
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 the Kingdom of Roumania, defining the rights, immunities and privileges of Consular officers. Concluded June 3, 1881; ratification advised by the Senate April 3, 1882; ratified by the President April 6, 1882; ratified by the King of Roumania March 4, 1883; ratifications exchanged at Bucarest June 13, 1883; proclaimed July 9, 1883; June 3, 1881.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Consular Convention between the United States and Roumania was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the city of Bucarest, on the seventeenth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, which Convention is word for word as follows:

Proclamation.

[The following is the English version.]

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA, DEFINING THE RIGHTS, IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Roumania, being mutually desirous of defining the rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, deem it expedient to conclude a consular convention for that purpose, and have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America, Eugene Schuyler, their Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General; His Majesty the King of Roumania, Mr. D. Bratiano, President of His Council of Ministers, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc., 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.

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.

Reception of consuls, &c.

ARTICLE II.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents of each 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

Privileges, exemptions, and immunities, reciprocal enjoyment of, by consuls, &c.

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.

Exemption of consuls, &c., from arrest; taxes.

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.

Exemptions not to apply in certain cases.

This exemption shall not, however, apply to consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents engaged in any profession, business or trade, but the 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.

It is understood that the respective consuls, if they are merchants, shall be entirely submitted, as far as concerns preliminary arrest for commercial acts, to the legislation of the country in which they exercise their functions.

ARTICLE IV.

Testimony of consuls, how to be taken.

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.

It shall be the duty of such officer to comply with this request with as little delay as possible.

Testimony in criminal cases.

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 Roumania in the like cases.

ARTICLE V.

Signs and flags.

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 Roumania.

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 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 Foreign Affairs in Roumania, may temporarily exercise their functions, and while thus acting they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted to the incumbents.

Death, absence, or incapacity of officers.

ARTICLE VIII.

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, Roumanians or citizens 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 III. and IV.

Vice-consuls and consular agents, appointment of.

ARTICLE IX.

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 Roumania, of the State, the district 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 Roumania, 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.

Right to address administrative and judicial authorities.

ARTICLE X.

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.

Deposition of captains, crews, and passengers of vessels.

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 Roumania.

ARTICLE XI.

Internal order
of merchant ves-
sels; adjustment
of differences.

The respective 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 all 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. The local authorities shall not interfere except when the disorder that has arisen is of such a nature as to disturb tranquillity and public order on shore, or in the port, or when a person of the country or not belonging to the crew shall be concerned therein.

Arrest and im-
prisonment of
crew, etc.

In all other cases, the aforesaid authorities shall confine themselves to lending aid to the consuls and vice-consuls or consular agents, if they are requested by them to do so, in causing the arrest and imprisonment of any person whose name is inscribed on the crew-list, whenever, for any cause, the said officers shall think proper.

ARTICLE XII.

Deserters from
vessels, arrest of.

The respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents may cause to be arrested the officers, sailors and all other persons making part of the crews, in any manner whatever, of ships of war, or merchant vessels of their nation, who may be guilty, or be accused, of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country. To this end they shall address the competent local authorities of the respective countries, in writing, and shall make to them a written request for the deserters, supporting it by the exhibition of the register of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the persons claimed belong to the said ship's company.

Arrest and ex-
tradition of desert-
ers from vessels.

Upon such request thus supported, the delivery to them of the deserters cannot be refused, unless it should be duly proved that they were citizens of the country where their extradition is demanded at the time of their being inscribed on the crew-list. All the necessary aid and protection shall be furnished for the pursuit, seizure and arrest of the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and expense of the consular officers, until there may be an opportunity for sending them away. If, however, such an opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, nor shall they again be arrested for the same cause.

If the deserter has committed any misdemeanor, and the court having the right to take cognizance of the offence shall claim and exercise it, the delivery of the deserter shall be deferred until the decision of the court has been pronounced and executed.

ARTICLE XIII.

Damages at sea,
settlement of.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XIV.

Salvage of
wrecked vessels.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of vessels of the United States wrecked upon the coasts of Roumania, and of Roumanian vessels wrecked

upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by the consuls-general, consuls and vice-consuls of the two countries respectively, and until their arrival, by the respective consular agents, wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the local authorities, until the arrival of the consul in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall be immediately informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of wrecked property.

The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors if these do not belong to the crews that have been wrecked, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved.

It is understood that such merchandise is not to be subjected to any custom-house charges, unless it be intended for consumption in the country where the wreck may have taken place.

Custom-house charges on merchandise of wrecked vessels

The intervention of the local authorities in these different cases shall occasion no expense of any kind, except such as may be caused by the operations of salvage and the preservation of the goods saved, together with such as would be incurred under similar circumstances by vessels of the nation.

ARTICLE XV.

In case of the death of any citizen of the United States in Roumania, or of any Roumanian in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executor 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 parties interested.

Death of citizens.

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.

Minor heirs and creditors of citizens dying abroad.

ARTICLE XVI.

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 Bucarest as soon as possible.

Duration.

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.

Renewal.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Bucarest the 5-17 day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

EUGENE SCHUYLER. [SEAL.]
D. BRATIANO. [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 Bucarest on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three:

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.

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 ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

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 Excmo. 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.

May 6, 1882.

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 habian mediado entre él y el Señor Barca, respecto de la proroga de la Comision de Arbitraje hispano-americana, hasta el 1º de Enero de 1883.

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 twelfth of May, 1881 each and every claim which has been presented, it is agreed that the term aforesaid be extended to the first 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 fifteenth 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 fifteenth day of July, 1882.

3rd. That no printed or written brief or argument shall be filed in reply on behalf of Spain after the fifteenth day of September, 1882.

4th. That no oral arguments

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 1º 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:

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

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

3º. No podrá ser registrado, como contestacion por parte de España, ningun alegato ó argumento, escrito ó impreso, despues del 15 de Setiembre de 1882.

4º. Ningun argumento verbal

Prolongation of the Spanish Claims Commission.

Evidence.

Arguments.

shall be heard by the Arbitrators after the first day of November, 1882.

Proceedings of arbitrators.

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.

Decisions.

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 in every pending case shall be given by both Arbitrators before the fifteenth 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.

Failure of arbitrator to decide.

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.

Umpire may render decisions after term of commission.

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 with this request, decisions rendered by him after that day shall be respected by both parties, notwithstanding that the Commission

será oído por los Árbitros después del 1º de Noviembre de 1882.

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

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

Las decisiones en todos los casos pendientes serán dadas por los dos Árbitros ántes 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 día citado, no haya acuerdo entre los arbitros, asi como todos aquellos en que ninguno de los Árbitros haya dado una decision, pasarán, el mismo día 15 de Diciembre, al Tercero en discordia.

Todos los casos en los cuales el Árbitro americano no haya dado decision, serán rechazados ó admitidos, segun sea el caso, en la forma determinada por la decision del Árbitro de España, si éste hubiese dado una decision; y *vice versa*, todos los casos en los cuales el Árbitro por España no haya dado decision, serán admitidos ó rechazados, segun sea al caso, en la forma determinada por la decision del Árbitro de los Estados Unidos, si este hubiese dado una decision: siendo el propósito de ambas partes el de que los trabajos de los Árbitros 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 Comisión cesen ese día; pero si el Tercero en discordia dejara de cumplir este ruego, las decisiones que dé después del día citado serán respetadas por ambas partes, no obstante

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.

tenerse por terminada y disuelta la Comision desde el 1° de Enero de 1883.

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

En testimonio de lo cual hemos firmado este protocolo.

FRAN^{co} BARCA.

It is agreed by the Honorable F. T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, and Don Francisco Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, that the 6th clause of the protocol of May 6, 1882, shall be changed by the insertion of the words, "the 27th day of December", instead of the words, "the 15th day of December", where the latter occur.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

FRANCISCO BARCA.

WASHINGTON, *December 14, 1882.*

Signatures.

May 22, 1882 *Treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Corea or Chosen. Concluded at Yin-Chuen May 22, 1882; ratification advised by the Senate January 9, 1883; ratified by the President February 13, 1883; ratifications exchanged at Séoul, May 19, 1883; proclaimed June 4, 1883;*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation.

Whereas a treaty of peace and amity and commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Corea or Chosen was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Yin-Chuen on the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the original of which treaty being in the English and Chinese languages is word for word as follows:

[The following is the English version.]

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KINGDOM OF CHOSEN.

Parties.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Chosen, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of amity and friendship between their respective peoples, have to this end appointed—that is to say, the President of the United States, R. W. Shufeldt, Commodore, U. S. Navy, as his Commissioner Plenipotentiary; and His Majesty, the King of Chosen, Shin-Chen, President of the Royal Cabinet; Chin-Hong-Chi, Member of the Royal Cabinet, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary, who, having reciprocally examined their respective full powers, which have been found to be in due form, have agreed upon the several following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Scope.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the President of the United States and the King of Chosen and the citizens and subjects of their respective Governments.

Arbitration.

If other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings.

ARTICLE II.

Diplomatic representatives and consular officers.

After the conclusion of this Treaty of amity and commerce, the high contracting powers may each appoint diplomatic representatives to reside at the Court of the other, and may each appoint consular representatives at the ports of the other, which are open to foreign commerce, at their own convenience.

Accord of rights and privileges of most favored nations.

These officials shall have relations with the corresponding local authorities of equal rank upon a basis of mutual equality. The diplomatic and consular representatives of the two Governments shall receive mutually all the privileges, rights and immunities, without dis-

crimination, which are accorded to the same classes of representatives from the most favored nation.

Consuls shall exercise their functions only on receipt of an exequatur from the Government to which they are accredited. Consular authorities shall be *bona fide* officials. No merchants shall be permitted to exercise the duties of the office, nor shall consular officers be allowed to engage in trade. At ports to which no consular representatives have been appointed, the consuls of other powers may be invited to act, provided, that no merchant shall be allowed to assume consular functions, or the provisions of this treaty may, in such case, be enforced by the local authorities.

Prohibition from trading, &c.

If consular representatives of the United States in Chosen conduct their business in an improper manner, their exequaturs may be revoked, subject to the approval, previously obtained, of the diplomatic representative of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever United States vessels, either because of stress of weather, or by want of fuel or provisions, cannot reach the nearest open port in Chosen, they may enter any port or harbor, either to take refuge therein, or to get supplies of wood, coal and other necessities, or to make repairs, the expenses incurred thereby being defrayed by the ship's master. In such event the officers and people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance, and their liberality by furnishing the necessities required.

Relief of United States vessels in distress.

If a United States vessel carries on a clandestine trade at a port not open to foreign commerce, such vessel, with her cargo, shall be seized and confiscated.

If a United States vessel be wrecked on the coast of Chosen, the local authorities, on being informed of the occurrence, shall immediately render assistance to the crew, provide for their present necessities, and take the measures necessary for the salvage of the ship and the preservation of her cargo. They shall also bring the matter to the knowledge of the nearest consular representative of the United States, in order that steps may be taken to send the crew home and to save the ship and cargo. The necessary expenses shall be defrayed either by the ship's master or by the United States.

Wrecks.

ARTICLE IV.

All citizens of the United States of America in Chosen, peaceably attending to their own affairs, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them, the protection of the local authorities of the Government of Chosen, who shall defend them from all insult and injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the consul, shall immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigor of the law.

Protection of citizens.

Subjects of Chosen, guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States, shall be punished by the authorities of Chosen, according to the laws of Chosen; and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant-vessel, who may insult, trouble or wound the persons, or injure the property of the people of Chosen, shall be arrested and punished only by the consul or other public functionary of the United States, thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States.

Punishment of criminals.

When controversies arise in the Kingdom of Chosen between citizens of the United States and subjects of His Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the two governments of the United States and Chosen, that such cases shall be tried by the proper official as the nationality of the

Controversies.

defendant, according to the laws of that nation. 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.

Modification of
criminal proced-
ure.

It is however mutually agreed and understood between the high contracting powers, that whenever the King of Chosen shall have so far modified and reformed the statutes and judicial procedure of his kingdom that, in the judgment of the United States, they conform to the laws and course of justice in the United States, the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over United States citizens in Chosen shall be abandoned, and thereafter United States citizens, when within the limits of the Kingdom of Chosen, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the native authorities.

ARTICLE V.

Merchants and
merchant vessels.

Merchants and merchant vessels of Chosen visiting the United States for purposes of traffic, shall pay duties and tonnage-dues and all fees according to the Customs-Regulations of the United States, but no higher or other rates of duties and tonnage-dues shall be exacted of them, than are levied upon citizens of the United States or upon citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

Duties.

Merchants and merchant vessels of the United States visiting Chosen for purposes of traffic, shall pay duties upon all merchandise imported and exported. The authority to levy duties is of right vested in the government of Chosen. The tariff of duties upon exports and imports, together with the Customs-Regulations for the prevention of smuggling and other irregularities, will be fixed by the authorities of Chosen and communicated to the proper officials of the United States, to be by the latter notified to their citizens and duly observed.

Smuggling.

Rate of tariff.

It is however agreed in the first instance as a general measure, that the tariff upon such imports as are articles of daily use shall not exceed an ad valorem duty of ten per centum; that the tariff upon such imports as are luxuries, as for instance foreign wines, foreign tobacco, clocks and watches, shall not exceed an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum, and that native produce exported shall pay a duty not to exceed five per centum ad valorem. And it is further agreed that the duty upon foreign imports shall be paid once for all at the port of entry, and that no other dues, duties, fees, taxes or charges of any sort shall be levied upon such imports either in the interior of Chosen or at the ports.

Tonnage duties
on United States
vessels.

United States merchant-vessels entering the ports of Chosen shall pay tonnage-dues at the rate of five mace per ton, payable once in three months on each vessel, according to the Chinese calendar.

ARTICLE VI.

Rights of citizens.

