterly totals					
Average rate of one dollar					
Total of averages					
The half of which represents the average rate of one dollar for the quarter					

Certified as correct.

New York,, 188 .

Oct. 29 and Dec. 6, 1881. *Convention between the Post Office Department of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the Colony of New South Wales, Australia, concerning the exchange of money orders. Done in duplicate and signed in Washington December 6, 1881, and in Sidney October 29, 1881.*

Contracting parties. The Post Office Department of the United States of America and the General Post Office of the Colony of New South Wales, Australia, being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of money-orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Exchange of postal money-orders. There shall be a regular exchange of money orders between the two countries.

Maximum of orders. The maximum of each order is fixed at £10 sterling, when issued in New South Wales, and when issued in the United States, at the equivalent, in sterling money, of \$50 in the money of the latter country, converted at the rate fixed by Article 13 of the present Convention.

Fractions excluded. No money order shall include a fractional part of a penny, or, of a cent.

Amounts of orders, how expressed. The amount of each order, whether issued in the United States or in New South Wales, must be expressed in letters in British money, and the equivalent in the money of the United States must also be shown in figures.

ARTICLE 2.

Commissions. The New South Wales Post Office shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money orders issued in New South Wales, and the Post-Office Department of the United States shall have the same power in regard to all money orders issued in the United States.

Charges, notice of rates to be given. Each Office shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges, or rates of commission, which shall be established under this Convention, and these rates shall, in all cases, be payable in advance by the remitters, and shall not be repayable.

Temporary suspension authorized. It is understood, moreover, that each Office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money orders, in case the course of exchange, or any other circumstance should give rise to abuses, or, cause detriment to the postal revenue.

ARTICLE 3.

Per centum of commissions to be paid. Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money orders within its jurisdiction, but shall pay to the other country three fourths of one per cent. on the amount of such orders.

ARTICLE 4.

Offices of exchange designated. The service of the Postal money order system between the two countries, shall be performed exclusively by the agency of Offices of Exchange. On the part of the United States the Office of Exchange shall be San Francisco, California, and on the part of New South Wales, Sydney.

Orders. Orders shall be drawn only on the authorized money order offices of the respective countries; and each Postal Administration shall furnish to the other a List of such offices, and shall, from time to time, notify any addition to, or change in such list. Every order and advice must

Lists.

contain the name of the office and of the country of destination, and if relating to an order payable in the United States, the name of the State in which each office is situated.

Advices.

ARTICLE 5.

No money-order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid and his own name and address; or the name of the firm, or company who are the remitters or payees, together with the addresses of each.

Issue of orders.

The money-orders issued in either country, shall be forwarded by the remitters to the payees at their own expense.

ARTICLE 6.

The advices of all money-orders issued upon New South Wales by the post offices in the United States shall be sent to the Office of Exchange at San Francisco, where they shall be impressed with a dated stamp (Form "A") showing the amount to be paid in Sterling money, and transmitted, by the next direct mail, to the Exchange Office at Sydney, accompanied by a List, in duplicate, drawn upon the model of Form "B."

Advices.

Form "A."

Form "B."

The advices, on their arrival in Sydney, shall be compared with the entries in the List, and, afterwards dispatched to the paying offices.

In like manner the advices of money-orders, drawn on the United States by postmasters in New South Wales, shall be sent to the Exchange Office at Sydney, shall there be impressed with a dated stamp (Form "A") showing the amount to be paid in United States money, and be dispatched accompanied by a List, in duplicate, (Form "C") to the Office of Exchange at San Francisco by the next direct mail.

The advices, on their receipt at San Francisco, shall be compared with the entries in the List, and afterwards dispatched to the paying offices.

The advices of orders issued in the United States in the month of June, which may arrive at the Office of Exchange at San Francisco in the earlier days of the following month, shall be entered on Lists supplementary to that of the last day of the month of June, and in like manner, the advices of orders issued in New South Wales in the month of June, which may arrive at the Exchange Office at Sydney in the earlier days of the following month, shall be entered on Lists supplementary to that of the last day of the month of June.

Supplementary lists.

Each Exchange Office shall certify its orders to the other in amounts designated in the denominations of the money both of the dispatching and receiving country, at the rate of conversion established by Article 13 of this Convention. The amounts, so converted, shall be checked at the receiving office of Exchange.

Orders to be certified in the money of both countries.
Rate of conversion (see Art. 13).

Each Administration hereby undertakes and agrees to suspend the issue of money-orders a sufficient length of time before the sailing of each steamer which carries the Exchange Lists and advices, at those post offices in its own territory where such suspension may be necessary, in order to prevent the issue of orders which could be dispatched by the outgoing mail while the corresponding advices could not be certified by the Exchange Office in time to be conveyed by that mail.

Suspension of issue of money-orders, etc.

The Exchange Lists and the accompanying advices shall invariably be sent by such steamers as carry the mails directly from San Francisco to Sydney, or from Sydney to San Francisco, as the case may be, and not via London in any event.

Lists and advices, dispatch of.

ARTICLE 7.

The Lists, dispatched from each Office of Exchange, shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1 at the beginning of the month of July in each year; and the entries in these Lists shall also have consecutive numbers.

Lists to be numbered consecutively.

Duplicates of list. Of each List dispatched a duplicate shall be sent, which duplicate, after being verified by the receiving Office of Exchange, shall be returned to the dispatching Office of Exchange.

Errors and correction, notice to be given. Each Office of Exchange shall promptly communicate to the other the correction of any simple error, which it may discover in the verification of the Lists.

When the Lists shall show irregularities, which the receiving Exchange Office shall not be able to rectify, that Office shall apply for an explanation to the dispatching Exchange Office, and such explanation shall be afforded without delay.

Lists, failure of, to arrive. Should any List fail to be received in due course, the dispatching Exchange Office, on receiving information to that effect, shall transmit, without delay, a duplicate of the List, duly certified as such.

ARTICLE 8.

Duplicate orders. Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the Postal Administration of the country, on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established, or, to be established, in that country.

ARTICLE 9.

Local regulations to control payment. The orders, issued by each country on the other, shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of inland orders of the country, on which they were drawn.

Paid orders. The paid orders shall remain in the possession of the country of payment.

ARTICLE 10.

Repayment to remitters for unpaid orders. Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders are payable and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. (Article 12.)

It is the province of each Postal Administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitters is to be made.

ARTICLE 11.

Orders unpaid twelve months void. Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue, shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to, and be at the disposal of the country of origin.

Accounts and accounting. The New South Wales Office shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, all money-orders entered in the Lists received from the United States, which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. (Article 12.)

On the other hand the Post Office Department of the United States shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the New South Wales Office, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders, included in the Lists dispatched from the latter Office, which under this Article become void.

ARTICLE 12.

Accounts to be rendered quarterly. At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared at the General Post Office of New South Wales, showing in detail the totals of the Lists, containing the particulars of orders issued in either country during the quarter, and the balance resulting from such transactions.

Three copies of this account shall be transmitted to the Post Office Department of the United States at Washington, and the balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the General Post Office of New South Wales, be paid to the General Post Office, at London, to the

credit of the Post Office Department of the United States on account of the exchange of money orders between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; if due by the Post Office Department of the United States, the balance shall likewise be paid to the General Post Office at London, to the credit of the General Post Office of New South Wales.

Payment of balances.

If pending the settlement of an account, one of the two Postal Administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding five hundred pounds (£500) sterling, the indebted Administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other.

Payment on account pending settlement.

This account shall be in accordance with the forms "D," "E," "F," and "G," annexed to this Convention.

Forms "D," "E," "F."

ARTICLE 13.

Until the two Postal Administrations shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that in all matters of account, relative to money-orders, which shall result from the execution of the present Convention, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars, eighty seven cents of the money of the United States.

Equivalent value of the pound sterling.

ARTICLE 14.

The Postal Administration in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules, (if not repugnant to the foregoing,) for the greater security against fraud, or, for the better working of the system generally.

Additional rates.

All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post Office of the other country.

ARTICLE 15.

The present Convention shall take effect on the first day of January, 1882, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

Commencement.

Termination.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1881, and in Sydney on the twenty ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1881.

Date of execution.

THOMAS L. JAMES,

[Seal of the Post Office Department of the United States.]

Signatures.

Postmaster General of the United States.

F. B. SUTTER

[Seal of General Post Office of New South Wales.]

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 hereto affixed.

[Seal of the United States]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President

JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, December 8th, 1881

A.**Value of United States Order in English money**

<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5	3	2

San Francisco, January 1, 1882.**Value of New South Wales Order in United States money**

\$14	c. 25
------	-------

Sidney, January 1, 1882

B.

List No.....

Stamp of San Francisco Office

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith in duplicate, a List containing a detailed statement of the sums received in the United States since my last dispatch (List No.....), for orders payable in New South Wales, amounting in the aggregate to £.....

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this List, with your acknowledgment of its receipt indorsed thereon.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Postmaster, San Francisco.

To the POSTMASTER,
Money-Order Exchange Office,
Sydney

B.

[illegible]

B.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,

Sydney,

, 188 .

SIR: I have examined this List of Money-Orders from No. to No.
States for payment in New South Wales, amounting in the aggregate to \$
of £ s. d.

, inclusive, for sums received in the United
and which is to be paid to the net amount

The said List was found to be correct, with the following exceptions:

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To the POSTMASTER,
MONEY-ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal

Table showing the particulars of such orders as have been repaid to the remitters in the country of issue.

[illegible]

G.

BALANCE.

To credit of New South Wales Office.				To credit of United States Office.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount of international orders issued in } the United States. }				Amount of international orders issued } in New South Wales. }			
Three fourths of one per cent. on amount } of such issue. }				Three fourths of one per cent. on amount } of such issue. }			
Amount of void orders of New South } Wales issue, as per table. }				Amount of void orders of United States } issue, as per table. }			
Amount of international orders repaid in } New South Wales, as per table. }				Amount of international orders repaid in } the United States, as per table. }			
Sums remitted by the Office of New South Wales.				Sums remitted by the Office of the United States.			
Dates.	Amounts.			Dates.	Amounts.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance remaining due to the United States.				Balance remaining due to New South Wales.			

The above account exhibits a balance of £ remaining due to the Office.

Sydney,
.....188...

Signature of proper Accounting Officer of the New South Wales Office.

The above statement of account is accepted, with a balance of £ due to the Office.

Washington,
.....188...

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Agreement between the United States and Belgium for increasing the limits of weight and the dimensions of packets of patterns of merchandise exchanged through the post between the two countries. Signed at Washington, February 7th, 1882, February 7, 1882.

The Post Office Department of the United States and the Postal Administration of Belgium, desiring to facilitate the postal relations between the two countries, and in exercise of the power given to them under Article XV of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union concluded in Paris on the 1st June 1878, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments,

Have agreed as follows:

The limits of weight and the dimensions of packets of patterns of merchandise exchanged through the post between Belgium, on the one part, and the United States, on the other part, may be increased by the Postal Administration of the country of origin beyond those which have been fixed by Article V of the International Convention of the 1st June 1878, under the express reservation that such limits shall not exceed the following:

In weight 350 grammes.
 In dimensions... { 30 centimetres length.
 20 centimetres breadth.
 10 centimetres depth.

The present Agreement shall take effect on the first day of April 1882.

In witness whereof they have signed the present Agreement, and affixed their respective seals.

Done in Duplicate at Washington the 7th February, 1882.

[L. S.]

[L. S.] **THRE. DE BOUNDER DE MELS BROECK,**
 Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi des Belges.

I hereby approve the foregoing Agreement and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed hereto.

[L. S.]

By the President

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, February 7th, 1882.

L'Office Général des Postes des États Unis et l'Administration des Postes de la Belgique, désirant faciliter les relations postales entre les deux pays, et usant de la faculté qui leur est laissée par l'Article XV de la Convention de l'Union Postale Universelle conclue à Paris le 1^{er} Juin 1878, les soussignés dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Gouvernements respectifs,

Sont convenus de ce qui suit:

Les limites de poids et de dimensions des paquets d'échantillons de marchandises échangés par la voie de la poste entre la Belgique, d'une part, et les États Unis, d'autre part, peuvent être portées par l'Administration des Postes du pays d'origine au delà de celles qui ont été fixées par l'Article V de la Convention Internationale du 1^{er} Juin 1878, sous la réserve expresse que ces limites ne dépasseront pas, savoir:

Pour le poids. 350 grammes.
 Pour les dimensions. { 30 centimètres, en longueur.
 20 centimètres, en largeur.
 10 centimètres, en épaisseur.

Le présent Arrangement sera exécutoire à partir du premier Avril 1882.

En foi de quoi ils ont signé le présent Arrangement, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait en double expédition à Washington le 7^{me} Février, 1882.

TIM^o. O. HOWE,

Postmaster-General of the United States.

Contracting parties.

Weight and dimensions of packets exchanged through the post, increased.

Maximum weight.

Dimensions.

Signatures.

Feb. 10, 16, 1882. *Amended Article to replace Article 2 of the Additional Articles of Agreement of April 28 and May 3, 1881, between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.*

Article 2 of In order to effectively protect the postal revenues of the United States from the evasive practices of persons or firms who seek to elude the postal laws and regulations of the United States by posting their publications in Canada, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed to replace Article 2 of the additional articles of agreement of $\frac{\text{April 28}}{\text{May 3}}$ 1881, by the following

ARTICLE:

Prepayment of postage on printed matter.

When newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, published or originating in the United States, or purporting to be published in the United States, or circulated on behalf of a person or firm doing business in the United States are posted in Canada for destinations in the United States, apparently to evade the postage rates or regulations applicable to such matter in the United States, the Canada Post Office may require prepayment of the same to be made at a rate equivalent to the domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws of the United States.

The present Article takes effect immediately.

In witness whereof the Postmaster General of the United States, and the Postmaster General of Canada have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals at the date set opposite to each, respectively.

Signatures.

[L. S.]

TIMOTHY O. HOWE,

Postmaster General of the United States.

WASHINGTON, *February 16th, 1882.*

[L. S.]

JOHN O'CONNER,

Postmaster General of Canada.

OTTAWA, *February 10th, 1882.*

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.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *February 16th, 1882.*

Protocol of a conference between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister for prolonging the term of the Spanish-American Claims Commission until January 1, 1883; signed and exchanged at Washington, May 6, 1882.

May 6, 1882.

Protocol of a conference between the Honorable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Francisco Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, held at the Department of State in Washington on the sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty two.

Protocolo de una conferencia entre el Honorable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y el Exmo. Señor Don Francisco Barca, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de S. M. el Rey de España, celebrada en el Departamento de Estado en Washington á seis de Mayo de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos.

Contracting parties.

Mr. Frelinghuysen handed to Mr. Barca the following paper, entitled "Article IX." and said that it embodied the results of several preliminary conferences between himself and Mr. Barca relating to the prolongation of the Spanish-American Claims Commission until the first day of January next.

Mr. Frelinghuysen entregó al Señor Barca el siguiente documento, titulado "Artículo IX." y dijo que en él se hallaba comprendido el resultado de varias conversaciones preliminares que habían mediado entre él y el Señor Barca respecto de la proroga de la comision de Arbitraje hispano-americana, hasta el 1° de Enero de 1883.

Spanish-American Claims Commission.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTÍCULO IX.

It being impossible for the Commission, in consequence of the death of the Arbitrator and of the Advocate on the part of the United States, to examine and decide within one year from the 12th of May, 1881, each and every claim which has been presented, it is agreed that the term aforesaid be extended to the 1st of January, 1883, for the sole purpose of permitting the commission to examine and decide the claims actually pending. And it is further agreed to this end

1st That no evidence in any case shall be received after the 15th day of June next.

2nd That no printed or written brief or argument before the Arbitrators shall be filed on behalf of any claimant after the 15th day of July 1882.

3rd That no printed or written

Siendo imposible que la comision, á consecuencia del fallecimiento del Árbitro y del Abogado por parte de los Estados Unidos, examine y decida, en un año, á contar desde el 12 de Mayo de 1881, todas y cada una de las reclamaciones que han sido presentadas; se conviene en que el término citado se prorogue hasta el 1° de Enero de 1883 con el solo objeto de que la comision pueda examinar y decidir las reclamaciones que actualmente se hallan pendientes; y, con este fin, se conviene además en que:

1° No se recibirá prueba alguna en ningun caso, despues del 15 de Junio próximo.

2° Ningun argumento ó alegato, impreso ó escrito, dirigido á los Arbitros, será registrado por parte de reclamante alguno, despues del 15 de Julio de 1882.

3° No podrá ser registrado, como

Prolongation to January 1, 1883.

Procedure.

brief or argument shall be filed in reply on behalf of Spain after the 15th day of September 1882.

4th That no oral arguments shall be heard by the Arbitrators after the 1st day of November 1882.

5th That no arguments either written or oral shall be made before the Umpire except on his written request addressed to the Commission, specifying the time within which he will hear or receive said arguments.

6th That the Arbitrators may establish in accordance with the preceding stipulations convenient rules for the better and more rapid despatch of the business of the Commission, and any disagreement which may arise between them as to those rules or their interpretation, shall be decided by the Umpire.

Decisions of arbitrators to be given before December 15, 1882.

Decisions in every pending case shall be given by both Arbitrators before the 15th day of December next: jointly if they agree, separately when they disagree.

Umpire.

All cases in which on that day the two Arbitrators shall not have agreed, or in which neither Arbitrator shall have rendered a decision, shall go to the Umpire.

Allowance and rejection of claims to be in the form, etc.

All cases in which the American Arbitrator shall have failed to give a decision shall be rejected or allowed, as the case may be, in the form determined by the decision of the Arbitrator of Spain if the Spanish Arbitrator shall have given a decision: and *vice-versa* all cases in which the Spanish Arbitrator shall have failed to give a decision shall be allowed or rejected, as the case may be, in the form determined by the decision of the American Arbitrator if the American Arbitrator shall have given a decision: it being the purpose of both parties to have the work of the Arbitrators finished before December 15, 1882.

Decisions of the umpire to be rendered before January 1, 1883.

The Umpire is requested to render decisions before January 1, 1883, in all cases submitted to him in order that the work of the Commission may cease on that day. But if the Umpire fails to comply

contestacion por parte de España, ningun alegato ó argumento, escrito ó impreso, despues del 15 de Setiembre de 1882.

4º Ningun argumento verbal será oido por los Arbitros despues del 1º de Noviembre de 1882.

5º No se hará ningun argumento tanto verbal como por escrito, ante el Tercero en discordia, excepto á petición escrita del mismo, dirigida á la Comision, especificando el tiempo dentro del cual oirá ó recibirá dichos argumentos.

6º Los Arbitros pueden establecer, de acuerdo con las estipulaciones precedentes, reglas convenientes para el mejor y mas rápido despacho de los negocios de la Comision; y cualquier desacuerdo que entre ellos se suscite sobre estas reglas ó su interpretacion, será decidido por el Tercero en discordia.

Las decisiones en todos los casos pendientes, serán dadas por los dos Árbtros antes del 15 de Diciembre próximo: juntamente, si se hallan de acuerdo, y por separado, si hay desacuerdo.

Todos los casos en los cuales, en el dia citado, no haya acuerdo entre los arbitros, así como todos aquellos en que ninguno de los Árbtros haya dado una decision, pasarán, el mismo dia 15 de Diciembre, al Tercero en discordia.

Todos los casos en los cuales el Árbtro americano no haya dado decision, serán rechazados ó admitidos, segun sea el caso, en la forma determinada por la decision del Árbtro de España, si éste hubiese dado una decision: y *vice versa*, todos los casos en los cuales el Árbtro por España no haya dado decision, serán admitidos ó rechazados, segun sea el caso, en la forma determinada por la decision del Árbtro de los Estados Unidos, si este hubiese dado una decision: siendo el propósito de ambas partes el de que los trabajos de los Árbtros hayan terminado antes del 15 de Diciembre de 1882.

El Tercero en discordia es rogado para que en todos los casos que se le sometan, dé sus decisiones antes del 1º de Enero de 1883, á fin de que los trabajos de la Comision cesen ese dia; pero si el Tercero en

with this request, decisions rendered by him after that day shall be respected by both parties, notwithstanding that the Commission shall be deemed to be terminated and dissolved after the 1st day of January, 1883.

Mr. Barca observed that the article as reduced embodied correctly the understanding between himself and Mr. Frelinghuysen.

In testimony whereof we have interchangeably signed this protocol.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

discordia dejára de cumplir este ruego, las decisiones que dé despues del dia citado serán respetadas por ambas partes, no obstante tenerse por terminada y disuelta la Comision desde el 1º de Enero de 1883.

El Señor Barca observó que este artículo, tal como se halla redactado, contenia correctamente todo lo convenido entre él y Mr. Frelinghuysen.

En testimonio de lo cual hemos firmado este protocolo.

FRAN^{co}. BARCA.

Commission to
terminate January
1, 1883.

Signatures.

July 15, 1882.

Convention for the exchange of sums of money by means of postal orders between the United States and Portugal. Concluded at Washington, July 15, 1882.

Contracting parties.

The Government of the Republic of the United States of America and the Government of his Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, being desirous of facilitating the exchange of sums of money between the two countries by making use of postal orders and availing themselves of the authority granted by Articles 13 and 15 of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Paris on the 1st of June, 1878, the undersigned, Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Viscount das Nogueiras, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Portugal, in the name of his Government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following convention.

ARTICLE 1.

Scope.

SEC. 1. There shall be a regular exchange of sums of money by means of postal orders between Portugal and the United States of America.

Stipulations made applicable to the Azores and to the Madeira Islands.

SEC. 2. All the stipulations which are contained in this Convention with regard to Portugal are to be understood as applicable also to the Azores and to the Madeira Islands.

Designation of localities for issue and payment of orders.

SEC. 3. The Postal Administration of each of the two countries shall determine in regard to its own territory—

- a.—The localities where the orders in question can be issued.
- b.—The localities where such orders can be paid.

ARTICLE 2.

Payments in gold coin, or, money of equal value; exception.

SEC. 1. The amount of the orders shall be collected from the remitters and paid to the beneficiaries in gold coin or in other lawful money of equal value. Each one of the Postal Administrations may however receive for the issue and employ for the payment of money-orders any money of less value which is a legal tender in its own country, provided account be taken of the difference of value, when occasion arises.

Maximum.

SEC. 2. The amount of each order shall not exceed—

- a.—Fifty milreis when issued in the United States for payment in Portugal.
- b.—Fifty dollars when issued in Portugal for payment in the United States.

The Postal Administrations of the two countries may however, by mutual agreement, increase this maximum to ninety milreis and to one hundred dollars.

Rate of conversion.

SEC. 3. The amount of each order shall be expressed in the metallic money of the country in which payment is to be made. For this purpose, the Postal Administration of the country of origin shall fix the rate of conversion of its own money into metallic money of the country of payment.

Right to transfer, by endorsement, reserved.

SEC. 4. The right is reserved to each of the two contracting countries to declare transferable, within its territory, by means of endorsement, the ownership of postal orders originating in the other.

ARTICLE 3.

SEC. 1. Each of the two contracting countries shall fix the rate of fees to be collected from the remitters of money-orders issued therein for payment in the other country. This rate of fees shall not exceed one and one half per cent. upon the amounts constituting the divisions in the schedule of fees. Schedule of fees.

SEC. 2. In addition to the fee mentioned in this Article no other charge, tax, commission, or impost shall be collected for the issue, transmission, distribution, or payment of money-orders, provided for in this Convention.

SEC. 3. The country which issues the orders shall pay to the country on which they are drawn three quarters of one per cent. computed upon the total value of those orders.

ARTICLE 4.

Orders issued in Portugal for payment in the United States shall not contain a fraction of a cent, and those which are issued in the United States for payment in Portugal shall not contain a fraction of ten reis. Fractions excluded.

ARTICLE 5.

The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. Designation of exchange offices.
These offices shall be—

a.—Lisbon, on the part of Portugal.

b.—New York, on the part of the United States. •

ARTICLE 6.

SEC. 1. Each Office of Exchange shall send, by every mail, to the other, a certified List, in duplicate, of the money-orders issued in its own country, since the last previous transmission, for payment in the other. List and advices of transmission of.

SEC. 2. At the close of each Quarter, or, at the latest, within two months after the expiration thereof, an account, in duplicate, shall be prepared and transmitted by the Administration of Mails, Telegraphs, and Light-houses of Portugal to the Postal Administration of the United States. This account, having been accepted, shall be paid in the metallic money of the creditor country by the indebted Postal Administration, within a limited time to be determined by mutual agreement. Quarterly accounts.
Payment of balances.

SEC. 3. For this purpose the smaller credit shall be converted into the money of the larger credit.

SEC. 4. In case of the non-payment of the balance of an account within the time specified, the amount of such balance shall be chargeable with interest from the date of the expiration of the stipulated period until the day of the transmission of the amount due. Such interest shall be computed at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and is to be entered in the accounts as a debit against the dilatory Administration. Unpaid balances to bear interest.

ARTICLE 7.

SEC. 1. The sums received for the issue of money-orders remain the property of the remitters until they shall have been duly paid to the beneficiaries or to the representatives of the latter. Outstanding money-orders.

SEC. 2. Postal orders accrue to the country of origin when the amounts thereof have not been claimed by the payees within a period of time fixed by mutual agreement.

SEC. 3. Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders are payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the for- Repayment to remitters.

mer country in the quarterly account. It is the province of each Postal Administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitters is to be made. Under no circumstances can the fees paid for money-orders be refunded to the remitters thereof.

Duplicate orders. SEC. 4. Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the Postal Administration of the country on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established, or, to be established, in that country.

ARTICLE 8.

Suspension. Each Administration is authorized, in extraordinary circumstances that would justify the measure, to suspend temporarily the money-order service, in whole or in part, upon condition of giving notice of such suspension immediately to the other country, and, if deemed necessary, by means of the telegraph.

ARTICLE 9.

Regulations to be provided. The General Administration of Mails, Telegraphs, and Light-Houses, of Portugal, and the General Postal Administration of the United States are authorized to adopt by mutual agreement all measures, and to arrange all matters of detail, necessary to secure the execution of all the stipulations of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 10.

Commencement. The present Convention shall take effect on the first day of January, 1883, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

ARTICLE 11.

Ratification. The ratifications of the present Convention shall be exchanged prior to the first day of December, 1882.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Date. Executed in duplicate and signed at Washington the fifteenth day of July, 1882.

Signatures. [Seal of the Post Office Department of the United States.]

[Seal of the Legation of Portugal to the United States.]

TIM^o. O. HOWE,
The Postmaster General of the United States.
VISCONDE DAS NOGUEIRAS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of Portugal to the United States.

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

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President.
 [Seal of the United States.]

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, July 15th, 1882.

Regulations of detail, forms and order for the execution of the Convention for the exchange of Postal Money Orders between the United States and Portugal, concluded at Washington, July 15, 1882.

DETAILED REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, in pursuance of Article 9 of the Convention concluded between the United States and Portugal, on the fifteenth day of July, 1882, for the exchange of sums of money by means of postal orders, have by mutual agreement, decided to adopt the following Regulations:

ARTICLE 1.

The Postal Administrations of the two countries shall communicate to each other the tables of conversion which they shall have adopted for the conversion of money in pursuance of the provisions of the third section of Article 2 of the Convention, and also all alterations which may be made therein. Rates of conversion.

ARTICLE 2.

Any person in the United States desiring to remit to any part of Portugal a sum of money within the limits prescribed by the second section of Article 2 of the Convention, may pay it into any post-office of the former country authorized to receive sums payable in Portugal, and to pay orders for sums remitted from that country. Issue of money-orders.

The remitter shall give to the postmaster at such post-office the name and exact address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the country of destination, and also his own name and address.

Any person in Portugal desiring to remit to the United States a sum of money within the limits prescribed by the second section of Article 2 of the Convention, may pay it into any post office of the former country authorized to receive sums payable in the United States, giving at the same time his own name and address, and the name and exact address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United States.

The receiving post office in either country shall transmit, in accordance with the rules established by its postal administration, due notice of such payment, by an internal money-order, or otherwise, to the dispatching exchange office. Notification of payment.

ARTICLE 3.

SEC. 1. The lists by means of which the Exchange Office of New York shall communicate to the Exchange Office of Lisbon the amounts deposited in the United States to be paid in Portugal, shall be in conformity with the model "A" annexed to the present Regulations. The lists by means of which the Exchange Office of Lisbon shall communicate to that of New York the amounts deposited in Portugal to be paid in the United States, shall follow the pattern "B" hereto annexed. Lists.

SEC. 2. The lists described in this Article shall be regularly transmitted by every mail, even when there are no deposits to be communicated for payment. In such cases, the words "No Money Orders," are to be written transversely across the lists. Form "A."

SEC. 3. The lists transmitted by each of the two countries shall be consecutively numbered each year, commencing with Number 1, at the first of January, and terminating at the close of December. The entries in the lists shall also be consecutively numbered, commencing with Number 1 on the first of July in each year. Form "B."

SEC. 4. The orders issued in the United States during the quarter ending June 30th of each year, which may arrive at the Office of Ex- Transmission of lists.

Lists to be consecutively numbered.

Supplementary lists.

change at New York in the following quarter, shall be entered on lists supplementary to the last list of the month of June, and in like manner the orders issued in Portugal during the quarter ending June 30th of each year, which may arrive at the Exchange Office of Lisbon in the following quarter, shall be entered on lists supplementary to the last list of the month of June.

ARTICLE 4.

Errors and corrections.

SEC. 1. The Exchange Office, upon receipt of the lists shall proceed to verify them. Should errors be found the necessary corrections are to be made in red ink.

Inland postal-orders.

SEC. 2. For the orders entered in the lists, the two Exchange Offices shall issue inland postal orders in accordance with the regulations in force, in the premises, in the country of destination.

Receipt of lists to be acknowledged.

SEC. 3. By the first mail forwarded after the receipt of the lists, one of them shall be transmitted to the dispatching office of exchange with a duly executed acknowledgment of receipt.

Irregularities, adjustment of.

SEC. 4. When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving exchange office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall demand an explanation from the dispatching exchange office, which shall give such explanation with as little delay as possible. Pending the receipt of the explanation, the issue of inland money orders of payment relating to the entries found to be erroneous in the list should be suspended.

ARTICLE 5.

Orders to be valid twelve months.

Orders shall be valid during a period of twelve months after the date of the issue thereof.