Subjects of Chosen who may visit the United States shall be permitted to reside and to rent premises, purchase land, or to construct residences or warehouses in all parts of the country. They shall be freely permitted to pursue their various callings and avocations, and to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law. Citizens of the United States who may resort to the ports of Chosen which are open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to reside at such open ports within the limits of the concessions and to lease buildings or land, or to construct residences or warehouses therein. They shall be freely permitted to pursue their various callings and avo-

cations within the limits of the port, and to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law.

No coercion or intimidation in the acquisition of land or buildings shall be permitted, and the land rent as fixed by the authorities of Chosen shall be paid. And it is expressly agreed that land so acquired in the open ports of Chosen still remains an integral part of the Kingdom, and that all rights of jurisdiction over persons and property within such areas remain vested in the authorities of Chosen, except in so far as such rights have been expressly relinquished by this treaty. Rights of property.

American citizens are not permitted either to transport foreign imports to the interior for sale, or to proceed thither to purchase native produce. Nor are they permitted to transport native produce from one open port to another open port. Trading.

Violations of this rule will subject such merchandise to confiscation, and the merchant offending will be handed over to the consular authorities to be dealt with.

ARTICLE VII.

The Governments of the United States and of Chosen mutually agree and undertake that subjects of Chosen 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 Chosen, to transport it from one open port to another open port, or to traffic in it in Chosen. This absolute prohibition which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either power, to foreign vessels employed by them, and 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 the United States and of Chosen, and offenders against it shall be severely punished. Opium traffic.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whenever the Government of Chosen shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the limits of the Kingdom, His Majesty may by decree temporarily prohibit the export of all breadstuffs, and such decree shall be binding on all citizens of the United States in Chosen upon due notice having been given them by the authorities of Chosen through the proper officers of the United States; but it is to be understood that the exportation of rice and breadstuffs of every description is prohibited from the open port of Yin-Chuen. Scarcity of food.

Chosen having of old prohibited the exportation of red ginseng, if citizens of the United States clandestinely purchase it for export, it shall be confiscated and the offenders punished. Ginseng, export of.

ARTICLE IX.

The purchase of cannon, small arms, swords, gunpowder, shot and all munitions of war is permitted only to officials of the Government of Chosen, and they may be imported by citizens of the United States only under a written permit from the authorities of Chosen. If these articles are clandestinely imported, they shall be confiscated and the offending party shall be punished. Munitions of war.

ARTICLE X.

The officers and people of either nation residing in the other, shall have the right to employ natives for all kinds of lawful work. Employment of native help.

Should, however, subjects of Chosen, guilty of violation of the laws of the Kingdom, or against whom any action has been brought, conceal themselves in the residences or warehouses of United States citizens, Concealment of criminals.

or on board United States merchant-vessels, the consular authorities of the United States, on being notified of the fact by the local authorities, will either permit the latter to despatch constables to make the arrests, or the persons will be arrested by the consular authorities and handed over to the local constables.

Officials or citizens of the United States shall not harbor such persons.

ARTICLE XI.

Protection and good will to students.

Students of either nationality, who may proceed to the country of the other, in order to study the language, literature, laws or arts, shall be given all possible protection and assistance in evidence of cordial good will.

ARTICLE XII.

Supplemental stipulations.

This being the first treaty negotiated by Chosen, and hence being general and incomplete in its provisions, shall in the first instance be put into operation in all things stipulated herein. As to stipulations not contained herein, after an interval of five years, when the officers and people of the two Powers shall have become more familiar with each other's language, a further negotiation of commercial provisions and regulations in detail, in conformity with international law, and without unequal discriminations on either part shall be had.

ARTICLE XIII.

Chinese language.

This Treaty and future official correspondence between the two contracting Governments shall be made, on the part of Chosen, in the Chinese language.

The United States shall either use the Chinese language, or, if English be used, it shall be accompanied with a Chinese version in order to avoid misunderstanding.

ARTICLE XIV.

Most highly favored nation, privileges extended to.

The high contracting powers hereby agree that, should at any time the King of Chosen grant to any nation or to the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege or favor, connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right, privilege and favor shall freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens, provided always, that whenever such right, privilege or favor is accompanied by any condition, or equivalent concession granted by the other nation interested, the United States, its officers and people shall only be entitled to the benefit of such right, privilege or favor upon complying with the conditions or concessions connected therewith.

Ratification.

In faith whereof the respective Commissioners Plenipotentiary have signed and sealed the foregoing at Yin-Chuen in English and Chinese, being three originals of each text of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged at Yin-Chuen within one year from the date of its execution, and immediately thereafter this Treaty shall be in all its provisions publicly proclaimed and made known by both Governments in their respective countries, in order that it may be obeyed by their citizens and subjects respectively.

Chosen, May the 22nd, A. D. 1882.

[SEAL.]

R. W. SHUFELDT,

Commodore, U. S. N., Envoy of the U. S. to Chosen.

[SEAL.]

SHIN CHEN,
CHIN HONG CHI, } [In Chinese.]

And whereas the Senate of the United States of America by their resolution of the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring,) did advise and consent to the ratification of said Treaty subject to the condition following, viz:

Proclamation.

Resolved, that it is the understanding of the Senate in agreeing to the foregoing resolution, that the clause, "Nor are they permitted to transport native produce from one open port to another open port," in Article VI. of said treaty, is not intended to prohibit and does not prohibit American ships from going from one open port to another open port in Corea or Chosen to receive Corean cargo for exportation, or to discharge foreign cargo.

And whereas, said treaty, has been duly ratified on both parts, subject to said condition, and the respective ratifications thereof 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 fourth day of June, 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:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

June 1, 1882.

Declaration between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Italy, for the reciprocal protection of marks of manufacture and trade, concluded June 1, 1882; ratification advised by the Senate February 25, 1884; proclaimed March 19, 1884.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a declaration between the United States and Italy for the reciprocal protection of marks of manufacture and trade in the two countries was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the first day of June, 1882, the original of which declaration is word for word as follows:

DECLARATION.

DICHIARAZIONE.

Parties.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, wishing to provide for the reciprocal protection of the marks of manufacture and trade, have agreed as follows:

Il Governo degli Stati Uniti di America, ed il Governo di Sua Maestà il Re d' Italia, volendo provvedere alla reciproca protezione dei marchi di fabbrica e di commercio, hanno convenuto di quanto segue:

Trade marks, protection of, and privileges of obtaining, extended to citizens of either country.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other the same rights as belong to native citizens, or as are now granted or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, in everything relating to property in trade-marks and trade-labels.

I cittadini di ciascuna delle alte parti contraenti godranno, nei dominii e possessi dell' altra, degli stessi diritti dei nazionali, o di quelli che sono attualmente accordati ovvero che potrebbero essere all' avvenire accordati ai sudditi o cittadini della nazione più favorita, per tutto ciò che concerne la proprietà dei marchi di fabbrica e di commercio.

It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfil the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

Rimane inteso che chiunque vorrà ottenere la sudetta protezione dovrà adempire alle formalità volute dalle leggi nei rispettivi paesi.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect, have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

In fede di che i sottoscritti, debitamente a ciò autorizzati, hanno firmato la presente dichiarazione, e vi hanno apposto il sigillo delle loro armi.

Done in duplicate original at Washington, this first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Fatto in doppio originale a Washington addì primo giugno mille otto cento ottanta due.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

[SEAL.]

FAVA.

[SEAL.]

Proclamation.

And whereas the said declaration has been duly ratified:

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

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

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

[*Note.*—Inasmuch as the act of Congress, entitled “An act relating to the registration of trade-marks”, approved August 5, 1882, gives the right of trade-mark registry to subjects of any foreign country which by law admits the like right for citizens of the United States, this Declaration is held to be an establishment of the fact that such reciprocal privilege exists, and is therefore effective from June 1, 1882, the date of its signature.]

February 8, 1883. *Convention between the United States of America and the French Republic for the further extension of the term of the Claims Commission established under the Convention of January 15, 1880. Concluded February 8, 1883; ratification advised by the Senate, with an amendment, February 21, 1883; ratified by the President of the United States April 3, 1883; ratified by the President of the French Republic, June —, 1883; ratifications exchanged at Washington June 25, 1883; proclaimed June 25, 1883.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, a Convention for the extension of the term of the French and American Claims Commission to April 1, 1884, was concluded between the United States of America and the French Republic and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, which Convention as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

Parties.

Convention between the United States of America and the French Republic for the extension of the term of the French and American Claims Commission to April 1, 1884

Convention entre les États-Unis d'Amérique et la République Française pour prolonger le terme de la durée de la Commission des Réclamations Franco-Américaines, jusqu'au 1er Avril 1884.

Scope.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of 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, and which was extended to July 1, 1883, by the supplementary convention of July 19, 1882, cannot be concluded by July 1, 1883, have deemed it expedient to conclude another 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 Plenipo-

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, laquelle a été prolongée jusqu'au 1^{er} Juillet 1883, en vertu de la Convention supplémentaire du 19 Juillet 1882, ne peuvent être terminés le 1^{er} Juillet 1883, ont résolu de conclure une autre 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:

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 Plénipotentiaire

tentiary 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 articles:

ARTICLE I.

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 which was extended to July 1, 1883, by the supplementary convention of July 19, 1882, is hereby extended to the first day of April, A. D. 1884.

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.

ARTICLE II.

No testimony or evidence either in support of or in answer to any claim shall be presented to, or received by the Commission after the first day of July, 1883.

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.

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 des articles suivants:

ARTICLE I.

Le terme de deux ans fixé par le deuxième paragraphe de l'Article 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 toutes réclamations à eux présentées, lequel a été prolongé jusqu'au 1^{er} Juillet 1883, en vertu de la Convention supplémentaire du 19 Juillet 1882, est prolongé par le présent acte jusqu'au premier Avril 1884.

Cette disposition ne peut avoir aucun effet pour étendre ou modifier les délais fixés dans le premier 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 la 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 déduction faite du temps pendant lequel la cause de l'interruption aura subsisté.

ARTICLE II.

Aucun témoignage ni aucune preuve à l'appui ou en réponse à une réclamation quelconque ne seront présentés à la Commission ou reçus par elle après le premier Juillet 1883.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications échangées à Washington dans le plus court délai possible.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention en langues Française et Anglaise, en duplicata, et l'ont revêtue de leurs sceaux respectifs.

Further extension of the French and American Claims Commission.

Death, incapacity or cessation of functions, &c., of Commissioners.

Evidence and testimony to be presented prior to July 2, 1883.

Ratifications.

Signatures.

Done at the City of Washington Fait à la ville de Washington ce
the eighth day of February in the huitième jour de Février de l'an de
year of our Lord, one thousand grâce mil huit cent quatre vingt-
eight hundred and eighty-three. trois.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.
TH. ROUSTAN.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Proclamation.

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-fifth day of June, 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 clause and article 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 Wash-
[SEAL.] ington this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen 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.

DECLARATION AS TO AMENDMENTS IN ARTICLE I.

[*The Secretary of State to the French Minister.*]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, February 24, 1883.

Senate amend-
ments.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Senate of the United States has consented to the ratification of the convention concluded on the 8th instant, for extending the term of the French and American Claims Commission, with the following amendment, viz:

"Article 1, paragraph 3. After the word 'death' at the end of line 2, insert the word 'or', and in lines 3 and 4 strike out the words 'retirement or cessation of the functions'.

Requesting you to do me the favor of advising me at your earliest convenience as to the views of your Government in regard to the proposed amendments,

I beg you to accept, Sir, a renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. THEODORE ROUSTAN,
&c., &c., &c.

[*The French Minister to the Secretary of State.*]

LÉGATION DE FRANCE AUX ÉTATS-UNIS,
WASHINGTON, le 27 Février 1883.

Monsieur le SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT:

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 24 de ce mois en m'annonçant que le Sénat avait consenti à la ratification de la Convention conclue le 8 Février pour prolonger le terme de la Commission des réclamations Franco-Américaines, sous la réserve de la modification suivante:

"Article 1, paragraphe 3, après le mot 'mort' insérer le mot 'ou' et supprimer dans les lignes suivantes les mots 'départ ou cessation de fonctions.'"

Je m'empresse de vous informer qu'en vertu des pleins pouvoirs que j'ai reçus de mon Gouvernement pour la conclusion de la Convention dont il s'agit, et dans le but de ne pas retarder la ratification en présence de la prochaine prorogation du Sénat, j'adhère à la modification qui a été proposée et j'en informe mon Gouvernement.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire d'État, les assurances de ma très-haute considération.

TH. ROUSTAN.

Honorable FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secrétaire d'État des États-Unis, Washington, D. C.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE,
WASHINGTON, *February 27, 1883.*

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE: I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write me on the 24th instant, informing me that the Senate had consented to the ratification of the Convention concluded on the 8th of February, for the purpose of extending the term of the French and American Claims Commission, with the following amendment:

Acceptance of
Senate amend-
ments.

"Art. 1, paragraph 3. After the word 'death' at the end of line 2, insert the word 'or', and in lines 3 and 4 strike out the words 'retirement or cessation of the functions'.

I hasten to inform you that, in virtue of the full powers which I have received from my Government for the conclusion of the Convention in question and in order not to delay the ratification, in view of the speedy adjournment of the Senate, I adhere to the proposed amendment, and shall so inform my Government.

Be pleased to accept, &c.

TH. ROUSTAN.

[*Ratification by the President of the French Republic.*]

Ayant vu et examiné les dites Convention et Déclaration, nous les avons approuvées et approuvons en vertu des dispositions de la Loi votée par le Sénat et par la Chambre des Députés; Déclarons qu'elles sont acceptées, ratifiées et confirmées et Promettons qu'elles seront inviolablement observées.

Ratification of
Senate amend-
ments by Presi-
dent of French
Republic.

En foi de quoi, nous avons donné les présentes, revêtues du Sceau de la République.

A Paris, le — Juin 1883.

[SEAL.]

JULES GRÉVY.

[Translation.]

Having seen and examined the aforesaid Convention and Declaration, we have approved them and do approve them in virtue of the provisions of the law passed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies; we declare that they are accepted, ratified and confirmed, and promise that they shall be inviolably observed.

In testimony whereof, we have issued these presents, bearing the seal of the Republic.

Paris, June —, 1883.

[SEAL.]

JULES GRÉVY.

June 2, 1883.

Protocol of an agreement concluded between the acting Secretary of State and the Spanish minister in reference to the termination of the American and Spanish Claims Commission, signed at Washington, June 2, 1883.

Parties.

Protocol of an agreement concluded between Mr. John Davis, Acting Secretary of State of the United States, and Don Francisco Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, signed the 2nd day of June, 1883.

Protocolo de un Convenio celebrado entre Mr. John Davis, Secretario Interino de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y Don Francisco Barca, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de S. M. el Rey de España, firmado en 2 de Junio de 1883.

Scope.

The undersigned, in view of the Spanish-American Commission of arbitration having concluded its labors on the 31st of December last in conformity with the provisions of the protocol of the 6th of May 1882, after having conferred on the subject, and being sufficiently empowered thereto by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following:

Los Infrascritos, en vista de haber terminado sus trabajos en 31 de Diciembre último la Comision de Arbitraje Hispano-Americana, conforme á las prescripciones del Protocolo de 6 de Mayo de 1882, despues de conferenciar sobre el asunto y con poder bastante de sus respectivos Gobiernos, han convenido en lo siguiente:

Originals of judgments.

First: The Department of State of the United States will preserve in its archives the originals of the judgments pronounced by the Commission of Arbitration, giving a duly certified copy of each one of said judgments to the Legation of Spain.

1º El Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos conservará en sus Archivos los originales de las sentencias dictadas por la Comision de Arbitraje, dando copia de cada una de ellas, debidamente autorizada, á la Legacion de España.

Final disposition of books, records, &c., of the Commission.

The books, reports and other documents of the dissolved Commission shall be divided between the Department of State and the Legation of His Majesty the King of Spain.

Los libros, informes y demas documentos de la disuelta Comision se dividirán entre el Departamento de Estado y la Legacion de S. M. el Rey de España.

Eustace Collett.

Second: On the 30th day of the present month of June, Mr. Eustace Collett, late Secretary of the said Commission, and who at the present time is charged with the arrangement and division of its papers, shall complete his labors, delivering to each of the respective governments the documents, books and papers referred to in the preceding paragraph first.

2º El dia 30 del presente mes de Junio, Mr. Eustace Collett, Secretario que fué de la expresada Comision y que en la actualidad se ocupa del arreglo y distribucion de papeles, dará por terminados sus trabajos, entregando á cada uno de los respectivos Gobiernos los documentos, libros y papeles á que se hace referencia en el anterior párrafo.

Count Lewenhaupt.

Third: The Governments of the United States of America and of His Majesty the King of Spain, recognizing the zeal, uprightness and impartiality with which Count

3º Los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América y de S. M. el Rey de España, reconocidos al celo, rectitud é imparcialidad con que el Señor Conde de Lewenhaupt

Lewenhaupt has given his services during nearly three years as Umpire, hereby agree that the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain shall pay to Count Lewenhaupt the salary or compensation to which he is entitled according to the 6th article of the agreement of February 12, 1871, and that the Government of the United States will give to him a suitable present, both of these, the salary as well as the present, to be given in the name of the two contracting parties.

Fourth: The Government of the United States and that of His Catholic Majesty, desiring at the same time to present a testimonial of their thanks to Baron Carl Lederer, Mr. A. Bartholdi and Baron A. Blanc, for the zeal, impartiality and uprightness with which they in turn filled in past years the same delicate office of Umpire, hereby agree to offer to each of the three gentlemen mentioned a present consisting of a work of silver or of art, the cost of which shall be defrayed in equal moieties by the two governments.

Fifth: The payment of salary due to Count Lewenhaupt and the presents which are to be made to him as well as to his predecessors shall not prejudice in any manner the question touching the payment of the expenses of the dissolved Spanish and American Commission of Arbitration, or any other question pending between the two countries.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have signed and sealed the present Protocol in the city of Washington, this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1883.

JOHN DAVIS. [SEAL.]
FRAN^{co} BARCA. [SEAL.]

ha prestado sus servicios durante cerca de tres años, como Tercero en discordia, acuerdan que el Gobierno de S. M. el Rey de España satisfaga al Señor Conde de Lewenhaupt los sueldos ó compensación á que tiene derecho segun el Artículo 6º del Convenio de 12 de Febrero de 1871; y que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos le haga un obsequio conveniente, debiéndole ser entregados, tanto los sueldos como el obsequio, en nombre de las dos Partes contratantes.

4º El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el de S. M. Católica, deseando al propio tiempo dedicar un recuerdo de agradecimiento á los SS. Baron Cárlos Lederer, A. Bartholdi y Baron A. Blanc, por el celo, imparcialidad y rectitud con que á su vez desempeñaron en años atrás el mismo delicado cargo de Terceros en discordia, convienen en hacerles á cada uno de los tres expresados Señores un obsequio consistente en un objeto de plata ó de arte, cuyo coste será pagado por mitad por los dos Gobiernos.

5º El pago de los sueldos ó compensación al Señor Conde de Lewenhaupt, y los obsequios que, tanto á éste como á sus predecesores, se les hagan, no prejuzgarán en nada la cuestion respecto del pago de los gastos de la disuelta Comision de Arbitraje Hispano-Americana, ni ninguna otra cuestion pendiente entre los dos países.

En testimonio de lo cual, los Infrascritos hemos firmado y sellado el presente Protocolo en la ciudad de Washington el dia 2 de Junio, A. D. de 1883.

Compensation,
&c.

Baron Carl Lederer, Mr. A. Bartholdi and Baron A. Blanc.

Recognition of
services and pay-
ment.

Signatures.

June 29, 1883.

Memorandum of an agreement between P. H. Morgan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and José Fernandez, Oficial Mayor of the Department for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, for the prolongation of agreement signed at Washington July 29, 1882. Signed and exchanged at the city of Mexico June 29, 1883.

Contracting parties.

Memorandum of an agreement entered into in behalf of their respective Governments, by Philip H. Morgan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and José Fernandez, Oficial Mayor of the Department for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and in charge thereof, for the prolongation of the Agreement entered into between 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, at Washington, on the twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the Protocol thereto attached, signed by the same parties in their aforesaid respective capacities, of the twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, which provides 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.

Scope of agreement.

Agreement of right of pursuit of Indians continued one year.

It is agreed, that the Agreement entered into between the United States of America, therein represented by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, their Secretary of State, and the Mexican Republic, therein represented by Matias Romero, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at Washington, on the twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the Protocol thereto, signed by the same parties as

Memorandum de un convenio celebrado en nombre de sus respectivos Gobiernos, por Don José Fernandez, Oficial Mayor, Encargado de despacho de la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Mexicana, y el Señor Philip H. Morgan, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América, para la prórroga del Convenio ajustado por Don Matias Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, y el Señor Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, cada uno en representacion de su respectivo Gobierno, en la ciudad de Washington, el dia veintinueve de Julio de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, y del Protocolo adicional, firmado por los mismos funcionarios, con igual representacion, el veintuno de Setiembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, en los cuales se estipula el paso reciproco de las tropas regulares federales de ambos Gobiernos, en persecucion de indios salvajes hostiles, por las partes despobladas y desiertas de la línea divisoria internacional.

ONLY ARTICLE.

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO.

Queda convenido que el Convenio celebrado en la ciudad de Washington el dia veintinueve de Julio de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, representados por Don Matias Romero, en su calidad de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, y los Estados Unidos de América, representados por el Señor Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los mismos, y el Protocolo adicional de dicho Convenio,

above named and in their respective capacities as aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of September eighteen hundred and eighty-two, which provides 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, which said Agreement, as well as the Protocol thereto, expires on the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, be and the same is hereby prorogued, in all of its parts, conditions and stipulations, for one year from the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: That is to say, until the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

In faith of which we have interchangeably signed this Memorandum, at the city of Mexico this twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-three:

P. H. MORGAN. [SEAL.]

firmado por los funcionarios mencionados el día veintiuno de Setiembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, en los cuales se estipula el paso recíproco de las tropas regulares federales de los respectivos Gobiernos, en persecucion de indios salvajes hostiles, por las partes despobladas y desiertas de la línea divisoria internacional, cuyo Convenio y Protocolo cesan de estar vigentes el diez y ocho de Agosto de mil ochocientos ochenta y tres, se prorogan en todas sus partes, condiciones y estipulaciones por el término de un año contado desde el diez y ocho de Agosto de mil ochocientos ochenta y tres; esto es, hasta el diez y ocho de Agosto de mil ochocientos ochenta y cuatro.

En testimonio de lo cual hemos firmado y cangeádonos recíprocamente este Memorandum en la ciudad de México, hoy veintiocho de Junio de mil ochocientos ochenta y tres.

JOSÉ FERNANDEZ. [SEAL.]

September 11, 1883. *Convention between the Post-Office Department of the Kingdom of Hawaii and the Post-Office Department of the United States of America, concerning the exchange of money-orders.*

Contracting parties. The Government of his Majesty the King of Hawaii and the Government of the Republic of the United States of America, being desirous of facilitating the exchange of sums of money between the two countries by making use of postal money-orders, the undersigned, H. A. P. Carter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Hawaii, in the name of his Government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, and W. Q. Gresham, Postmaster General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, have agreed upon the following convention.

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 fifty dollars.

Fractions. No money-order shall include a fractional part of a cent.

Amount. The amount of each order, whether issued in the United States or in the Kingdom of Hawaii, must be expressed in letters as well as in figures.

ARTICLE 2.

Commission. The Hawaiian Post-Office Department shall have power to fix the value of commission on all money-orders issued in the Kingdom of Hawaii, 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 Department 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 Department 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. 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 the Hawaiian Kingdom, Honolulu.

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 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; if relating to an order payable in the Hawaiian Kingdom, the name of the island.

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 the Hawaiian Kingdom by the post-offices in the United States shall be sent to the office of Exchange at San Francisco, where they shall be examined, and, if found correct, impressed with the dated stamp of that office; and transmitted, by the next direct mail, to the exchange office at Honolulu, accompanied by a list, in duplicate, drawn upon the model of Form 'A.'

Advices.

The advices, on their arrival in Honolulu, 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 the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall be sent to the exchange office at Honolulu, where they shall be examined, and, if found correct, impressed with the dated stamp of that office, and transmitted by the next direct mail, to the exchange office at San Francisco, accompanied by a list, in duplicate, drawn upon the model of form 'B.'

Form "B."

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

The advices of orders issued in the United States in the month of March, 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 March, and in like manner, the advices of orders issued in the Hawaiian Kingdom in the month of June, which may arrive at the exchange office at Honolulu 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.

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 sets.

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 despatching exchange office, and such explanation shall be afforded without delay. Errors. Irregularities.

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. Failure of lists.

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 remitter 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 Hawaiian Post-Office Department 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 Hawaiian Post-Office Department, 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 becomes void.

ARTICLE 12.

Accounts.

At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared at the Hawaiian Post Department, 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.

Payment of balances.

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 Hawaii, be paid at San Francisco, but, if due by the Post-Office Department of the United States, it shall be paid at Honolulu.

Payment on account 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 two thousand five hundred dollars, the indebted Administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other. This account shall be in accordance with the forms 'C,' 'D,' 'E' and 'F,' annexed to this Convention.

Forms.

ARTICLE 13.

Equivalent value of a dollar in U. S. money.

In the exchange of money-orders between the two countries, one dollar in Hawaiian money shall be taken as the equivalent of one dollar in United States money. This standard in either country shall be gold value.

ARTICLE 14.

The United States Postal Administration undertakes to serve as intermediary for the exchange of postal orders from the Hawaiian Kingdom 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 Hawaiian Kingdom does not have such exchange, as well as for the exchange of orders from any such European country destined for payment in the Hawaiian Kingdom, provided the European country interested consent to an arrangement of this nature.

Exchange with foreign countries.

ARTICLE 15.

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 Department of the other country.

ARTICLE 16.

This present Convention shall take effect on the first day of January, 1884, 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.

ARTICLE 17.

The ratifications of the present Convention shall be exchanged prior to the first day of December, 1883.

Exchange of ratifications.

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 eleventh day of September, 1883.

[SEAL.]

H. A. P. CARTER,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of Hawaii to the United States.*

Signatures.

[SEAL.]

WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Postmaster General of 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.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, September 13th, 1883.

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

[SEAL.]

KALAKAUA REX.

By the King:

WALTER M. GIBSON.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier.

HONOLULU, October 13th, 1883.

A.

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 despatch (List No. —) for orders payable in the Hawaiian Kingdom, 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, Honolulu.

A.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,
Honolulu, _____, 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 the Hawaiian Kingdom, amounting in the aggregate to \$.....

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.

F.

Balance.

To credit of Hawaiian Office.			To credit of United States Office.		
Amount of international orders issued in the } United States.	\$	c.	Amount of international orders issued in } Hawaii.	\$	c.
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 Hawaiian issue as } per table.			Amount of void orders of United States issue } as per table.		
Amount of international orders repaid in Hawaii } as per table.			Amount of international orders repaid in the } United States as per table.		
Sums remitted by the office of Hawaii			Sums remitted by the office of the United } States.		
Dates.	Amount.		Dates.	Amount.	
	\$	c.		\$	c.
Balance remaining due to the United States			Balance remaining due to the Hawaiian King- dom		

The above account exhibits a balance of \$..... remaining due to the office.

Honolulu,
....., 188..

.....
[Signature of proper accounting officer of the Hawaiian 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.