ARTICLE 6.

Void orders.

SEC. 1. Orders which shall not have been paid within a period of twelve months from the date of the issue thereof shall be considered void, and the amount thereof shall be placed to the credit of the country of origin in the Quarterly Account. (Model "C.")

Form "C."

Form "D."

SEC. 2. For the execution of this stipulation, each of the two contracting countries shall make out a monthly statement (Model "D") of orders originating in the other country, to which the provisions of this Article are applicable.

This statement shall include orders of which repayment shall have been reclaimed by the remitters.

ARTICLE 7.

Quarterly account, Form "C," prescribed for.

SEC. 1. For the Quarterly Account required by Article 6 of the Convention a form shall be used in exact conformity with the pattern "C," hereto annexed.

Basis for exchange of values.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of balancing this account, when the larger credit is in favor of Portugal the conversion mentioned in Section 3 of Article 6 of the Convention shall be made in accordance with the average rate of exchange in New York during the quarter to which the account pertains. When the larger credit is in favor of the United States, the conversion shall be made in accordance with the average rate of exchange at Lisbon, during the same period.

Statement of rates of exchange.

SEC. 3. For this purpose the debtor Postal Administration shall send to the creditor Administration within ten days after the expiration of each quarter, a statement of the changes in the rates of exchange during that quarter.

Limit for return of verified account.

SEC. 4. The Postal Administration of the United States shall return to Portugal a copy of the account in question, duly verified, within fifteen days, at the latest, after the receipt of the said account.

Balances, remittance of.

SEC. 5. If the ascertained balance of the account is in favor of Portugal, the Postal Administration of the United States, when it returns

the duplicate of that account, shall remit the amount of such balance by a bill of exchange upon Lisbon, to the order of the Director General of Mails, Telegraphs, and Light-houses.

If the balance is in favor of the United States, the administration of Mails, Telegraphs, and Light-houses, of Portugal shall remit the amount thereof by letter of exchange on New York to the order of the Postmaster General of the United States, fifteen days, at the latest, after the receipt of the account, with a verification of the account, made by the United States.

SEC. 6. Whenever, in the interval between the quarterly statements, it is found that one of the two countries owes the other a balance exceeding four thousand five hundred milreis, or five thousand dollars, the Postal Administration of the debtor country shall transmit, without delay, in a letter of exchange, the approximate amount of such balance.

SEC. 7. All expenses attending the remittance of bills of exchange shall be at the charge of the debtor country.

Payment on account pending settlements.

Expenses of remittance.

ARTICLE 8.

The present Detailed Regulations shall take effect at the same time as the Convention of the fifteenth of July, 1882, and shall continue in force as long as the latter.

Commencement.
Duration.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the fifteenth day of July, 1882.

TIM^o. O. HOWE.

*The Postmaster General
of the United States.*

[Seal of the Post Office
Department of the
United States.]

Signatures.

VISCONDE DAS NOGUEIRAS

On behalf of the Director General
of Posts, Telegraphs, and Light-
houses of Portugal.

[Seal of the Legation
of Portugal to the
United States.]

A.

Marca de dia do correio de New York.

Relação No. ———

List No. ———



Stamp of New York Office.

Repartição postal de New York, N. Y.,
Post Office, New York, N. Y.,

———, 188—.

———, 188—.

SENHOR:

SIR:

Recebi a sua relação No. ——— datada ——— no dia ———, 188—.

I have received your List No. ——— of the ——— on the ———, 188—.

O exame feito desta relação mostra a exactidão dos numeros totaes. *

The examination which has taken place has proved the correctness of the totals, viz: *

Importancias pagas ——— dollars, ——— centavos.

Amounts paid in ——— dollars, ——— cents.

Em troca remetto lhe junta (em duplicado) uma relação. No. ———, sendo a somma total desta relação ——— reis.

In return I transmit to you herewith (in duplicate) a list, No. ———, the total amount of the List being ——— reis.

Queira examinar, completar, e devolver me a copia original desta relação, accusando a sua recepção e endossandò-a.

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this List, with your acknowledgement of its receipt indorsed thereon.

Sou com respeito,

I am, respectfully,

seu obediente servo,

your obedient servant,

O Director do Correio de New York, N. Y.
Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

A Repartição dos Valles de Correio,
Lisbõa, Portugal
To the Money Order Office,
Lisbon, Portugal.

* No caso de se encontrarem algumar differença, devem estas declarar-se abaixo.

* In case any differences are found, such differences to be stated below.

Marca de dia do correio de New York.

--

Stamp of New York Office.

{ Relação No. _____
{ List No. _____
{ Folha No. _____
{ Sheet No. _____

Cazas que a repartição internacional de expedição em New York deve encher.
Blanks to be filled out by the dispatching International Office of New York.

Cazas que a repartição destinatária internacional em Lisboa deve encher.
Blanks to be filled by the receiving international Office Lisbon.

	Numero do Valle de correio original. Number of Original Money Order.
	Numero corrente do valle internacional. Current number of International Order.
	Data do valle original. Date of original Order.
	Importancia do valle de Correio original em molda dos Estados Unidos. Amount of the Original Order in United States money.
	Nome da repartição que expede o valle original. Post Office issuing Original order.
	Nome por extenso da peboa que manda o valle. Full name of the remitter of order.
	Nome por extenso da peboa que recebe o valle. Full name of the beneficiary.
	Residencia da peboa que recebe o valle. Residence of the beneficiary.
	Cidade ou Villa. Town or City.
	Parrochia e municipio. Parish and municipality.
	Ilha (se for nos Açores ou na Madeira). Island (if in Azores or Madeira).
	Importancia em moeda portugueza. Amount in Portuguese money.
	Numero do valle mandado pelo correio de Lisboa aos outros correios do reino. Number of the post office order of Lisbon.
	Repartição postal que paga o valle. Post Office on which the final order is drawn.
	Observações. Remarks.

Repartição dos Vales de Correio,
Lisbôa, Portugal,
Money-Order Office,
Lisbon, Portugal,
_____, 188—,
_____, 188—.

SENHOR:
SIR:

Examinei a relação retro, No. _____, datada _____, 188—, na importancia total de _____ reis.
I have examined the within List, No. _____, dated _____, 188—, amounting in the aggregate to _____ reis.
Encontrei a ditta relação exacta, salvas as seguintes excepções:
I have found said List correct with the following exceptions :

Ao Director do Correio de New York, N. Y.
To the Postmaster
Money-Order Exchange Office
New York, N. Y.

B.

Relação No. _____
List No. _____

Marca de dia do Correio de Lisboa.



Stamp of Lisbon Office.

REPARTIÇÃO POSTAL DE LISBOA, PORTUGAL,
POST OFFICE, LISBON, PORTUGAL,

_____, 188-.
_____, 188-.

SENHOR:
SIR:

Recebi a sua relação de valles do correio internacionaes, No. —, datada —, 188-, no dia —, 188-.

I have received your List of international money-orders, No. —, of the —, 188-, on the —, 188-.

O exame feito desta relação mostra a exactidão dos numeros totaes.*

The examination which has taken place has proved the correctness of the totals, viz:*

Importancias pagas — reis.

Amounts paid in — reis.

Em troca, remetto, lhe junta (em duplicado) uma relação do valles do correio internacionaes No —, sendo a somma total desta relação — dollars, — centavos.

In return, I transmit to you herewith (in duplicate) a List of international money-orders No. —, the total amount of the List being — dollars, — cents.

Queira examinar, completar e devolver-me a copia original desta relação accusando a sua recepção e endossando a.

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this List with your acknowledgement of its receipt indorsed thereon.

Son com respeito
seu obediente servo.

I am, respectfully,
your obedient servant

As Director do Correio
de New York, N. Y

To the Postmaster
Money Order Exchange Office,
New York, N. Y.

* No caso de se encontrarem algumas differençaes devem estas declarar-se abaixo.

* In case any differences are found, such differences to be stated below.

Sheet No. ———

188-



Blanks to be filled by the
receiving office of New
York.

	Numero dos valles de Correo internacionaes. No. of the international order.	
	Numero do valle de Correo original. No. of original money-order.	
	Data do valle original. Date of original money-order.	
Res.	Importancia do valle original em moeda portugueza. Amount of the original money-order in Portuguese money.	
	Nome da repartiçao que expede o valle original. Office at which the original order was issued.	
	Residencia da pepoa que manda o valle. Residence of the Remitter.	
	pepoa que manda o valle. Remitter.	
	pepoa que recebe o valle. Payee.	
	Direcção da pepoa que recebe o valle. Address of the beneficiary.	
	Residencia. Residence.	
	Lugar. County.	
	Provincia. State.	
	Valor em moeda dos Estados Unidos do valle que deve ser pago pela repartiçao destinataria. Value of Order in United States Currency payable by the Office of Destination.	
	Numeros dos valles mandado pelo correo de New York e os outros correios da Uniao. Numbers of the inland orders issued by the Exchange Office of New York.	
	Repartiçoes postaes que pagamos valles. Offices at which the final orders are to be paid.	
	Observações. Remarks.	

REPARTIÇÃO DOS VALES DE CORREIO
 MONEY ORDER OFFICE,
New York, N. Y., ———, 188—.
New York, N. Y., ———, 188—.

SENHOS:

SIR:

Examinei a relação retro No. ———, datada ——— —, 188—, na importância total de ——— dollars ——— centavos.

I have examined the within List No. ———, dated ——— —, 188—, amounting in the aggregate to ——— dollars ——— cents.

Encontrei a ditta relação exacta salvo as seguintes excepções:

I have found said List correct with the following exceptions:

Director do Correio de New York.
Postmaster Money Order Exchange Office.

A repartição dos valles di correio
 Lisboa, Portugal.
 To the Money Order Office
 Lisbon, Portugal.

I { CONTA
ACCOUNT

of the exchange of money-orders between Portugal and the United States of America during the quarter
from..... to 188 .

[illegible]

II { RELAÇÃO
STATEMENT

dos vales não pagos cuja importancia deve ser lançada em credito da repartição emissora.
of money-orders not paid and to be credited to the dispatching Office.

[illegible]

<p>Credito de Portugal. To the Credit of Portugal.</p>		<p>Credito dos Estados Unidos. To the credit of the United States.</p>																					
<p>Importancia dos vales emitidos nos Estados Unidos. Amount of money orders issued in the United States.</p>	} -----	<p>Importancia dos vales emitidos em Portugal Amount of money orders issued in Portugal</p>	} -----																				
<p>Importancia do premio a abonar a Portugal, na razao de $\frac{1}{2}$ per cento da quantia supra indicada. Amount of Commission due Portugal, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the above amount.</p>	} -----	<p>Importancia do premio a abonar nos Estados Unidos, na razao de $\frac{1}{2}$ per cento da quantia supra indicada. Amount of Commission due United States, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the above amount.</p>	} -----																				
<p>A abater a importancia do Credito dos Estados Unidos.(a) United States Credit to be deducted.(a)</p>	} -----	<p>A abater, importancia do Credito de Portugal.(b) Portugal Credit to be deducted.(b)</p>	} -----																				
<p>Saldo em Credito de Portugal. Balance to the credit of Portugal.</p>	} -----	<p>Saldo em Credito dos Estados Unidos. Balance to the credit of the United States.</p>	} -----																				
<p>Pago por Conta pelos Estados Unidos. Paid on account by the United States.</p>	} -----	<p>Pago por Conta por Portugal. Paid on account by Portugal.</p>	} -----																				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Datas. Dates.</th><th style="padding: 5px;">Importancias. Amount.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Datas. Dates.	Importancias. Amount.										<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Datas. Dates.</th><th style="padding: 5px;">Importancias. Amount.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Datas. Dates.	Importancias. Amount.									
Datas. Dates.	Importancias. Amount.																						
Datas. Dates.	Importancias. Amount.																						
<p>Saldo a favor de Portugal. Balance remaining to credit of Portugal..</p>	} -----	<p>Saldo a favor dos Estados Unidos Balance remaining to credit of the United States.</p>	} -----																				

The Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

- (a) Convertida pelo cambio medio em New York durante o trimestre a que se refere esta conta.
To be converted at the average rate of exchange in New York during the Quarter to which this account appertains.
- (b) Convertida pelo cambio medio em Lisboa durante o trimestre a que se refere esta conta.
To be converted at the average rate of exchange in Lisbon during the Quarter to which this account appertains.

D.

Relação dos vales não pagos.
List of the money-orders unpaid.

emittidos em } { para seu pagamento em }

cuja importancia tem de ser lançada em credito da repartição emissora.
the amount of which must be credited to the issuing office.

Numero da Lista. Number of the List.	Nome da repartição emissora. Name of the issuing post-office.	Numero do vale. Number of the money-order.	Data do vale. Date of the order.	Importancia. Amount.	Observações. Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

July 29, 1882.

Agreement between the United States and Mexico establishing the reciprocal right to pursue savage Indians across the boundary line; concluded, signed, and exchanged at Washington July 29, 1882.

Contracting parties.

Memorandum of an agreement entered into in behalf of their respective Governments, by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, providing for the reciprocal crossing of the international boundary line by the troops of the respective Governments in pursuit of savage Indians, under the conditions hereinafter stated.

Memorandum de un convenio celebrado en nombre de sus respectivos Gobiernos, por Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de America, y Matias Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la Republica Mexicana, autorizando el paso reciproco de la linea divisoria internacional, de tropas de los respectivos Gobiernos, en persecucion de indios salvages, con arreglo á las condiciones que se expresan mas adelante.

ARTICLE I.

Scope.

It is agreed that the regular federal troops of the two Republics may reciprocally cross the boundary line of the two countries, when they are in close pursuit of a band of savage Indians, upon the conditions stated in the following articles.

ARTÍCULO I.

Se conviene en que las tropas federales regulares de las dos Repúblicas pasen recíprocamente la línea divisoria entre los dos países cuando vayan persiguiendo de cerca una partida de indios salvages, con arreglo á las condiciones que se expresan en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE II.

Places of crossing for troops designated.

The reciprocal crossing agreed upon in Article I shall only occur in the unpopulated or desert parts of said boundary line. For the purposes of this agreement the unpopulated or desert parts are defined to be all those points which are at least two leagues distant from any encampment or town of either country.

ARTÍCULO II.

El paso recíproco convenido en el artículo I no podrá hacerse sino por la parte despoblada y desierta de dicha línea divisoria. Para los efectos de este convenio se entienden por partes despobladas ó desiertas todos aquellos puntos distantes por lo ménos dos leguas de cualquier campamento ó poblacion de ambos países.

ARTICLE III.

Restrictions.

No crossing of troops of either country shall take place from Capitan Leal, a town on the Mexican side of the Rio Bravo, twenty Mexican leagues (52 English miles) above Piedras Negras, to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

ARTÍCULO III.

El paso de tropas de uno ú otro país no podrá tener lugar desde Capitan Leal, poblacion en el lado mexicano del Rio Bravo—á veinte leguas mexicanas (cincuenta y dos millas inglesas) rio arriba de Piedras Negras hasta la embocadura del Rio Grande.

ARTICLE IV.

Commander of troops to give notice of crossing, &c.

The Commander of the troops which cross the frontier in pursuit

ARTÍCULO IV.

El Gefe de las fuerzas que pasen la frontera en persecucion de in-

of Indians, shall, at the time of crossing or before if possible, give notice of his march to the nearest military commander or civil authority of the country whose territory he enters.

ARTICLE V.

The pursuing force shall retire to its own territory as soon as it shall have fought the band of which it is in pursuit or have lost its trail. In no case shall the forces of the two countries, respectively, establish themselves or remain in the foreign territory for any time longer than is necessary to make the pursuit of the band whose trail they follow.

ARTICLE VI.

The abuses which may be committed by the forces which cross into the territory of the other nation shall be punished by the Government to which the forces belong, according to the gravity of the offense and in conformity to its laws, as if the abuses had been committed in its own territory, the said Government being further under obligation to withdraw the guilty parties from the frontier.

ARTICLE VII.

In the case of offenses which may be committed by the inhabitants of the one country against the foreign forces which may be within its limits, the Government of said country shall only be responsible to the Government of the other for denial of justice in the punishment of the guilty.

ARTICLE VIII.

This agreement shall remain in force for two years, and may be terminated by either Government upon four months' notice to the other, to that effect.

ARTICLE IX.

As the Senate of the United States of Mexico has authorized the President of that Republic in accordance with paragraph III. letter B,

dios, deberá, al cruzar la línea divisoria, ó antes si fuere posible, dar aviso de su marcha al gefe militar ó á la autoridad civil mas inmediata del país á cuyo territorio entra.

ARTÍCULO V.

La fuerza perseguidora se retirará á su país tan luego como haya batido la partida perseguida, ó perdido su huella. En ningun caso podrán las fuerzas de los dos países, respectivamente, establecerse en el territorio extranjero, ni permanecer en él mas tiempo que el necesario para hacer la persecucion de la partida cuya huella sigan.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Los abusos que cometan las fuerzas que pasen al territorio de la otra nacion, serán castigados, segun la gravedad de la ofensa y con arreglo á sus leyes, por el Gobierno de quien dependan, como si fuesen cometidos en su propio suelo, quedando siempre comprometido el mismo Gobierno á retirar de la frontera á los culpables.

Punishment for abuses and offenses.

ARTÍCULO VII.

En los casos de delitos cometidos por los habitantes de un país contra la fuerza del otro que esté dentro de los límites del primero, el Gobierno de este país solo es responsable para con el otro Gobierno por denegacion de justicia en el castigo de los culpables.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Este convenio permanecerá en vigor por dos años y podrá terminarse por cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos mediante la notificacion respectiva hecha al otro Gobierno, dada con cuatro meses de anticipacion.

Duration.

Post, p. 125.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Como el Senado de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ha autorizado al Presidente de esa República, de conformidad con el párrafo III., letra

Constitutional authorities.

Section III. of article 72nd of its Constitution, as modified on the 6th of November, 1874, to allow the passing of Mexican troops into the United States and of United States troops into Mexico, and the Constitution of the United States empowers the President of the United States to allow the passage without the consent of the Senate, this agreement does not require the sanction of the Senate of either country and will begin to take effect twenty days after this date.

In testimony of which we have interchangeably signed this memorandum this 29th day of July, 1882.

Signatures.

[SEAL] FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

B, Seccion III. del artículo 72 de su Constitucion reformada el 6 de Noviembre de 1874, para permitir el paso de tropas mexicanas á los Estados Unidos, y de tropas de los Estados Unidos á México, y la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos faculta al Presidente de los Estados Unidos para permitir el paso sin el consentimiento del Senado, este convenio no necesita la ratificacion del Senado de uno ú otro de los países contratantes, y comenzará á tener efecto veinte dias contados desde esta fecha.

En testimonio de lo cual hemos firmado recíprocamente este memorandum hoy 29 de Julio de 1882.

[SEAL]

M. ROMERO.

Agreement between the United States and Switzerland for increasing the limits of weight and the dimensions of packets of patterns of merchandise exchanged through the post between the two countries. Executed on the part of Switzerland August 31, 1882, and on the part of the United States September 19, 1882.

August 31, 1882,
and September 19,
1882.

The Post Office Department of the United States and the Postal Administration of Switzerland, desiring to facilitate the postal relations between the two countries, and in exercise of the power given to them under Article XV. of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union concluded in Paris on the 1st June, 1878, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments,

Have agreed as follows:

The limits of weight and the dimensions of packets of patterns of merchandise exchanged through the post between Switzerland, on the one part, and the United States, on the other part, may be increased by the Postal Administration of the country of origin beyond those which have been fixed by Article V. of the International Convention of the 1st June, 1878, under the express reservation that such limits shall not exceed the following:

In weight 350 grammes.
In dimensions... { 30 centimetres, length.
20 centimetres, breadth.
10 centimetres, depth.

The present Agreement shall take effect on the first day of October 1882, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice, by either office, of one year.

In witness whereof the undersigned have executed the present Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Berne on the 31st August, 1882, and at Washington on the 19th September, 1882.

[SEAL] A. D. HAZEN,
Acting Postmaster General.

L'Office Général des Postes des États Unis et l'Administration des Postes de la Suisse, désirant faciliter les relations postales entre les deux pays, et usant de la faculté qui leur est laissée par l'Article XV. de la Convention de l'Union Postale Universelle conclue à Paris le 1^{er} Juin, 1878, les soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Gouvernements respectifs,

Sont convenus de ce qui suit:

Les limites de poids et de dimensions des paquets d'échantillons de marchandises échangés par la voie de la poste entre la Suisse, d'une part, et les États Unis, d'autre part, peuvent être portées par l'Administration des Postes du pays d'origine au delà de celles qui ont été fixées par l'Article V. de la Convention Internationale du 1^{er} Juin, 1878, sous la réserve expresse que ces limites ne dépasseront pas, savoir:

Pour le poids 350 grammes.
Pour les dimensions. { 30 centimètres, en longueur.
20 centimètres, en largeur.
10 centimètres, en épaisseur.

Le présent Arrangement sera exécutoire à partir du premier Octobre 1882, et se terminera moyennant un avertissement donné une année à l'avance par l'un ou l'autre office.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont exécuté le présent Arrangement.

Fait en double expédition à Berne le 31 Août, 1882, et à Washington le 19 Septembre, 1882.

Par autorisation supérieure, le Directeur Général des postes suisses,
E. C. HÖHN.

Contracting parties.

Limits of weight and dimensions of packets of patterns of merchandise increased.

Weight.

Dimensions.

Commencement, October 1, 1882.

Termination.

Signatures

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

Signatures.

[SEAL]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *September 19th*, 1882.

Protocol of an Agreement modifying Article VIII. of the "Agreement between the United States and Mexico establishing the reciprocal right to pursue Indians across the boundary line of July 29, 1882;" signed and exchanged at Washington, September 21, 1882.

Sept. 21, 1882.

Protocol of an agreement entered into in behalf of their respective Governments, by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, modifying article VIII. of the agreement signed in Washington, on the 29th of July, 1882, providing for the reciprocal crossing, in the unpopulated or desert parts of the international boundary line, by the regular federal troops of the respective Governments, in pursuit of savage hostile Indians.

Potocolo de un convenio celebrado en nombre de sus respectivos Gobiernos, por Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados-Unidos de America, y Matias Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la Republica Mexicana, modificando el articulo VIII. del convenio firmado en Washington el 29 de Julio de 1882, que autorizo el paso reciproco por las partes desiertas de la linea divisoria internacional, de tropas regulares de los respectivos Gobiernos en persecucion de indios salvajes sublevados.

Contracting parties.

ONLY ARTICLE.

Article VIII of the agreement signed in the city of Washington, by the representatives of the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, on the 29th of July, 1882, providing for the reciprocal crossing, in the unpopulated or desert parts of the international boundary line by the regular federal troops of the respective Governments, in pursuit of savage hostile Indians, under the conditions stated in said agreement, is hereby modified in the following terms:

"ARTICLE VIII. This agreement shall remain in force for a year from the 18th of August 1882, and may be terminated by either Government, at any time upon four months' notice to the other to that effect."

In testimony of which, we have interchangeably signed this protocol this 21st day of September, 1882.

ARTICULO UNICO.

El articulo VIII del convenio firmado en la ciudad de Washington, por los representantes de los Estados-Unidos de America y los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos, el 29 de Julio de 1882, autorizando el paso reciproco por las partes desiertas de la linea divisoria internacional por tropas regulares de los respectivos Gobiernos, en persecucion de indios salvajes sublevados con arreglo a las condiciones espresadas en dicho convenio, se modifica en estos terminos:

"ARTICULO VIII. Este convenio permanecerá in vigor por un año contado desde el dia 18 de Agosto de 1882, y podra terminarse por cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos, en cualquier tiempo, mediante la notificacion respectiva, hecha al otro Gobierno, y dada con cuatro meses de antipacion."

En testimonio de lo cual hemos firmado reciprocamente este protocolo hoy 21 Setiembre de 1882.

Modification of Article VIII.
Ante, p. 121.

Duration.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]
M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]

August 22, 1864. *Convention between the United States, Baden, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Hesse, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Würtemberg, Sweden, Greece, Great Britain, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Turkey, Bavaria, Austria, Russia, Persia, Roumania, Salvador, Montenegro, Servia, Bolivia, Chili, Argentine Republic and Peru; with additional articles: For the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field; concluded August 22, 1864; acceded to by the President March 1, 1882; accession concurred in by the Senate March 16, 1882; proclaimed as to the original convention, but with reserve as to the additional articles, July 26, 1882.*

[The President's ratification of the act of accession, as transmitted to Berne and exchanged for the ratifications of the other signatory and adhesory powers, embraces the French text of the convention of August 22, 1864, and the additional articles of October 20, 1868. The French text is therefore, for all international purposes, the standard one.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas on the 22d day of August, 1864, a Convention was concluded at Geneva, in Switzerland, between the Grand Duchy of Baden and the Swiss Confederation, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Empire, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Portugal, the Kingdom of Prussia and the Kingdom of Würtemberg, for the amelioration of the wounded in armies in the field, the tenor of which Convention is hereinafter subjoined:

Contracting parties.

The Swiss Confederation; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the King of Denmark; Her Majesty the Queen of Spain; His Majesty the Emperor of the French; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves; His Majesty the King of Prussia; His Majesty the King of Würtemberg, being equally animated with the desire to soften, as much as depends on them, the evils of warfare, to suppress its useless hardships and improve the fate of wounded soldiers on the field of battle, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named for their plenipotentiaries, viz:

La Confédération suisse; Son Altesse Royale le Grand-Duc de Bade; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark; Sa Majesté la Reine d'Espagne; Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français; Son Altesse Royale le Grand-Duc de Hesse; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas; Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves; Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse; Sa Majesté le Roi de Wurtemberg,—également animés du désir d'adoucir autant qu'il dépend d'eux, les maux inséparables de la guerre; de supprimer les rigneurs inutiles et d'améliorer le sort des militaires blessés sur les champs de bataille, ont résolu de conclure une convention à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

The Swiss Confederation: Guillaume Henri Dufour, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, General in Chief of the

La Confédération suisse: le Sieur Guillaume-Henri Dufour, Grand-Officier de l'ordre Impérial de la Légion d'Honneur, Général en chef

federal army, Member of the Council of the States; Gustave Moynier, President of the International Relief Committee for wounded soldiers, and of the Geneva Society of Public Utility; and Samuel Lehmann, federal Colonel, Doctor in Chief of the federal army, Member of the National Council;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden: Robert Volz, Knight of the Order of the Lion of Zähringen, M. D., Medical Councillor at the Direction of Medical Affairs; and Adolphe Steiner, Knight of the Order of the Lion of Zähringen, Chief Staff Physician;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: Auguste Visschers, Officer of the Order of Léopold, Councillor at the Council of Mines;

His Majesty the King of Denmark: Charles Émile Fenger, Commander of the Order of Danebrog, decorated with the silver cross of the same Order, Grand Cross of the Order of Léopold of Belgium, &c., &c., His Councillor of State;

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain: Don José Heriberto García de Quevedo, Gentleman of Her Chamber on active service, Knight of the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic, Numerary Commander of the Order of Charles III., Knight of the first class of the Royal and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Officer of the Legion of Honor of France, Her Minister-Resident to the Swiss Confederation;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French: Georges Charles Jagerschmidt, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, Officer of the Order of Léopold of Belgium, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the third class, &c., &c., Sub-Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Henri Eugène Séguineau de Préval, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidié of fourth class, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy, &c., &c., military Sub-Commissioner of first class; and Martin François Boudier, Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, decorated with

de l'armée fédérale, Membre du Conseil des États; le Sieur Gustave Moynier, Président du Comité international de secours pour les militaires blessés et de la Société genevoise d'utilité publique; et le Sieur Samuel Lehmann, Colonel fédéral, Médecin en chef de l'armée fédérale, Membre du Conseil national;

Son Altesse Royale le Grand-Duc de Bade: le Sieur Robert Volz, Chevalier de l'Ordre du Lion de Zähringen, Docteur en médecine, Conseiller médical à la Direction des affaires médicales; et le Sieur Adolphe Steiner, Chevalier de l'Ordre du Lion de Zähringen, Médecin-major;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges: le Sieur Auguste Visschers, Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold, Conseiller au Conseil des mines;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark: le Sieur Charles-Émile Fenger, Commandeur de l'Ordre du Danebrog, décoré de la croix d'argent du même Ordre, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Léopold de Belgique, &c., &c., Son Conseiller d'État;

Sa Majesté la Reine d'Espagne: le Sieur Don José Heriberto García de Quevedo, Gentilhomme de sa Chambre avec exercice, Chevalier Grand-Croix d'Isabelle la Catholique, Commandeur numéraire de l'Ordre de Charles III., Chevalier de première classe de l'Ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Ferdinand, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur de France, Son Ministre-Résident auprès de la Confédération suisse;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français: le Sieur Georges-Charles Jagerschmidt, Officier de l'Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold de Belgique, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle rouge de Prusse de troisième classe, &c., &c., Sous-Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères; le Sieur Henri-Eugène Séguineau de Préval, Chevalier de l'Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'Honneur, décoré de l'Ordre Impérial du Medjidié de quatrième classe, Chevalier de l'Ordre des Saints Maurice et Lazare d'Italie, &c., &c., Sous-intendant militaire de première classe; et le Sieur Martin-François Boudier, Officier de l'Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'Hon-

Plenipotentiaries—continued.