January 2, 1884. *Agreement between the United States and the Argentine Republic for Increasing the Limits of Weight and the Dimensions of Packets of Patterns of Merchandise exchanged through the Post between the two Countries.*

Parties.

The Post-Office Department of the United States and the Postal Administration of the Argentine Republic, desiring to facilitate the postal relations between the two countries, and in exercise of the power given to them under Article 15 of the Convention of the Universal Postal Union, concluded in Paris on the 1st of June 1878, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective Governments,

Have agreed as follows:

Exchange of
packets, &c., of
merchandise
through the mails.

The limits of weight and the dimensions of packets of patterns of merchandise exchanged through the Post between the United States on the one part and the Argentine Republic on the other part, may be increased by the Postal Administration of the country of origin beyond those which have been fixed by Article 5 of the International Convention of 1st June 1878, under the express reservation that such limits shall not exceed the following:

In weight	350 grams.
In dimensions...	30 centimeters length.
	20 centimeters breadth.
	10 centimeters depth.

The present Agreement shall take effect on the first day of February 1884, 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 Washington the 2nd day of January 1884.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

L'Office Général des Postes des États-Unis, et l'Administration des Postes de la République Argentine, désirant faciliter les relations postales entre les deux pays, et usant de la faculté qui leur est laissée par l'Article 15 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 les États-Unis d'une part et la République Argentine 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 5 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 1^{er} Février, 1884, 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 Washington le 2 Janvier, 1884.

WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Postmaster General of the United States.
LUIS L. DOMINGUEZ,
Ministro de la República Argentina.

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

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

JOHN DAVIS,

Acting Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *January 3d*, 1884.

Agreement between the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid and the Minister of State of Spain, for the reciprocal abolition of certain discriminating duties in the ports of the United States and in Cuba and Porto Rico. Executed and signed at Madrid February 13, 1884.

Preamble.

As the commercial agreement for the improvement of the mercantile relations between the United States of America and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, signed in this capital on the second day of January of the present year, embraces, besides the stipulations which the Government of His Catholic Majesty may, in virtue of legal authorization, put into execution at once, others which require the examination and approbation of the legislative power, which on account of special circumstances is unable to deliberate upon them in proper time to put them in execution on the first day of March next, as agreed upon; the Government of the United States of America and the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, and in their name John W. Foster, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of said Republic in Madrid, and His Excellency José Elduayen, Marques del Pazo de la Merced, Minister of State, duly authorized, have decided to modify the Commercial Agreement of the second of January last, and have agreed upon the following articles:

Contracting parties.

Scope of agreement.

Como el acuerdo comercial para mejorar las relaciones mercantiles entre los Estados Unidos de América y las Islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, firmado en esta Corte el día 2 de Enero del año actual, comprende además de las estipulaciones que el Gobierno de S. M. Católica puede, en virtud de autorización legal, poner desde luego en ejecución, otras que exigen el examen y aprobación del Poder legislativo, que por especiales circunstancias no puede deliberar sobre ellas en tiempo hábil para que rijan, según lo convenido, el día 1º de Marzo próximo, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América y el Gobierno de S. M. el Rey de España, y en su nombre John W. Foster, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de dicha República en Madrid y el Excmo. Sr. Don José Elduayen, Marques del Pazo de la Merced, Ministro de Estado, debidamente autorizados, han resuelto modificar el acuerdo comercial de 2 de Enero último y convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO 1º.

Suppression of the differential flag duty extended to products from the United States.

In virtue of the authorization given to the Spanish Government by article 3 of the law of the 20th of July, 1882, the duties of the third column of the customs tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico, which implies the suppression of the differential flag duty, will be applied to the products of, and articles proceeding from the United States of America.

En virtud de la autorización otorgada al Gobierno español por el artículo 3º de la ley de veinte de Julio de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, se aplicarán los derechos de la tercera columna de los aranceles de Aduanas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, que implica la supresión del derecho diferencial de bandera, á los productos y procedencias de los Estados Unidos de América.

ARTICLE II.

ARTÍCULO 2º.

The Government of the United States will remove the extra duty of ten *per cent. ad valorem* which it has imposed on the products of, and articles proceeding from, Cuba and Porto Rico under the Spanish flag.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos suprimirá el recargo que tiene establecido de 10 p % *ad valorem* sobre los productos y procedencias de Cuba y Puerto Rico, en bandera española.

Ten per cent. *ad valorem* duty removed from products from Cuba and Porto Rico.

ARTICLE III.

ARTÍCULO 3º.

The customs-houses of the United States of America will furnish to the respective Spanish consuls, whenever they may request them, certificates of the cargoes of sugar and tobacco brought in vessels proceeding from both the Spanish Antilles, stating the quantities of said articles received.

Las aduanas de los Estados Unidos de América facilitarán á los respectivos Cónsules españoles, siempre que estos los reclamen, certificados de los cargamentos de azúcar y tabaco que conduzcan los buques procedentes de ambas Antillas españolas, especificando las cantidades recibidas de dichas mercancías.

Sugar and tobacco from Spanish Antilles.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTÍCULO 4º.

The preceding stipulations shall go into effect both in the United States of America and the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico on the first day of March, 1884; and to this effect the Government of the United States of America and that of Spain will at once issue the proper orders.

Executed in duplicate in Madrid on this 13th February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

[SEAL.]

The Government of His Catholic Majesty will submit in due time to the deliberations of the Córtes, the suppression of the tonnage fees on merchandise at present paid on the cargoes of vessels leaving the ports of the United States for Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as the special duty which is imposed on live fish imported into Cuba under a foreign flag in accordance with the Royal Order of 13th of March, 1882.

Executed in duplicate in Madrid on this 13th February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

Las precedentes estipulaciones empezarán á regir tanto en los Estados Unidos de América como en las Islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico el 1º de Marzo de 1884 y para ello el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América y el español expedirán desde luego los oportunos decretos.

Hecho por duplicado en Madrid á trece de Febrero de mil ochocientos ochenta y cuatro.

J. ELDUAYEN.

[SEAL.]

El Gobierno de S. M. Católica someterá á su tiempo á la deliberación de las Córtes la supresión de los derechos por tonelada de mercancía que hoy satisfacen los cargamentos de los buques que salen de los puertos de los Estados Unidos para Cuba y Puerto Rico, así como la del derecho especial que se impuso al pescado vivo importado en Cuba en bandera extranjera por la Real orden de 13 de Marzo de 1882.

Hecho por duplicado en Madrid á trece de Febrero de mil ochocientos ochenta y cuatro.

J. ELDUAYEN.

Commencement.

Suppression of tonnage fees on vessels arriving at Cuba and Porto Rico.

Duty on live fish.

[NOTE.—The agreement of January 2, 1884, referred to in the preamble to the foregoing, and superseded hereby, is as follows.]

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, desiring to improve the commercial relations between said States and the Spanish Provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico, John W. Foster,

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América y el Gobierno de S. M. el Rey de España, deseando mejorar las relaciones comerciales entre dichos Estados y las provincias españolas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, John W. Foster, Enviado Extraor-

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of said Republic at Madrid, and His Excellency Servando Ruiz Gomez, His Catholic Majesty's Minister of State, duly authorized by their respective Governments have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

In virtue of the authorization given to the Spanish Government by article 3 of the law of the 20th of July, 1882, the duties of the third column of the customs tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico, which implies the suppression of the differential flag duty, will at once be applied to the products of, and articles proceeding from, the United States of America.

ARTICLE 2.

In consequence of this agreement the Royal Order of the 13th March, 1882, which imposes a special duty on live fish imported into Cuba under a foreign flag, is void for the United States.

ARTICLE 3.

The Spanish consular officers in the United States will cease to impose or collect tonnage fees on the cargoes of vessels leaving the ports of the United States for Cuba and Porto Rico.

ARTICLE 4.

The Government of the said United States will remove the extra duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem* which it has imposed on the products and articles proceeding from Cuba and Porto Rico under the Spanish flag.

ARTICLE 5.

Perfect equality of treatment between the said Spanish provinces and the United States is established, thus removing all extra duties or discrimination not general as to other countries having the treatment of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 6.

The custom-houses of the United States will furnish to the respective Spanish consuls, whenever they may request them, certificates of the cargoes of sugar and tobacco brought in vessels proceeding from both the Spanish Antilles, stating the quantities of said articles received.

ARTICLE 7.

The preceding stipulations shall go into effect both in the United States and in the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico on the first day of March, 1884.

ARTICLE 8.

Both Governments bind themselves to begin at once negotiations for a complete

dinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de dicha República en Madrid y el Excmo. Sr. Don Servando Ruiz Gomez, Ministro de Estado, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO 1º.

En virtud de la autorización otorgada al Gobierno español por el artículo 3º de la Ley de 20 de Julio de 1882, se aplicarán desde luego los derechos de la tercera columna de los aranceles de aduanas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, que implica la supresión del derecho diferencial de bandera, á los productos y procedencias de los Estados Unidos de América.

ARTÍCULO 2º.

Como consecuencia de este acuerdo queda sin efecto, para los Estados Unidos, la Real Orden de 13 de Marzo de 1882 que impuso un derecho especial al pescado vivo importado en Cuba en bandera extranjera.

ARTÍCULO 3º.

Los funcionarios españoles consulares en los Estados Unidos dejarán de imponer ó cobrar los derechos por tonelada de mercancía sobre los cargamentos de los buques que salgan de los puertos de los Estados Unidos para Cuba y Puerto Rico.

ARTÍCULO 4º.

El Gobierno de dichos Estados Unidos suprimirá el recargo que tiene establecido de diez por ciento *ad valorem* sobre los productos y procedencias de Cuba y Puerto Rico en bandera española.

ARTÍCULO 5º.

Se establece la perfecta igualdad de trato entre las indicadas provincias españolas y los Estados Unidos, desapareciendo cualquier recargo ó diferencia no general á los demas países que tengan el trato de la nación mas favorecida.

ARTÍCULO 6º.

Las Aduanas de los Estados Unidos facilitarán á los respectivos cónsules españoles, siempre que estos los reclamen, certificados de los cargamentos de azúcar y tabaco que conduzcan los buques procedentes de ambas Antillas españolas, especificando las cantidades recibidas de dichas mercancías.

ARTÍCULO 7º.

Las precedentes estipulaciones empezarán á regir, tanto en los Estados Unidos de América como en las provincias de Cuba y Puerto Rico, el primero de Marzo de 1884.

ARTÍCULO 8º.

Ambos Gobiernos se obligan á dar principio desde luego á un tratado completo

treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the said provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Executed in duplicate at Madrid on this second day of January A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

JOHN W. FOSTER.
[SEAL.]

de comercio y navegacion entre los Estados Unidos de América y las indicadas provincias de Cuba y Puerto Rico.

Hecho por duplicado en Madrid el dia dos de Enero de mil ochocientos ochenta y cuatro.

SERVANDO RUÍZ GÓMEZ.
[SEAL.]

March 26, 1884. *Convention between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Post and Telegraph Department of the Colony of Queensland, Australia, concerning the exchange of money-orders.*
 May 28, 1884.

Contracting parties. The Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Post and Telegraph Department of the Colony of Queensland, 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.

Scope. There shall be a regular exchange of money-orders between the two countries. The maximum of each order is fixed at £10 sterling, when issued in Queensland, 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 the fractional part of a penny or of a cent.

Amount. The amount of each order whether issued in the United States or in Queensland 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 Queensland Post-Office shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money-orders issued in Queensland 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.

Rates. 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. 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 Queensland, Brisbane.

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 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 address 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 Queensland 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 Brisbane, accompanied by a list, in duplicate, drawn upon the model of Form 'B.'

Advices.

Form "A."

Form "B."

The advices on their arrival in Brisbane shall be compared with the entries in the list, and afterwards despatched to the paying offices.

In like manner, the advices of money-orders drawn on the United States by postmasters in Queensland shall be sent to the exchange office at Brisbane, shall there be impressed with a dated stamp Form 'A' showing the amount to be paid in United States money, and be despatched, 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 despatched 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 Queensland in the month of June which may arrive at the exchange office at Brisbane, 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 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.

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 despatched 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 Brisbane or from Brisbane to San Francisco, as the case may be, and not via London in any event.

Lists and advices, how forwarded.

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.

Duplicate lists. 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.

Error. 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 shew irregularities which the receiving exchange office 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.

Failure of lists. 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.

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. The Queensland 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 Queensland 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.

Monthly statement of void orders.

ARTICLE 12.

Quarterly accounts. At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared at the General Post-Office of Queensland, 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 Post and Telegraph Department of Queensland, 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 Post Office of Queensland.

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 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.

The present convention shall take effect on the first day of July, 1884, 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 twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1884, and in Brisbane on the twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord 1884.

[SEAL.]

WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

Signatures.

JAMES F. GARRICK,
Postmaster-General of Queensland.

Signed by the said James F. Garrick in the presence of
JOHN McDONNELL,
Under Sec'y Post and Telegraph Department.
AT BRISBANE ON 26th March, 1884.

I hereby approve the foregoing Convention, and in testimony thereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.
[SEAL.] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1884.

A.

Value of United States order in English money.

£	s.	d.
5	3	3

Value of Queensland order in United States money.

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

Brisbane, July 1, 1884.

List No. _____

B.

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 despatch (List No. —) for orders payable in Queensland, 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 endorsed thereon.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Postmaster, San Francisco.

To SUPT.

Money-Order Office,
Brisbane.

[illegible]

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

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

[illegible]

April 7, 1884.

Convention between the United States of America and Belgium concerning trade-marks. Concluded at Washington April 7, 1884; ratification advised by the Senate June 12, 1884; ratified by the President July 7, 1884; ratified by the King of the Belgians June 6, 1884; ratifications exchanged July 7, 1884; proclaimed July 9, 1884.

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 securing reciprocal protection for the trade-marks and trade-labels of their respective citizens or subjects within the dominions or territories of the other country, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Washington, on the seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, which Convention is word for word as follows:

Scope.

Convention between the United States of America and Belgium concerning trade-marks.

Convention entre les États-Unis d'Amérique et la Belgique concernant les marques de fabrique et de commerce.

Trade-marks

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being desirous of securing reciprocal protection for the trade-marks and trade-labels 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, esq., Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Théodore de Bounder de Melsbroeck, Commander of His Order of Leopold, 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:

ARTICLE I.

Protection in trade-marks extended to citizens of either nation.

Citizens of the United States in Belgium and Belgian citizens in the United States of America shall enjoy, as regards trade-marks and trade-labels, the same protection

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, désirant assurer la protection réciproque des marques de fabrique et de commerce de leurs citoyens ou sujets réciproques, dans les États ou territoires de l'autre pays, ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet, et ont nommé pour leurs plenipotentiaries: le Président des États-Unis, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secrétaire d'État des États-Unis d'Amérique; et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Théodore de Bounder de Melsbroeck, Commandeur de Son Ordre de Léopold, Envoyé Extraordinaire de Sa Majesté et Ministre Plenipotentiary aux États-Unis; qui, après communication réciproque de leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants, savoir:

ARTICLE I.

Les citoyens des États-Unis d'Amérique en Belgique et les citoyens belges aux États-Unis d'Amérique jouiront, en ce qui concerne les marques de fabrique et de com-

as native citizens, without prejudice to any privilege or advantage that is or may hereafter be granted to the citizens of the most favored nation.

merce, de la même protection que les nationaux, sans préjudice de tous les privilèges ou avantages qui sont ou qui seraient accordés ultérieurement aux citoyens de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE II.

In order to secure to their marks the protection provided for by the foregoing article, the citizens of each one of the contracting parties shall be required to fulfil the law and regulations of the other.

ARTICLE II.

Pour assurer à leurs marques la protection consacrée par l'article précédent, les citoyens de l'une des parties contractantes devront remplir les formalités prescrites par la loi et les règlements de l'autre.

Conditions.

ARTICLE III.

The present arrangement shall take effect, on the day of its official publication, and shall remain in force until the expiration of the twelve months following the notice, given by either of the contracting parties, of its desire for the cessation of its effects.

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 French languages, and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Le présent arrangement aura force de loi, dans chacun des deux pays, à partir du jour de sa publication officielle, et restera en vigueur jusqu'à l'expiration des 12 mois qui suivront la dénonciation faite par l'une ou par l'autre des parties contractantes.

Les ratifications de cette Convention seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que possible dans le courant d'une année à partir de cette date.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé cette Convention en duplicata, dans les langues anglaise et française, et y ont apposé les sceaux de leurs armes.

Fait à Washington, ce 7^e jour d'Avril, en l'an de grâce mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quatre.

Commencement and duration.

FREDK. T. FREELINGHUYSEN.

TH'RE DE BOUNDER DE MELSBRÖECK.

[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 seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four;

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 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 ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand [SEAL.] eight hundred and eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FREELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

April 9, 1884
June 9, 1884.

Convention between the Governor of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and the President of the United States of America concerning the exchange of Money-Orders.

Contracting parties.

The Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and the President of the United States of America being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of Money-Orders between the two countries have agreed on behalf of their respective Governments to 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 Ten pounds, sterling, when issued in the Cape Colony, and when issued in the United States at the equivalent in sterling money of Fifty dollars 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 the fractional part of a penny, or of a cent.

Amount.

The amount of each order whether issued in the United States or in the Cape Colony 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 Cape Colony Post-Office Department shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money-orders issued in the Cape Colony, 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 circumstances, 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 issued within the jurisdiction, but pay to the other country three-fourths of one per cent on the amount of such orders.

ARTICLE 4.

Service.

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, N. Y. and on the part of the Cape Colony, Cape Town.

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 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. 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 the Cape Colony by the post-offices of the United States shall be sent to the office of exchange at New York, 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 mail to the exchange office at Cape Town, accompanied by a list, in duplicate, drawn upon the model of Form 'B.'

Advices.

Form "A."

Form "B."

These advices on their arrival in Cape Town shall be compared with the entries in the list and, afterwards, despatched to the paying offices. In like manner the advices of money-orders drawn on the United States by postmasters in the Cape Colony shall be sent to the exchange office at Cape Town, shall there be impressed with a dated stamp (Form 'A') showing the amount to be paid in the United States money and be despatched accompanied by a list in duplicate, (Form 'C') to the office of exchange at New York, N. Y., by next mail.

The advices on their receipt at New York shall be compared with the entries in the list, and afterwards despatched 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 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 June, and in like manner, the advices of orders issued in the Cape Colony in the month of June which may arrive at the exchange office at Cape Town 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 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.

ARTICLE 7.

The lists despatched from each office of exchange shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with number 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 sets.

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.

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

Irregularities.

Failure of lists. shall be afforded without delay. 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.

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 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 Cape Colony office shall therefore enter to the credit of the United States in the quarterly account, all money orders entered in the list 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 Cape Colony 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. At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared at the General Post-Office, Cape Town, 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.

Payment of balances. 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 Cape Colony 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; and if due by the Post-Office Department of the United States shall likewise be paid to the General Post-Office at London to the credit of the Post-Office Department of the Cape Colony.

Adjustment of balances, etc. Provided always that in the event of the balances of the money-order transactions between the United Kingdom and the Cape Colony, and between the United Kingdom and the United States of America, respectively, being at any time against the United Kingdom, any balance

there may be in connection with the exchange of money-orders under the terms of this convention between the Cape Colony and the United States shall be adjusted through the Agent-General of the Cape Colony in London.

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

Payments on account pending settlement.
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. All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post-Office of the other country.

Additional rules.

ARTICLE 15.

This present Convention shall take effect on the first day of July 1884 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.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope at Cape Town on the ninth day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four.

[SEAL.]

HERCULES ROBINSON,
Governor.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1884.

[SEAL.]

WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

Signatures.

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

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, June 10th, 1884.

Form 'A.'**Value of United States orders in English money:**

<i>£</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
5	3	2

New York July 1st, 1884.

Value of Cape Colony orders in United States money:

\$14	c25
------	-----

Cape Town July 1st, 1884.

Form 'B.'

List No.

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 despatch (List No.) for orders payable in the Cape Colony amounting in the aggregate to £.....

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

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

To the POSTMASTER

Money Order Exchange Office, Cape Town

Postmaster New York

Form 'B.'

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,
Cape Town,, 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 the Cape Colony, amounting in the aggregate to \$..... and which is to be paid in the net amount of £.....

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
New York, N. Y.

.....

776 CONVENTION—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. APRIL 9, 1884, JUNE 9, 1884.

List No.

Form 'C.'

*A list of money orders issued in the Cape Colony and payable in the United States despatched this day
of 188..*

Date of arrival in New York..... 188..

[illegible]

Form 'E.'

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

[illegible]

Declaration by the International Association of the Congo.

April 22, 1884.

The International Association of the Congo, hereby declares that by treaties with the legitimate sovereigns in the basins of the Congo and of the Niadi-Kialun, and in adjacent territories upon the Atlantic, there has been ceded to it territory for the use and benefit of free States established under the care and supervision of the said Association in the said basins and adjacent territories, to which cession the said free States of right succeed.

Preamble and scope.

That the said International Association has adopted for itself and for the said free States, as their standard, the flag of the International African Association, being a blue flag with a golden star in the centre.

Flag.

That the said Association and the said States have resolved to levy no custom-house duties upon goods or articles of merchandise imported into their territories or brought by the route which has been constructed around the Congo cataracts; this they have done with a view of enabling commerce to penetrate into Equatorial Africa.

Duties.

That they guarantee to foreigners settling in their territories the right to purchase, sell or lease, lands and buildings situated therein, to establish commercial houses and to there carry on trade upon the sole condition that they shall obey the laws. They pledge themselves, moreover, never to grant to the citizens of one nation any advantages without immediately extending the same to the citizens of all other nations, and to do all in their power to prevent the slave-trade.

Rights of foreign settlers.

In testimony whereof, Henry S. Sanford, duly empowered therefor, by the said Association, acting for itself and for the said Free States, has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, this 22d day of April, 1884, in the city of Washington.

Slave-trade.

H. S. SANFORD [SEAL.]

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, duly empowered therefor by the President of the United States of America, and pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, heretofore given, acknowledges the receipt of the foregoing notification from the International Association of the Congo, and declares that, in harmony with the traditional policy of the United States, which enjoins a proper regard for the commercial interests of their citizens while, at the same time, avoiding interference with controversies between other powers as well as alliances with foreign nations, the Government of the United States announces its sympathy with and approval of, the humane and benevolent purposes of the International Association of the Congo, administering, as it does, the interests of the Free States there established, and will order the officers of the United States, both on land and sea, to recognize the flag of the International African Association, as the flag of a friendly Government.

Recognition.

In testimony whereof, he has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, this 22d day of April, A. D., 1884, in the city of Washington.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, [SEAL.]

May 14, 1884. *Agreement between the United States of America and Siam for the regulation of the liquor traffic in Siam. Concluded at Washington May 14, 1884; ratification advised by the Senate June 28, 1884; ratified by the President June 30, 1884; ratified by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Siam at Washington June 30, 1884; ratifications exchanged at Washington June 30, 1884; proclaimed July 5, 1884.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation. Whereas an Agreement for regulating the traffic in spirituous liquors was concluded between the Governments of the United States of America and Siam, and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington on the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the original of which Agreement is word for word as follows:

Scope. *AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND SIAM FOR REGULATING THE TRAFFIC IN SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.*

Contracting parties. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam, being desirous of making satisfactory arrangements for the regulation of the traffic in spirituous liquors in Siam, the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Sale of alcoholic spirits. Spirits of all kinds not exceeding in alcoholic strength those permitted to be manufactured by the Siamese Government in Siam may be imported and sold by citizens of the United States on payment of the same duty as that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon spirits manufactured in Siam; and spirits exceeding in alcoholic strength spirits manufactured in Siam as aforesaid may be imported and sold upon payment of such duty, and of a proportionate additional duty for the excess of alcoholic strength above the Siamese Government standard.

Beer and wine. Beer and wines may be imported and sold by citizens of the United States on payment of the same duty as that levied by the Siamese excise laws upon similar articles manufactured in Siam, but the duty on imported beer and wines shall in no case exceed 10 *per cent. ad valorem*.

Duty. The said duty on imported spirits, beer and wines shall be in substitution of, and not in addition to, the import duty of 3 *per cent.* leviable under the existing treaties; and no further duty, tax or imposition whatever shall be imposed on imported spirits, beer and wines.

The scale of excise duty to be levied upon spirits, beer and wines manufactured in Siam shall be communicated by the Siamese Government to the Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States at Bangkok, and no change in the excise duties shall affect citizens of the United States until after the expiration of six months from the date at which such notice shall have been communicated by the Siamese Government to the representative of the United States at Bangkok.

ARTICLE II.

Test of spirits. The testing of spirits imported into the kingdom of Siam by citizens of the United States shall be carried out by an expert designated by

the Siamese authorities and by an expert designated by the Consul of the United States; in case of difference the parties shall designate a third person, who shall act as umpire, whose decision shall be final.

ARTICLE III.

The Siamese Government may stop the importation by citizens of the United States into Siam of any spirits which, on examination, shall be proved to be deleterious to the public health; and they may give notice to the importers, consignees, or holders thereof to export the same within three months from the date of such notice, and if this is not done the Siamese Government may seize the said spirits and may destroy them, provided always that in all such cases the Siamese Government shall be bound to refund any duty which may have been already paid thereon. Spirits deleterious to health.

The testing of spirits imported by citizens of the United States, and which may be alleged to be deleterious, shall be carried out in the manner provided by Article II.

The Siamese Government engages to take all necessary measures to prohibit and prevent the sale of spirits manufactured in Siam which may be deleterious to the public health.

ARTICLE IV.

Any citizen of the United States who desires to retail spirituous liquors, beer or wines in Siam, must take out a special license for that purpose from the Siamese Government, which shall be granted upon just and reasonable conditions to be agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments. License.

ARTICLE V.

Citizens of the United States shall at all times enjoy the same rights and privileges in regard to the importation and sale of spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors in Siam as the subjects of the most favored nation; and spirits, beer, wines, and spirituous liquors coming from the United States shall enjoy the same privileges in all respects as similar articles coming from any other country the most favored in this respect. Most favored nations, privileges of, extended.

It is therefore clearly understood that citizens of the United States are not bound to conform to the provisions of the present agreement to any greater extent than the subjects of other nations are so bound.

ARTICLE VI.

Subject to the provisions of Article V., the present Agreement shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by mutual consent between the two Governments, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months' notice given by either party to determine the same. Duration.

The existing treaty engagements between the United States and Siam shall continue in full force until the present Agreement comes into operation and after that date, except in so far as they are modified hereby.

Should the present Agreement be terminated, the treaty engagements between the United States and Siam shall revive, and remain as they existed previously to the signature hereof.

ARTICLE VII.

In this agreement the words "citizen of the United States" shall include any naturalized citizen of the United States, and the words "Consul-General of the United States" shall include any consular officer of the United States in Siam. Definitions.

The present agreement shall be ratified, and its ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible. Ratification.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Washington, the fourteenth day of May, 1884, corresponding to the fifth day of the waning moon of the month of Visagamas, of the year Wauk, sixth Decade 1246 of the Siamese astronomical era.

Signatures.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]
NARÈS VARARIDDHI. [SEAL.]

In the name of His Majesty Chulalonkorn I., King of Siam, and by His Royal Command and authority, I, Krom Mun Narès Varariddhi, His Majesty's duly empowered Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, hereby ratify and confirm the within Agreement and every part thereof.