Plenipotentiaries—continued.

the Imperial Order of the Medjidié of the fourth class, decorated with the medal of Military Valor of Italy, &c., &c., doctor in chief of second class;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse: Charles Auguste Brodrück, Knight of the Order of Philip the Magnanimous, of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Officer of the Royal Order of the Holy Savior, &c., &c., Chief of Battalion, Staff Officer;

His Majesty the King of Italy: Jean Capello, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, His Consul-General to Switzerland, and Felix Baroffio, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Doctor in Chief of medical division;

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands: Bernard Ortuinus Theodore Henri Westenberg, Officer of His Order of the Crown of Oak, Knight of the Orders of Charles III. of Spain, of the Crown of Prussia, of Adolphe of Nassau, L. D., His Secretary of Legation at Frankfurt;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves: José Antonio Marques, Knight of the Order of Christ, of Our Lady of the Conception of Villa Viçosa, of Saint Benedict of Aviz, of Leopold of Belgium, &c., M. D. Surgeon of Brigade, Sub-Chief to the Department of Health at the Ministry of War;

His Majesty the King of Prussia: Charles Albert de Kamptz, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of second class, &c., &c., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, Private Councillor of Legation; Godefroi Frédéric François Loeffler, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle of third class, &c., &c., M. D. Physician in Chief of the fourth Army Corps; Georges Hermann Jules Ritter, Knight of the Order of the Crown of third class, &c., &c., Private Councillor at the Ministry of War;

His Majesty the King of Württemberg: Christophe Ulric Hahn, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, &c., Doctor of Philosophy and Theology, Member

neur, décoré de l'Ordre Impérial du Medjidié de quatrième classe, décoré de la médaille de la valeur militaire d'Italie, &c., &c., médecin principal de deuxième classe;

Son Altesse Royale le Grand-Duc de Hesse: le Sieur Charles-Auguste Brodrück, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Philippe le Magnanime, de l'Ordre de St. Michel de Bavière, Officier de l'Ordre Royal du St. Sauveur, &c., &c., Chef de bataillon d'état-major;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie: le Sieur Jean Capello, Chevalier de l'Ordre des Saints Maurice et Lazare, Son Consul Général en Suisse, et le Sieur Félix Baroffio, Chevalier de l'Ordre des Saints Maurice et Lazare, Médecin de division;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas: le Sieur Bernard-Ortuinus-Théodore-Henri Westenberg, Officier de Son Ordre de la Couronne de Chêne, Chevalier des Ordres de Charles III. d'Espagne, de la Couronne de Prusse, d'Adolphe de Nassau, Docteur en droit, Son Secrétaire de Légation à Francfort;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves: le Sieur José-Antonio Marques, Chevalier de l'Ordre du Christ, de Notre-Dame de la Conception de Villa-Viçosa, de Saint-Benoit d'Aviz, de Léopold de Belgique, &c., Docteur en médecine et chirurgie, Chirurgien de brigade, Sous-Chef du Département de Santé au Ministère de la Guerre;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse: le Sieur Charles-Albert de Kamptz, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle rouge de seconde classe, &c., &c., Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près la Confédération suisse, Conseiller intime de Légation; le Sieur Godefroi-Frédéric-François Loeffler, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle rouge de troisième classe, &c., &c., Docteur en médecine, Médecin général du quatrième corps d'armée, et le Sieur Georges-Hermann-Jules Ritter, Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Couronne de troisième classe, &c., &c., Conseiller intime au Ministère de la Guerre;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Wurtemberg: le Sieur Christophe-Ulric Hahn, Chevalier de l'Ordre des Saints Maurice et Lazare, &c., Docteur en philosophie et théo-

of the Central Royal Direction for Charitable Institutions:

Who, after having exchanged their powers, and found them in good and due form, agree to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. Ambulances and military hospitals shall be acknowledged to be neuter, and, as such, shall be protected and respected by belligerents so long as any sick or wounded may be therein.

Such neutrality shall cease if the ambulances or hospitals should be held by a military force.

ART. II. Persons employed in hospitals and ambulances, comprising the staff for superintendence, medical service, administration, transport of wounded, as well as chaplains, shall participate in the benefit of neutrality, whilst so employed, and so long as there remain any wounded to bring in or to succor.

ART. III. The persons designated in the preceding article may, even after occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfil their duties in the hospital or ambulance which they serve, or may withdraw in order to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Under such circumstances, when these persons shall cease from their functions, they shall be delivered by the occupying army to the outposts of the enemy.

ART. IV. As the equipment of military hospitals remains subject to the laws of war, persons attached to such hospitals cannot, in withdrawing, carry away any articles but such as are their private property.

Under the same circumstances an ambulance shall, on the contrary, retain its equipment.

ART. V. Inhabitants of the country who may bring help to the wounded shall be respected, and shall remain free. The generals of the belligerent Powers shall make it their care to inform the inhabitants of the appeal addressed to their humanity, and of the neutrality which will be the consequence of it.

Any wounded man entertained and taken care of in a house shall be considered as a protection

logie, Membre de la Direction centrale et Royale pour les établissements de bienfaisance:

Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

ARTICLE I. Les ambulances et les hôpitaux militaires seront reconnus neutres, et, comme tels, protégés et respectés par les belligérants aussi longtemps qu'il s'y trouvera des malades ou des blessés.

La neutralité cesserait, si ces ambulances ou ces hôpitaux étaient gardés par une force militaire.

ART. II. Le personnel des hôpitaux et des ambulances, comprenant l'intendance, les services de santé, d'administration, de transport des blessés, ainsi que les aumôniers, participera au bénéfice de la neutralité lorsqu'il fonctionnera, et tant qu'il restera des blessés à relever ou à secourir.

ART. III. Les personnes désignées dans l'article précédent pour, même après l'occupation par l'ennemi, continuer à remplir leurs fonctions dans l'hôpital ou l'ambulance qu'elles desservent, ou se retirer pour rejoindre le corps auquel elles appartiennent.

Dans ces circonstances, lorsque ces personnes cesseront leurs fonctions, elles seront remises aux avant-postes ennemis, par les soins de l'armée occupante.

ART. IV. Le matériel des hôpitaux militaires demeurant soumis aux lois de la guerre, les personnes attachées à ces hôpitaux ne pourront, en se retirant, emporter que les objets qui sont leur propriété particulière.

Dans les mêmes circonstances, au contraire, l'ambulance conservera son matériel.

ART. V. Les habitants du pays qui porteront secours aux blessés seront respectés, et demeureront libres. Les généraux des Puissances belligérantes auront pour mission de prévenir les habitants de l'appel fait à leur humanité, et de la neutralité qui en sera la conséquence.

Tout blessé recueilli et soigné dans une maison y servira de sauvegarde. L'habitant qui aura recueilli

Hospitals and ambulances with sick or wounded protected and held inviolate, etc.

exception.

Employés, etc., respected as neutrals.

Employés, etc. protected by occupying forces.

Employés in hospitals to take away private property, only.

Persons serving the wounded to remain free.

Houses where the wounded are cared for to be protected.

Exemptions for care of wounded.

thereto. Any inhabitant who shall have entertained wounded men in his house shall be exempted from the quartering of troops, as well as from a part of the contributions of war which may be imposed.

Soldiers sick or wounded of any nation to be relieved and cared for.

ART. VI. Wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of, to whatever nation they may belong.

Delivery of wounded, etc.

Commanders-in-chief shall have the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done, and with the consent of both parties.

Soldiers incapacitated for service to be sent home.

Those who are recognized, after their wounds are healed, as incapable of serving, shall be sent back to their country.

Conditions of return.

The others may also be sent back, on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

Evacuations, etc., to have absolute neutrality.

Evacuations, together with the persons under whose directions they take place, shall be protected by an absolute neutrality.

Hospital, ambulance, and evacuation flag, etc.

ART. VII. A distinctive and uniform flag shall be adopted for hospitals, ambulances and evacuations. It must, on every occasion, be accompanied by the national flag. An arm-badge (brassard) shall also be allowed for individuals neutralized, but the delivery thereof shall be left to military authority.

Arm-badge.

The flag and the arm-badge shall bear a red cross on a white ground.

Flag and arm-badge to bear red cross, etc.

Execution of details of convention.

ART. VIII. The details of execution of the present convention shall be regulated by the commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies, according to the instructions of their respective governments, and in conformity with the general principles laid down in this convention.

Invitation to be made to certain governments to accede to convention.

ART. IX. The high contracting Powers have agreed to communicate the present convention to those Governments which have not found it convenient to send plenipotentiaries to the International Conference at Geneva, with an invitation to accede thereto; the protocol is for that purpose left open.

Protocol to remain open, etc.

Ratification.

ART. X. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berne, in four months, or sooner, if possible.

chez lui des blessés sera dispensé du logement des troupes, ainsi que d'une partie des contributions de guerre qui seraient imposées.

ART. VI. Les militaires blessés ou malades seront recueillis et soignés, à quelque nation qu'ils appartiendront.

Les Commandants-en-chef auront la faculté de remettre immédiatement aux avant-postes ennemis, les militaires blessés pendant le combat, lorsque les circonstances le permettront et du consentement des deux partis.

Seront renvoyés dans leurs pays ceux qui, après guérison, seront reconnus incapables de servir.

Les autres pourront être également renvoyés, à la condition de ne pas reprendre les armes pendant la durée de la guerre.

Les évacuations, avec le personnel qui les dirige, seront couvertes par une neutralité absolue.

ART. VII. Un drapeau distinctif et uniforme sera adopté pour les hôpitaux, les ambulances et les évacuations. Il devra être, en toute circonstance, accompagné du drapeau national. Un brassard sera également admis pour le personnel neutralisé, mais la délivrance en sera laissée à l'autorité militaire.

Le drapeau et le brassard porteront croix rouge sur fond blanc.

ART. VIII. Les détails d'exécution de la présente convention seront réglés par les Commandants en chef des armées belligérantes, d'après les instructions de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, et conformément aux principes généraux énoncés dans cette convention.

ART. IX. Les hautes Puissances contractantes sont convenues de communiquer la présente convention aux Gouvernements qui n'ont pu envoyer des Plénipotentiaires à la Conférence internationale de Genève, en les invitant à y accéder; le protocole est à cet effet laissé ouvert.

ART. X. La présente convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Berne, dans l'espace de quatre mois, ou plus tôt si faire se peut.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Geneva, the twenty-second day of the month of August of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

[L. S.] General G. H. DUFOUR.
[L. S.] G. MOYNIER.
[L. S.] Dr. LEHMANN.
[L. S.] Dr. ROBERT VOLZ.
[L. S.] STEINER.
[L. S.] VISSCHERS.
[L. S.] FENGER.
[L. S.] J. HERIBERTO GARCÍA DE QUEVEDO.

[L. S.] CH. JAGERSCHMIDT.
[L. S.] S. DE PRÉVAL.
[L. S.] BOUDIER.
[L. S.] BRODRÜCK.
[L. S.] CAPELLO.
[L. S.] F. BAROFFIO.
[L. S.] WESTENBERG.
[L. S.] JOSÉ ANTONIO MARQUES.
[L. S.] DE KAMPTZ.
[L. S.] LÖEFFLER.
[L. S.] RITTER.
[L. S.] Dr. HAHN.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Genève, le vingt-deuxième jour du mois d'août de l'an mil huit-cent soixante-quatre.

[L. S.] Général G. H. DUFOUR.
[L. S.] G. MOYNIER.
[L. S.] Dr. LEHMANN.
[L. S.] Dr. ROBERT VOLZ.
[L. S.] STEINER.
[L. S.] VISSCHERS.
[L. S.] FENGER.
[L. S.] J. HERIBERTO GARCÍA DE QUEVEDO.

[L. S.] CH. JAGERSCHMIDT.
[L. S.] S. DE PRÉVAL.
[L. S.] BOUDIER.
[L. S.] BRODRÜCK.
[L. S.] CAPELLO.
[L. S.] F. BAROFFIO.
[L. S.] WESTENBERG.
[L. S.] JOSÉ ANTONIO MARQUES.
[L. S.] DE KAMPTZ.
[L. S.] LÖEFFLER.
[L. S.] RITTER.
[L. S.] Dr. HAHN.

Signatures.

And whereas the several contracting parties to the said convention exchanged the ratifications thereof at Geneva, on the 22d day of June, 1865; Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the several States hereinafter named have adhered to the said convention in virtue of Article IX. thereof, to wit:

States whose adherence have been given to convention.

Sweden	December 13, 1864.
Greece	January 5-17, 1865.
Great Britain	February 18, 1865.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	March 9, 1865.
Turkey	July 5, 1865.
Württemberg	June 2, 1866.
Hesse	June 22, 1866.
Bavaria	June 30, 1866.
Austria	July 21, 1866.
Russia	May 10-22, 1867.
Persia	December 5, 1874.
Roumania	November 18-30, 1874.
Salvador	December 30, 1874.
Montenegro	November 17-29, 1875.
Servia	March 24, 1876.
Bolivia	October 16, 1879.
Chili	November 15, 1879.
Argentine Republic	November 25, 1879.
Peru	April 22, 1880.

And whereas the Swiss Confederation, in virtue of the said Article IX. of said convention, has invited the United States of America to accede thereto;

Invitation to the United States to accede to convention.

And whereas on the 20th October, 1868, certain additional articles were proposed and signed at Geneva on behalf of Great Britain, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands,

Additional articles.

North Germany, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Würtemberg, the tenor of which additional articles is hereinafter subjoined:

Proposed extension of provisions of convention to armies on the sea.

The governments of North Germany, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Würtemberg, desiring to extend to armies on the sea the advantages of the Convention concluded at Geneva the 22d of August, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in armies in the field, and to further particularize some of the stipulations of the said Convention, have named for their commissioners:

Commissioners.

1. North Germany: Henri de Røder, Lieutenant-General, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia and of the North Germanic Confederation to the Swiss Confederation, Knight of the Red Eagle, second class, &c., &c.; Frédéric Löffler, Physician in Chief of the Army, Professor of Military Medicine, Knight of the Order of the Crown, second class, with crossed swords, &c., &c.; Henry Köhler, Naval Captain, Chief of Division at the Ministry of the Navy, Knight of the Order of the Crown, third class, &c., &c.

2. Austria: Dr. Jaromir, Baron Mundy, Staff Physician of first class, Commander of the Order of His Majesty Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King of Hungary.

3. Baden: Adolphe Steiner, Chief Staff Physician, Knight of the first class of the order of the Lion of Zähringen, with oak leaf.

4. Bavaria: Theodore Dompierre, Chief Physician of first class, Knight of the order of St. Michael.

5. Belgium: Auguste Visschers, Councillor of the Council of Mines of Belgium, Officer of the Order of Léopold.

6. Denmark: John Barthélemy Gaiiffe Galiffe, L. D., Consul of His Majesty the King of Denmark to the Swiss Confederation, Knight of the Order of Danebrog and of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

7. France: Auguste Coupvent des Bois, Rear-Admiral, Commander of the imperial order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c.; Henri Eugène Séguineau de Préval, military subcommissioner of first class, officer of the imperial order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c.

8. Great Britain: John Saville Lumley, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the Swiss Confederation; Hastings Reginald Yelverton, Rear-Admiral in the service of Her Britannic Majesty, Companion of the Order of the Bath.

9. Italy: Felix Baroffio, Physician in Chief, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, of the Order of the Crown of Italy; Paul Cottrau, Captain of frigate, Knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, decorated with the silver medal of military Valor.

10. The Netherlands: Jonkheer Hermann Adrien van Karnebeek, Vice-Admiral, Aide-de-camp extraordinary to His Majesty the

Les Gouvernements de l'Allemagne du Nord, de l'Autriche, de la Bavière, la Belgique, le Danemark, la France, la Grande-Bretagne, l'Italie, les Pays-Bas, Suède et Norvège, la Suisse, la Turquie, le Wurtemberg, désirant étendre aux armées de mer les avantages de la Convention conclue à Genève, le 22 août 1864, pour l'amélioration du sort des militaires blessés dans les armées en campagne, et préciser davantage quelques-unes des stipulations de la dite Convention, ont nommé pour leurs Commissaires:

1. Allemagne du Nord: Le Sieur Henri de Røder, Lieutenant-Général, Envoyé Extraordinaire et ministre plénipotentiaire de sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse et de la Confédération de l'Allemagne du Nord près la Confédération suisse, Chevalier de l'aigle rouge, 2^de classe, &c., &c.; Le Sieur Frédéric Löffler, médecin général de l'armée, Professeur de médecine militaire, Chevalier de l'ordre de la Couronne, 2^de classe, croisé d'épées, &c., &c.; Le Sieur Henry Köhler, Capitaine de vaisseau, Chef de section au ministère de la Marine, Chevalier de l'ordre de la Couronne, 3^me classe, &c., &c.

2. Autriche: Le Sieur Jaromir, baron Mundy, Docteur en médecine et chirurgie, Médecin-Major de première classe, Commandeur de l'ordre de S. M. l'Empereur François-Joseph d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie.

3. Bade: Le Sieur Adolphe Steiner, Médecin d'Etat-Major, Chevalier de 1^{re} classe de l'ordre du Lion de Zähringen, avec feuille de Chêne.

4. Bavière: Le Sieur Théodore Dompierre, Médecin principal de 1^{re} classe, Chevalier de l'ordre de St. Michel.

5. Belgique: Le Sieur Auguste Visschers, Conseiller au Conseil des mines de Belgique, Officier de l'ordre de Léopold.

6. Danemark: Le Sieur John Barthélemy Gaiiffe Galiffe, Docteur en droit, Consul de S. M. le Roi de Danemark près la Confédération suisse, Chevalier de l'ordre du Danebrog et de celui des SS. Maurice et Lazare.

7. France: Le Sieur Auguste Coupvent des Bois, Contre-Amiral, Commandeur de l'ordre impérial de la Légion d'honneur, &c., &c.; Le Sieur Henri Eugène Séguineau de Préval, sous-intendant militaire de 1^{re} classe, officier de l'ordre impérial de la Légion d'honneur, &c., &c.

8. Grande-Bretagne: Le Sieur John Saville Lumley, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique près la Confédération suisse; Le Sieur Hastings Reginald Yelverton, Contre-Amiral au service de S. M. Britannique, Compagnon de l'ordre du Bain.

9. Italie: Le Sieur Felix Baroffio, Médecin-directeur, Chevalier de l'ordre des SS. Maurice et Lazare, de l'ordre de la Couronne d'Italie; Le Sieur Paul Cottrau, Capitaine de frégate, Chevalier de l'ordre des SS. Maurice et Lazare, décoré de la médaille d'argent à la Valeur Militaire.

10. Pays-Bas: Le Sieur Jonkheer Hermann Adrien van Karnebeek, Vice-Amiral, Aide-de-camp en service extraordinaire de

King of the Netherlands, decorated with the civil and military orders and the crosses and medals of 1815, of 1830 of the Netherlands, and of the campaigns of Java, Grand Cross of the military orders of Christ and of Tunis, Grand Officer of the Order of Charles the Third of Spain, Commander of the Orders of St. Anne of Russia, in diamonds, of Leopold of Belgium and of the Falcon of Saxe-Weimar, Knight of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the medal of St. Helena; Bernhard Ortunus Theodore Henri Westenberg, L. D., Councillor, of Legation of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Commander of the Oaken Crown, Grand Commander of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Knight of the Orders of Charles III. of Spain, of the Crown of Prussia, of Danebrog, of Denmark, and of Adolphe of Nassau.

11. Sweden and Norway: Ferdinand Nathaniel Staaff, Lieutenant Colonel, military attaché of the Legation of Sweden and Norway in Paris, Knight of the Royal Orders of the Sword of Sweden and of Saint Olaf of Norway, officer of the imperial order of the Legion of Honor, as well of Public Instruction in France, Knight of the imperial order of the Iron Crown of Austria, &c., &c.

12. Switzerland: Guillaume Henri Dufour, ex-general in chief of the federal army, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; Gustave Moynier, President of the International Committee for the relief of the wounded, officer of the order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, Knight of first class of the Order the Lion of Zähringen, Knight of the Orders of the Polar Star and of Our Lady of the Conception of Villavieja, &c., &c.; Samuel Lehmann, Federal Colonel, physician in chief of the federal army, member of the National Council.

13. Turkey: Husny Effendi, Major, military attaché of Turkey to Paris, decorated with the imperial order of Medjidié of the fifth class.

14. Württemberg: Christophe Hahn, Doctor of philosophy and theology, member of the central direction for charitable institutions, President of the committee from Württemberg for the wounded, Knight of the Order of Frédéric and of Saints Maurice and Lazarus; Edouard Fichte, M. D., physician in chief of the army of Württemberg and Knight of the Order of Frédéric and of the Crown of Prussia, of third class;

Who, having been duly authorized to that effect, agreed, under reserve of approbation from their governments, to the following dispositions:

ARTICLE I. The persons designated in Article II. of the Convention shall, after the occupation by the enemy, continue to fulfil their duties, according to their wants, to the sick and wounded in the ambulance or the hospital which they serve. When they request to withdraw, the commander of the occupying troops shall fix the time of departure, which he shall only be allowed to delay for a short time in case of military necessity.

ART. II. Arrangements will have to be made by the belligerent powers to ensure to the neutralized person, fallen into the hands of the army of the enemy, the entire enjoyment of his salary.

S. M. le Roi des Pays-Bas, décoré des ordres militaire et civil et des croix et médailles de 1815, de 1830 Néerlandais et des campagnes de Java, Grand-Croix de l'ordre militaire du Christ et de celui de Tunis, Grand-Officier de l'ordre de Charles III. d'Espagne, Commandeur des ordres de St. Anne en diamant de Russie, de Léopold de Belgique et du Faucon de Saxe-Weimar, Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, décoré de la médaille de St. Hélène; Le Sieur Bernhard Ortunus Théodore Henri Westenberg, docteur en droit, Conseiller de Légation de S. M. le Roi des Pays-Bas, Commandeur de la Couronne de Chêne, Grand-Commandeur de l'ordre de St. Michel de Bavière, Chevalier de l'ordre de Charles III. d'Espagne, de la Couronne de Prusse, du Danebrog de Danemark et d'Adolphe de Nassau.

11. Suède et Norvège: Le Sieur Ferdinand Nathanaël Staaff, Lieutenant Colonel, attaché militaire de la Légation de Suède et de Norvège à Paris, Chevalier des Ordres Royaux de l'Épée de Suède et de Saint-Olaf de Norvège, officier de l'Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'honneur ainsi que de l'instruction publique en France, Chevalier de l'Ordre Impérial de la Couronne de fer d'Autriche, &c., &c.

12. Suisse: Le Sieur Guillaume Henri Dufour, Grand-officier de l'Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'Honneur, ancien Général-en-chef de l'armée fédérale, ancien Membre du Conseil des États; Le Sieur Gustave Moynier, Président du Comité international de secours pour les militaires blessés et de la Société genevoise d'utilité publique; Le Sieur Samuel Lehmann, Colonel fédéral, Médecin en chef de l'armée fédérale, membre du Conseil National.

13. Turquie: Husny Effendi, Major, Attaché Militaire à l'Ambassade de Turquie à Paris, décoré de l'Ordre Impérial du Medjidié de 5^{me} classe.

14. Wurttemberg: Le Sieur Christophe Hahn, Docteur en philosophie et théologie, membre de la direction centrale pour les établissements de bienfaisance, Président du Comité wurtembergeois pour les militaires blessés; Chevalier des Ordres de Frédéric et des SS. Maurice et Lazare; Le Sieur Edouard Fichte, Docteur en médecine, médecin principal de l'armée wurtembergeoise, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Frédéric et de l'Ordre de la Couronne de Prusse de 3^{me} classe;

Lesquels dument autorisés à cet effet, sont convenus, sous réserve d'approbation de leurs Gouvernements, des dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE I. Le personnel désigné dans l'article deux de la Convention continuera, après l'occupation par l'ennemi, à donner dans la mesure des besoins, ses soins aux malades et aux blessés de l'ambulance ou de l'hôpital qu'il des ert. Lorsqu'il demandera à se retirer, le commandant des troupes occupantes fixera le moment de ce départ, qu'il ne pourra toutefois différer que pour une courte durée en cas de nécessités militaires.

ART. II. Des dispositions devront être prises par les Puissances belligérantes pour assurer au personnel neutralisé, tombé entre les mains de l'armée ennemie, la jouissance intégrale de son traitement.

Commissioners—
continued.

Additional stipulations.

Rights of employed, etc., in hospitals or ambulances; their release and departure.

Salary of neutrals, etc., when in enemy's hands.

Definition of the term "ambulance."

ART. III. Under the conditions provided for in Articles I. and IV. of the Convention, the name "ambulance" applies to field hospitals and other temporary establishments, which follow the troops on the field of battle to receive the sick and wounded.

Charges for quartering of troops, and contributions, etc.

ART. IV. In conformity with the spirit of Article V. of the Convention, and to the reservations contained in the protocol of 1864, it is explained that for the appointment of the charges relative to the quartering of troops, and of the contributions of war, account only shall be taken in an equitable manner of the charitable zeal displayed by the inhabitants.

Wounded to be returned to their country on condition of not again bearing arms in the war.

ART. V. In addition to Article VI. of the Convention, it is stipulated that, with the reservation of officers whose detention might be important to the fate of arms and within the limits fixed by the second paragraph of that article, the wounded fallen into the hands of the enemy shall be sent back to their country, after they are cured, or sooner if possible, on condition, nevertheless, of not again bearing arms during the continuance of the war.

[Articles concerning the Marine.]

Boats picking up the shipwrecked or wounded, etc.

ART. VI. The boats which, at their own risk and peril, during and after an engagement pick up the shipwrecked or wounded, or which having picked them up, convey them on board a neutral or hospital ship, shall enjoy, until the accomplishment of their mission, the character of neutrality, as far as the circumstances of the engagement and the position of the ships engaged will permit.

The appreciation of these circumstances is entrusted to the humanity of all the combatants. The wrecked and wounded thus picked and saved must not serve again during the continuance of the war.

Religious, medical, and hospital staff of a captured vessel declared neutral.

ART. VII. The religious, medical, and hospital staff of any captured vessel are declared neutral, and, on leaving the ship, may remove the articles and surgical instruments which are their private property.

Duties of staff officers, etc.

ART. VIII. The staff designated in the preceding article must continue to fulfil their functions in the captured ship, assisting in the removal of the wounded made by the victorious party; they will then be at liberty to return to their country, in conformity with the second paragraph of the first additional article.

Pay and allowance of staff.

The stipulations of the second additional article are applicable to the pay and allowance of the staff.

Captured hospital ships to remain under martial law, etc.; not to be used for other purposes.

ART. IX. The military hospital ships remain under martial law in all that concerns their stores; they become the property of the captor, but the latter must not divert them from their special appropriation during the continuance of the war.

*[The vessels not equipped for fighting, which, during peace, the government shall have officially declared to be intended to serve as floating hospital ships, shall, however, enjoy during the war complete neutrality, both as regards stores, and also as regards their staff, provided their equipment is exclusively appropriated to the special service on which they are employed.]

ART. III. Dans les conditions prévues par les articles un et quatre de la Convention, la dénomination d'ambulance s'applique aux hôpitaux de campagne et autres établissements temporaires qui suivent les troupes sur les champs de bataille pour y recevoir des malades et des blessés.

ART. IV. Conformément à l'esprit de l'article cinq de la Convention et aux réserves mentionnées au Protocole de 1864, il est expliqué que pour la répartition des charges relatives au logement de troupes et aux contributions de guerre, il ne sera tenu compte que dans la mesure de l'équité du zèle charitable déployé par les habitants.

ART. V. Par extension de l'article six de la Convention, il est stipulé que sous la réserve des officiers dont la possession importerait au sort des armes, et dans les limites fixées par le deuxième paragraphe de cet article, les blessés tombés entre les mains de l'ennemi, lors même qu'ils ne seraient pas reconnus incapables de servir, devront être renvoyés dans leur pays après leur guérison, ou plus tôt si faire se peut, à la condition toutefois de ne pas reprendre les armes pendant la durée de la guerre.

Articles concernant la Marine.

ART. VI. Les embarcations qui, à leurs risques et périls, pendant et après le combat, recueillent ou qui, ayant recueilli des naufragés ou des blessés, les portent à bord d'un navire soit neutre, soit hospitalier, jouiront jusqu'à l'accomplissement de leur mission de la part de neutralité que les circonstances du combat et la situation des navires en conflit permettront de leur appliquer.

L'appréciation de ces circonstances est confiée à l'humanité de tous les combattants. Les naufragés et les blessés ainsi recueillis et sauvés ne pourront servir pendant la durée de la guerre.

ART. VII. Le personnel religieux, médical et hospitalier de tout bâtiment capturé, est déclaré neutre. Il emporte, en quittant le navire, les objets et les instruments de chirurgie qui sont sa propriété particulière.

ART. VIII. Le personnel désigné dans l'article précédent doit continuer à remplir ses fonctions sur le bâtiment capturé, concourir aux évacuations de blessés faites par le vainqueur, puis il doit être libre de rejoindre son pays, conformément au second paragraphe du premier article additionnel ci-dessus.

Les stipulations du deuxième article additionnel ci-dessus sont applicables au traitement de ce personnel.

ART. IX. Les bâtiments hôpitaux militaires restent soumis aux lois de la guerre, en ce qui concerne leur matériel; ils deviennent la propriété du capteur, mais celui-ci ne pourra les détourner de leur affectation spéciale pendant la durée de la guerre.

* NOTE.—In the published English text, from which this version of the Additional Articles is taken, the paragraph thus marked in brackets appears in continuation of

ART. X. Any merchantman, to whatever nation she may belong, charged exclusively with removal of sick and wounded, is protected by neutrality, but the mere fact, noted on the ship's books, of the vessel having been visited by an enemy's cruiser, renders the sick and wounded incapable of serving during the continuance of the war. The cruiser shall even have the right of putting on board an officer in order to accompany the convoy, and thus verify the good faith of the operation.

If the merchant ship also carries a cargo, her neutrality will still protect it, provided that such cargo is not of a nature to be confiscated by the belligerents.

The belligerents retain the right to interdict neutralized vessels from all communication, and from any course which they may deem prejudicial to the secrecy of their operations. In urgent cases special conventions may be entered into between commanders-in-chief, in order to neutralize temporarily and in a special manner the vessels intended for the removal of the sick and wounded.

ART. XI. Wounded or sick sailors and soldiers, when embarked, to whatever nation they may belong, shall be protected and taken care of by their captors.

Their return to their own country is subject to the provisions of Article VI. of the Convention, and of the additional Article V.

ART. XII. The distinctive flag to be used with the national flag, in order to indicate any vessel or boat which may claim the benefits of neutrality, in virtue of the principles of this Convention, is a white flag with a red cross. The belligerents may exercise in this respect any mode of verification which they may deem necessary.

Military hospital ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside, with green strake.

ART. XIII. The hospital ships which are equipped at the expense of the aid societies, recognized by the governments signing this Convention, and which are furnished with a commission emanating from the sovereign, who shall have given express authority for their being fitted out, and with a certificate from the proper naval authority that they have been placed under his control during their fitting out and on their final departure, and that they were then appropriated solely to the purpose of their mission, shall be considered neutral, as well as the whole of their staff. They shall be recognized and protected by the belligerents.

They shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross. The distinctive mark of their staff, while per-

ART. X. Tout bâtiment de commerce, à quelque nation qu'il appartienne, chargé exclusivement de blessés et de malades dont il opère l'évacuation, est couvert par la neutralité; mais le fait seul de la visite, notifié sur le journal du bord, par un croiseur ennemi, rend les blessés et les malades incapable de servir pendant la durée de la guerre. Le croiseur aura même le droit de mettre à bord un commissaire pour accompagner le convoi et vérifier ainsi la bonne foi de l'opération.

Si le bâtiment de commerce contenait en outre un chargement, la neutralité le couvrirait encore pourvu que ce chargement ne fût pas de nature à être confisqué par le belligérant.

Les belligérants conservent le droit d'interdire aux bâtiments neutralisés toute communication et toute direction qu'ils jugeraient nuisibles au secret de leurs opérations. Dans les cas urgents, des conventions particulières pourront être faites entre les commandants-en-chef pour neutraliser momentanément d'une manière spéciale les navires destinés à l'évacuation des blessés et des malades.

ART. XI. Les marins et les militaires embarqués, blessés ou malades, à quelque nation qu'ils appartiennent, seront protégés et soignés par les capteurs.

Leur rapatriement est soumis aux prescriptions de l'article six de la Convention et de l'article cinq additionnel.

ART. XII. Le drapeau distinctif à joindre au pavillon national pour indiquer un navire ou une embarcation quelconque qui réclame le bénéfice de la neutralité, en vertu des principes de cette Convention, est le pavillon blanc à croix rouge. Les belligérants exercent à cet égard toute vérification qu'ils jugent nécessaire.

Les bâtiments hôpitaux militaires seront distingués par une peinture extérieure blanche avec batterie verte.

ART. XIII. Les navires hospitaliers, équipés aux frais des sociétés de secours reconnues par les Gouvernements signataires de cette Convention, pourvus de commission émanée du Souverain qui aura donné l'autorisation expresse de leur armement, et d'un document de l'autorité maritime compétente, stipulant qu'ils ont été soumis à son contrôle pendant leur armement et à leur départ final, et qu'ils étaient alors uniquement appropriés au but de leur mission, seront considérés comme neutres ainsi que tout leur personnel. Ils seront respectés et protégés par les belligérants.

Ils se feront reconnaître en hissant avec leur pavillon national, le pavillon blanc à croix rouge. La marque distinctive de leur personnel dans l'exercice de ses fon-

Merchant vessels performing hospital duty to be treated as neutral; visited by enemy's cruiser rendering sick and wounded incapacitated from further war service.

Cargo of merchant ship protected; when; proviso.

Right of belligerents.

Wounded or sick sailors and soldiers, when embarked, etc.

Return to native country.

White flag with red cross, etc., used by vessels claiming neutrality.

Military hospitals painted white, etc.

Hospital ships, etc., and staff to be treated as neutral.

Flag sign, etc., of neutrality.

Article IX. It is not, however, found in the original French text adopted by the Geneva conference, October 20, 1868.

By an instruction sent to the United States minister at Berne, January 20, 1863, the right is reserved to omit this paragraph from the English text, and to make any other necessary corrections, if at any time hereafter the Additional Articles shall be completed by the exchange of the ratifications hereof between the several signatory and adhering powers.

forming their duties, shall be an armlet of the same colors. The outer painting of these hospital ships shall be white, with red strake.

Aid and assistance to wounded and wrecked belligerents, without distinction of nationality. These ships shall bear aid and assistance to the wounded and wrecked belligerents, without distinction of nationality. They must take care not to interfere in any way with the movements of the combatants. During and after the battle they must do their duty at their own risk and peril.

Rights of belligerents to control and visit vessels, etc. The belligerents shall have the right of controlling and visiting them; they will be at liberty to refuse their assistance, to order them to depart, and to detain them if the exigencies of the case require such a step.

Wounded and wrecked picked up, etc., cannot be reclaimed. The wounded and wrecked picked up by these ships cannot be reclaimed by either of the combatants, and they will be required not to serve during the continuance of the war.

Right of belligerents to suspend Convention, etc. ART. XIV. In naval wars any strong presumption that either belligerent takes advantage of the benefits of neutrality, with any other view than the interest of the sick and wounded, gives to the other belligerent, until proof to the contrary, the right of suspending the Convention, as regards such belligerent.

Notice of suspension of Convention, etc., to be given. Should this presumption become a certainty, notice may be given to such belligerent that the Convention is suspended with regard to him during the whole continuance of the war.

Act embodied in one original copy drawn up in a single original copy, which shall be deposited in the Archives of the Swiss Confederation. ART. XV. The present Act shall be drawn up in a single original copy, which shall be deposited in the Archives of the Swiss Confederation.

Authentic copy to be delivered to signatory Powers, etc. An authentic copy of this Act shall be delivered, with an invitation to adhere to it, to each of the signatory Powers of the Convention of the 22d of August, 1864, as well as to those that have successively acceded to it.

In faith whereof, the undersigned commissaries have drawn up the present project of additional articles and have appended thereunto the seals of their arms.

Seals of Commissaries. [Done at Geneva, the twentieth day of the month of October, of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.]

VON RÖDER.	H. R. YELVERTON.
F. LIEFFLER.	D. FELICE BAROFFIO.
KÖHLER.	PAOLO COTTRAU.
DR. MUNDY.	H. A. VAN KARNÉ-STEINER.
DR. DOMPIERRE.	WESTENBERG.
VISSCHERS.	F. N. STAAFF.
J. B. G. GALIFFE.	G. H. DUFOUR.
A. COUPVENT DES BOIS.	G. MOYNIER.
H. DE PRÉVAL.	DR. S. LEHMANN.
JOHN SAVILLE LUMLEY.	HUSNY.
	DR. C. HAHN.
	DR. FICHTE.

tions sera un brassard aux mêmes couleurs; leur peinture extérieure sera blanche avec batterie rouge.

Ces navires porteront secours et assistance aux blessés et aux naufragés des belligérants sans distinction de nationalité.

Ils ne devront gêner en aucune manière les mouvements des combattants. Pendant et après le combat, ils agiront à leurs risques et périls.

Les belligérants auront sur eux le droit de contrôle et de visite; ils pourront refuser leur concours, leur enjoindre de s'éloigner et les détenir si la gravité des circonstances l'exigeait.

Les blessés et les naufragés recueillis par ces navires ne pourront être réclamés par aucun des combattants, et il leur sera imposé de ne pas servir pendant la durée de la guerre.

ART. XIV. Dans les guerres maritimes, toute forte présomption que l'un des belligérants profite du bénéfice de la neutralité dans un autre intérêt que celui des blessés et des malades, permet à l'autre belligérant, jusqu'à preuve du contraire, de suspendre la Convention à son égard.

Si cette présomption devient une certitude, la Convention peut même lui être dénoncée pour toute la durée de la guerre.

ART. XV. Le présent acte sera dressé en un seul exemplaire original qui sera déposé aux archives de la Confédération suisse.

Une copie authentique de cet acte sera délivrée, avec l'invitation d'y adhérer, à chacune des Puissances signataires de la Convention du 22 août 1864, ainsi qu'à celles qui y ont successivement accédé.

En foi de quoi les Commissaires soussignés ont dressé le présent Projet d'articles additionnels et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Genève le vingtième jour du mois d'octobre de l'an mil huit cent soixante-huit.

VON RÖDER.	H. R. YELVERTON.
F. LIEFFLER.	D. FELICE BAROFFIO.
KÖHLER.	PAOLO COTTRAU.
DR. MUNDY.	H. A. VAN KARNÉ-STEINER.
DR. DOMPIERRE.	WESTENBERG.
VISSCHERS.	F. N. STAAFF.
J. B. G. GALIFFE.	G. H. DUFOUR.
A. COUPVENT DES BOIS.	G. MOYNIER.
H. DE PRÉVAL.	DR. S. LEHMANN.
JOHN SAVILLE LUMLEY.	HUSNY.
	DR. C. HAHN.
	DR. FICHTE.

Preamble.

And whereas the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, did, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, declare that the United States accede to the said Convention of the 22d of August, 1864, and also accede to the said Convention of October 20, 1868;

And whereas on the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, in

virtue of the final provision of a certain minute of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention at Berne, December 22, 1864, did, by a formal declaration, accept the said adhesion of the United States of America, as well in the name of the Swiss Confederation as in that of the other contracting States;

And whereas, furthermore, the government of the Swiss Confederation has informed the Government of the United States that the exchange of the ratifications of the aforesaid additional articles of 20th October, 1868, to which the United States of America have in like manner adhered as aforesaid, has not yet taken place between the contracting parties, and that these articles cannot be regarded as a treaty in full force and effect:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention of August 22d, 1864, to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof: reserving, however, the promulgation of the hereinbefore mentioned additional articles of October 20, 1868, notwithstanding the accession of the United States of America thereto, until the exchange of the ratifications thereof between the several contracting States shall have been effected and the said additional articles shall have acquired full force and effect as an international treaty.

Proclamation.

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

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-
[SEAL.] two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventh.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

May 13, 1881.

Treaty between the United States of America and Madagascar of Peace, Friendship and Commerce. Concluded at Antananarivo May 13, 1881; ratification advised by the Senate February 27, 1883; ratified by the President March 10, 1883; ratified by the Ambassadors of the Queen of Madagascar March 12, 1883; ratifications exchanged at Washington March 12, 1883; proclaimed March 13, 1883.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a treaty of peace, friendship and commerce between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Madagascar was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Antananarivo, on the 13th day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, which treaty in the English Malagasy languages is word for word as follows:

[The following is the English version:]

Preamble.

R. S. Pub. treaties, 464.

Whereas a treaty of friendship and commerce between the Government of Madagascar and the Government of the United States of America was concluded on the fourteenth of February, 1867, at Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, under which the most friendly relations between the two have existed up to the present time; and whereas Her Majesty Ranavalomanjaka, Queen of Madagascar, and his Excellency James A. Garfield, President of the United States of America, are both desirous, for the good and welfare of their respective countries, to maintain the present friendly relations, and to expand the commerce between the two countries; to prevent as far as possible complications and disputes between their respective subjects and citizens, and to provide more definitely the manner of executing the obligations of the treaty and the adjustments of disputes that may arise in the future, the following articles of revision and addition to the treaty of the fourteenth of February, 1867, have been mutually agreed to and signed by Ravoninahitriniarivo 15th Honor, Officer of the Palace, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of the Government of Madagascar; and W. W. Robinson, United States Consul for Madagascar, on the part of the Government of the United States of America, on the thirteenth day of May (seventeenth of Alakaosy), eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

ARTICLE I.

Friendship.

The high contracting parties solemnly declare that there shall continue to be a firm, inviolate peace, and a true and sincere friendship existing between them and their respective heirs and successors forever without war.

ARTICLE II.

Dominion and right of domicile.

1. The dominions of each contracting party, as well as the right of domicile of their inhabitants are sacred, and no forcible possession of territory shall ever take place in either of them by the other party, nor any domiciliary visits nor forcible entries be made to, or espionage of, the houses of either party against the will of the occupants, except as hereinafter provided in Article VI., sections 4 and 23.

2. The right of sovereignty shall in all cases be respected in the dominions of one government by the subjects or citizens of the other. Sovereignty, right of.

3. Citizens protégés of the United States of America will respect the Government of Ranavalomanjaka, and that of her heirs and successors, and will not interfere with the institutions of the country, nor meddle with affairs of Her Majesty's Government, unless employed by Her Majesty.

4. The dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall be understood to mean the whole extent of Madagascar; and United States citizens and vessels shall not aid Her Majesty's subjects in rebellion, nor sell munitions of war to them, nor bring them help in warfare, or teach the art of war to them; and the same shall apply to rebels against the heirs and successors of Her Majesty within the dominions of Madagascar. United States citizens and vessels restricted from aiding rebellion, etc.

5. Citizens and protégés of the United States of America, while in Madagascar, shall enjoy the privilege of free and unmolested exercise of their respective Christian religious opinions and customs; new places of worship, however, shall not be built by them without permission of the Government of Madagascar. Christian religion.

6. Citizens and protégés of the United States of America while in Madagascar shall enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves and their property equally with the subjects of Madagascar. Protection in right of person and property.

ARTICLE III.

1. According to the laws of Madagascar from all time, Malagasy lands cannot be sold to foreigners, and, therefore, citizens and protégés of the United States of America are prohibited from purchasing lands in Madagascar; but still they shall be permitted to lease or rent lands, houses, or storehouses for a term of months or years, mutually agreed upon between the owners and United States citizens, not exceeding twenty-five years for one term; but the lessee, or owner of the lease, at the expiration of a term, may, if he should wish to do so, and can agree with the lessor (proprietor of the land), renew the lease by periods not exceeding twenty-five years for any one term; and the conditions agreed upon by the parties for such renewals are to be inserted in the lease. Real estate.

However, every renewal must be acknowledged at the time of making it before the proper authorities, as hereinafter provided in section 9 of this article for executing leases for lands and houses; and the same fee may be exacted.

2. United States citizens and protégés shall be permitted to build houses and magazines, of any material desired, on land leased by them, according to the agreement made with the owner; and when the lease contains a condition permitting the lessee to remove the buildings and fixtures so constructed by him, the same shall be removed within three months after the final expiration of the lease; otherwise they shall become the property of the owner of the land. Buildings and improvement under leases.

3. This privilege of leasing lands and building thereon by United States citizens and protégés shall not be construed as a right to build fortifications of whatever nature, nor to mine on the lands; and should any minerals be accidentally found on such lands, they are to be left to the disposition of Her Majesty's Government, and no agreement will be valid made between parties to avoid this clause relative to minerals. Fortifications.

4. United States citizens and protégés who wish to lease tracts of unappropriated lands in Madagascar may lease of the Malagasy Government, under the same rules as provided above in this article, sections 1-3, for leasing lands of Her Majesty's subjects. Minerals.

5. United States citizens and protégés shall be allowed to hire laborers, not soldiers, and, if slaves, not without the permission of their masters. And if such hired laborers should desire to leave, they shall Unappropriated lands.

Hire of laborers, etc.

be at liberty to do so, and be paid up to the time of leaving on giving one month's previous notice.

Hired laborers,
right of service to
the government re-
served.

Skilled labor.

6. This notice, however, shall not be required from the Government of Madagascar, when Her Majesty the Queen shall have immediate and unexpected need of the services of such laborers; but the officers of the Government in taking such laborers for government service will avoid taking the skilled laborers—those who have become habituated to the special avocations in which they are employed—and the permanently employed servants, when the circumstances will admit. And the Queen calling such laborers for soldiers or other pressing Government service, shall be considered as the circumstances under which they may be taken without the notice, and paid up to the time of leaving.

The above restriction is intended to prevent the local authorities from taking such permanent laborers from their employers, but not to interfere with the right of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar to call them to government service when needed.

Mail carriers,
etc., protection of.

7. Mail carriers, and bearers of dispatches, and bearers of freight, as well as the servants and bearers of travelers employed by United States citizens and protégés, and provided with passports from the Malagasy Government, will not be taken away while en route, but must be permitted to finish their journeys. Nevertheless, such persons, if transgressing the law, will not be exempt from arrest even while on the journey.

Slaves.

8. Slaves shall be allowed to engage themselves with United States citizens and protégés for short periods, where their masters are far away, or where it is not known whether they are slaves or not, but if they are demanded by their masters they shall be allowed to leave, and be paid up to the time of leaving, without giving the one month's previous notice.

Contracts, exe-
cution of.

9. Contracts for renting or leasing lands or houses, or hiring laborers, shall be executed by leases for lands and contracts for labor in writing which shall be executed before the United States consular officer and the governor of the district where such consular officer resides, or instead of said governor such officer as he may delegate for such duty, who, when satisfied that the parties have the right to make the contract, shall approve it in writing signed by them, and sealed with their official government seals.

Approval.

Fees.

10. And for such service a fee not exceeding two dollars (\$2) may be exacted for each official seal. But when the period contracted for, for labor does exceed six months, procuring this official approval shall be optional with the parties.

Approval of con-
tracts to be made
without delay.

11. And the United States consular officer, as well as the governor of the district where such officer resides, or any other local officer that may be designated by the governor for that purpose, shall approve the same without delay, unless it be in the case of some unavoidable preventing circumstances, or on a day when official business is stayed by the Queen of Madagascar.

Tax, annual, on
leased lands.

12. On lands so leased by American citizens and protégés, the American lessee shall pay to Her Majesty an annual tax of two cents per English square acre upon lands for cultivation, and on town lands an annual tax of one-fourth cent per English square yard.

Taxes.

13. This tax shall not be considered as payment in whole or in part of other taxes which may be levied on such United States citizens and protégés, or the citizens and subjects of other nations residing in Madagascar and Malagasy subjects, not of any part of the export duty upon the productions of such lands, but as a special land tax.

Payment of land
tax.

14. This tax shall be paid once each year in the month which shall be fixed by the government for its payment; and the officer who shall be designated to receive such, shall upon reception of each tax give a receipt therefor, over his signature and official seal, mentioning the day, month and year on which it was received, and describing the land upon which the tax is paid, and for what year, as a proof of payment.

15. Such leases may be transferred; in which cases notice must be given to the government authority of Madagascar.

Transfer of leases.

16. Citizens and protégés of the United States of America who come to Madagascar must present a passport from their government, or from some consul, certifying their nationality; otherwise they are liable to be prohibited from residing in Madagascar.

Passports.

17. But after producing such passport, they shall be permitted to follow any occupation they wish; to print books or newspapers of a moral character, or any books or periodicals on literary, commercial, or scientific subjects, provided they are not of an unlawful character; but shall not be permitted to publish seditious criticisms upon Her Majesty's government.

Protection, rights, etc.
Printing.

18. United States citizens and protégés shall be permitted to pass with or without merchandise, with their bearers, baggage, carriers, and servants, through all parts of Madagascar which are under the control of a governor duly appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, with the exception of Ambohmiana, and Ambohmianambola, and Amparafaravats, which places foreigners are not permitted to enter; and, in fact, be entitled to all privileges of commerce or other business, calling or profession granted to the most favored nation, so long as they do not infringe the laws of Madagascar.

Right of travel restricted to certain districts.

Privileges of most favored nation extended.

19. The subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall enjoy the same privileges in the United States of America.

Reciprocal rights of subjects of Madagascar.

ARTICLE IV.

1. Commerce between the people of the United States of America and Madagascar shall be perfectly free, with all the privileges under which the most favored nations are now, or may hereafter be trading.

Commerce.

2. Citizens of the United States of America shall, however, pay a duty not exceeding ten per cent. on both exports and imports in Madagascar, to be regulated by a tariff to be mutually agreed upon.

Duty on exports and imports.

3. No other duties, such as tonnage, pilotage, quarantine, or light-house dues shall be imposed in ports of either country on the vessels of the other, to which national vessels, or vessels of the most favored nations, shall not equally be liable.

Duty, etc., on vessels.

4. Until Her Majesty the Queen shall decide to collect all duties in money, the import duty on American goods may be paid in money or in kind, on each kind of goods, at the option of the owner or consignee, and according to a tariff that shall be agreed upon, not exceeding ten per cent.

Tariff duty, how payable.

5. This tariff of customs dues shall be drawn up by the United States consul and an officer delegated by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose; within three months after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, and shall be submitted to the two governments for approval; and the same shall be published within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty. And this tariff may be revised in the same way, in whole or upon any article or articles, at any time, upon the application of either government, should it be found rated too high or too low, in whole or upon any one article or articles of merchandise.

Tariff of customs dues, rates of, may be revised, etc.

6. In case any article of import or export should be inadvertently omitted from such tariff, the duty levied on such article shall be ten per cent. ad valorem until the proper tariff on the same shall be agreed upon.

Article not provided for to pay ten per cent. ad valorem.

7. United States citizens and protégés are not allowed to import munitions of war into Madagascar, except on orders from Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar.

Munitions of war.

8. In regard to alcoholic liquors, the Malagasy Government may regulate the importation according to its pleasure; or prohibit the importation altogether; or limit the importation as required; may levy as high

Alcoholic liquors.

a duty as it may see fit, or make it a misdemeanor to sell or give such liquors to certain classes of its subjects.

Reserved control of importation of articles injurious, etc.

9. And should it be found at any time that any other articles of an injurious nature, tending to the injury of the health or morals of Her Majesty's subjects, are being imported, Her Majesty's Government shall have the right to control, restrict or prohibit the importation in like manner, after giving due notice to the United States Government.

Timber and cows.

10. Prohibited from export by the laws of Madagascar are timber and cows. Timber, however, may be exported by Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, or by her order.

Ports of entry.

11. Ports of Madagascar, where there is no military station under the control of a governor duly appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, must not be entered by United States vessels for purposes of trade; should they do so, they will be treated as smugglers.

Robberies, etc.; damages; special permits.

12. And Her Majesty's Government will not be responsible for damage by robbery of, or other malfeasance to United States citizens or protégés in districts where there are no governors, nor other officers or soldiers duly appointed by Her Majesty's Government, should such United States citizens go into such districts without special permits.

Landing duty—paid goods at United States ports.

13. Goods which have been duly entered and duties paid thereon at a regular port of entry, may be carried to other ports in United States coasting vessels and landed without further payment, on presentation of invoices of the same, duly certified by the chief collector of customs at the port of entry, showing that the duties have been paid.

Smuggling; penalty.

14. Vessels entering Malagasy ports which are not ports of entry for the purpose of trade, will be seized; the masters and crews will be treated as smugglers, and the vessel and cargo will be confiscated.

Forged passports, etc.; penalty.

15. It is further agreed between the high contracting parties that the offering of a forged passport or one surreptitiously obtained, for entry of goods at any of Her Majesty's ports, or being in any manner knowingly concerned in such fraudulent passports or invoices, either by making, or buying, or selling the same, or by offering to enter goods by means of the same, shall be considered a felony, and the person or persons found guilty of such an offense, whether American or Malagasy, shall be punished by imprisonment or fine or both according to the aggravation of the offence, as hereinafter provided by Article VI.; and this in addition to the penalty for smuggling when goods have been smuggled, or attempt has been made to smuggle, by means of such fraudulent passports or invoice.

Fraudulent invoices, etc.

Vessels of war.

16. United States vessels of war shall be permitted to enter freely into the military ports, rivers, and creeks situated in the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, to make repairs and to provide themselves, at a fair and moderate price, such supplies, stores and provisions as they may from time to time need, including timber for necessary repairs, without payment of duty.

Coaling station privileges, etc.

17. On account of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar's desire to facilitate communications between the United States and Madagascar and thereby to advance commerce between the two countries, the United States Government and United States private steamship companies are hereby granted the privilege to land and deposit coal for the use of United States Government and private steamers at Tamatave or Mojanga, or both, on land designated by the governor for that purpose, and to take the same away again from time to time for the use of such steamers, without payment of duties or harbor charges of any kind; but a nominal rent for five cents a ton shall be paid per annum as rent for the land on which it may be stored. This privilege shall continue until coal of Madagascar production in sufficient quantity for such steamers can be bought. But should any of the vessels bringing such coal, or any of the steamers taking the same away, bring goods to sell at such port, or take goods from the same, such vessel must pay the same duty and harbor charges as other merchant vessels except on the

Traffic in coal.

coal. And should any of such coal be sold in Madagascar, duty must be paid on the quantity so sold.

ARTICLE V.

1. The contracting parties may appoint consular officers of any or of all grades to reside in the dominions of the other, and such consular officers shall be granted all the rights and privileges granted to functionaries of like grades of the most favored nations, as witnesses of the good relations existing between the two nations, and to regulate and protect commerce. Consular officers.

2. The President of the United States of America may send a diplomatic officer of any grade to reside in Madagascar who shall enjoy the rights and privileges provided by international law for his grade. Diplomatic officers.

3. The Queen of Madagascar shall have the like privilege of sending a diplomatic officer of any grade to the United States of America, and he shall enjoy there likewise all the rights and privileges of his grade established by international law.

ARTICLE VI.

1. Citizens and protégés of the United States of America, who enter Madagascar, and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, while sojourning in the United States of America, are subject to the laws of trade and commerce in the respective countries. Laws of trade and commerce.

2. In regard to civil rights, whether of person or property, of citizens and protégés of the United States of America, where disputes or differences shall arise between them, or in cases of criminal offenses committed by them upon each other, they shall be under the exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction of their own consuls, duly invested with the necessary powers. Civil rights.

3. Neither shall the Malagasy authorities interfere in differences or disputes between United States citizens and protégés and the citizens or subjects of any third power in Madagascar. Differences and disputes.

4. But the Malagasy police may, whenever a United States citizen or protégé shall be discovered in the act of committing a crime against any person, of whatever nationality, or breach of the peace in any manner, whether by making unlawful disturbance in the streets and public places, or in any manner breaking the published laws of Madagascar, arrest such offender without process and take him immediately before the proper United States consular officer, who will take such action in the case as the circumstances, the laws of the two countries, and the stipulations of this treaty require. Arrests for crime, etc.

5. The Malagasy Government will supply to each United States consular officer residing in Madagascar, within six months after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, one or more printed copies of all laws, decrees, or customs having the force of law which affect in any way, directly or indirectly, foreigners sojourning in Madagascar, in their rights and privileges, either of person or property, for the information of United States citizens sojourning in Madagascar. Laws, decrees, etc., affecting foreigners.

6. And in like manner, whenever any change shall be made in such laws or decrees, or new ones be promulgated, touching the interests of such persons, a like printed copy of the same shall be furnished to each said United States consular officers, at least one month before such change, or new law, or decree shall take effect; and when any such change, or new law, or decree, touches or changes the regulations of the custom-house, or duties to be paid, or the laws in regard to exports and imports, the said copies of such new laws and decrees shall be so furnished at least six months before taking effect against United States citizens. Changes in laws, etc.; notice to be furnished consuls, etc.

7. All disputes and differences arising between citizens and protégés of the United States of America and subjects of Madagascar, and all Disputes and differences between

citizens of both governments to be tried by "mixed courts."

criminal offences committed by such citizens and protégés against said subjects of Madagascar, and all criminal offences committed by the subjects of Madagascar against the citizens and protégés of the United States of America, as well as all infringement of the laws of Madagascar by the United States citizens and protégés, shall be investigated, tried, and adjudged by "mixed courts," as follows:

Courts.

"Mixed superior court," how organized.

8. The chief United States diplomatic officer, when there shall be one in Madagascar, or when there is no such officer residing in the kingdom, the chief or senior United States consular officer, and a Malagasy officer, duly appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar for that purpose, shall constitute a "mixed superior court," which shall be "a court of record," and may hold its sittings at Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, or at Tamatave, according as the circumstances of the business of the court may require.

Jurisdiction.

9. This superior court shall have both original and appellate jurisdiction; that is, actions may be commenced and decided in it, and it may also try cases appealed from the inferior courts herein provided for, as follows:

Inferior mixed court.

10. There shall be one inferior mixed court in each United States consular and each United States consular agent's district in Madagascar. Such courts shall consist of the United States consular officer of the district and a Malagasy officer appointed by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose, for each district.

Jurisdiction.

11. The inferior courts shall have original jurisdiction of civil cases where the sum claimed does not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment for more than one year, or both, as will be more fully explained in the "Code of Rules" of proceedings for the mixed courts, hereinafter provided for.

Appeals.

12. Appeals from the superior mixed courts may be taken to either of the two governments, at the option of the party appealing, in the manner provided in said "Code of Rules."

Trials.

13. In the trial of actions in these courts, the native judge shall preside and have the prevailing voice in the decisions when United States citizens or protégés are the plaintiffs, and vice versa when they are defendants, that is, when subjects of the Queen are the plaintiffs the United States (consular or diplomatic) officer, as the case may be, shall preside and have the prevailing voice in the decisions.

Presiding judge.

14. But the presiding judge shall in every case counsel with and give due weight to the opinions of the associate judge before giving decisions.

Bribery and corruption.

15. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that any attempt to influence the decision of these judges, or any one of them, in a case on trial, or to be decided by them, except by arguments in open court, shall be considered a misdemeanor; and that the offering a bribe to any one of them in money or other object of value or favor, for the purpose of influencing his decision, shall be considered a felony, and that the person proved guilty of either of these offences shall be punished by the government to which he belongs, according to the grade of his crime. And if it shall be proved that a judge of these courts, of either nationality, shall have received a bribe to influence his decision in any case, he shall be dismissed from his office of judge, and otherwise punished according to the laws of his own nation for such malfeasance.

Penalty.

Code of rules.

16. It is further agreed that within six months after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, that the chief diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, who shall be at the time residing in Madagascar, and one or more officers to be selected by Her Majesty's Government, shall meet and together draw up a "Code of Rules" of proceedings for these mixed courts, which code, when so drawn and signed by said officers, shall be forwarded by them to their respective governments for approval; and when approved by both governments shall be considered a part of this treaty, duly ratified as such. And this treaty, including said code of rules, together with international law, and the laws of the

United States of America and of Madagascar, in so far as the latter can be made to harmonize, shall govern proceedings in these courts.

17. It is agreed that the said "Code of Rules" shall follow, in so far as the laws and present status of things in Madagascar will admit, the rules of proceedings in United States consular courts in Madagascar; that all attestations in the proceedings shall be made under the judicial oath or affirmation of civilized nations; and that the said code of rules shall define how actions shall be commenced and be conducted, the grades of offences and their punishments, under what circumstances arrests may be made, and the amount and manner of bail to be taken, the disposition to be made of fines collected, when, how, and to whom appeals may be taken, and all other matters necessary for the intelligent working of such courts. And shall also contain forms for writs and other processes, and a tariff of fees.

Scope of "code of rules."

18. In all cases of arrest permitted by this treaty now, and to be provided for the "Code of Rules", the prisoner shall be, during their detention, treated with all the humanity consonant with the laws of civilized nations. Her Majesty's Government will see that they are supplied with wholesome food and drink in sufficient quantity, and detained in healthy quarters, and that they are brought to trial in the shortest time possible consonant with the convenience of the prisoner.

Treatment of prisoners.

19. In cases of arrest of American citizens or protégés in the absence of a United States consular officer, or where no such officer resides, the authority causing the arrest shall immediately inform the nearest United States consular officer of the fact and of the circumstance of the case, and also cause the prisoner to be taken as soon as possible before the mixed court of which that nearest consular officer is a judge.

Notice of arrest of American citizens.