Done at Washington this thirtieth day of June, 1884, being the eighth day of the waxing moon of the month Asahamas of the year Wauk, sixth Decade 1246 of the Siamese astronomical era.

NARÈS VARARIDDHI. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said agreement has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Agreement 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 at the city of Washington this 5th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and of the [SEAL.] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

Protocol of an agreement between the Secretary of State of the United States and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Hayti, for submission to an arbitrator of the claims of Antonio Pelletier and A. H. Lazare, against Hayti; signed May 24, 1884.

May 24, 1884.

Protocol of an Agreement for the submission to an arbitrator of the claims known as the Pelletier and Lazare claims against Hayti.

Protocole des Conventions faites en vue de soumettre à un arbitre les réclamations connues sous le nom des réclamations Pelletier et Lazare contre Haïti.

Whereas, the Government of the United States of America has presented to the Government of Hayti, the claims of Antonio Pelletier and A. H. Lazare for indemnity for acts against person and property alleged to have been done by Haytien authorities; and

Whereas, the Government of Hayti has persistently denied its liability in the premises; and

Whereas, the Honorable William Strong, formerly one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, inspires both the contracting parties with full confidence in his learning, ability and impartiality: therefore

The undersigned, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States, and Stephen Preston, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Hayti, duly empowered thereto by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the stipulations contained in the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

The said claims of Antonio Pelletier and A. H. Lazare against the Republic of Hayti shall be referred to the said Honorable William Strong, as sole Arbitrator thereof, in conformity with the conditions hereinafter laid down.

ARTICLE II.

The following facts as to these two claims are admitted by the Government of Hayti.

XXIII—50

Attendu que le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique a présenté au Gouvernement d'Haïti les réclamations d'Antonio Pelletier et d'A. H. Lazare, afin d'obtenir des indemnités pour actes contre la personne et la propriété qui auraient été commis par des autorités haïtiennes; et

Attendu que le Gouvernement d'Haïti a constamment nié sa responsabilité dans la matière; et

Attendu que l'honorable William Strong, autrefois juge à la Cour Suprême des États-Unis d'Amérique, inspire aux deux parties contractantes entière confiance dans sa science, son habileté et son impartialité: En conséquence,

Les soussignés, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secrétaire d'État des États-Unis, et Stephen Preston, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République d'Haïti, ayant reçu les pouvoirs nécessaires de leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont arrêté les Conventions contenues dans les articles suivants:

ARTICLE I.

Les dites réclamations d'Antonio Pelletier et d'A. H. Lazare contre la République d'Haïti seront référées à l'honorable William Strong, dont il vient d'être parlé, comme seul arbitre en la matière, sous les conditions ci-après exprimées.

ARTICLE II.

Les faits suivants sont admis par le Gouvernement d'Haïti en ce qui regarde ces deux réclamations.

Preamble.

Contracting parties.

Reference of claims.

Facts admitted.

Antonio Pelletier.

AS TO ANTONIO PELLETIER:

QUANT À ANTONIO PELLETIER.

That Pelletier was master of the bark "William", which vessel entered Fort Liberté about the date claimed (31st of March 1861); that the master and crew were arrested and tried on a charge of piracy and attempt at slave trading; that Pelletier, the master, was sentenced to be shot and the mate and other members of the crew to various terms of imprisonment; that the Supreme Court of Hayti reversed the judgment as to Pelletier, and sent the case to the Court at Cape Haytien, where he was retried, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; and that the vessel, with her tackle, was sold, and the proceeds divided between the Haytian Government and the party who, claiming to have suffered by her acts, proceeded against the vessel in a Haytian tribunal.

Que Pelletier était Capitaine de la barque "William", lequel navire entra dans le port de Fort Liberté à peu près à la date énoncée (le 31 Mars, 1861); que le Capitaine et l'équipage furent arrêtés et jugés comme accusés de piraterie et de tentative de traite des noirs; que Pelletier, le capitaine, fut condamné à être fusillé, et que le second et les autres gens de l'équipage furent condamnés à diverses peines d'emprisonnement; que la Cour Suprême d'Haïti (Tribunal de Cassation) mit à néant le jugement contre Pelletier, et renvoya l'affaire à la cour de Cap Haïtien où Pelletier fut jugé de nouveau et condamné à cinq ans d'emprisonnement; et que le navire, avec ses agrès, fut vendu, et les produits divisés entre le Gouvernement haïtien et les personnes qui, prétendant avoir été les victimes de ses actes, avaient procédé contre le vaisseau devant un Tribunal haïtien.

A. H. Lazare.

AS TO A. H. LAZARE:

QUANT À A. H. LAZARE.

That Lazare entered into a written contract with the Haytian Government, September 23, 1874, for the establishment of a National Bank at Port-au-Prince, with branches,—the capital being fixed first at \$3,000,000, and afterwards reduced to \$1,500,000 of which capital the Government was to furnish one-third part and Lazare two-thirds; that the Bank was to be opened in one year from the date of the contract, and an extension of forty-five days on this time was granted on Lazare's request; and that on the day when the Bank was to be opened the Haytian Government, alleging that Lazare had not fulfilled his part of the engagement, declared, in accordance with the stipulations of Article 24 of the agreement, the contract null and void, and forfeited on his, Lazare's, part.

Que Lazare fit un contrat écrit avec le Gouvernement haïtien le 23 Septembre 1874, à l'effet d'établir une Banque Nationale au Port-au-Prince, avec des succursales,—le capital étant fixé d'abord à \$3,000,000 et ultérieurement réduit à \$1,500,000; le Gouvernement devait en fournir un tiers et Lazare deux tiers; que la Banque devait être ouverte dans un an, à partir de la date du contrat,—qu'une prolongation de quarante-cinq jours fut accordée à la demande de Lazare, et que le jour où la Banque devait être ouverte, le Gouvernement haïtien, alléguant que Lazare n'avait pas exécuté les obligations qui résultaient de son contrat, déclara, aux termes des stipulations de l'article 24 de la Convention, le contrat nul et non avvenu, et Lazare de son côté déchu de ses droits.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

Duties of arbitrator.

The said Arbitrator shall receive and examine all papers and evidence relating to said claims, which

Le dit arbitre recevra et prendra en considération tous les documents et preuves relatifs aux dites récla-

may be presented to him on behalf of either Government.

If, in presence of such papers and evidence so laid before him, the said Arbitrator shall request further evidence, whether documentary, or by testimony given under oath before him or before any person duly commissioned to that end, the two Governments, or either of them, engage to procure and furnish such further evidence by all means within their power, and all pertinent papers on file with either Government shall be accessible to the said Arbitrator.

Both Governments may be represented before said Arbitrator by Counsel, who may submit briefs, and may also be heard orally if so desired by the Arbitrator.

ARTICLE IV.

Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, the said Arbitrator shall subscribe to the following declaration :

"I do solemnly declare that I will decide impartially the claims of Antonio Pelletier and A. H. Lazare preferred on behalf of the Government of the United States against the Government of the Republic of Hayti; and that all the questions laid before me by either Government in reference to said claims shall be decided by me according to the rules of International Law existing at the time of the transactions complained of."

ARTICLE V.

The said Arbitrator shall render his decision, separately, in each of the aforesaid cases, within one year from the date of this agreement.

ARTICLE VI.

The High Contracting parties will pay equally the expenses of the Arbitration hereby provided; and they agree to accept the decision of said Arbitrator in each of said

mations qui pourront lui être présentés au nom de l'un des deux Gouvernements.

Si, en présence de ces dits documents et preuves ainsi soumis, le dit arbitre demande que des preuves additionnelles écrites ou testimoniales, soient produites devant lui ou devant toute personne dûment nommée à cet effet, les deux Gouvernements ou l'un d'eux s'engagent à procurer et à fournir par tous les moyens en leur pouvoir ces preuves additionnelles; et tous les documents pertinents dans les archives de l'un des deux Gouvernements seront accessibles au dit arbitre.

Les deux Gouvernements auront le droit de se faire représenter devant le dit arbitre par des Conseils qui pourront présenter des mémoires ("briefs") et qui pourront être aussi entendus oralement, si l'arbitre le désire.

ARTICLE IV.

Avant d'entrer dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, le dit arbitre signera la déclaration suivante:

"Je déclare solennellement que je déciderai avec impartialité les réclamations d'Antonio Pelletier et d'A. H. Lazare présentées au nom du Gouvernement des États-Unis contre le Gouvernement de la République d'Haïti; et que toutes les questions qui me seront référées par l'un des deux Gouvernements au sujet des dites réclamations seront décidées par moi d'après les principes du droit international en vigueur à l'époque des événements qui font le sujet des réclamations."

ARTICLE V.

Le dit arbitre devra rendre sa décision séparément dans chacune des affaires susdites, dans un an à partir de la date de cette Convention.

ARTICLE VI.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes payeront en parts égales les dépenses de l'arbitrage qui est ici convenu; et elles s'engagent à accepter la décision du dit arbitre dans

Counsel.

Oath of arbitrator.

Decision.

Expenses of arbitration.

cases, as final and binding, and to give to such decision full effect and force, in good faith, and without unnecessary delay or any reservation or evasion whatsoever.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands and seals this twenty-eighth day of May, 1884.

chacun des dits cas comme finale et obligatoire, et à donner à cette décision plein effet et vigueur, de bonne foi, sans délais qui ne seraient pas justifiables et sans réserve et sans évasion quelle qu'elle soit.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés ont signé la présente et y ont apposé leurs sceaux le vingt-huitième jour de Mai, 1884.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]
STEPHEN PRESTON. [SEAL.]

Declaration by and between the United States of America and the Empire of Russia, concerning the admeasurement of vessels in their respective ports. Signed May 25,
June 6, 1884. May 25, 1884.
June 6, 1884.

DECLARATION.

The English method for the admeasurement of vessels (the Moorsom system) being now in force not only in the United States of America, but also in the Empire of Russia and the Grand Duchy of Finland, the undersigned, having been duly authorized by their Governments, hereby declare:

ARTICLE I.

That American vessels admeasured according to the aforesaid method, shall be admitted into the ports of Russia and Finland, and likewise that Russian and Finnish vessels admeasured according to the same system, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States, without being subjected, for the payment of navigation dues, to any new admeasurement whatever.

These navigation dues shall be computed according to the net tonnage.

A. Russian certificates of admeasurement issued since December 20,
January 1, 1879
1880, and Finnish certificates of admeasurement issued since May 31, 1877, shall be recognized in the United States of America without any formality as regards the net tonnage of sailing or steam vessels.

B. In like manner American certificates of admeasurement shall be recognized in Russia and Finland without any formality as regards the tonnage of American sailing vessels. American certificates of admeasurement, issued since July 24,
August 5, 1882, shall be recognized in Russia and Finland without any formality as regards the net tonnage of American steam vessels. As the American admeasurement regulations which were in force previously to that date make no deduction for the space occupied by the machinery and its appurtenances, certifi-

DÉCLARATION.

La méthode anglaise pour le jaugeage des bâtiments (système Moorsom) étant désormais en vigueur tant dans les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, que dans l'Empire de Russie et le Grand Duché de Finlande, les soussignés, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements, déclarent:

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

Que les navires des États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord jaugeés d'après la méthode susmentionnée, seront admis dans les ports russes et finlandais, ainsi que les navires russes et finlandais, dont le jaugeage aura été fait d'après le même système, seront admis dans les ports des Etats-Unis d'Amérique sans être assujettis pour le paiement des droits de navigation à aucune nouvelle opération de jaugeage.

Admeasurement of vessels.

Les droits de navigation seront calculés d'après le tonnage net.

A. Les certificats de jaugeage russes délivrés après le 20 Décembre
1 Janvier 1879
1880 et les certificats de jaugeage finlandais délivrés après le 31 Mai 1877, seront reconnus aux États-Unis d'Amérique, sans aucune formalité à l'égard du tonnage net des bâtiments à voile ou à vapeur.

Certificates or admeasurement.

B. De même les certificats de jaugeage américains seront reconnus en Russie et en Finlande sans aucune formalité à l'égard du tonnage des bâtiments américains à voile. Les certificats de jaugeage américains délivrés depuis le 24 Juillet
5 Août 1882, seront reconnus en Russie et en Finlande sans aucune formalité à l'égard du tonnage net des bâtiments américains à vapeur. Les règlements américains de jaugeage antérieurs à cette date, n'admettant aucune déduction pour l'espace occupé par la force motrice et ses annexes, les lettres de jauge des vaisseaux

Reciprocity.

cates of admeasurement of American vessels issued before the act of July 24, 1882, took effect, shall be recognized in Russian and Finnish ports without such vessels' being subjected to readmeasurement, but on condition that the navigation dues shall be computed according to the gross tonnage stated in the certificate of admeasurement. The owners or captains of such vessels shall, nevertheless, if they desire it, have a right to demand a partial readmeasurement according to Russian or Finnish rules, in order thereby to secure a reduction of such dues.

C. Inasmuch as the Russian and Finnish regulations are not entirely in conformity with those of the United States of America in respect to the admeasurement of steam vessels, commanders of Russian or Finnish vessels in American ports, and *vice versa*, shall have the right to demand the partial readmeasurement of the space occupied by the machinery, boilers, etc., according to the system in force in the port in which they are. The other figures of the certificate of admeasurement shall be taken as the basis of such readmeasurement.

Readmeasure-
ment.

D. This readmeasurement, executed in accordance with paragraphs B and C of this article, shall be performed at a rate to be established for this purpose by the local authorities.

ARTICLE II.

The above provisions shall likewise be applicable to vessels propelled by any other mechanical motor.

Duration.

This declaration shall take effect on the 1st day of August, 1884, and shall remain in force until one of the contracting parties shall have made known to the other, six months in advance, its intention to cause its effects to cease.