20. It shall be the duty of the court to encourage the settlement of controversies of a civil character by mutual agreement, or to submit the same to the decision of referees agreed upon by the parties. And in criminal cases, which are not of a heinous character, it shall be lawful for the parties aggrieved or concerned therein, with the assent of the court, to adjust the same among themselves upon pecuniary or other considerations.

Settlement of controversies, etc.

21. Her Majesty's Government will render all assistance in its power to United States citizens and protégés toward collecting their legal claims against Her Majesty's subjects; and United States consular officers will likewise render every assistance in collecting legal claims against United States citizens and protégés.

Collection of claims, etc.

22. Whenever it is known, or there is reason to believe, that transgressors against the laws, fugitives from justice are on the premises of United States citizens or protégés, such premises may be entered by the Malagasy police with the consent of the occupants, or against their consent in company with a United States Consular officer, or with his written order. In case of absence of such United States officers, or in places where no such officers reside, the police may make such entry by the order of the local authority, to look for the offender or stolen property; and the offender, if found, may be arrested, and all stolen property seized.

Search for fugitives from justice and stolen goods.

23. Murder and insurrection or rebellion against the Government of Madagascar with intent to subvert the same, shall be capital offence, and not bailable; and when a United States citizen shall be convicted by this court of either of those crimes he shall be banished the country and sent to the United States of America for a review of his trial and approval of his sentence and punishment. If a Malagasy subject be convicted by the court of the murder of a United States citizen or protégé he shall suffer such punishment as the Malagasy law awards for such crime when her Majesty, the Queen of Madagascar, shall have approved the judgment of the court.

Capital offences; trial, etc.

24. When a United States citizen shall have been convicted of several minor offences, showing him to be a turbulent and intractable

Minor offences. Penalty.

person, he shall, upon the request of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen, be banished the country.

ARTICLE VII.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Sanitary regulations. | 1. No United States vessel shall have communication with the shore before receiving pratique from the local authorities of Madagascar and producing a "bill of health" from the port sailed from, signed by the Malagasy consul if there be one at that port; if none, then by the person duly authorized to give such bills of health. |
| Passports. | 2. Malagasy subjects shall not be permitted to embark on United States vessels without a passport from Her Majesty's Government. |
| Mutiny; desertion. | 3. In cases of mutiny on United States merchant vessels, or in cases of desertion from United States national or private vessels, the local authorities shall, on application, render all necessary assistance as far as is possible to the United States consular officer to bring back the deserter, or to restore discipline on board merchant vessels. |
| Arrest of deserters. | 4. When a United States consular officer shall ask the local authorities to arrest a deserter from a vessel, the police shall be directed to do their utmost to arrest promptly such deserter in the district. And if the consular officer suggest other places where the deserter may have secreted himself, the authorities shall give a written notice to the governor of such district pointed out, who shall in his turn do his utmost to find and arrest the deserter. And the result of such efforts, whether successful or otherwise, shall be promptly reported to the governor, who shall report to the consular officer. |
| Fees and traveling expenses. | 5. For the services required by this article for arresting deserters, if such deserters be arrested, a fee of three dollars (\$3) may be exacted for each deserter arrested, and five cents per English mile for the distance actually travelled by the police, and also such necessary expenses as may be incurred for food, ferrying, and imprisonment of the deserter. |
| Failure of police to perform duty; penalty. | 6. And if discovered that such police did not do their utmost they shall be punished by the governor; and if such police have done their utmost but without success, they will be none the less entitled to the expenses above stated, but not to the fee of three dollars (\$3). |

ARTICLE VIII.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Shipwreck, etc. | 1. In case of a shipwreck of a United States vessel on the coast of Madagascar, or if any such vessel should be attacked or plundered in the waters of Madagascar, adjacent to any military station, the governor will do his utmost to urge the people to save life and to secure property and to restore it to the owners or to the United States consul, and if there be no consul nor owner in such district, an inventory of the goods rescued shall be made and the goods shall be delivered to the nearest United States consular officer, who shall give the governor a receipt for the same. |
| Rescue of lives, etc. | 2. The governor of the district shall take the names of the people engaged in saving such vessel, and designate those who rescue lives and those who save goods. |
| Salvage. | 3. And if such vessel be an abandoned one, then one-fourth of vessel and goods may be claimed for salvage. |
| Vessels in distress. | 4. And if a vessel be in distress, and the captain or crew demand help, such help shall be rewarded at the rate of twenty-five cents a day for soldiers and laborers, and one dollar a day for officers who superintend such help. |
| Failure to ask assistance, etc. | 5. And if any vessel be wrecked or in distress, and the captain or crew do not demand assistance, being in a situation to do so, and consequently the Malagasy do not save anything, the governor and people will not be responsible. |
| Punishment for negligence, etc., in case of shipwreck. | 6. However, in case the captain or crew demand assistance, or are in a situation where making such a demand is impossible, and it is known that the governor did not do his utmost to move the people to save |

such vessel and cargo, he shall be punished according to the laws of Madagascar.

7. The same protection shall be granted to Malagasy vessels attacked or plundered in the waters of the United States of America.

Like protection, etc., to Malagasy vessels.

ARTICLE IX.

1. American goods may be landed in bond to be reshipped to other ports without payment of duties, under the following rules:

Landing of goods in bonds for re-shipment, etc.

2. When it may be desired to so land goods to be reshipped to other ports, the owner of the goods, or the consignee, or master of the vessel, as the case may be, shall present to the local governor, or to the collector of customs, as the governor may direct, a correct invoice or manifest of the goods so landed, showing values by detail when there are goods of different kinds, or of different values, and quantities of each and the total value.

Invoice of goods, etc., landed.

3. The Malagasy customs officers shall verify by inspection the goods when landed with the invoice or manifest; then the owner, consignee, or master of the vessel, as the case may be, shall execute a bond payable to the governor or collector of customs, as may be directed by the local authority, conditioned to pay the established duties on such goods, or on such part of them as shall not have been reshipped within the period agreed upon, which period shall be mentioned in the bond as the date of its maturity. Then such goods may be stored on the premises of their owner or consignee, or in magazines rented by him for that purpose.

Inspection of goods; bond.

4. When he reships the goods, he will notify the party to whom this bond has been given to be present and again verify the goods with the invoice or manifest, when, if none are lacking, he will be entitled to the return of his bond, or if the goods or any part of them are lacking, he must pay the duty as established by Article IV. on such as are not found and reshipped, which will equally entitle him to receive back his bond.

Upon verification of reshipment, etc., bond to be returned.

ARTICLE X.

Her Majesty's Government desires the development of the dormant resources of the kingdom and the advancement of all the useful mechanical and agricultural industries therein, and thereby to promote the best interests of commerce and Christian civilization by adoption and application of such modern improvements and appliances as shall be suitable for such purposes and best adapted to the condition of Madagascar, and for the best interests of Her Majesty's people; and toward the accomplishment of these objects, should any United States citizens or protégés of good character, and possessing the requisite qualifications for the special business proposed, desire to engage in such industries in Madagascar by investment of capital or labor, or in teaching the people how to apply the modern improvements in the prosecution of the industries, their applications to the government will be favorably received and their propositions liberally entertained; and if they and the government can agree upon terms they will be permitted to engage in such avocations by contracts, grants, commissions or salaries.

Development of certain industries, etc.; investment of capital.

Permission to engage in business.

ARTICLE XI.

1. It is agreed between the high contracting parties that the levy of taxes on United States citizens, as hereinbefore provided for conditionally in Article III., section 13, shall never be at a higher rate than shall be levied upon Her Majesty's subjects for the same purposes and upon like values, except the special land tax hereinbefore provided for in Article III., section 12.

Taxes to be reciprocal; exception.

2. United States citizens and protégés shall not be deprived of any privileges relinquished by this treaty unless the same restrictions be

Privileges.

placed upon the citizens and subjects of all other foreign nations residing in Madagascar, but shall enjoy all the privileges that may be granted to the most favored nations.

3. And her Majesty's subjects while sojourning in the United States of America shall enjoy all the privileges conceded by the United States Government to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XII.

Exchange of ratifications.

Treaty may be altered, etc.

Signatures.

1. The above articles of treaty made in good faith shall be submitted to both the Government of the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of Madagascar, for ratification; and such ratification be exchanged within one year from date of ratification at Antananarivo.

2. Should it at any future time seem desirable in the interests of either of the contracting parties to alter or add to the present treaty, such alterations or additions shall be effected with the consent of both parties.

3. Duplicate originals of this treaty, with corresponding text in the English and Malagasy languages, which shall be both of equal authority, have been signed and sealed at Antananarivo, Madagascar, on this 13th day of May (seventeenth of Alakaosy), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

[SEAL.]

W. W. ROBINSON,

United States Consul for Madagascar.

[SEAL.]

RAVONINAHITRINIARIVO,

15 Voninahitra, Off. D. P. Lehiben' ny Mpanao Raharaha amy ny Vahiny.

Ratification.

In the name of Her Majesty Ranavalomanjaka, Queen of Madagascar, and by Her Royal Command and authority, we, Her Majesty's duly empowered Ambassadors Plenipotentiary hereby ratify and confirm the within treaty and every part thereof. March twelfth, 1883.

[SEAL.]

RAVONINAHITRINIARIVO.

*15 Vtra O. D. P. Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Chief Ambassador of H. M. the Queen of Madagascar.*

RAMANIRAKA,

*14 Vtra O. D. P. Member of the Privy Council,
Ambassador of H. M. the Queen of Madagascar.*

Proclamation.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the twelfth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three:

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of March in the [SEAL] year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and seventh.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President,

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States and Serbia for facilitating and developing commercial relations, concluded at Belgrade October 2^d, 1881; ratification advised by the Senate July 5, 1882; ratified by the President July 14, 1882; ratified by the Prince of Serbia ^{October 30, November 11,} 1882; ratifications exchanged at Belgrade November 1st, 1882; proclaimed December 27, 1882.

October 2 and 14,
1881.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Treaty between the United States of America and His Highness the Prince of Serbia, for facilitating and developing the commercial relations established between the two countries, was concluded and signed at Belgrade by their respective plenipotentiaries on the 2^d day of October, 1881, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Serbian languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

[The following is the English version.]

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND SERBIA.

The United States of America and His Highness the Prince of Serbia, animated by the desire of facilitating and developing the commercial relations established between the two countries, have determined with this object to conclude a treaty, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries, viz:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America, Eugene Schuyler, their chargé d'affaires and consul-general at Bucarest;

His Highness the Prince of Serbia, Monsieur Ched. Mijatovitch, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, Grand Officer of His Order of Takova, &c., &c., &c.,

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

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocally full and entire liberty of commerce and navigation between the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting powers, who shall be at liberty to establish themselves freely in each other's territory.

Reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation.

Citizens of the United States in Serbia and Serbian subjects in the United States shall reciprocally, on conforming to the laws of the country, be at liberty freely to enter, travel or reside in any part of the respective territories, to carry on their business, and shall enjoy in this respect for their persons and property the same protection as that enjoyed by natives or by the subjects of the most favored nation.

Residence, etc.

Protection of persons and property.

They shall be at liberty to exercise their industry and trade, both by wholesale and by retail, in the whole extent of both territories, without being subjected as to their persons or property, or with regard to the exercise of their trade or business, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to any imposts or conditions of any kind other or more onerous than those which are or may be imposed upon natives or upon the subjects of the most favored nation.

Industry and trade.

Privileges, ex-
emptions, immuni-
ties

In like manner in all that relates to local taxes, customs, formalities, brokerage, patterns or samples introduced by commercial travellers, and all other matters connected with trade, citizens of the United States in Serbia and Serbian subjects in the United States shall enjoy the treatment of the most favored nation, and all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities of any kind enjoyed with respect to commerce and industry by the citizens or subjects of the high contracting parties, or which are or may be hereafter conceded to the subjects of any third power, shall be extended to the citizens or subjects of the other.

ARTICLE II.

Holding real and
personal property.

In all that concerns the right of acquiring, possessing or disposing of every kind of property, real or personal, citizens of the United States in Serbia and Serbian subjects in the United States, shall enjoy the rights which the respective laws grant or shall grant in each of these states to the subjects of the most favored nation.

Rights to prop-
erty by purchase,
etc.; power to dis-
pose of.

Within these limits, and under the same conditions as the subjects of the most favored nation, they shall be at liberty to acquire and dispose of such property, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage contract, testament, inheritance, or in any other manner whatever, without being subject to any taxes, imposts or charges whatever, other or higher than those which are or shall be levied on natives or on the subjects of the most favored state.

They shall likewise be at liberty to export freely the proceeds of the sale of their property, and their goods in general, without being subjected to pay any other or higher duties than those payable under similar circumstances by natives or by the subjects of the most favored state.

ARTICLE III.

Reciprocal liber-
ty of citizens to
transact business.

Merchants, manufacturers, and trades people in general of one of the two contracting countries travelling in the other, or sending thither their clerks and agents, whether with or without samples, in the exclusive interest of the commerce or industry that they carry on, and for the purpose of making purchases or sales, or receiving commissions, shall be treated with regard to their licenses, as the merchants, manufacturers and trades people of the most favored nation.

Laws regarding
peddling and
hawking to remain
in force.

Trading.

It is understood, however, that the preceding stipulations do not affect in any way the laws and regulations in force in each of the two countries applicable to all foreigners as respects peddling and hawking.

The citizens and subjects of the Contracting Parties shall be reciprocally treated as the natives of the country, or as the subjects of the most favored nation, when they shall go from one country to the other to visit fairs and markets for the purpose of exercising their commerce and selling their products.

Passports.

No obstacle shall be placed in the way of the free movements of travellers, and the administrative formalities relative to travelling passports shall be restricted to the strict necessities of the public service on passing the frontiers.

ARTICLE IV.

Exemption from
land and sea ser-
vice.

Citizens of the United States in Serbia and Serbian subjects in the United States shall be reciprocally exempted from all personal service, whether in the army by land or by sea; whether in the national guard or militia; from billeting; from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, destined as a compensation for personal service; from all forced loans, and from all military exactions or requisitions. The liabilities, however, arising out of the possession of real property, and for military loans and requisitions to which all the natives might be called upon to contribute as proprietors of real property or as farmers, shall be excepted.

Forced loans;
exceptions.

They shall be equally exempted from all obligatory official, judicial, administrative or municipal functions whatever.

They shall have reciprocally free access to the courts of justice on conforming to the laws of the country, both for the prosecution and for the defence of their rights in all the degrees of jurisdiction established by the laws. They can employ in every case advocates, lawyers and agents of all classes authorized by the law of the country, and shall enjoy in this respect, and as concerns domiciliary visits to their houses, manufactories, warehouses or shops, the same rights and advantages as are or shall be granted to the natives of the country, or to the subjects of the most favored nation.

Access to courts of justice.

It is understood that every favor or exemption which shall be subsequently granted in this matter to the subjects of a foreign country by one of the two contracting powers shall be immediately and by right extended to the citizens or subjects of the other party.

Reciprocal favors and exemptions.

ARTICLE V.

Neither of the contracting parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation or transit against the other which shall not be applicable at the same time to all other nations, except the special measures that the two countries reserve to themselves the right of establishing for a sanitary purpose, or in event of a war.

Equality of prohibition, exportation, etc.; exception.

ARTICLE VI.

As to the amount, the guarantee and the collection of duties on imports and exports, as well as regards transit, re-exportation, warehousing, local dues and custom-house formalities, each of the two high contracting parties binds itself to give to the other the advantage of every favor, privilege or diminution in the tariffs on the import or export of the articles mentioned or not in the present convention, that it shall have granted to a third power. Also every favor or immunity which shall be later granted to a third power shall be immediately extended, and without condition, and by this very fact to the other contracting party.

Reciprocal rights as to amount of duties on imports and exports, etc.

ARTICLE VII.

The products of the soil or of the industry of Serbia which shall be imported into the United States of America, and the products of the soil or of the industry of the United States which shall be imported into Serbia, and which shall be destined for consumption in the country, for warehousing, for re-exportation or for transit, shall be subjected to the same treatment, and shall not be liable to other or higher duties than the products of the most favored nation.

Equality of duties on produce, etc., of either country.

ARTICLE VIII.

Merchandise of every kind coming from one of the two territories or going thither shall be reciprocally exempted in the other, from every transit duty, whether it pass directly through the country, or whether during the transit it shall be unloaded, stored and reloaded without prejudice to the special regulations which, conformably to Article V., may be established concerning gunpowder and arms of war.

Merchandise exempted from transit duty, when.

ARTICLE IX.

As concerns the custom-house laws and regulations on goods subjected to *ad valorem* duty, the importers and the products of one of the two countries shall be in all respects treated in the other as the importers and products of the most favored country.

Goods subject to *ad valorem* duty

ARTICLE X.

Exceptions in cases of local traffic, etc.

The provisions of the preceding articles relative to the treatment in all respects like the subjects of the most favored state shall not affect the special facilities which have been or may be hereafter conceded on the part of one of the two states to neighboring states with respect to the local traffic between the conterminous frontier districts.

ARTICLE XI.

Equality in railway transportation of goods of either country.

It is agreed that, as regards freight and all other facilities, goods of the United States, conveyed over Serbian railways, and Serbian goods conveyed over railways of the United States, shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the goods of any other nation the most favored in that respect.

ARTICLE XII.

Counterfeiting.

The high contracting parties, desiring to secure complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective citizens and subjects, 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 repressed and shall give ground for an action of damages in favor of the injured parties, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven.

Trade-marks.

The trade-marks in which the citizens or subjects of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be registered exclusively, to wit: The marks of citizens of the United States in the Tribunal of Commerce at Belgrade, and the marks of Serbian subjects in the Patent Office at Washington, subject to the conditions and restrictions prescribed by the laws and regulations of the country in which the trade-marks are registered.

ARTICLE XIII.

Ships and cargoes.

Ships of the United States and their cargoes shall in Serbia, and Serbian ships and their cargoes shall in the United States, from whatsoever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as the ships and cargoes of the most favored state.

Equal privileges, etc.

The preceding stipulation applies to local treatment, dues and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbors and rivers of the two countries, pilotage, and generally to all matters connected with navigation.

Privileges and favors hereafter granted to third power, etc.

Every favor or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation which either of the contracting parties shall grant to a third power shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other party.

ARTICLE XIV.

Duration and termination.

The present treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the day of the exchange of ratifications, and if twelve months before the expiration of that period neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other its intention to terminate the said treaty, it shall remain obligatory until the expiration of one year from the day when either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it.

The preceding stipulations shall come into force in the two countries one month after the exchange of ratifications.

ARTICLE XV.

Exchange of ratifications.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by His Highness the Prince of Serbia, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Belgrade as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties have signed the present treaty in duplicate in the English and Serbian languages, and thereto affixed their respective seals.

Done in duplicate at Belgrade this 2-14 day of October, 1881.

EUGENE SCHUYLER.

Signatures.

[SEAL.]

CH. MIJATOVICH.

[SEAL.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Belgrade on the 15th ultimo:

Ratification.

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

Proclamation.

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventh.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

October 2 and 14, 1881. *Convention between the United States of America and Serbia for defining the rights, immunities, and privileges of consular officers; concluded at Belgrade October ²/₁₄, 1881; ratification advised by the Senate July 5, 1882; ratified by the President July 14, 1882; ratified by the Prince of Serbia ^{October 30}/_{November 11}, 1882; ratifications exchanged at Belgrade November ³/₁₆, 1882; proclaimed December 27, 1882.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, a Convention between the United States of America and His Highness the Prince of Serbia, defining the rights, immunities and privileges of consular officers, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Belgrade on the ²/₁₄ day of October, 1881, the original of which Convention being in the English and Serbian languages is word for word as follows:

[The following is the English version.]

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF SERBIA, DEFINING THE RIGHTS, IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America and His Highness the Prince of Serbia, being mutually desirous of defining the rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, as well as their functions and obligations, have resolved to conclude a consular convention, and have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, Eugene Schuyler, chargé d'affaires and consul-general of the United States at Bucarest; His Highness the Prince of Serbia, Monsieur Ched. Mijatovitch, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, Grand Officer of His Order of Takova, &c., &c., &c.

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

ARTICLE I.

Recognition of consular officers.

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to receive from the other, consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

Exequaturs.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents of the two high contracting parties shall enjoy reciprocally, in the states of the other, all the privileges, exemptions and immunities that are enjoyed by officers of the same rank and quality of the most favored nation. The said officers, before being admitted to the exercise of their functions and the enjoyment of the immunities thereto pertaining, shall present their commissions in the forms established in their respective countries. The government of each of the two high contracting powers shall furnish them the necessary exequatur free of charge, and, on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be permitted to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities granted by this convention.

ARTICLE III.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, citizens of the State by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from preliminary arrest, except in the case of offences which the local legislation qualifies as crimes and punishes as such; they shall be exempt from military billetings, from service in the regular army or navy, in the militia, or in the national guard; they shall likewise be exempt from all direct taxes, national, state or municipal, imposed upon persons, either in the nature of capitation tax or in respect to their property, unless such taxes become due on account of the possession of real estate, or for interest on capital invested in the country where the said officers exercise their functions. This exemption shall not, however, apply to consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls or consular agents engaged in any profession, business or trade; but said officers shall in such case be subject to the payment of the same taxes that would be paid by any other foreigner under the like circumstances.

Exemptions from arrest, etc.

ARTICLE IV.

When a court of one of the two countries shall desire to receive the judicial declaration or deposition of a consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent, who is a citizen of the State which appointed him, and who is engaged in no commercial business, it shall request him, in writing, to appear before it; and in case of his inability to do so, it shall request him to give his testimony in writing, or shall visit his residence or office to obtain it orally.

Judicial depositions.

It shall be the duty of such officer to comply with this request with as little delay as possible.

In all criminal cases, contemplated by the sixth article of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, whereby the right is secured to persons charged with crimes to obtain witnesses in their favor, the appearance in court of said consular officer shall be demanded, with all possible regard to the consular dignity and to the duties of his office. A similar treatment shall also be extended to the consuls of the United States in Serbia, in the like cases.

Witnesses in criminal cases.

ARTICLE V.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices the arms of their nation, with this inscription: Consulate-General, or Consulate, or Vice-Consulate, or Consular Agency of the United States or of Serbia.

National arms and flags.

They may also raise the flag of their country on their offices, except in the capital of the country when there is a legation there. They may in like manner, raise the flag of their country over the boat employed by them in the port for the exercise of their functions.

ARTICLE VI.

The consular offices shall at all times be inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices be used as places of asylum. When a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

Consular offices to be inviolable.

ARTICLE VII.

In the event of the death, incapacity or absence of consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the Department of State at Washington or to the Ministry of For-

Ad interim officers.

eign Affairs in Serbia, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VIII.

Vice-consuls and consular agents.

Consuls-general and consuls may, so far as the laws of their country allow, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports and places within their consular jurisdiction.

These agents may be selected from among citizens of the United States or of Serbia, or those of other countries. They shall be furnished with a regular commission, and shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Articles 3 and 4.

ARTICLE IX.

Rights of recourse to authorities.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents shall have the right to address the administrative and judicial authorities, whether in the United States of the Union, the States or the municipalities, or in Serbia, of the State or the Commune, throughout the whole extent of their consular jurisdiction, in order to complain of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the United States and Serbia, and for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen. If the complaint should not be satisfactorily redressed, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they exercise their functions.

ARTICLE X.

Power to take depositions, etc.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents may take at their offices, at their private residence, at the residence of the parties, or on board ship the depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own country, of passengers on board of them, and of any other citizen of their nation. They may also receive at their offices, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all contracts between the citizens of their country and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside, and even all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated, or to business to be transacted, in the territory of the nation to which the said consular officer may belong.

Such papers and official documents of every kind, whether in the original, in copies or in translation, duly authenticated and legalized by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, and sealed with their official seal, shall be received as legal documents in courts of justice throughout the United States and Serbia.

ARTICLE XI.

Death of citizens.

In the case of the death of any citizen of the United States in Serbia, or of a Serbian subject in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall give information of the circumstance to the consuls or consular agents of the nation to which the deceased belongs, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to the parties interested.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents shall have the right to appear, personally or by delegate, in all proceedings on behalf of the absent or minor heirs or creditors until they are duly represented.

ARTICLE XII.

In consideration of the present convention the United States consent to surrender the privileges and immunities hitherto enjoyed by their citizens in Serbia, in virtue of the capitulations with the Ottoman Empire, granted and confirmed to the United States by their treaties of 1830 and 1862.

Surrender of certain privileges and immunities.
Stat. 12, 1213.

Provided always, and it is hereby agreed, that the said capitulations shall, as regards all judicial matters, except those affecting real estate in Serbia, remain in full force as far as they concern the mutual relations between citizens of the United States and the subjects of those other powers which, having a right to the privileges and immunities accorded by the aforesaid capitulations, shall not have abandoned them.

Proviso.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years, counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries and exchanged at Belgrade as soon as possible.

Duration and termination.

In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Belgrade this 14 day of October, 1881.

EUGENE SCHUYLER.

Signatures.

[SEAL.]

CH. MIJATOVICH.

[SEAL.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Belgrade on the 15th ultimo:

Ratification.

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

Proclamation

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventh.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

June 13, 1882.

Convention between the United States and Belgium for the extradition of criminals. Concluded June 13, 1882; ratification advised by the Senate August 8, 1882; ratified by the President November 16, 1882; ratified by the King of Belgium July 24, 1882; ratifications exchanged November 18, 1882; proclaimed November 20, 1882.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians for the mutual extradition of criminals was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington on the thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, which convention is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, having judged it expedient with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes and offences hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a new Convention for that purpose, and have appointed, as their Plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Mr. Théodore de Bounder de Melsbroeck, Commander of His Order of Léopold, etc., etc., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the government of the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Persons to be delivered up.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Belgium, mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged, as principals or accessories, with

Les États-Unis d'Amérique et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, ayant jugé opportun, en vue d'une meilleure administration de la justice et pour prévenir les crimes dans leurs territoires et juridictions respectifs, que les individus poursuivis ou condamnés du chef des crimes et délits ci-après énumérés et qui se seraient soustraits par la fuite aux poursuites de la justice, fussent, dans certaines circonstances, réciproquement extradés, ont résolu de conclure une nouvelle Convention dans ce but et ont nommé pour leurs plenipotentiaries, savoir: le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, M. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secrétaire d'État des États-Unis; et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, M. Théodore de Bounder de Melsbroeck, Commandeur de son Ordre de Léopold, etc., etc., son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiary près le gouvernement des États-Unis; lesquels, s'étant communiqué réciproquement leurs pleins pouvoirs et les ayant trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants, savoir:

ARTICLE I.

Le Gouvernement des États-Unis et le Gouvernement belge s'engagent à se remettre réciproquement les personnes qui, poursuivies ou condamnées, comme

or convicted of any of the crimes and offences 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: Provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

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

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the Belgian penal code by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning and infanticide.

2. The attempt to commit murder.

3. Rape, or attempt to commit rape. Bigamy. Abortion.

4. Arson.

5. Piracy or mutiny on shipboard whenever the crew, or part thereof, shall have taken possession of the vessel by fraud or by violence against the commander.

6. The crime of burglary, defined to be the act of breaking and entering by night into the house of another with the intent to commit felony; and the crime of robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money or goods by violence or putting him in fear; and the corresponding crimes punished by the Belgian laws under the description of thefts committed in an inhabited house by night, and by breaking in by climbing or forcibly, and thefts committed with violence or by means of threats.

7. The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfeiting of public, sovereign, or governmental acts.

auteurs ou complices, du chef de l'un des crimes et délits énumérés à l'article suivant, commis dans la juridiction de l'une des parties contractantes, chercheront un asile ou seront trouvées dans les territoires de l'autre partie: Toutefois, l'extradition n'aura lieu que dans le cas où l'existence de l'infraction sera constatée de telle manière que les lois du pays où le fugitif ou la personne poursuivie sera trouvée, justifieraient sa détention et sa mise en jugement si le fait y avait été commis.

Proof of crime.

ARTICLE II.

Seront livrés, en vertu des dispositions de la présente convention, les individus poursuivis ou condamnés du chef de l'un des crimes ou délits suivants:

1. Meurtre, (y compris les crimes qualifiés dans le code pénal belge de parricide, assassinat, empoisonnement, et infanticide).

2. Tentative de meurtre.

3. Viol, attentat à la pudeur commis avec violence, avortement, bigamie.

4. Incendie.

5. Piraterie ou rébellion à bord d'un navire, lorsque l'équipage ou partie de celui-ci aura pris possession du navire par fraude ou violence envers le commandant.

6. Crime de "Burglary", consistant dans l'action de s'introduire nuitamment et avec effraction ou escalade dans l'habitation d'autrui avec une intention criminelle; crime de "robbery", consistant dans l'enlèvement forcé et criminel, effectué sur la personne d'autrui, d'argent ou d'effets, d'une valeur quelconque, à l'aide de violence ou d'intimidation, et les crimes correspondants prévus et punis par la loi belge, sous la qualification de vols commis dans une maison habitée, avec les circonstances de la nuit et de l'escalade ou de l'effraction, et de vols commis avec violence ou menaces.

7. Crime de faux, comprenant l'émission de documents falsifiés, et la contrefaçon d'actes publics du gouvernement ou de l'autorité souveraine.

Crimes for which extradition is to be made.

Murder.

Attempted murder.

Rape, etc.
Bigamy, abortion.

Arson.

Piracy.
Mutiny.

Burglary.

Robbery.

Forgery.

Counterfeiting.

8. The fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, either coin or paper, or of counterfeit public bonds, coupons of the public debt, bank notes, obligations, or in general, anything being a title or instrument of credit; the counterfeiting of seals and dies, impressions, stamps, and marks of state and public administrations, and the utterance thereof.

Embezzlement by public officers.

9. The embezzlement of public moneys committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.

Embezzlement by persons hired or salaried.

10. Embezzlement by any person or persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when the crime is subject to punishment by the laws of the place where it was committed.

Wilful destruction, etc., of railroads.

11. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

Reception of articles obtained through crimes, etc.

12. Reception of articles obtained by means of one of the crimes or offences provided for by the present convention.

Extradition may also be granted for the attempt to commit any of the crimes above enumerated when such attempt is punishable by the laws of both contracting parties.

ARTICLE III.**Persons committing crimes or offenses not provided for by convention allowed one month, etc.**

A person surrendered under this convention, shall not be tried or punished in the country to which his extradition has been granted, nor given up to a third power for a crime or offence, not provided for by the present convention and committed previously to his extradition, until he shall have been allowed one month to leave the country after having been discharged; and, if he shall have been tried and condemned to punishment, he shall be allowed one month after having suffered his penalty or having been pardoned.

Crimes committed previous to ratification.

He shall moreover not be tried or punished for any crime or offence provided for by this convention committed previous to his extradition, other than that which gave rise to the extradition, without the consent of the Government

8. Fabrication ou mise en circulation de fausse monnaie, ou de faux papier-monnaie ou de faux titres ou coupons de la dette publique, de faux billets de banque, de fausses obligations, ou, en général, de tout faux titre ou instrument de crédit quelconque; contrefaçon de sceaux, empreintes, timbres ou marques de l'État et des administrations publiques et mise en circulation de pièces ainsi marquées.

9. Détournement de deniers publics commis dans la juridiction de l'une ou de l'autre partie par des officiers ou dépositaires publics.

10. Détournement commis par toute personne ou personnes employées ou salariées, au détriment de ceux qui les emploient, lorsque ces crimes entraînent une peine selon les lois du lieu où ils ont été commis.

11. Obstruction ou destruction volontaire et illégale de voies ferrées qui puisse mettre en danger la vie humaine.

12. Recèlement des objets obtenus à l'aide d'un des crimes ou délits prévus par la présente convention.

L'extradition pourra aussi avoir lieu pour la tentative des faits énumérés ci-dessus, lorsqu'elle est punissable d'après la législation des deux Pays contractants.

ARTICLE III.

L'individu extradé ne pourra être poursuivi ni puni dans le pays auquel l'extradition a été accordée, ni extradé à un pays tiers pour un crime ou un délit quelconque non prévu par la présente convention et antérieur à l'extradition, à moins qu'il n'ait eu, dans l'un et l'autre cas, la liberté de quitter de nouveau le pays susdit pendant un mois après avoir été jugé, et, en cas de condamnation, après avoir subi sa peine ou après avoir été gracié. Il ne pourra pas non plus être poursuivi ni puni du chef d'un crime ou d'un délit prévu par la convention, antérieur à l'extradition, mais autre que celui qui a motivé l'extradition, sans le consentement du Gouvernement qui a livré l'extradé, et qui pourra, s'il le juge convenable, exiger la production de l'un des documents mentionnés

which surrendered him, which may, if it think proper, require the production of one of the documents mentioned in Article 7 of this convention.

The consent of that Government shall likewise be required for the extradition of the accused to a third country; nevertheless such consent shall not be necessary when the accused shall have asked of his own accord to be tried or to undergo his punishment, or when he shall not have left within the space of time above specified the territory of the country to which he has been surrendered.

ARTICLE IV.

The provisions of this convention shall not be applicable to persons guilty of any political crime or offence or of one connected with such a crime or offence. A person who has been surrendered on account of one of the common crimes or offences mentioned in Article II., shall consequently in no case be prosecuted and punished in the state to which his extradition has been granted on account of a political crime or offence committed by him previously to his extradition or on account of an act connected with such a political crime or offence, unless he has been at liberty to leave the country for one month after having been tried and, in case of condemnation, for one month after having suffered his punishment or having been pardoned.

An attempt against the life of the head of a foreign government, or against that of any member of his family when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or assassination, or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offence or an act connected with such an offence.

ARTICLE V.

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

ARTICLE VI.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present treaty

dans l'article 7 de la présente convention.

Le consentement de ce Gouvernement sera de même requis pour permettre l'extradition de l'inculpé à un pays tiers. Toutefois, ce consentement ne sera pas nécessaire lorsque l'inculpé aura demandé spontanément à être jugé ou à subir sa peine, ou lorsqu'il n'aura pas quitté, dans le délai fixé plus haut, le territoire du pays auquel il a été livré.

ARTICLE IV.

Les dispositions du présent traité ne sont point applicables aux personnes qui se sont rendues coupables de quelque crime ou délit politique, ou connexe à un semblable crime ou délit. La personne qui a été extradée à raison de l'un des crimes ou délits communs mentionnés à l'Art. II. ne peut par conséquent, en aucun cas, être poursuivie et punie dans l'État auquel l'extradition a été accordée à raison d'un crime ou délit politique commis par elle avant l'extradition, ni à raison d'un fait connexe à un semblable crime ou délit politique, à moins qu'elle n'ait eu la liberté de quitter de nouveau le pays pendant un mois après avoir été jugée, et, en cas de condamnation, après avoir subi sa peine ou après avoir été graciée.

Ne sera pas réputé délit politique, ni fait connexe à un semblable délit l'attentat contre la personne du chef d'un gouvernement étranger ou contre celle des membres de sa famille, lorsque cet attentat constituera le fait soit de meurtre, soit d'assassinat, soit d'empoisonnement.

ARTICLE V.

Les parties contractantes ne seront point obligées de se livrer leurs propres citoyens ou sujets en vertu des stipulations de la présente convention.

ARTICLE VI.

Lorsque la personne dont l'extradition est réclamée aux termes du présent traité aura été arrêtée

Extradition to a third country; conditions of.

Political crimes and offenses excepted.

Exceptions.

Own citizens not to be delivered up.

Criminals by the laws of country of asylum.

shall have been arrested for the commission of offences in the country where he has sought an asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until he shall have been acquitted, or have served the term of imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

ARTICLE VII.

Requisitions.

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.

Papers, etc., to accompany requisition.

If the person whose extradition may be asked for shall have been convicted of a crime or offence, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he may have been convicted, authenticated under its seal, and attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the United States or of Belgium, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as afore-said.

Issue of warrant, etc. Surrender of fugitive.

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

ARTICLE VIII.

Expenses.

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.

à raison de faits délictueux dans le pays où elle a cherché un asile, ou lorsqu'elle aura été condamnée de ce chef, son extradition pourra être différée jusqu'à son acquittement, ou jusqu'à l'expiration de la peine prononcée contre elle.

ARTICLE VII.

Les demandes d'extradition seront faites respectivement par les Agents diplomatiques des parties contractantes. En cas d'absence de ceux-ci, soit du pays, soit du siège du Gouvernement, ces demandes pourront être faites par les Agents consulaires supérieurs.

Lorsque la personne dont l'extradition est réclamée aura été condamnée à raison du crime ou du délit qu'elle a commis, la demande d'extradition sera accompagnée d'une expédition authentique de l'arrêt de la cour ou du jugement du tribunal qui a prononcé la sentence, munie du sceau de cette juridiction. La signature du juge devra être légalisée par l'agent compétent du pouvoir exécutif dont la signature sera, à son tour, attestée respectivement par le Ministre ou le consul des États-Unis ou de Belgique. Quand le fugitif sera simplement prévenu d'un crime ou délit, la requisition devra être accompagnée d'une copie authentique du mandat d'arrêt rendu à sa charge dans le pays où le crime aura été commis et des dépositions sur lesquelles ce mandat a été décerné. Le Président des États-Unis ou l'agent compétent du pouvoir exécutif en Belgique peut alors requérir l'arrestation du fugitif, afin d'examen devant l'autorité judiciaire compétente. S'il est décidé qu'il y a lieu à extradition, en présence du texte de la loi et des pièces produites, le fugitif peut être livré suivant les formes légales usitées en pareil cas.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les dépenses causées par l'arrestation, la détention et le transport des individus réclamés, seront supportées par le Gouvernement requérant.

ARTICLE IX.

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this convention, if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed, has become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

ARTICLE X.

All articles found in the possession of the accused party and obtained through the commission of the act with which he is charged, or that may be used as evidence of the crime for which his extradition is demanded, shall be seized if the competent authority shall so order, and shall be surrendered with his person.

The rights of third parties to the articles so found shall nevertheless be respected.

ARTICLE XI.

The present convention shall take effect thirty days after the exchange of ratifications.

After it shall have taken effect, the convention of March 19, 1874, shall cease to be in force and shall be superseded by the present convention which shall continue to have binding force for six months after a desire for its termination shall have been expressed in due form by one of the two governments to the other.

It shall be ratified and its ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and French languages, and they have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Washington, this 13th day of June, 1882.

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

TH'EE DE BOUNDER DE MELS BROECK.

ARTICLE IX.

L'extradition n'aura pas lieu, conformément aux dispositions de la présente convention, si la prescription de l'action ou de la peine est acquise en faveur de l'individu réclamé, d'après les lois du pays auquel la demande est adressée.

Exemption by reason of lapse of time.

ARTICLE X.

Tous objets trouvés en la possession de l'individu réclamé et provenant du fait incriminé ou pouvant servir de preuve au fait pour lequel l'extradition est demandée, seront saisis si l'autorité compétente en a ainsi ordonné, pour être livrés avec sa personne.

Evidences of crime in possession of criminal.

Sont cependant réservés les droits des tiers sur les objets sus-mentionnés.

Rights of third parties.

ARTICLE XI.

La présente convention sera exécutoire 30 jours après l'échange des ratifications.

Commencement and duration.

À partir de sa mise à exécution, la convention du 19 Mars 1874 cessera d'être en vigueur et sera remplacée par la présente convention, laquelle continuera à sortir ses effets pendant six mois après qu'elle aura été dénoncée par l'un des deux Gouvernements.

Elle sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que possible.

Ratification.

En foi de quoi, les plenipotentiaries respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus, dans les langues Anglaise et Française, et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Ainsi fait par duplicata, à Washington, ce 13 de Juin 1882.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

Signatures.

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two:

Preamble.

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America 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 twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventh.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, concerning trade-marks. Concluded June 19, 1882; ratification advised by the Senate July 5, 1882; ratified by the President April 4, 1883; ratified by the King of Spain March 8, 1883; ratifications exchanged April 19, 1883; proclaimed April 19, 1883. June 19, 1882.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Convention for securing reciprocal protection for trade-marks and manufactured articles of their respective citizens or subjects within the dominions or territories of the other country was concluded between the United States of America and his majesty the King of Spain, and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the original of which is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Convention between the United States of America and Spain concerning trade-marks.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Spain, being desirous of securing reciprocal protection for the trade-marks and manufactured articles of their respective citizens or subjects within the dominions or territories of the other country, have resolved to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries: the President of the United States, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Esquire, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of Spain, His Excellency Don Francisco Barca, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States; who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

Convenio entre los Estados Unidos de América y España relativo á marcas de fábrica.

Contracting parties.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América y S. M. el Rey de España, animados del deseo de asegurar recíprocamente la protección de las marcas de comercio y de materias manufacturadas de sus respectivos ciudadanos ó súbditos en los dominios ó territorios de ambos países, han resuelto concluir un Convenio con este objeto, y nombrado como sus Plenipotenciarios: El Presidente de los Estados Unidos, al Honorable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos; y S. M. el Rey de España, al Excmo Señor Don Francisco Barca, Su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en los Estados Unidos, quienes, despues de haberse comunicado recíprocamente sus plenos poderes, hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes, á saber:

ARTICLE I.

The citizens and subjects of each of the two contracting parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as the natives of the country in everything relating to the ownership of trade-marks, industrial designs or models, or of manufactures of any kind.

ARTÍCULO I.

Los ciudadanos y súbditos de cada una de las partes contratantes disfrutarán, en los dominios y posesiones de la otra, de los mismos derechos que los naturales del país en todo lo concerniente á la propiedad de marcas de fábrica ó de comercio, de dibujos ó modelos industriales ó de manufacturas de cualquier clase.

Trade-marks.

ARTICLE II.

ARTÍCULO II.

Municipal laws. Persons desiring to secure the aforesaid protection shall be obliged to comply with the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

Las personas que deseen obtener la proteccion espresada deberán someterse á las formalidades requeridas por las leyes de los respectivos países.

ARTICLE III.

ARTÍCULO III.

Convention to take effect. This Convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been promulgated in both countries; and

To remain in force ten years. shall remain in force for ten years thereafter, and further until the

Subject to termination on one year's notice, etc. expiration of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same;

each of the contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said period of ten years or any time thereafter.

Ratification. The ratifications of this Convention shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible within one year from this date.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Signatures.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]
FRAN^{co} BARCA. [SEAL.]

And whereas, the said Convention has been duly ratified and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Proclamation.

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and seventh.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Este Convenio estará en vigor tan pronto como se promulgue en ambos países; y tendrá fuerza por diez años despues, y además hasta la expiracion de un año despues de que cualquiera de las partes contratantes haya participado á la otra su deseo de que termine el mismo; teniendo libertad cada una de las partes contratantes para hacer esta notificacion á la otra al concluir dicho período de diez años, ó en cualquier tiempo despues.

Las ratificaciones de este Convenio se cambiarán en Washington tan pronto como sea posible dentro de un año á contar desde esta fecha.

En testimonio de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado este Convenio por duplicado, en inglés y español, y puesto en él el sello de sus armas.

Hecho en Washington el dia 19 de Junio del año mil ochocientos ochenta y dos.

Agreement with reference to the Convention for the exchange of money by means of postal-orders between the United States and Portugal, concluded at Washington, July 15, 1882; executed December 14, 1882; approved by the President December 18, 1882.

July 15, 1882.

Whereas Article 11 of the Convention for the exchange of money by means of postal-orders between the United States and Portugal, concluded at Washington, July 15, 1882, stipulates that "The ratifications of the present Convention shall be exchanged prior to the first day of December, 1882"; and

Preamble.

Whereas the said Convention, having been approved by the President of the United States on the 15th day of July, 1882, has thereby been duly ratified on the part of the United States, and one copy thereof, bearing such approval, has been transmitted to and received by the Government of Portugal; but

Whereas the Government of Portugal, through its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has notified the Government of the United States that, in view of the stipulation contained in Article 3, section 2, of the said Convention, that, "in addition to the fee mentioned in this article no other charge, tax, commission, or impost shall be collected for the issue, transmission, distribution, or payment of money-orders provided for in this Convention," which stipulation exempts the receipts upon money-orders from any stamp tax whatsoever, it cannot put the said Convention into operation without parliamentary approval thereof, and that it will ask for such approval so soon as the Cortes shall convene:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Viscount das Nogueiras, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Portugal, in the name of his Government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed,

Contracting parties.

That in lieu of Article 10 of the said Convention, which is in these words: "The present Convention shall take effect on the first day of January, 1883, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it," shall be substituted the following:

Previous convention modified.

ARTICLE 10.

The present Convention shall take effect on the first day of July, 1883, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it;

Commencement.
Duration.

And have furthermore agreed that in lieu of Article 11 of the said Convention, which is in these words: "The ratifications of the present Convention shall be exchanged prior to the first day of December, 1882," shall be substituted the following:

ARTICLE 11.

The ratifications of the present Convention shall be exchanged prior to the first day of June, 1883.

Exchange of ratifications.

This agreement shall be ratified before the first day of May, 1883.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Executed in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the fourteenth day of December, 1882.

Signatures.

[Seal of the Post-Office Department
of the United States.]

[Seal of the Legation
of Portugal.]

TIMO. O. HOWE,
The Postmaster-General of the United States.
VISCONDE DAS NOGUEIRAS,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of Portugal to the United States.

President's ap-
proval.

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

[Seal of the United
States.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President.

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *December 18, 1882.*

Convention between the United States of America and the French Republic for the extension of the term of the Claims Commission established under convention of January 15, 1880; concluded July 19, 1882; ratification advised by the Senate August 8, 1882; ratified by the President of the United States December 28, 1882; ratified by the President of the French Republic December 2, 1882; ratifications exchanged December 29, 1882; proclaimed December 29, 1882.

July 19, 1882.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Know ye, that whereas a supplementary convention, extending the term of the duration of the Commission organized under the Convention of January 15, 1880, for the settlement of the claims of citizens of either country against the government of the other, was concluded between the United States and the French Republic, and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the 19th day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the original of which convention is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and the French Republic, being persuaded that the labors of the Commission for the settlement of the claims of citizens of either country against the government of the other, which was organized under the Convention between the two governments signed at Washington the 15th day of January, 1880, cannot be concluded within the term fixed by that convention, have deemed it expedient to conclude a supplementary convention extending the term of duration of said Commission for a further period, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries to that end, as follows:

The President of the United States, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States, and

The President of the French Republic, Théodore Justin Dominique Roustan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Washington, Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, etc., etc.;

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

Le gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique et le gouvernement de la République Française, ayant acquis la conviction que les travaux de la Commission pour le règlement des réclamations des citoyens de chacun des deux pays contre le gouvernement de l'autre, qui a été instituée par la Convention entre les deux gouvernements signée à Washington le 15 Janvier 1880, ne peuvent être terminés au terme fixé par cette convention, ont résolu de conclure une convention supplémentaire pour prolonger le terme de la durée de la dite Commission jusqu'à une époque ultérieure et ont nommé à cet effet pour leurs plenipotentiaries, savoir:

Contracting parties.

Le Président des États Unis, Mr. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secrétaire d'État des États-Unis; et

Le Président de la République Française, Mr. Théodore-Justin-Dominique Roustan, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre plenipotentiaire de France à Washington, Commandeur de l'Ordre national de la Légion d'Honneur, etc., etc.;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de l'article suivant:

SOLE ARTICLE.

ARTICLE UNIQUE.

21 Stat., 677.

Term of two years, etc., extended to July 1, 1883.

Terms for presentation of claims, etc.

Exception.

Ratifications.

Signatures.

Proclamation.

The term of two years fixed by the second paragraph of Article VIII. of the Convention between the United States and the French Republic, concluded January 15, 1880, within which the Commissioners appointed thereunder shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim presented to them, is hereby extended to July first, 1883.

Nothing in this agreement contained shall extend or alter the terms fixed in the first paragraph of said Article VIII. for the presentation of claims, but the same shall remain as therein fixed.

If the proceedings of the Commission shall be interrupted by the death, incapacity, retirement, or cessation of the functions of any one of the Commissioners, then the period for which the term of the Commission is hereby extended shall not be held to include the time during which such interruption may actually exist.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Washington at as early a day as may be practicable.

In testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, in the English and French languages, in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done at the city of Washington the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.
TH. ROUSTAN.

Le terme de deux ans fixé par le second paragraphe de l'art. VIII. de la Convention entre les États-Unis et la République Française, conclue le 15 Janvier 1880, dans lequel les Commissaires nommés plus bas sont astreints à examiner et à juger toute réclamation à eux présentée est prolongé par le présent acte jusqu'au premier Juillet 1883.

Cette disposition ne peut avoir aucun effet pour étendre ou modifier les délais fixés dans le 1^{er} paragraphe du dit Article VIII. pour la présentation des réclamations, ces délais devant demeurer tels qu'ils ont été fixés.

Si les opérations de la Commission sont interrompues par le mort, l'incapacité de siéger, le départ ou la cessation de fonctions de l'un des Commissaires, dans ce cas le terme jusqu'auquel la durée de la Commission a été prolongée par la présente convention sera calculé défalcation faite du temps pendant lequel la cause de l'interruption aura subsisté.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications seront échangées à Washington dans le plus court délai possible.

En foi de quoi les plenipotentiaries respectifs ont signé la présente Convention en langues anglaise et française en duplicata et l'ont revêtue de leurs sceaux respectifs.

Fait à Washington le dix-neuf Juillet mil-huit cent quatre vingt-deux.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two:

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

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

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred [SEAL.] and eighty-two, and in the one hundred and seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FRED'K T. FEELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

July 29, 1882.

Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, providing for an international boundary survey to relocate the existing frontier line between the two countries west of the Rio Grande. Concluded, July 29, 1882; ratification advised by the Senate, August 8, 1882; ratified by the President of the United States of Mexico, November 7, 1882; ratified by the President of the United States of America, January 29, 1883; ratifications exchanged, March 3, 1883; proclaimed, March 5, 1883.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation.

Whereas a convention was concluded between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico for the purpose of defining the manner in which the monuments heretofore erected for the purpose of marking the boundary between the two countries, but which have been destroyed or displaced are to be restored to their proper places and new ones erected, if necessary; and whereas said convention was signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries at Washington on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the original of which convention being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America on the one hand and the President of the United States of Mexico on the other, being desirous of putting an end to whatever difficulties arise from the destruction or displacement of some of the monuments erected for the purpose of marking the boundary between the two countries, have thought proper to conclude a convention with the object of defining the manner in which the said monuments are to be restored to their proper places and new ones erected, if necessary; to which end they have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Esquire, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and the President of the United States of Mexico, Señor Don Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico, in Washington;

Who, after reciprocal exhibition of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, por una parte, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, por la otra, deseando poner término á las dificultades á que da lugar la destruccion ó dislocacion de algunos de los monumentos que se construyeron para marcar la línea divisoria entre ambos países, han creído oportuno celebrar una convencion con el objeto de fijar la manera con que han de ser repuestos en sus lugares respectivos dichos monumentos y erijidos otros nuevos, si fuere necesario; y al efecto han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios; á saber:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, al Sr. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América; y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, al Señor Don Matias Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Washington;

Quienes, despues de haberse canjeado sus respectivos plenos poderes y de encontrarlos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

With the object of ascertaining the present condition of the monuments marking the boundary line between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, established by the treaties of February 2nd, 1848, and December 3rd, 1853, and for determining generally what monuments, if any, have been destroyed or removed and may require to be rebuilt or replaced, a preliminary reconnaissance of the frontier line shall be made by each government, within six months from the exchange of ratifications of this convention. These reconnaissances shall be made by parties under the control of officers of the regular army of the respective countries, and shall be effected in concert, in such manner as shall be agreed upon by the commanders of the respective parties. The expense of each reconnoitering party shall be borne by the government in whose behalf it operates.

These reconnaissance parties shall report to their respective governments, within eight months from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention:

(a) the condition of the present boundary monuments;

(b) the number of destroyed or displaced monuments;

(c) the places, settled or capable of eventual settlement, where it may be advisable to set the monuments closer together along the line than at present;

(d) the character of the new monuments required, whether of stone or iron; and their number, approximately, in each case.

ARTICLE II.

Pending the conclusion of the preliminary reconnaissances provided in Article I, each government shall appoint a surveying party, consisting of an Engineer-in-chief, two Associates, one of whom shall be a practical astronomer, and such number of assistant engineers and associates as it may deem proper.

ARTÍCULO I.

Con el objeto de conocer la actual condicion de los monumentos que marcan la línea divisoria entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, establecida conforme á los tratados de 2 de Febrero de 1848 y de 3 de Diciembre de 1853, y determinar en general, qué monumentos hayan sido destruidos ó removidos de su lugar, en caso de que esto se haya verificado, y se necesite reconstruirlos ó volverlos á colocar, se hará un reconocimiento preliminar de la línea fronteriza por cada Gobierno, dentro de los seis meses siguientes al canje de ratificaciones de la presente convencion. Estos reconocimientos se harán por secciones que funcionarán bajo la direccion de oficiales del ejército regular de los respectivos países, y se verificarán obrando dichas secciones de concierto y de la manera en que lo convinieren los jefes de ambas. Los gastos de cada seccion de reconocimiento serán pagados por el gobierno en cuyo nombre funcionen.

Estas secciones de reconocimiento presentarán á sus respectivos gobiernos dentro de ocho meses contados desde el canje de ratificaciones del presente tratado, un informe:

(a) del estado en que se hallan actualmente los monumentos que marcan los límites;

(b) del número de los monumentos destruidos ó dislocados;

(c) de los lugares habitados ó habitables en donde fuere conveniente colocar los monumentos mas cerca entre sí en la línea divisoria, de como lo están ahora;

(d) de la clase de los nuevos monumentos que se requieran, ya sean de piedra ó de hierro, y de su número aproximado en cada caso.

ARTÍCULO II.

Antes de concluirse los reconocimientos preliminares estipulados en el Artículo I, cada gobierno nombrará una seccion de reconocimiento compuesta de un Ingeniero en Jefe y dos asociados, uno de los cuales será astrónomo práctico, y del número de ingenieros auxiliares y adjuntos que cada uno considere

Boundary line.
Condition of
monuments.

9 Stat., 922.
10 Stat., 1031.

Preliminary re-
connaissances.

Expenses.

Report, etc.

Surveying par-
ties, etc.

International
Boundary Com-
mission.

The two parties so appointed shall meet at El Paso del Norte, or at any other convenient place to be agreed upon, within six months from the exchange of the ratifications hereof, and shall form, when combined, an "International Boundary Commission."

ARTICLE III.

Powers; duties.

The International Boundary Commission shall be required and have the power and authority to set in their proper places along the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, the monuments heretofore placed there under existing treaties, whenever such monuments shall have become displaced; to erect new monuments on the site of former monuments when these shall have been destroyed; and to set new monuments at such points as may be necessary, and be chosen by joint accord between the two Commissioner Engineers-in-Chief. In rebuilding and replacing the old monuments and in providing for new ones, the respective reports of the reconnaissance parties, provided by Article I, may be consulted; provided, however, that the distance between two consecutive monuments shall never exceed eight thousand metres, and that this limit may be reduced on those parts of the line which are inhabited or capable of habitation.

ARTICLE IV.

Boundary monu-
ments; specifica-
tions.

Where stone shall be found in sufficient abundance the monuments may be of stone; and in other localities shall be of iron, in the form of a simple tapering four-sided shaft with pediment, rising above the ground to a height of six feet, and bearing suitable inscriptions on its sides. These monuments shall be at least two centimeters in thickness, and weigh not less than five hundred pounds each.

The approximate number thereof to be required may be determined from the reports of the preliminary reconnaissance parties, and the

suficiente. Las dos secciones así organizadas se reunirán en Paso del Norte ó en algun otro lugar conveniente que se acuerde, dentro de seis meses contados desde el canje de las ratificaciones de esta convencion; y formarán, cuando estén reunidas, la "Comision Internacional de Límites."

ARTÍCULO III.

La Comision Internacional de Límites tendrá la obligacion y la facultad y autorizacion de colocar en sus respectivos lugares á lo largo de la línea divisoria entre los Estados Unidos y México, desde el Océano Pacífico hasta el Rio Grande, los monumentos que hasta ahora habian estado situados en ella conforme á los tratados vigentes, siempre que dichos monumentos hayan sido dislocados; para erijir nuevos monumentos en el sitio de los primitivos, si estos hubieren sido destruidos; y para establecer monumentos nuevos en los puntos en que sea necesario y sean designados de comun acuerdo por los dos Comisionados Ingenieros en Jefe. Al reconstruir y reemplazar los antiguos monumentos y al proveer para el establecimiento de los nuevos, podrán consultarse los informes respectivos de las comisiones de reconocimiento estipulados en el Artículo I; con tal que la distancia entre dos monumentos contiguos nunca exceda de ocho mil metros y que este límite pueda reducirse en aquellas partes de la línea que están habitadas ó sean habitables.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Cuando haya piedra en suficiente abundancia, podrán ser construidos los monumentos con piedra, y en las otras localidades con hierro, de la figura de una columna sencilla en forma de pirámide cuadrangular, con base que tenga seis piés de altura sobre el suelo, y con inscripciones adecuadas en sus lados. Estos monumentos tendrán cuando menos dos centímetros de espesor y un peso que no baje de quinientas libras cada uno.

El número aproximado de los que sean necesarios podrá determinarse en vista de los informes de las comisiones de reconocimiento

monuments, properly cast and finished, may be sent forward from time to time to such spots as the commission may select, to be set in place at the sites determined upon as the work progresses.

ARTICLE V.

The Engineers-in-Chief of both sections shall determine, by common consent, what scientific processes are to be adopted for the resetting of the old monuments and the erection of the new ones; and they shall be responsible for the proper performance of the work.

On commencing operations, each section shall report to its government the plan of operations upon which they shall have jointly agreed; and they shall from time to time submit reports of the progress made by them in the said operations; and finally they shall present a full report, accompanied by the necessary drawings, signed by the Engineer-in-Chief and the two Associate Engineers on each side, as the official record of the International Boundary Commission.

ARTICLE VI.

The expenses of each section shall be defrayed by the government which appointed it; but the cost of the monuments and of their transportation shall be equally shared by both governments.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever the number of the monuments to be set up shall be approximately known as the result of the labors of the preliminary reconnaissance-parties, the Engineers-in-Chief shall prepare an estimate of their cost, conveyance and setting up; and when such estimate shall have been approved by both governments, the mode of making the payment of the part to be paid by Mexico shall be determined by a special arrangement between the two governments.

ARTICLE VIII.

The work of the International Boundary Commission shall be pushed forward with all expedi-

preliminar, y los monumentos, debidamente fundidos y acabados, podrán ser enviados con anticipacion, de tiempo en tiempo, á los lugares designados por la Comision, para ser colocados en los lugares convenidos á medida que progresen los trabajos.

ARTÍCULO V.

Los Ingenieros en Jefe de ambas secciones determinarán de comun acuerdo los procedimientos científicos que deban adoptarse para la reposicion de los antiguos monumentos y la ereccion de los nuevos; y serán responsables de que la obra se haga debidamente.

Al comenzar los trabajos, cada seccion informará á su respectivo gobierno del plan de operaciones en que ambas hayan convenido; y de tiempo en tiempo les someterán informes de los progresos que dichas secciones hagan en las operaciones; y finalmente presentarán un informe completo, acompañado de los diseños necesarios, firmado por el Ingeniero en Jefe y los dos Ingenieros Adjuntos de cada seccion, que será el informe oficial de la Comision Internacional de Límites.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Los gastos de cada seccion serán pagados por el gobierno que la haya nombrado; pero el costo de los monumentos y su transporte serán pagados por partes iguales por ambos gobiernos.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Cuando sea conocido aproximadamente el número de los monumentos que deban ser colocados, como resultado de los trabajos de las secciones de reconocimiento preliminar, los Ingenieros en Jefe formarán un presupuesto de su costo, conduccion y colocacion; y cuando este presupuesto haya sido aprobado por ambos gobiernos, se determinará, por medio de un arreglo especial entre los dos Gobiernos, la manera con que México pague la parte que le corresponda.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Los trabajos de la Comision Internacional de Límites se proseguirán con la mayor prontitud;

Erection and re-setting monuments.

Official records and reports.

Expenses of commission; cost of monuments.

Estimates of cost; mode of payment.