In testimony whereof the undersigned have affixed their signatures to this declaration, together with the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this 25th day of May, 1884.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.
C. STRUVE.

américains délivrés avant la mise en vigueur de la loi du 24 Juillet, 1882, 5 Août. seront reconnues dans les ports russes et finlandais sans assujettir ces navires à un remesurage, mais à condition que les droits de navigation seront calculés d'après le tonnage brut indiqué dans la lettre de jauge. Les propriétaires ou capitaines de ces vaisseaux seront cependant autorisés, s'ils le désirent, afin d'obtenir une diminution dans le paiement de ces droits, d'exiger un remesurage partiel selon les règles russes ou finlandaises.

C. Les règlements russes et finlandais n'étant pas entièrement conformes à ceux des États-Unis d'Amérique en ce qui concerne le mesurage des bâtiments à vapeur, les commandants des bâtiments russes ou finlandais, dans les ports américains et vice-versa, auront le droit de demander le remesurage partiel des différents espaces occupés par les machines, les chaudières etc., d'après le système en vigueur dans le port où ils se trouveront. Pour ce remesurage les autres chiffres du certificat de jaugeage seront pris pour base.

D. Ce remesurage, fait conformément aux paragraphes B et C du présent article, se fera à raison d'une taxe fixée à cet effet par les autorités locales.

ARTICLE II.

Les prescriptions ci-dessus sont applicables aussi aux navires mûs par toute autre moteur mécanique.

La présente Déclaration entrera en vigueur le 20ème jour de Juillet 1884, et restera en force tant que l'une des parties contractantes n'aura pas fait connaître à l'autre, six mois à l'avance, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont apposé à la présente Déclaration leurs signatures ainsi que le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait, en double à Washington, ce 25ème jour de Mai, 1884.

Convention between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America, and the Post-Offices of the several Islands at present constituting the Government-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of the Islands of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago and St. Lucia, concerning an exchange of Money-Orders. July 2, 1884.

The Post-Office Department of the United States of America, and the Post-Offices of the several Islands at present constituting the Government-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, consisting of the islands of Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago and St. Lucia, being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of money-orders between the several 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 United States and each of the several Windward Islands. Exchange of postal money-orders.

The maximum of each order is fixed at ten pounds sterling when issued in any of the Windward Islands; and when issued in the United States, at fifty dollars in the money of the latter country.

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

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 of the money in the issuing country must also be shewn in figures, at the rate of conversion fixed by Article 13 of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 2.

The several Post-Offices of the Windward Islands shall, each for the Island of which it is Post-Office, have power to fix the rates of commission on all money-orders issued in such Island 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.

The Post-Office of the United States shall communicate from time to time to the Post-Office of Barbadoes its tariff of charges or rates of commission, which shall be established under this Convention and the Post-Office of Barbadoes shall communicate from time to time to the Post Office of the United States the tariff of charges or rates of commission, which shall be established by the several Windward Islands under this Convention, and these rates shall in all cases be payable in advance by the remitters and shall not be re-payable.

It is understood moreover that the Post-Office of any of the several countries 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 of issue.

ARTICLE 3.

Every country included in this Convention shall keep the commission charged on all money-orders issued within its jurisdiction, but shall pay Accounting for commissions.

to the country to which such money-orders are sent, three-fourths of one per cent. on the amount of such orders.

ARTICLE 4.

Offices of ex-
change.

The service of the Postal money-order system between the United States on the one part and the several Windward Islands on the other part, 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 the several Windward Islands, the Office of Exchange shall be Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

Money-order of-
fices; orders, &c.,
on.

Orders shall be drawn only on the authorized money-order offices of the respective countries included in this Convention, and the Postal Administration of the United States shall furnish to the Post-Office of Barbadoes a list of such offices in the United States, and shall from time to time notify any addition to, or change in such list, and the Post-Office of Barbadoes shall furnish the Post-Office of the United States with a list of such offices in the several Windward Islands, and shall from time to time notify any addition to, or change in such list.

Address

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.

Expense of re-
mittance.

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

ARTICLE 6.

Form "A."

The advices of all money-orders issued upon any of the Windward Islands 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 Bridgetown accompanied by a list in duplicate drawn upon the model of Form "A."

Form "B."

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

In like manner the advices of money-orders drawn on the United States by Postmasters in any of the Windward Islands shall be sent to the Exchange Office at Bridgetown, 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.

Advices.

The advices on their receipt at New York shall be compared with the entries on the list and afterwards despatched to the paying Offices.

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 any of the Windward Islands in the month of June which may arrive at the Exchange Office at Bridgetown 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.

Moneys of both
countries

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 despatching exchange office, and such explanation shall be afforded without delay. Irregularities.

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.

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. Duplicate orders.

ARTICLE 9.

The orders issued by the United States on any of the Windward Islands or by any of the Windward Islands on the United States shall be subject as regards payment to the regulations which govern the payment of money-orders in the country on which they were drawn. Regulations governing payment.

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

ARTICLE 10.

Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such payment 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. Repayment of orders.

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 void, when.

The Bridgetown 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.) Unpaid orders.

On the other hand the Post-Office Department of the United States shall at the close of each month transmit to the Bridgetown office for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders in- Quarterly account.

cluded in the lists despatched from the latter office, which under this Article become void.

ARTICLE 12.

Accounting and
payment of bal-
ances.

At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared at the Post-Office of Bridgetown showing in detail the totals of the lists containing the particulars of orders issued in the United States on the one part and in the several Windward Islands on the other part, 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 Post-Office Department of the United States be paid at Bridgetown, but if due by the Post-Office of Barbadoes, it shall be paid at New York, and in the money of the country to which the payment is made.

Payments may be made in money or by drafts, or by bills of exchange, on points other than Bridgetown and New York, by mutual agreement, between the Post-Office Departments of the United States and Barbadoes.

Payments on ac-
count in advance,
where made.

If pending the settlement of an account, either the United States Post-Office on the one part, or the Post-Office of Barbadoes on the other part, shall ascertain that the one owes the other a balance exceeding five thousand dollars 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 at discretion.

Forms.

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.

Equivalent of
the English pound
sterling in value.

Until the Postal Administrations of the United States and the several Windward Islands 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 every country included in this Convention shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the foregoing) for greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally.

All such additional rules however must, if adopted by the United States, be promptly communicated to the Post-Office Department of Barbadoes, and if adopted by any of the Windward Islands be promptly communicated to the Post-Office Department of the United States by the Post-Office Department of Barbadoes.

ARTICLE 15.

Duration.

This present Convention shall take effect on the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four 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.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the second day of

July, in the year of our Lord 1884; and in Bridgetown on the 24th day of April in the year of our Lord 1884.

[SEAL.]

WALTER Q. GRESHAM,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

Signatures.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

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.] FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *July 11th*, 1884.

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 despatch, (List No. ———), for orders payable in the Windward Islands, 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 OF BARBADOES,
Bridgetown.

Postmaster, New York.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, BARBADOES,
Bridgetown,....., 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 Barbadoes and the Windward Islands, 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,

Postmaster of Barbados.

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

F.
BALANCE.

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

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.

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

_____, 188..

F.

No.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, BARBADOES,
Bridgetown, 188

SIR,—The lists of International Money-Orders which the Bridgetown 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 Bridgetown Office during the same period amount to £ ,
equivalent to \$

Difference \$

On account of which the Barbadoes Office has already paid the following sums, viz:

..... 188 , \$
..... 188 , \$
..... 188 , \$
..... 188 , \$
..... \$

Difference remaining \$

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

Postmaster of Barbadoes.

To the POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington.

G.

No....

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C. 188 .

SIR,—The Lists of International Money-Orders, which the Exchange Office of New York has transmitted to the Exchange Office at Bridgetown from.....to.....188 , amount to the sum of.....£.....
The Lists transmitted by the Exchange Office at Bridgetown 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 OF BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS.

October 31, 1884. *Protocol of an agreement between the United States and Mexico. Renewing stipulation in former agreements. Signed and exchanged at the city of Mexico, October 31, 1884.*

Contracting parties. *Protocol of a convention celebrated in the name of their respective Governments by Mr. Harry H. Morgan, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America and Señor José Fernandez, Under Secretary in charge of the Department for Foreign Affairs of the United States of Mexico, for the renewal of the agreement entered into by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico, each one in representation of their respective Governments, at the city of Washington on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and the Protocol thereto attached, signed by the same parties in their aforesaid capacities, of the twenty-first of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, which provides for the reciprocal passage 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.*

In the city of Mexico, being present in the reception room of the Department for Foreign Affairs, Señor Don José Fernandez, Under Secretary in charge of the said Department, and Mr. Harry H. Morgan, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America, the first manifests that the Executive of the United States of Mexico having been authorized by the Chamber of Senators of the Congress of the Union, under date of the ninth instant, to renew the convention of the twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two concerning

Protocolo de un convenio celebrado en nombre de sus respectivos Gobiernos por el Señor Harry H. Morgan, Encargado de Negocios ad interim de los Estados Unidos de América y Don José Fernandez, Subsecretario encargado del despacho de Relaciones Exteriores de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para la renovacion del convenio ajustado por Don Matias Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, y el Señor Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, cada uno en representacion de su respectivo Gobierno, en la ciudad de Washington, el dia veintinueve de Julio de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, y del Protocolo adicional firmado por los mismos funcionarios con igual representacion el veintiuno de Setiembre de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, en los cuales se estipula el paso recíproco de las tropas regulares federales de ambos Gobiernos, en persecucion de indios salvajes hostiles, por las partes despobladas y desiertas de la línea divisoria internacional.

En la ciudad de México, estando presentes en el salon de conferencias de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores el Señor Don José Fernandez, Subsecretario encargado del despacho de la misma, y el Señor Harry H. Morgan, Encargado de Negocios ad interim de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, el primero manifestó que, habiendo sido facultado el Ejecutivo de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos por la Cámara de Senadores del Congreso de la Union, con fecha nueve del que cursa, para renovar la convencion de veintinueve de Julio de mil ocho-

the reciprocal passage of regular federal troops across the frontier in pursuit of hostile Indians he was prepared to sign the following agreement and both contracting parties being satisfied of the full authorization granted to each to treat upon the subject, in the name of their respective Governments, agreed upon the following :

cientos ochenta y dos, sobre paso recíproco de tropas regulares federales por la frontera, en persecucion de indios hostiles, estaba dispuesto á suscribir la estipulacion consiguiente, y habiéndose persuadidos los negociadores de la plena autorizacion concedida á ambos para tratar de este asunto, convinieron en nombre de sus respectivos Gobiernos en el siguiente :

ONLY ARTICLE.

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO.

It is agreed that the Convention entered into in the city of Washington on the twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two between the United States of America therein, represented by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the same, and the United States of Mexico, therein represented by Matias Romero, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, which provides for the reciprocal passage, 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, is hereby renewed in all of its parts, conditions and stipulations except in regard to the time for which the said agreement will remain in force, the time of which has been reduced one year counting from the thirty-first of October eighteen hundred and eighty-four; that is until the thirty-first of October eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

In faith of which we have signed and exchanged reciprocally this Protocol at the city of Mexico, today, the thirty-first of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

Queda estipulado que el convenio celebrado en la ciudad de Washington el dia veintinueve de Julio de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, representados por Don Matias Romero en su calidad de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, y los Estados Unidos de América, representados por el Señor Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los mismos, y en el cual se estipuló el paso recíproco de las tropas federales regulares de los respectivos Gobiernos, en persecucion de indios salvajes hostiles, por las partes despobladas y desiertas de la línea divisoria internacional, se renueva en todas sus partes, condiciones y estipulaciones, excepto en cuanto al tiempo por el cual ha de estar vigente dicho convenio, cuyo término queda reducido á un año contado desde el treinta y uno de Octubre de mil ochocientos ochenta y cuatro; esto es hasta el treinta y uno de Octubre de mil ochocientos ochenta y cinco.

En testimonio de lo cual hemos firmado y cangéadonos recíprocamente este Protocolo en la ciudad de México, hoy treinta y uno de Octubre de mil ochocientos ochenta y cuatro.

Renewal of agreement of July 29, 1882.

Vol. 22, p. 934.
Pursuit of savage hostile Indians across international boundary line.

Duration.

[SEAL.]

H. H. MORGAN.

[SEAL.]

JOSÉ FERNANDEZ.

October 29, 1883. *Treaty between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, concerning extradition of criminals, concluded October 29, 1883; ratification advised by the Senate July 4, 1884; ratified by the President July 5, 1884; ratified by the King of the Netherlands February 25, 1884; ratifications exchanged at Berlin July 14, 1884; proclaimed August 12, 1884.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a convention for the mutual extradition of criminals was concluded between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the city of Berlin on the twenty-ninth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which convention is word for word as follows:

Treaty of extradition between the
United States of America and
the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Traité d'extradition entre les
États-Unis d'Amérique et le
Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, 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 convention for that purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Mr. A. A. Sargent, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany at Berlin; and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Dr. Paul Eyschen, His Director General of the Department of Justice and Chargé d'Affaires of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg at Berlin, Chevalier of the 2nd Class of the Order of the Golden Lion of the House of Nassau, Commander of

Les États-Unis d'Amérique et Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, 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 Convention dans ce but, et ont nommé pour leurs Plenipotentiaires, savoir:

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, Monsieur A. A. Sargent, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiare près Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne à Berlin; et Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, Monsieur le Dr Paul Eyschen, Son Directeur Général de la justice et Chargé d'Affaires pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg à Berlin, Chevalier de 2^e Classe de l'Ordre du Lion d'Or de la Maison de Nassau, Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Couronne de Chêne

the Order of the Crown of Oak and of that of the Lion of the Netherlands, etc., etc., etc.

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.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Luxembourg mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged as principals or accessories, with 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 the convention, with any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated in the penal code of Luxembourg 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

et de l'Ordre du Lion Néerlandais, etc., etc., etc.