Progress of the work; completion.

tion; and the two governments hereby agree to regard the present convention as continuing in force until the conclusion of said work, provided that such time does not exceed four years and four months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications hereof.

y los dos Gobiernos convienen en considerar la presente convencion en todo su vigor y fuerza hasta que sean concluidas dichas obras; con tal que ese tiempo no exceda de cuatro años y cuatro meses, contados desde la fecha del canje de sus ratificaciones.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Penalty for destruction or displacement of monuments.

The destruction or displacement of any of the monuments described herein, after the line shall have been located by the International Boundary Commission as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable according to the justice of the country of the offender's nationality, if he be a citizen of either the United States or Mexico; and if the offender be of other nationality, then the misdemeanor shall be punishable according to the justice of either country where he may be apprehended.

Ratification and exchange.

This convention shall be ratified on both sides and the ratifications exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

Date of conclusion.

In testimony whereof we have signed this convention in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, and affixed hereunto the seals of our arms.

Done in the City of Washington this 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Signatures.

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]
M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]

Proclamation.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the third day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three:

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and [SEAL.] of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventh.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, concerning extradition, supplementary. Concluded August 7, 1882; ratification advised by the Senate February 27, 1883; ratified by the President April 4, 1883; ratified by the King of Spain February 15, 1883; ratifications exchanged April 19, 1883; proclaimed April 19, 1883.

August 7, 1882.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a convention was concluded on the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Spain, supplementary to the extradition convention concluded between the two countries on the fifth day of January [eighteen hundred and seventy-seven], the original of which as modified is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Spain, being satisfied of the propriety of adding some articles to the extradition convention concluded between the United States and Spain on the 5th day of January, 1877, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, have resolved to conclude a supplementary convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América y Su Magestad el Rey de España, penetrados de la conveniencia de añadir algunos artículos al Convenio de Extradición celebrado entre los Estados Unidos y España en 5 de Enero de 1877, para la mejor administracion de justicia y para prevenir el crimen en sus respectivos territorios y jurisdicciones, han resuelto ajustar un Convenio Adicional con dicho propósito, y han nombrado como sus Plenipotenciarios:

Scope.

19 Stat., 650.

The President of the United States, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Esquire, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of Spain, His Excellency Don Francisco Barca, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabel la Católica, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States;

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos á Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Esquire, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos; y Su Magestad el Rey de España al Excmo Señor Don Francisco Barca, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Real Orden Americana de Isabel la Católica, Su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos;

Contracting parties.

Who, after having reciprocally exhibited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

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 I.

Paragraph 5 of Article II. of the aforesaid Convention of January 5, 1877, is abrogated, and the following substituted:

El párrafo 5º del Artículo II del expresado Convenio de 5 de Enero de 1877 queda derogado y sustituido por el siguiente:

19 Stat., 650.

- Crimes at sea.** 5. Crimes committed at sea: 5º Crímenes cometidos en la mar:
- Piracy.** (a) Piracy, as commonly known and defined by the law of nations. (a) Piratería, tal como es ordinariamente conocida y la definen las leyes internacionales.
- Destruction of, or conspiring to destroy, vessels at sea.** (b) Destruction or loss of a vessel caused intentionally, or conspiracy and attempt to bring about such destruction or loss, when committed by any person or persons on board of said vessel, on the high seas. (b) Destrucción ó pérdida de un buque causada intencionalmente, ó conspiracion y tentativa para conseguir dicha destrucción ó pérdida, cuando hubiesen sido intentadas por alguna ó algunas personas, á bordo del dicho buque, en alta mar.
- Mutiny.** (c) Mutiny or conspiracy by two or more members of the crew or other persons on board of a vessel on the high seas, for the purpose of rebelling against the authority of the captain or commander of such vessel, or by fraud or violence taking possession of such vessel. (c) Motin ó conspiracion por dos ó mas individuos de la tripulacion ó por otras personas, á bordo de un buque en alta mar, con el propósito de rebelarse contra la autoridad del Capitan ó Comandante del dicho buque, ó que por fraude ó violencia traten de apoderarse del mismo buque.
- Paragraph 12 of said Article II. is amended to read as follows: El párrafo 12º del citado artículo II quedará redactado y se entenderá del modo siguiente:
- Embezzlement of public funds.** 12. The embezzlement or criminal malversation of public funds committed within the jurisdiction of one or the other party, by public officers or depositaries. 12º La sustraccion ó malversacion criminal de fondos públicos, cometida dentro de la jurisdiccion de una ú otra parte por empleados públicos ó depositarios.
- Paragraph 13 of said Article II. is likewise modified to read as follows: El párrafo 13º del citado artículo II queda igualmente modificado y se entenderá del modo siguiente:
- Embezzlement by hired persons.** 13. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired, salaried or employed, to the detriment of their employers or principals, when the crime or offense is punishable by imprisonment or other corporal punishment by the laws of both countries. 13º Malversacion de caudales por cualquiera persona ó personas, dependientes, asalariadas ó empleadas, en detrimento de sus principales ó amos, cuando este crimen ó delito estén castigados con prision ú otro castigo corporal por las leyes de ambos países.
- Paragraph 14 of said Article II. is likewise modified to read as follows: El párrafo 14º del mencionado artículo II. queda asimismo modificado y se entenderá [entenderá] del modo siguiente:
- Kidnapping, etc.** 14. Kidnapping of minors or adults, defined to be the abduction or detention of a person or persons, in order to exact money from them or from their families, or for any other unlawful end. 14º Plagio de menores ó adultos, entendiéndose por este delito el secuestro ó detencion de una ó mas personas para exigirles dinero ó exijirlo de sus familias, ó para otro cualquiera fin ilícito.

ARTICLE II.

ARTÍCULO II.

In continuation and as forming part of Article II. of the aforesaid Convention of January 5, 1877, shall be added the following paragraphs:

A continuacion y formando parte del artículo II del expresado Convenio de 5 de Enero de 1877, se añadirán los párrafos siguientes:

Obtaining money, etc., by threat, etc.

15. Obtaining by threats of injury, or false devices, money, valuables or other personal property, and the

15º Obtener por medio de amenazas de daño ó por medio de falsos artificios, dinero, valores ú otra

purchase of the same with the knowledge that they have been so obtained, when the crimes or offences are punishable by imprisonment or other corporal punishment by the laws of both countries.

16. Larceny, defined to be the theft of effects, personal property, or money, of the value of twenty-five dollars or more.

17. Slave-trade, according to the laws of each of the two countries respectively.

18. Complicity in any of the crimes or offences enumerated in the Convention of January 5, 1877, as well as in these additional articles, provided that the persons charged with such complicity be subject as accessories to imprisonment or other corporal punishment by the laws of both countries.

propiedad personal, así como la compra de estos mismos efectos con conocimiento de como han sido obtenidos; cuando estos crímenes ó delitos estén penados con prision ú otro castigo corporal por las leyes de los dos países.

16º Hurto, entendiéndose por tal la sustraccion de efectos, bienes muebles, ó dinero, por valor de 25 duros ó más.

17º Trata de esclavos, con arreglo á las leyes de cada uno de los dos Estados respectivamente.

18º Complicidad en cualesquiera de los crímenes ó delitos enumerados, así en el Convenio de 5 de Enero de 1877 como en estos artículos adicionales, siempre que las personas acusadas de dicha complicidad estén sujetas en concepto de tales á prision ú otro castigo corporal por las leyes de ambos países.

Larceny.

Slave-trade.

Complicity in crime.

ARTICLE III.

After Article XI. of the aforesaid Convention of January 5, 1877, shall be inserted the two following articles:

ARTICLE XII.

If, when a person accused shall have been arrested in virtue of the mandate or preliminary warrants of arrest, issued by the competent authority as provided in Article XI. hereof, and been brought before a judge or magistrate to the end of the evidence of his or her guilt being heard and examined as hereinbefore provided, it shall appear that the mandate or preliminary warrant of arrest has been issued in pursuance of a request or declaration received by telegraph from the government asking for the extradition, it shall be competent for the judge or magistrate at his discretion to hold the accused for a period not exceeding twenty-five days, so that the demanding government may have opportunity to lay before such judge or magistrate legal evidence of the guilt of the accused; and if, at the expiration of said period of twenty-five days, such legal evidence shall not have been produced before such judge or magistrate, the person arrested shall be released;

ARTÍCULO III.

Despues del Artículo XI del ya citado Convenio de 5 de Enero de 1877, se insertarán los dos Artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO XII.

Cuando una persona acusada haya sido arrestada en virtud de mandamiento ú orden preventiva de arresto, dictada al efecto por autoridad competente en virtud de lo dispuesto en el Artículo XI, despues que sea conducida ante el magistrado ó juez á fin de que la prueba de su criminalidad sea oida y examinada conforme á las prescripciones establecidas mas arriba; si apareciese que el mandamiento ú orden preventiva de arresto fué dictada á consecuencia de una peticion ó declaracion recibida por telégrafo de parte del Gobierno que pide la extradicion, será de la competencia del juez ó magistrado, á su discrecion, el mantener detenido al acusado por un periodo que no podrá exceder de 25 dias, á fin de que el Gobierno que reclama la extradicion pueda tener el tiempo necesario para presentar ante el mismo juez ó magistrado la prueba legal de la criminalidad del acusado; y si trascurrido el dicho periodo de los 25 dias no hubiese sido pre-

Mandate or warrant of arrest issued, etc., upon telegraphic request, etc.; proceedings.

provided that the examination of the charges preferred against such accused person shall not be actually going on.

sentada la expresada prueba legal ante el dicho juez ó magistrado, la persona arrestada será puesta en libertad, á no ser que el exámen de los cargos que se formulen contra la misma persona se hallen en aquel momento en curso ó tramitacion.

ARTICLE XIII.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

Legal assistance to be given in cases of arrest, etc.

In every case of a request made by either of the two contracting parties for the arrest, detention or extradition of fugitive criminals in pursuance of the convention of January 5, 1877, and of these additional articles, the legal officers or fiscal ministry of the country where the proceedings of extradition are had, shall assist the officers of the government demanding the extradition, before the respective judges and magistrates, by every legal means within their or its power; and no claim whatever for compensation for any of the services so rendered shall be made against the government demanding the extradition; provided however that any officer or officers of the surrendering government, so giving assistance, who shall, in the usual course of their duty, receive no salary or compensation other than specific fees for services performed, shall be entitled to receive from the government demanding the extradition the customary fees for the acts or services performed by them, in the same manner and to the same amount as though such acts or services had been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

Compensation.

Fees.

En todos los casos de demanda hecha por cualquiera de las dos partes contratantes para el arresto, detencion ó extradicion de criminales fugitivos de conformidad con las prescripciones del Convenio de 5 de Enero de 1877 y los presentes artículos adicionales, los oficiales legales ó agentes del ministerio fiscal del país donde hayan de practicarse estas diligencias de arresto, detencion ó extradicion, ayudarán á los empleados del Gobierno que pida la extradicion, ante los respectivos jueces y magistrados, con todos los medios legales que estén á su alcance, sin que estos servicios les den derecho á reclamar honorarios al Gobierno que pida la extradicion como compensacion de los mismos servicios así prestados; á menos que el empleado ó empleados que hubiesen prestado la ayuda no fuesen de aquellos que en el ejercicio ordinario de sus funciones no reciban otro sueldo ó retribucion que la devengada por cada servicio prestado; en cuyo caso estos funcionarios especiales tendrán derecho á percibir del Gobierno que pida la extradicion los honorarios de costumbre, de la misma manera y por la misma suma que si esos servicios ó actos los hubiesen prestado en procedimientos criminales ordinarios bajo las leyes del país del cual dependen.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTÍCULO IV.

19 Stat., 650.

All the provisions of the afore-said convention of the 5th of January, 1877, not abrogated by these additional articles, shall apply to these articles with the same force as to the said original Convention.

Todas las disposiciones del citado Convenio de 5 de Enero de 1877 no derogadas por estos artículos adicionales, se aplicarán á los presentes artículos con la misma fuerza que tienen en el dicho Convenio original.

Ratification.

This additional Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Washington as soon as may be practicable; and upon the

Este Convenio adicional será ratificado y las ratificaciones serán con-
jeadas en Washington tan pronto como sea posible; y seguidamente al

exchange of ratifications it shall have immediate effect, and form a part of the aforesaid Convention of January 5, 1877, and continue and be terminable in like manner therewith.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present additional Convention in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Washington this 7th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.
FRAN^{co}. BARCA.

cambio de ratificaciones, tendrá inmediato efecto y formará parte del Convenio de 5 de Enero de 1877, y continuará rigiendo y terminará de igual manera que este.

En testimonio de lo cual, los respectivos plenipotenciarios han firmado el presente Convenio Adicional por duplicado, en inglés y en español, y puesto en el mismo sus sellos.

Hecho en la ciudad de Washington el día 7 de Agosto del año del Señor de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Commencement.

Duration.

Signatures.

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three; [SEAL.] and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventh.

Proclamation.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President,
FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

Nov. 20, 1882.

Convention between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America, and the General Post-Office of the Colony of Tasmania, concerning the exchange of money-orders. Signed July 5 and November 20, 1882; approved by the President November 20, 1882.

Contracting parties.

The Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of the Colony of Tasmania, being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of money-orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Scope.

There shall be a regular exchange of money-orders between the two countries.

Money orders.

The maximum of each order is fixed at £10 sterling when issued in Tasmania, and, when issued in the United States, at the equivalent, in sterling money, of \$50 in the money of the latter country, converted at the rate fixed by article 13 of the present Convention.

Fractions.

No money-order shall include a fractional part of a penny, or, of a cent.

Amount.

The amount of each order, whether issued in the United States or in Tasmania, must be expressed in letters in British money, and the equivalent in the money of the United States must also be shown in figures.

ARTICLE 2.

Commission.

The Tasmania Post-Office shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money-orders issued in Tasmania, and the Post-Office Department of the United States shall have the same power in regard to all money-orders issued in the United States.

Tariff of charges.

Each office shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges or rates of commission, which shall be established under this Convention, and these rates shall, in all cases, be payable in advance by the remitters, and shall not be repayable.

Suspension of exchanges.

It is understood, moreover, that each office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money-orders in case the course of exchange, or any other circumstance, should give rise to abuses, or cause detriment to the postal revenue.

ARTICLE 3.

Payment of commission.

Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money-orders within its jurisdiction, but shall pay to the other country three-fourths of one per cent. on the amount of such orders.

ARTICLE 4.

Service; how performed.

The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries, shall be performed exclusively by the agency of Offices of Exchange. On the part of the United States the Office of Exchange shall be San Francisco, California, and on the part of Tasmania, Hobart.

Orders; how drawn.

Orders shall be drawn only on the authorized money-order offices of the respective countries; and each Postal Administration shall furnish to the other a List of such offices, and shall, from time to time, notify any addition to, or change in, such List. Every order and advice must contain the name of the office and of the country of destination, and if relating to an order payable in the United States, the name of the State in which such office is situated.

Lists.

ARTICLE 5.

No money-order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and his own name and address; or, the name of the firm, or company who are the remitters or payees, together with the addresses of each.

The money-orders, issued in either country, shall be forwarded by the remitters to the payees, at their own expense.

Forwarding orders.

ARTICLE 6

The advices of all money-orders issued upon Tasmania by the post-offices in the United States shall be sent to the Office of Exchange at San Francisco, where they shall be impressed with a dated stamp (Form "A") showing the amount to be paid in sterling money, and transmitted, by the next direct mail, to the Exchange Office at Hobart, accompanied by a List, in duplicate, drawn upon the model of Form "B".

Advices.

Form A.

Form B.

The advices, on their arrival at Hobart, shall be compared with the entries in the List, and, afterwards, dispatched to the paying offices.

Receipt of advices.

In like manner, the advices of money-orders, drawn on the United States by postmasters in Tasmania, shall be sent to the Exchange Office at Hobart, shall there be impressed with a dated stamp (Form "A") showing the amount to be paid in United States money, and be dispatched, accompanied by a List, in duplicate, (Form "C") to the Office of Exchange, at San Francisco, by the next direct mail.

The advices, on their receipt at San Francisco, shall be compared with the entries in the List, and afterwards dispatched to the paying offices.

The advices of orders issued in the United States in the month of June, which may arrive at the Office of Exchange at San Francisco in the earlier days of the following month, shall be entered on Lists supplementary to that of the last day of the month of June, and in like manner, the advices of orders issued in Tasmania in the month of June, which may arrive at the Exchange Office at Hobart in the earlier days of the following month, shall be entered on Lists supplementary to that of the last day of the month of June.

Each Exchange Office shall certify its orders to the other in amounts designated in the denominations of the money both of the dispatching and receiving country, at the rate of conversion established by article 13 of this Convention. The amounts, so converted, shall be checked at the receiving Office of Exchange.

Each Administration hereby undertakes and agrees to suspend the issue of money-orders a sufficient length of time before the sailing of each steamer which carries the Exchange Lists and advices, at those post-offices in its own territory where such suspension may be necessary, in order to prevent the issue of orders which could be dispatched by the outgoing mail while the corresponding advices could not be certified by the Exchange Office in time to be conveyed by that mail.

Temporary suspension of issue for closing accounts.

The Exchange Lists and the accompanying advices shall invariably be sent by such steamers as carry the mails directly from San Francisco to Sydney, or from Sydney to San Francisco, as the case may be, and not via London in any event.

Lists and advices; how forwarded.

ARTICLE 7.

The Lists dispatched from each Office of Exchange shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1 at the beginning of the month of July in each year; and the entries in these Lists shall also have consecutive numbers.

Lists to be numbered consecutively.

Of each List dispatched a duplicate shall be sent, which duplicate, after being verified by the receiving Office of Exchange, shall be returned to the dispatching Office of Exchange.

Duplicate sets.

Each Office of Exchange shall promptly communicate to the other the

Errors.

correction of any simple error which it may discover in the verification of the Lists.

Irregularities. When the Lists shall show irregularities, which the receiving Exchange Office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall apply for an explanation to the dispatching Exchange Office, and such explanation shall be afforded without delay.

Failure of lists. Should any List fail to be received in due course, the dispatching Exchange Office, on receiving information to that effect, shall transmit, without delay, a duplicate of the List, duly certified as such.

ARTICLE 8.

Duplicate orders. Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the Postal Administration of the country on which the original orders were drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established, or to be established, in that country.

ARTICLE 9.

Payment of orders. The orders issued by each country on the other, shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of inland orders of the country, on which they were drawn.

The paid orders shall remain in the possession of the country of payment.

ARTICLE 10.

Repayment to remitters. Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders are payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. (Article 12.)

It is the province of each Postal Administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitters is to be made.

ARTICLE 11.

Void orders. Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue, shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to, and be at the disposal of, the country of origin.

Quarterly accounts. The Tasmania Office shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, all money-orders entered in the Lists received from the United States, which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. (Article 12.)

Monthly statement of void orders. On the other hand, the Post-Office Department of the United States shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the Tasmania Office, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders included in the Lists dispatched from the latter office, which, under this Article, become void.

ARTICLE 12.

Accounts. At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared at the General Post-Office of Tasmania, showing, in detail, the totals of the Lists, containing the particulars of orders issued in either country during the quarter, and the balance resulting from such transactions. Three copies of this account shall be transmitted to the Post-Office Department of the United States, at Washington, and the balance, after proper verification, shall, if due by the General Post-Office of Tasmania, be paid to the General Post-Office at London, to the credit of the Post-Office Department of the United States, on account of the exchange of money-orders between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; if due by the Post-Office Department of the United

Payment of balance.

States, the balance shall likewise be paid to the General Post-Office at London, to the credit of the General Post-Office of Tasmania.

If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two Postal Administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding five hundred pounds (£500) sterling, the indebted Administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other.

Payments on account pending settlement.

This account shall be in accordance with the forms "D", "E", "F", and "G", annexed to this Convention. Forms.

ARTICLE 13.

Until the two Postal Administrations shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed, that, in all matters of account, relative to money-orders, which shall result from the execution of the present Convention, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be considered as equivalent to four dollars, eighty-seven cents, of the money of the United States.

Equivalent value of pound sterling.

ARTICLE 14.

The Postal Administration in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the foregoing), for the greater security against fraud, or, for the better working of the system generally.

Additional rules

All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post-Office of the other country.

ARTICLE 15.

This present Convention shall take effect on the first day of January, 1883, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

Commencement and duration.

Done in duplicate, and signed in Washington, on the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1882, and in Hobart, on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1882.

Concluded July 5, 1882; Nov. 20, 1882.

[Seal of the Post-Office Department of the United States.]

TIMO. O. HOWE,
Postmaster General of the United States.

Signatures.

[Seal of the General Post-Office of Tasmania.]

J. L. DODDS,
Postmaster General of Tasmania.

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

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

[Seal of the United States.]

By the President:

FREDK. T. FREELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, November 20, 1882.

A.

Value of United States order in English money.

£	s.	d.
5	3	2

San Francisco, July 1, 1882.

Value of Tasmania order in United States money.

\$14	c. 25
------	-------

Hobart, July 1, 1882.

B.

List No. ———.

Stamp of
San Francisco
office.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, in duplicate, a List containing a detailed statement of the sums received in the United States, since my last dispatch (List No. ———), for orders payable in Tasmania, amounting in the aggregate to \$ ———.

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this List, with your acknowledgment of its receipt indorsed thereon.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Postmaster, San Francisco.

To the POSTMASTER,
Money-Order Exchange Office,
Hobart.

B.

[illegible]

B.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,

Hobart, 188..

SIR: I have examined this List of money-orders from No. to No., inclusive, for sums received in the United States for payment in Tasmania, amounting in the aggregate to \$., and which is to be paid to the net amount of £..... s. d.

The said List was found to be correct, with the following exceptions:

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

To the POSTMASTER,

Money-Order Exchange Office,

San Francisco, Cal.

.....

List No.....

C.

Office
Stamp.

A list of money-orders issued in Tasmania and payable in the United States, dispatched this
.... day of, 188 . Date of arrival at San Francisco, 188 .

Stamp of
San Francisco
Office.

Blanks to be filled by the dispatching Exchange Office, Hobart.

For use of San Francisco office.

	Current number of international order.
	No. of original order.
	Date of original order.
	Office of issue.
	Full name of remitter.
	Address of remitter.
	Place of residence.
	County.
	Full name of payee.
	Address of payee.
	Place of residence.
	County.
	State.
	Amount received in Tasmania.
	Value of order in U. S. money.
	Office of payment.

D.

**Account of the Exchange of Money-Orders between the Colony of Tasmania and the United States, during
the quarter ended 188..**

[illegible]

1006 CONVENTION—TASMANIA. JULY 5, 1882, NOVEMBER 20, 1882.

E.

Table showing the particulars of such orders as have been repaid to the remitters in the country of issue.

[illegible]

F.

Table showing the particulars of such orders as have become void.

[illegible]

1008 CONVENTION—TASMANIA. JULY 5, 1882, NOVEMBER 20, 1882.

G.

BALANCE.

To credit of Tasmania office.				To credit of United States office.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount of international orders issued in the } United States. }				Amount of international orders issued in } Tasmania. }			
Three-fourths of one per cent. on amount of } such issue. }				Three-fourths of one per cent. on amount } of such issue. }			
Amount of void orders of Tasmania issue, as } per table. }				Amount of void orders of United States issue, } as per table. }			
Amount of international orders repaid in Tas- } mania as per table. }				Amount of international orders repaid in the } United States, as per table. }			
Sums remitted by the office of Tasmania				Sums remitted by the office of the United } States. }			
Dates.	Amounts.			Dates.	Amounts.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance remaining due to the United States...				Balance remaining due to Tasmania.....			

The above account exhibits a balance of £ remaining due to the office.

Hobart,

....., 188....

[Signature of proper accounting officer of the Tasmania office.]

The above statement of account is accepted with a balance of £ due to the office.

Washington,

....., 188....

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.

Convention between the United States of America and Belgium, concerning the exchange of postal-orders. Signed at Washington November 20, 1882; approved by the President November 20, 1882; ratifications exchanged at Washington December 28, 1882.

Nov. 20, 1882.

Convention between the United States of America and Belgium concerning the exchange of postal orders.

Convention entre les États-Unis d'Amérique et la Belgique pour l'échange de mandats-poste.

The undersigned, Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Th. de Bounder de Melsbroeck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Belgium to the United States of America, &c., &c., in the name of his Government and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following Convention:

Lessoussignés, Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster Général des États-Unis d'Amérique, agissant en vertu des pouvoirs qu'il tient de la loi, et Th. de Bounder de Melsbroeck, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique aux États-Unis d'Amérique, &c., &c., agissant au nom de son Gouvernement, et en vertu des pleins pouvoirs qu'il a formellement présentés à cet effet, ont conclu la Convention suivante:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE 1.

There is established between the United States of America and Belgium a regular exchange of postal-orders. This exchange is to be effected by the Exchange Offices which each of the two Administrations shall have designated for this purpose, and which Exchange Offices shall notify each other by means of lists of orders for payment.

ARTICLE 1.

Il est établi entre les États-Unis et la Belgique, un échange régulier de mandats-poste. Cet échange aura lieu par l'intermédiaire des bureaux à désigner par chacune des deux Administrations en cause. Ces bureaux se notifieront réciproquement au moyen de listes, les mandats tirés d'un pays sur l'autre.

Scope.

Exchange of orders; how effected.

ARTICLE 2.

The amount of the orders shall always be expressed in the money of the country where payment is to be made.

ARTICLE 2.

Le montant de chaque mandat sera exprimé dans la monnaie du pays où le paiement devra avoir lieu.

Amounts; how expressed.

ARTICLE 3.

1. No order shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars, if it is payable in the United States, and two hundred and fifty francs if it is payable in Belgium. The two Administrations, however, may, by common agreement, increase this maximum to one hundred dollars or five hundred francs.

ARTICLE 3.

1. Aucun mandat ne pourra excéder la somme de cinquante dollars, s'il est payable aux États-Unis, et de deux cent cinquante francs s'il est payable en Belgique. Toutefois les deux administrations pourront, d'un commun accord, élever ce maximum à cent dollars ou à cinq cent francs.

Maximum.

2. Fractions of a cent, or of a

2. Il ne sera pas tenu compte pour

Fractions.

demi decime, are not to be introduced into the amount of an order.

l'établissement du montant des mandats, des fractions de demi décime ou de cent.

ARTICLE 4.

Payment of orders in coin.

Payment in paper money.

Transfers of orders by endorsement.

Payment of the amount of orders is to be effected in money of metallic value of the country of destination. This payment can also be effected in either country in paper money which is a legal tender therein. In that event, account is always to be taken of the difference of value, if there be any.

The administration of each of the two contracting countries reserves the right to declare transferable, within its territory, by means of endorsement, the ownership of orders originating in the other.

ARTICLE 5.

Rate of conversion.

Rate of exchange.

1. Each of the two Administrations is at liberty to fix at any time the rate of conversion of the amounts, payment of which is to be made in the other country.

2. The two Administrations will communicate to each other the rate of exchange or of conversion fixed by them, as well as the changes which they may make therein.

ARTICLE 6.

Fees.

Limit of fees.

Fees payable by remitters and payees.

1. Each of the two Administrations shall fix the fees charged upon orders issued in its own country and payable in the other.

2. This fee shall not, however, exceed one and one-half per cent. upon the amounts constituting the divisions in the schedule of fees.

3. The two Administrations will communicate to each other the fees which they shall have established and the changes which they may subsequently make therein.

4. The postal-orders and the receipts given upon such orders, as well as the receipts to be delivered to the remitters, shall not be subjected at the expense of the remitters or the payees of the amounts to any charge or tax whatsoever, in addition to the fees to be received by virtue of sections 1 and 2 above.

ARTICLE 7.

Mutual credits.

The Postal Administration by which the money-orders are issued

ARTICLE 4.

Le paiement du montant des mandats sera effectué en monnaie métallique du pays destinataire, ou en papier-monnaie ayant cours légal en ce pays, sous réserve, en ce dernier cas, qu'il sera tenu compte de la différence des cours.

Est réservé aux administrations de chacun des pays contractants le droit de déclarer transmissible par voie d'endossement, sur son territoire la propriété des mandats-poste provenant de l'autre pays.

ARTICLE 5.

1. Chacune des deux Administrations aura le droit de fixer à toute époque le taux de conversion du montant des mandats, dans la monnaie de l'autre pays.

2. Les deux Administrations se communiqueront réciproquement le taux de change ou de conversion qu'elles auront adopté ainsi que toute modification qu'elles y apporteraient ultérieurement.

ARTICLE 6.

1. Chacune des deux Administrations fixera de même les taxes à percevoir sur les mandats-poste qu'elle créera sur l'autre pays.

2. Cette taxe ne devra pas, toutefois, dépasser un et demi pour cent des sommes rondes qui forment les degrés de l'échelle de perception.

3. Les deux Administrations se donneront connaissance des taxes qu'elles auront établies et des changements qu'elles y apporteraient ultérieurement.

4. Les mandats-poste et les acquits donnés sur ces mandats de même que le récépissé à délivrer au déposant ne pourront être soumis à la charge des expéditeurs ou des destinataires des fonds à aucun droit ou taxe quelconque en sus des taxes à percevoir en vertu des § 1 et 2 ci-dessus.

ARTICLE 7.

L'Administration qui créera les mandats créditera celle du pays où

shall credit the Administration of the country of payment with the total amount of the orders which it has certified to the latter, in addition to three-fourths of one per cent. on the difference between the total amount of the orders certified and the amount of void and repaid orders.

ARTICLE 8.

1. The sums converted into postal orders are guaranteed to the remitters, until they shall have been regularly paid to the payees, or to the representatives of the latter, or shall have been refunded to the remitters.

2. The sums received by each Administration in exchange for postal orders, the amounts of which shall not have been claimed by the persons entitled to payment before the expiration of the periods fixed by the laws or the regulations of the country of origin become the absolute property of the Administration which has issued the orders.

ARTICLE 9.

At the end of each quarter the Belgian Postal Administration shall prepare an account comprising all sums paid by the offices of the two countries and the credits to be given under each head, in conformity with Article 7, above mentioned, as well as a statement of the orders refunded by each Administration.

ARTICLE 10.

1. The Postal Administration of the United States shall examine this account, correct it, if necessary, and, if it is found to be the debtor, shall transmit the balance due within fifteen days, at the latest, after its receipt, to the Administration of the Belgian Posts.

If the account shows a balance to the credit of the Administration of the United States of America, the Postal Administration of Belgium shall transmit the amount thereof to the former within fifteen days, at the latest, after receipt of notice of acceptance, or of correction of the account.

le paiement doit en avoir lieu, du montant total des mandats annoncés, en sus d'un droit de trois quarts d'un pour cent calculé sur la différence entre le montant total des mandats annoncés, et celui des mandats annulés et remboursés.

ARTICLE 8.

1. Les sommes converties en mandats-poste sont garanties aux déposants jusqu'au moment où elles auront été régulièrement payées aux bénéficiaires ou aux mandataires de ceux-ci, ou bien remboursées aux déposants eux-mêmes.

Guarantee to remitters.

2. Les sommes encaissées par chaque Administration, en échange de mandats, et dont le montant n'aurait pas été réclamé par les ayants-droit, avant l'expiration des délais fixés par les lois ou règlements du pays d'origine, sont définitivement acquises à l'Administration qui a délivré ces mandats.

Amounts received for unpaid orders.

ARTICLE 9.

A l'expiration de chaque trimestre l'Administration des postes de Belgique préparera le compte des sommes payées par les offices des deux pays et des crédits à allouer de part et d'autre en exécution de l'Article 7. ci-dessus, ainsi qu'un état des mandats remboursés par chaque Administration.

Quarterly accounts.

ARTICLE 10.

1. L'Administration des postes des États-Unis examinera le compte, le rectifiera, s'il y a lieu, et si le solde est en faveur de la Belgique, elle en transmettra le montant, dans les quinze jours, au plus tard, après la réception du compte.

Payment of balance.

Si le solde s'établit en faveur de l'Administration des États-Unis d'Amérique, l'Administration des Postes de Belgique en transmettra le montant à celle-ci, au plus tard dans les 15 jours qui suivront l'avis de l'acceptation ou de la rectification du compte.

Balances payable in coin value by bill of exchange.

Expense of payment, how borne.

2. The balance must always be paid in the money of metallic value of the country to which it is found due, by means of a bill of exchange on Brussels, or on New York, as the case may be.

3. The expenses which may result from the payment of balances must always be borne by the Administration by which payment is made.

2. Le paiement du solde devra toujours être effectué dans la monnaie métallique du pays créancier, au moyen d'une lettre de change tirée sur Bruxelles, ou sur New York, suivant le cas.

3. Les frais à résulter du paiement des soldes sont à la charge de l'Administration qui effectue le paiement.

ARTICLE 11.

Ascertainment of balances.

To ascertain the amount to be paid, the smaller credit is to be converted into the money of the country which has the larger credit, and is to be deducted from the latter credit. This conversion is to be effected according to the average rate of exchange at New York, during the quarter to which the account pertains, if the balance is to the credit of Belgium, and according to the average rate of exchange at Antwerp, during such quarter, if the balance is to the credit of the Postal Administration of the United States.

ARTICLE 11.

Pour établir le solde, la créance la plus faible est convertie dans la monnaie du pays dont la créance est la plus forte. Cette conversion a lieu d'après le taux moyen du change à New York pendant le trimestre auquel le compte se rapporte, quand le solde de ce compte est en faveur de la Belgique, et d'après le taux moyen du change à Anvers, pendant la même période, quand le solde du compte est en faveur de l'Administration des postes des États-Unis.

ARTICLE 12.

Payment, account of apparent balances.

Whenever, during the course of a quarter, it is found that the amount of orders drawn upon either of the two Administrations exceeds by five thousand dollars or twenty-five thousand francs the amount of orders drawn upon the other Administration, the latter shall send to the former, the proximate amount of the ascertained difference in a round sum, as a payment on account, by means of bills of exchange, under the conditions prescribed in Article 10.

ARTICLE 12.

Chaque fois que dans le cours d'un trimestre il est établi que le montant des mandats tirés sur une des deux Administrations dépasse de cinq mille dollars ou vingt-cinq mille francs le montant des mandats tirés sur l'autre Administration, celle-ci fait parvenir à la première le montant approximatif de la différence établie en chiffres ronds à titre d'acompte, au moyen de lettres de change et aux conditions indiquées à l'Article 10.

ARTICLE 13.

Regulations of the country of origin to control issue and form of orders.

1. The form and the conditions of issue of postal-orders in each country are subject to the regulations in force in the country of origin.

Regulations of the country of destination to control payments.

2. The form, as well as the conditions for payment of postal-orders, including those relating to the suspension of payment, the renewing of orders, the issue of duplicates, and other matters concerning payment, are subject to the regulations in force in the country of destination.

ARTICLE 13.

1. La forme et les conditions d'émission des mandats dans chaque pays sont déterminées par les règlements en vigueur dans le pays d'origine.

2. Le mode et les conditions de paiement des mandats-poste, y compris ce qui concerne la suspension du paiement, le remplacement des titres, l'émission de duplicatas et toutes les autres formalités se rapportant, au paiement, sont réglées par les dispositions en vigueur dans le pays de destination.

ARTICLE 14.

1. Each Administration is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the interchange of postal orders whenever the course of exchange or any other circumstance may give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the revenues.

2. Notice of action of this nature must be communicated immediately to the other Administration, and, if deemed necessary, by means of the telegraph.

ARTICLE 14.

1. Chaque Administration est autorisée à suspendre temporairement l'échange des mandats-poste, chaque fois que le cours du change ou toute autre circonstance peut engendrer des abus ou porter préjudice au Trésor.

Right of suspension of issue reserved.

2. Avis de cette circonstance doit être donné immédiatement et, au besoin, par le télégraphe à l'autre Administration.

ARTICLE 15.

The Postal Administrations of the two countries shall have power, by mutual agreement, to arrange detailed regulations for the execution of the present Convention and to modify them at any time, according to the requirements of the service.

ARTICLE 15.

Les Administrations postales des deux pays sont autorisées à régler de commun accord les mesures de détail pour l'exécution de cette Convention et à les modifier à toute époque suivant les besoins du service.

Detailed regulations.

ARTICLE 16.

The present Convention shall take effect on the first day of January, 1883. It shall remain in force until the expiration of a period of one year after the date upon which one of the two contracting Administrations shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

ARTICLE 16.

La présente Convention sera mise à exécution le premier Janvier 1883. Elle restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration de la période d'une année après la date à laquelle l'une des deux Administrations aura notifié à l'autre son intention d'en faire cesser les effets.

Commencement and duration.

ARTICLE 17.

The ratifications of the present Convention shall be exchanged prior to the first day of January, 1883, if possible.

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

Executed in duplicate and signed at Washington the twentieth day of November 1882.

ARTICLE 17.

Les ratifications de la présente Convention seront échangées avant le premier Janvier 1883, si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait en double original et signé à Washington le vingt jour de Novembre 1882.

Ratifications.

Concluded November 20, 1882.

TIMO. O. HOWE,
*The Postmaster-General
of the United States*

[Seal of the Post-Office Department
of the United States.]

(Sig) TH. DE BOUNDER DE MELS BROECK,
L'Envoy Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique aux États-Unis.

[Seal of the Belgian Legation.]

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

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

[Seal of the United States.]

By the President

FREDK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, November 20th, 1882.

Detailed regulations for the execution of the Convention concluded between the Postal Administration of the United States of America and that of Belgium, concerning the exchange of postal orders, of November 20, 1882; signed at Washington, December 28, 1883.

Detailed regulations for the execution of the Convention concluded between the Postal Administration of the United States of America and that of Belgium, concerning the exchange of postal orders, of the 20th day of November, 1882.

Règlement de détail pour l'exécution de la Convention conclue le 20 Novembre 1882 entre les États-Unis d'Amérique et la Belgique, pour l'échange des mandats-poste.

Preamble.

In pursuance of the terms of Article 15 of the Convention of the 20th of November, 1882, concerning the exchange of postal orders, the undersigned have agreed upon the following rules of action:

Les soussignés, en vertu de l'Article 15 de la Convention du 20 Novembre 1882 pour l'échange de mandats-poste ont arrêté les mesures d'exécution ci-après:

ARTICLE 1.

Designation of exchange offices.

In conformity with Article 1 of the Convention, the money-order office at Antwerp is designated as the exchange office on the part of Belgium, and the international money-order office at New York as the exchange office on the part of the United States.

ARTICLE 1.

Par l'application de l'Article 1^{er} de la Convention le bureau des postes d'Anvers est désigné comme bureau d'échange du côté de la Belgique, et le bureau des mandats internationaux de New York, comme bureau d'échange du côté des États-Unis.

ARTICLE 2.

Lists.

For the lists by means of which the exchange offices are, in accordance with Article 1 of the Convention, to notify each other of the orders to be paid, the money-order office at Antwerp shall make use of Form "A" hereto annexed, and the international money-order office at New York of the Form "B" hereto annexed.

ARTICLE 2.

En ce qui concerne les listes au moyen desquelles les bureaux d'échange devront, en exécution de l'Article 1^{er} de la Convention, se notifier l'un à l'autre les mandats à payer, le bureau des mandats à Anvers fera usage du formulaire "A" ci-annexé, et le bureau des mandats internationaux de New York, du formulaire "B" également ci-annexé.

ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE 3.

Lists, how filled.

1. The lists are to be filled out in accordance with their printed headings, with copying ink, which is also to be used in completing the letter of transmittal upon the first page thereof, and they are to be transmitted in duplicate by each outgoing mail, that is to say, by all mails fixed by schedule which are conveyed via Great Britain be-

Transmitted in duplicate.

1^o. Les listes seront établies avec de l'encre à copier, d'après les entêtes imprimés, il sera fait usage de même encre pour compléter la lettre d'envoi qui figure à la première page de ces formulaires. Elles seront transmises en double par chaque expédition, c'est à dire, par toutes les dépêches échangées par la voie de la Grande Bretagne

tween the offices of Antwerp and of New York. Should it happen, at the time of dispatching any mail that there are no money orders to be certified for payment, a list must nevertheless be sent in that mail. But, in such event, the dispatching exchange office will write across the list the words, "No money-orders."

2. The Lists shall bear consecutive numbers, commencing with the calendar year and ending with it.

3. The orders inscribed in the lists shall also be consecutively numbered, the series of numbers to commence with each month on the part of Belgium, and with each calendar year on the part of the United States.

4. The orders issued in the United States during the quarter ending June 30th of each year, which may arrive at the office of exchange at New York in the following quarter shall be entered on lists supplementary to the last list of the month of June, and, in like manner, the orders issued in Belgium during the quarter ending June 30th of each year which may arrive at the exchange office of Antwerp in the following quarter shall be entered on lists supplementary to the last list of the month of June.

ARTICLE 4.

Each list is to be carefully examined by the receiving office, and if the latter finds that it contains manifest errors, it will correct them with red ink. That office will then fill up the columns intended for its use, and return one of the copies of the list to the sending office. In the letter of transmittal of the next list which it has to send, the receiving office, above mentioned, will acknowledge the receipt of the list in question to the office which sent it.

The corrections made are always to be mentioned with explanations at the end of the letter of transmittal.

ARTICLE 5.

When the list contains errors or irregularities which cannot be corrected without consultation with

entre les bureaux d'Anvers et de New York, conformément au tableau. S'il arrivait qu'au moment de l'expédition, il n'y eût pas de mandats-poste à notifier, le bureau d'échange expéditeur devrait néanmoins insérer dans la dépêche une liste en travers de laquelle il inscrirait les mots: "Pas de mandats-poste."

2°. Les listes porteront des numéros se continuant du 1^{er} Janvier au 31. Décembre de chaque année.

3°. Les mandats inscrits à ces Listes seront également numérotés d'une manière continue; la série des numéros recommencera chaque mois du côté de la Belgique, et chaque année du côté des États-Unis.

4°. Les mandats émis aux États-Unis pendant le trimestre expirant au 30 Juin de chaque année, mais qui parviendraient au bureau d'échange de New York dans le trimestre suivant feront l'objet de listes supplémentaires à la dernière liste du mois de Juin. De même, les mandats émis en Belgique pendant le trimestre prenant fin au 30 Juin qui parviendraient au bureau d'échange d'Anvers dans le trimestre suivant, feront l'objet des listes supplémentaires à la dernière liste du mois de Juin.

ARTICLE 4.

Chaque liste sera vérifiée par le bureau d'échange destinataire, et si celui-ci y constatait des erreurs manifestes, il les rectifierait à l'encre rouge. Ce bureau remplira en suite les colonnes qui lui sont réservées et renverra l'une des doubles de la liste au bureau expéditeur. Il accusera ensuite réception de cette liste au dit bureau expéditeur sur la lettre d'envoi qu'il aura à lui transmettre.

Les rectifications opérées devront toujours être expliquées au bas de la lettre d'envoi.

ARTICLE 5.

Lorsqu'une liste contiendra des erreurs ou des irrégularités ne pouvant être redressées sans l'in

Lists to be numbered consecutively.

Orders arriving subsequent to June 30 to be entered on succeeding list.

Errors.

Corrections.

Errors and irregularities.

the exchange office of the country of origin, the exchange office of the country of destination shall request explanations from the sending exchange office at the same time that it acknowledges the receipt of the list. The explanations requested are to be furnished as promptly as possible. Meantime the payment of orders in regard to which errors have been discovered is to be suspended.

ARTICLE 6.

Failure of lists. If it appears from the number of the list received that the preceding list has failed to arrive, the receiving office shall apply for such list by the first mail. The sending office, as soon as it is informed of the matter, shall send forthwith a duplicate of the missing list.

Duplicate of failing lists.

ARTICLE 7.

Inland postal-orders. For the orders entered in the lists the two exchange offices shall issue inland postal-orders in accordance with the regulations in force in the premises in the country of destination, and with the provisions of Article 13 of the Convention.

ARTICLE 8.

Quarterly account. 1. For the quarterly account provided for by Article 9 of the Convention, the Belgian Postal Administration shall make use of form "C" hereto annexed.

Form "C."

Account, how stated. 2. This account is to be made upon the basis of the lists accepted or corrected by the receiving offices of exchange. It is always to be prepared promptly and transmitted to the Postal Administration of the United States as soon as all the lists from the international money-order office of New York bearing the date of the quarter to which it pertains shall have reached the money-order office of Antwerp, and all the duplicates of the lists of the same quarter dispatched by the latter office shall have been returned to it from New York. If it be possible, this account is to be transmitted by the

intervention du bureau d'échange du pays d'origine, le bureau d'échange du pays de destination réclamera des explications au bureau d'échange expéditeur en même temps qu'il lui accusera réception de la liste. Les explications réclamées seront fournies aussi promptement que possible. En attendant le paiement des mandats entachés d'erreurs sera différé.

ARTICLE 6.

S'il est constaté, par le numéro de la liste reçue que la liste précédente n'est point parvenue, le bureau destinataire réclamera cette dernière liste par premier courrier. Dès réception de cette réclamation le bureau expéditeur transmettra un duplicata de la liste manquante.

ARTICLE 7.

Pour les ordres de paiement portés aux listes les deux bureaux d'échange émettront des mandats poste internes, suivant les règlements en vigueur dans le pays de destination et conformément aux stipulations de l'Article 13 de la Convention.

ARTICLE 8.

1°. L'Administration des Postes belges fera usage du formulaire "C" ci-annexé pour l'établissement du compte trimestriel prévu par l'Article 9 de la Convention.

2°. Ce compte sera dressé d'après les listes acceptées ou rectifiées par les bureaux d'échange destinataires. Il devra toujours être établi sans délai et être transmis à l'Administration des postes des États-Unis dès que toutes les listes du bureau des mandats internationaux de New York datées du trimestre auquel le compte se rapporte, seront parvenues au bureau des mandats à Anvers, et que tous les duplicatas de listes du même trimestre transmis par ce dernier bureau lui auront été renvoyés par celui de New York. Autant que possible ce compte sera transmis par l'Administration des Postes

Belgian Postal Administration to that of the United States, at the latest, within six weeks after the close of the quarter.

ARTICLE 9.

1. The Postal Administration of the country of origin shall be duly notified of all orders which shall not have been paid to the respective payees in the country of destination, within one year after the date of the receipt of the list, and, after an agreement shall have been reached in regard to these orders, they shall be entered in the quarterly accounts, in order that the amounts thereof may be restored to the remitters in conformity with Article 9 of the Convention.

2. In like manner, there shall be embraced in this account, postal orders, application for repayment of which has been made to, and permission therefor received from, the country of destination, in conformity with Article 9 of the Convention.

ARTICLE 10.

1. The quarterly account is always to be transmitted in triplicate to the Postal Administration of the United States. If this account shows a balance in favor of the Belgian Postal Administration two copies shall be returned to the latter, bearing an acknowledgment of the acceptance of the balance. In case the balance is in favor of the Postal Administration of the United States, the latter will retain two copies and send back but one.

2. When the balance found to be due the Belgian Postal Administration shall have been paid, the latter will affix its acknowledgment of receipt to one of the two copies which have been returned to it, and will send it back as a voucher to the Postal Administration of the United States of America.

3. In case the balance is in favor of the latter, it will, on receipt of the amount of such balance, affix its acknowledgment of receipt to one of the two copies of the account which it has retained, and will

de Belgique, à celle des Etats-Unis au plus tard six semaines après l'expiration du trimestre.

ARTICLE 9.

1°. L'Administration des Postes du pays d'origine devra recevoir avis de tous les mandats qui n'auraient pas été payés à leurs bénéficiaires respectifs en deans le délai d'une année après la réception de la liste. Dès que les deux Administrations se seront mises d'accord au sujet de ces mandats, et conformément à l'article 9 de la Convention, ceux-ci feront l'objet d'un compte trimestriel pour que leur montant puisse être remboursé aux déposants.

2°. On comprendra de même dans ce compte les mandats dont le remboursement aurait été réclamé au pays de destination, et autorisé par celui-ci, en exécution de l'Article 9 de la Convention.

Notice of unpaid orders to be given.

Disposition of receipts for unpaid orders.

Repayments.

ARTICLE 10.

1°. Le compte trimestriel devra toujours être transmis en triple expédition à l'Administration des postes des États-Unis. Si le solde de ce compte est en faveur de l'Administration des postes de Belgique, deux expéditions seront renvoyées à cette Administration, approuvées pour le montant du solde. Si le solde est en faveur de l'Administration des postes des États-Unis, celle-ci retiendra deux expéditions du compte et n'en renverra qu'une.

2°. Après paiement du solde du compte en faveur de l'Administration des postes de Belgique, celle-ci donnera quittance sur une des deux expéditions qui lui auront été renvoyées, et la transmettra comme pièce justificative à l'Administration des postes des États-Unis.

3°. Si le solde est en faveur de cette dernière Administration, celle-ci, à la réception du montant de ce solde, en donnera quittance sur une des deux expéditions du compte quelle a retenues, et ren-

Quarterly accounts to be transmitted in triplicate.

Acceptance of balances.

Receipt for payment of balance.

Receipt for payment of balance.

transmit the same as a voucher to the Belgian office.

verra cette expédition à l'office belge, comme pièce justificative du paiement.

ARTICLE 11.

Bills of exchange, how drawn for payment of balances.

Payments of balances and payments on account made in pursuance of Articles 10 and 12 of the Convention are to be effected by means of bills of exchange, which, when the balance is in favor of the Belgian Postal Administration, are to be drawn on Antwerp or on Brussels, payable to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs at Brussels. When the balance is to the credit of the Postal Administration of the United States, the bills of exchange are to be drawn upon New York, payable to the Postmaster-General at Washington.

ARTICLE 11.

Les paiements de soldes et des à comptes faits en exécution des Articles 10 et 12 de la Convention seront effectués au moyen de traites qui, si le solde est en faveur de l'Administration des postes de Belgique, devront être tirées sur Anvers ou Bruxelles, et être payables au Directeur Général des Postes et Télégraphes à Bruxelles. Si la balance est en faveur de l'Administration des Postes des États-Unis, les traites devront être tirées sur New York, et être payables au Postmaster-Général à Washington.

ARTICLE 12.

Conversion of balances.

For the purpose of balancing the quarterly account, the conversion of one money into the other shall be made in compliance with the terms of Article 11 of the Convention. To that end the debtor Administration shall forward to the creditor Administration a certified tabular statement of the rate of exchange at Brussels, or at New York, as the case may be, quoted each business day during the preceding quarter.

Statement of rates of exchange.

ARTICLE 12.

Pour établir la balance du compte trimestriel la conversion de l'une des monnaies dans l'autre sera faite, en conformité des dispositions de l'Article 11 de la Convention. A cette fin l'Administration débitrice transmettra à l'Administration créditrice un tableau certifié exact du cours du change coté chaque jour de Bourse à Bruxelles ou à New York, suivant le cas, pendant le trimestre précédent.

ARTICLE 13.

Repayment orders, etc.

In addition to the claims mentioned in Article 9 concerning the repayment of orders, the two Administrations agree to take charge of other claims in relation to orders exchanged between Belgium and the United States, for example, in regard to changes of name, places of payment, requests for information concerning payments which have been made, etc., and to dispose of them in accordance with the regulations in force in each country respectively.

ARTICLE 13.

Outre les demandes dont il est question à l'article 9, concernant le remboursement des mandats, les deux Administrations conviennent de donner suite aux demandes relatives aux mandats échangés entre la Belgique et les États-Unis, en ce qui touche, par exemple, les changements de noms, de lieux de paiement, les demandes de renseignements au sujet de paiements effectués, etc., et de traiter ces demandes conformément aux règlements en vigueur dans chaque pays respectivement.

ARTICLE 14.

Commencement and duration.

The present detailed regulations shall take effect at the same

ARTICLE 14.

Le présent règlement de détail sera mis à exécution en même

time as the Convention of the 20th of November, 1882, and shall continue in force as long as the latter.

Done in duplicate and signed at Brussels the twelfth day of December, 1882, and at Washington the twentieth day of November, 1882.

TIMO. O. HOWE,
Postmaster-General
of the United States.

[Seal of the Post-Office Department of the United States.]

temps que la Convention du 20 Novembre 1882, et il aura la même durée que cette dernière.

Fait en double et signé à Bruxelles le douzième jour de Décembre 1882 et à Washington le vingtième jour de Novembre 1882.

N. OLINY,
Ministre des Travaux Publics du Royaume de Belgique.

[Seal of Ministère des Travaux Publics.]

Concluded November 20, 1882.
December 12, 1882.

Signatures.

A.

Liste No. ———.

List No. ———.

Bureau d'Anvers Belgique, .

Post Office, Antwerp, Belgium,

———, 188—.

Stamp of
Antwerp Office.Timbre du bureau
d'Anvers.

MONSIEUR:

SIR:

J'ai reçu votre liste de mandats internationaux, No. ——— du ———, 188—, le ———, 188—.

I have received your list of international money-orders, No. ——— of the ———, 188—, on the ———, 188—.

La vérification à laquelle il a été procédé a fait constater l'exactitude des totaux,* soit

sommes payées:

The examination which has taken place has proved the correctness of the totals,* viz,

——— francs ——— centimes.

amounts paid in:

A mon tour je vous transmets, ci-contre (en double expédition) une liste de mandats internationaux No. ———, dont le montant total est de ——— dollars ——— cents.

In return I transmit to you herewith (in duplicate) a list of international money-orders, No. ———, the total amount of the list being ——— dollars ——— cents.

Veuillez vérifier, compléter, et me renvoyer l'original de cette liste, muni de votre accusé de réception.

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this list, with your acknowledgment of its receipt indorsed thereon.

J'ai l'honneur d'être

votre obéissant serviteur,

I am, respectfully,

your obedient servant,

*Toute différence constatée devra être expliquée ci-dessous.

*In case any differences are found, such differences to be stated below.

To the Postmaster,
 Money-Order Exchange Office,
 New York, N. Y.

A.

BUREAU DES MANDATS,
MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,
New York, N. Y., ———, 188—.

MONSIEUR:

SIR:

J'ai vérifié la liste ci-contre, No. ———, datée du 188—, d'un montant global de ——— dollars ——— cents.

I have verified the within list, No. ———, dated the ———, 188—, amounting in the aggregate to ——— dollars ——— cents.

J'ai trouvé cette liste exacte, sauf en ce qui suit:

I have found said list correct, with the following exceptions:

Au Bureau des mandats-poste, à Anvers, Belgique.
To the Money-Order Office at Antwerp, Belgium.

Postmaster, Money-Order Exchange Office.

B.

List No. ———.
Liste No. ———.

Stamp of
New York Office.

Timbre du bureau
de New York.

BUREAU DE POST OFFICE,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
—————, 188—.

SIR:

MONSIEUR:

I have received your list of international money-orders, No. ——— of the ———, 188—, on the ———, 188—.

J'ai reçu votre liste de mandats internationaux, No. ——— du ———, 188—, le ———, 188—.

The examination which has taken place has proved the correctness of the totals,* viz, }
amounts paid in : } ——— dollars ——— cents.
La vérification à laquelle il a été procédé a fait constater l'exactitude des totaux,* soit }
sommes payées :

In return I transmit to you herewith (in duplicate) a list of international money-orders, No. ———, the total amount of the list being ——— francs ——— centimes.

À mon tour je vous transmet ci-contre (en double expédition) une liste de mandats internationaux, No. ———, dont le montant total est de ——— francs ——— centimes.

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this list, with your acknowledgment of its receipt indorsed thereon.

Veuillez vérifier, compléter, et me renvoyer l'original de cette liste, muni de votre accusé de réception.

I am, respectfully,
your obedient servant,
J'ai l'honneur d'être
votre obéissant serviteur,

—————,
Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

* In case any differences are found, such differences to be stated below.
* Toute différence constatée devra être expliquée ci-dessous.

To the Money-Order Office
at Antwerp, Belgium.
Au bureau des mandats,
à Anvers, Belgique.

B.

**MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,
BUREAU DES MANDATS,**

*Antwerp, Belgium,
Anvers, Belgique,*

_____, 188-.

SIR:

MONSIEUR:

I have examined the within list, No _____, dated _____, 188—, amounting in the aggregate to _____ francs _____ centimes

J'ai vérifié la liste ci-contre, No _____, datée du _____, 188—, d'un montant global de _____ francs _____ centimes.

I have found said list correct, with the following exceptions:

J'ai trouvé cette liste exacte sauf en ce qui suit:

Percepteur des Postes à Anvers.

To the Postmaster,

Money-Order Exchange Office,

New York, N. Y.

C.

COMPTE
ACCOUNT

des Mandats-Poste échangés entre la Belgique et les États-Unis d'Amérique pendant le trimestre expi-
rant au ———, 188 .
of the exchange of money-orders between Belgium and the United States of America during the quarter
ending ———, 188 .

Mandats émis en Belgique. Orders issued in Belgium.					Mandats émis aux États-Unis. Orders issued in the United States.				
Nos. des listes. No. of list.	Dates des listes. Date of list.	Numéros inter- nationaux des ordres de paie- ment. International numbers of the orders.		Montant total de chaque liste. Total amounts of the lists.	Nos. des listes. No. of list.	Dates des listes. Date of list.	Numéros inter- nationaux des ordres de paie- ment. International numbers of the orders.		Montant total de chaque liste. Total amounts of the lists.
		From.	To.				From.	To.	
				\$ c.					Frs. Cts.
Total.....					Total.....				
Montat des mandats invalidés (à déduire) }					Montant des mandats invalidés (à déduire) }				
Less amount of invalid orders.....					Less amount of invalid orders.....				
Balance.....					Balance.....				

C.

BALANCE.

En faveur de l'office de Belgique. To the credit of the Belgian office.			En faveur de l'office des États-Unis. To the credit of the United States office.		
	Francs.	Ces.		\$	c.
Montant des mandats émis aux États-Unis après déduction de ceux de ces mandats qui ont été annulés et remboursés. Amount of orders issued in the United States, less amount of void and repaid orders of United States origin.			Montant des mandats émis en Belgique après déduction de ceux de ces mandats qui ont été annulés et remboursés. Amount of orders issued in Belgium, less amount of void and repaid orders of United States origin.		
Montant du droit revenant à la Belgique soit $\frac{3}{4}$ pour cent. du montant ci-dessus. Amount of commission due Belgium at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the above amount.			Montant du droit revenant à l'office des États-Unis soit $\frac{3}{4}$ pour cent. du montant ci-dessus. Amount of commission due the United States at $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the above amount.		
Total de l'avoir de la Belgique Total Belgian credit			Total United States credit Total de l'avoir des États-Unis		
Avoir des États-Unis à déduire. United States credit to be deducted.			Avoir de la Belgique à déduire. Belgian credit to be deducted.		
A convertir d'après le taux moyen du change à New York pendant le trimestre auquel ce compte se rapporte. To be converted at the average rate of exchange in New York during the quarter to which this account appertains. Voir l'article 11 de la Convention du —, 188.. See article 11 of the Convention of —, 188..			A convertir d'après le taux moyen du change à Bruxelles pendant le trimestre auquel ce compte se rapporte. To be converted at the average rate of exchange at Brussels during the quarter to which this account appertains. Voir l'article 11 de la Convention du —, 188.. See article 11 of the Convention of —, 188..		
Balance en faveur de l'office de Belgique Balance to the credit of the Belgian office.			Balance en faveur de l'office des États-Unis. Balance to the credit of the United States office.		
A comptes payés par l'office des États-Unis. Paid on account by the office of the United States.			A comptes payés par l'office de Belgique Paid on account by the office of Belgium		
Date.	Francs.	Ces.	Date.	\$	c.
Balance définitive Balance remaining			Balance définitive Balance remaining		

Le compte ci-dessus fait ressortir une balance générale de — qui, après déduction des à comptes détaillés ci-dessus, se solde définitivement par une somme de — en faveur de l'office —.

The within account exhibits a total balance of — which, after deduction of the payments on account as therein stated, leaves a balance remaining of — due the — office.

Bruxelles, } —, 188 .
Brussels, }

L'état de compte ci-dessus est accepté avec un solde de — en faveur de —.

The above statement of account is accepted with a balance of — due the — office.

Washington, —, 188 .

Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.

We, Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster-General of the United States, and Th. de Bounder de Melsbroeck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Belgium to the United States, certify that on this date we have proceeded to perform the exchange of ratifications of the Convention between the United States of America and Belgium, concerning the exchange of postal orders, which was concluded at Washington, on the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. Exchange of ratifications.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington this twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1882. Signatures.

[Seal of the Post-Office Department
of the United States.]

[Seal.]

T. O. HOWE,
Postmaster-General of the United States.
THRE. DE BOUNDER DE MELSBRÖECK,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary from Belgium to the United States.*