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 du Luxembourg s'engagent à se remettre réciproquement les personnes qui, poursuivies ou condamnées, comme 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 trouvés 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.

Persons to be delivered up.

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^o Meurtre, y compris les crimes qualifiés dans le Code pénal luxembourgeois de parricide, assassinat, empoisonnement et infanticide;

2^o Tentative de meurtre;

3^o Viol, attentat à la pudeur commis avec violence, avortement, bigamie;

4^o Incendie;

5^o 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^o 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

Crimes for which extradition is to be made.

Murder.

Attempted murder.

Rape.
Bigamy.
Abortion.
Arson.

Piracy.
Mutiny.

Burglary.

Robbery.

violence or putting him in fear; and the corresponding crimes punished by the laws of Luxemburg 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;

Forgery.

7. The crime of forgery by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfeiting of public, sovereign or governmental acts;

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 or depositaries.

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, endangering life.

11. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life;

Reception of articles obtained through either of the said crimes.

12. Reception of articles obtained by means of one of the crimes or offences provided for by the present convention.

Attempt to commit one of the above crimes, if punishable by both parties.

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.

d'effets d'une valeur quelconque, à l'aide de violence ou d'intimidation, et les crimes correspondants prévus et punis par la loi luxembourgeoise, 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 violences 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;

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.

Persons surrendered not to be tried or punished nor given up to a third power until allowed a month to leave the country; and allowed a month after punishment or pardon.

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 al-

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

lowed 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.

He may however 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, and notice of the purpose to so try him, with specification of the offence charged, shall be given to the Government which surrendered him, which may, if it think proper, require the production of one of the documents mentioned in article VII. of this convention.

The consent of that government shall 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 com-

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 pourra cependant être poursuivi ou 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, et avis de cette poursuite, avec spécification du délit mis à sa charge, sera donné au Gouvernement qui a livré l'extradé et qui pourra, s'il le juge convenable, exiger la production de l'un des documents mentionnés dans l'article VII. de la présente convention.

Le consentement de ce Gouvernement sera 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'article 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

Persons may be tried or punished for crimes provided for by this convention committed previous to extradition, other than that which gave rise to extradition.

Notice in such case to the surrendering Government.

Extradition to a third country; conditions of.

Political crimes and offences excepted.

Exceptions.

prises 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.

Own citizens not to be delivered up. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

ARTICLE VI.

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

ARTICLE VII.

Requisitions. Requisitions of the surrender of fugitives from justice shall always be made through a diplomatic channel.

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 by the Minister or Consul charged with the interests of Luxemburg, respectively, shall accompany the requisition. When, however, the fugitive shall have been merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime may have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid. The President of the United States or the proper authority in Luxemburg may then issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper

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 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 toujours faites par voie diplomatique.

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 par le Ministre ou le Consul chargé des intérêts du Luxembourg. Quand le fugitif sera simplement prévenu d'un crime ou délit, la réquisition devra être accompagnée d'une copie authentique du mandat d'arrêt rendu à sa charge dans le pays où le crime aura été commis et des dépositions sur lesquelles ce mandat a été décerné. Le Président des États-Unis ou l'agent compétent du pouvoir exécutif dans le Luxembourg peut alors requérir l'arres-

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.

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

ARTICLE 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.

It may be terminated by either of the contracting parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given for its termination.

It shall be ratified and its ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in the English

tation 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.

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.

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.

Sont cependant réservés les droits des tiers sur les objets susmentionnés.

ARTICLE XI.

La présente convention sera exécutoire trente jours après l'échange de ratifications.

Elle peut être dénoncée par chacune des parties contractantes; elle demeurera toutefois en vigueur encore six mois après qu'elle aura été dénoncée.

Elle sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront échangées aussitôt que possible.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les articles ci-dessus dans les langues

Expenses.

Extradition not granted if case barred by limitation under laws of country on which demand is made.

Articles in possession of accused may be seized and surrendered with the person.

But rights of third parties respected.

This convention to take effect thirty days after exchange of ratifications.

May be terminated on six months' notice.

Ratification.

and French languages, and they have thereunto affixed their seals. anglaise et française, et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Done, in duplicate, at the City of Berlin, this 29th day of October, A. D. 1883. Ainsi fait par duplicata à Berlin, le 29 Octobre 1883.

[SEAL] A. A. SARGENT. [SEAL] PAUL EYSCHEN.

Preamble.

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 Berlin on the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four:

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 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 12th of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and ninth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

By the President:

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

Convention for an exchange of Money-Orders between the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of the United States of America, signed at Stockholm, December 27, 1884, and at Washington, February 17, 1885.

ARTICLE I.

ARTIKEL I.

EXCHANGE OF MONEY-ORDERS.

UTVEXLING AF POSTANVISNINGAR.

Between the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of the United States of America there shall be a regular exchange of Money-Orders.

Mellan konungariket Sverige och republiken Amerikas Förenta Stater skall en regelbunden utvexling af postanvisningar ega rum. Contracting parties.

ARTICLE II.

ARTIKEL II.

OFFICES OF EXCHANGE.

UTVEXLINGSPOSTANSTÄLTER.

1. The Money-Order Service between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by means of offices of exchange.

2. The office of exchange, on the part of the Kingdom of Sweden, shall be Malmö, and, on the part of the Republic of the United States of America, New York, N. Y.

1. Utvexlingen af postanvisningar mellan de båda länderna skall förmedlas genom särskildt dertill utsedda utvexlingspostanstalter. Exchange of postal money orders.

2. Postkontoret i Malmö är utsedt till utvexlingspostanstalt för konungariket Sverige och postkontoret i New York, N. Y., är utsedt till utvexlingspostanstalt för republiken Amerikas Förenta Stater. Offices of Exchange.

ARTICLE III.

ARTIKEL III.

MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ORDERS.

MAXIMIBELOPP FÖR POSTANVISNINGAR.

1. The maximum amount for which a money-order may be drawn in Sweden upon the United States shall be one hundred eighty six (186) Kronor, 50 öre; and the maximum amount for which a money-order may be drawn in the United States on Sweden shall be fifty dollars (\$50.).

2. This maximum of 186 Kronor, 50 öre, respectively 50 dollars, may, however, be increased to three hundred seventy-three (373) Kronor, respectively, one hundred dollars (\$100.) by mutual agreement between the Post-Offices of the two countries, provided the Post-Office Department of the United States of America is authorized, by law, to assent to such an increase.

1. Det högsta belopp, på hvilket en postanvisning kan utställas i Sverige till de Förenta Staterna, utgör ethundra åttatiosix (186) kronor 50 öre, och det högsta belopp, på hvilket en postanvisning kan utställas i de Förenta Staterna till Sverige, utgör femtio (50) dollars. Maximum amount for which order may be drawn.

2. Detta maximibelopp 186 kronor 50 öre resp. 50 dollars kan likväl, efter öfverenskommelse mellan de båda ländernas Postförvaltningar, höjas till 373 kronor resp. 100 dollars, förutsatt att Postdepartementet i Amerikas Förenta Stater blifvit lagligen bemyndigadt att ingå på en sådan höjning. May be increased by mutual agreement.

ARTICLE IV.

PAYMENT IN GOLD COIN.

Payment; how made.
Gold coin or equivalent.

Payment, in either country, shall be made in gold coin or its equivalent in the currency of such country.

ARTICLE V.

COMMISSION.

Rates of commission.

1. The Post-Offices of the respective countries shall each have power to fix from time to time the rates of commission to be charged on all money-orders they may respectively issue.

To belong to country of issue.

2. The commission, so charged, to belong to the country of issue; but the Swedish Post-Office shall pay to the Post-Office of the United States three-fourths of one per cent. on the amount of money-orders issued in Sweden and advised to the United States, and the Post Office of the United States shall make a like payment on the amount of money-orders issued in the United States and advised to Sweden.

Percent. of commission charged, to be paid.

Calculation of commission.

3. Such payments to be calculated on the totals of the lists (A) exchanged every quarter of a year by the two countries.

ARTICLE VI.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Rate of conversion.

1. The conversion of the money of the two countries shall be in accordance with the average rate of exchange, which, it is agreed, shall be taken at three Kronor, 73 Öre to the gold dollar.

New rate to be made by common agreement if necessary.

2. The two offices are, however, authorized to fix by common agreement another rate of conversion, should the course of exchange between the two countries render such a step necessary.

No account taken of fractions.

3. No account shall be taken of any fraction of a cent or of 4 Öre.

ARTIKEL IV.

UTBETALNING I GULD.

Utbetalningen skall i hvarterdera landet verkställas i guld eller dess motsvarande värde i annat gångbart mynt.

ARTIKEL V.

POSTANVISNINGSAFGIFT.

1. De bådaländernas Postförvaltningar skola, hvar för sig, ega rätt att fastställa den afgift, som vid olika tider bör af afsändare erläggas för postanvisning, som inom vederbörande land utställas.

2. Denna afgift tillfaller det land, som utställt anvisningen, men det Svenska Postverket skall till Förenta Staternas Postverk betala trefjederdels procent å sammanlagda beloppet af de postanvisningar, som äro utställda i Sverige, för att utbetalas inom de Förenta Staterna, och på samma sätt skall Förenta Staternas Postverk till det Svenska utgöra enahanda procents utbetalning å beloppet af postanvisningar, utställda i de Förenta Staterna för att utbetalas inom Sverige.

3. Denna procent beräknas å totalsummorna i de förteckningar (A), som för hvar tvektartal utvexlas mellan de båda länderna.

ARTIKEL VI.

MYNTREDUKTION.

1. Reduktionen af de båda ländernas mynt verkställas efter en öfverenskommen medelvexelkurs af tre kronor 73 öre för en dollar i guld.

2. De båda Postförvaltningarna kunna likväl gemensamt öfverenskomma om äfven en annan kurs för myntförvandlingen, derest vextkursen mellan de båda länderna skulle gifva anledning till vidtagande af en dylik åtgärd.

3. Bråktal af en cent och belopp af mindre än 4 öre tagas ej i beräkning.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTIKEL VII.

PARTICULARS TO BE OBSERVED
FOR A MONEY-ORDER.SÄRSKILDA FÖRESKRIFTER RÖ-
RANDE POSTANVISNINGAR.

1. No money-order shall be issued, unless the remitter furnish, in full, the sur-name, and at least the initial of one christian-name both of the remitter and of the payee; or, the name of the firm or company who are the remitters or the payees; together with the exact address of the person or firm to whom the money is to be paid; and the address of the remitter.

1. Ingen postanvisning får utställas, med mindre afsändaren angifver hela tillnamnet och åtminstone begynnelsebokstafven till ett af förnamnen såväl å afsändaren som å emottagaren eller namnet på den firma eller det bolag, som är afsändare eller emottagare, tillika med den fullständiga adressen å den person eller firma, till hvilken anvisningen skall utbetalas, äfvensom afsändarens adress.

Regulations for
issuing orders.

2. The Post-Office of the addressee shall be given with the greatest possible accuracy and, for money-orders to Sweden, the government and, for money-orders to the United States, the State and if possible the county, within which the Post-Office of the addressee is situated, shall be specially indicated.

2. Adressorten bör uppgifvas så noga som möjligt och dervid särskildt utsättas, för postanvisningar till Sverige, det län och, för postanvisningar till Förenta Staterna, den stat och om möjligt den krets, inom hvilket eller hvilken adressorten är belägen.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTIKEL VIII.

DUPLICATE ORDERS.

POSTANVISNINGSDUPLETT.

1. In the event of a money-order miscarrying or being lost, a duplicate shall be granted by the chief office of the country of payment, on written application being made by the payee.

1. I händelse en anvisning blifvit felsänd eller förkommit, skall af utvexlingspostkontoret i det land, der anvisningen är betalbar, på skriftlig anhållan af adressaten, utställas en duplettanvisning.

Duplicate orders.

2. On the receipt of a similar application from the payee, instructions shall be given to stop payment of a money-order.

2. Vid emottagande af en dylik framställning af adressaten, skall meddelas föreskrift att inställa den ursprungliga anvisningens betalning.

Stopping pay-
ment of original.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTIKEL IX.

ALTERATIONS IN NAMES OF
PAYEES.RÄTTELSE AF FELAKTIGHETER
RÖRANDE ADRESSATENS NAMN.

Corrections of errors in the names of payees shall be effected by the chief office of the country of issue at the request of the remitter.

Rättelser af felaktigheter i afseende å adressatens namn skola, på begäran af afsändaren, verkställas af utvexlingspostkontoret i det land, hvarifrån anvisningen utgått.

Correction of
error in name of
payees.

ARTICLE X.

ARTIKEL X.

REPAYMENT OF ORDERS.

ÅTERBETALNING.

1. Repayment of an order shall not, in any case, be made, until it has been ascertained from the chief office of the country where such

1. Återbetalning af ett anvisningsbelopp eger icke under någon omständighet rum, med mindre än att från utvexlingspostkontoret i det

Repayment of
orders.

order is payable that the order has not been paid.

Quarterly reports of repayments per Form B.

2. At the end of every quarter, each postal administration shall show, in a list similar to Form B, annexed, the particulars of all orders which it has been authorized to repay to the original remitters; and the total amount of such list, which for this purpose shall be transmitted to the accounting department of the General Post-Office at Stockholm, shall be entered to the credit of such administration in the account mentioned in Article XVII.

ARTICLE XI.

UNPAID MONEY-ORDERS.

Unpaid orders void in twelve months.

1. Money-orders, which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue, shall become void. The sums received from such money-orders shall accrue to and be at the disposal of the country of origin.

To be credited mutually in quarterly accounts.

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

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

ARTICLE XII.

LISTS OF MONEY-ORDERS.

Lists to be communicated by every mail.

1. The two Offices of Exchange shall communicate to each other by every starting Mail the sums received in each of the two countries for payment in the other. They shall use, for this purpose, the form of List A, annexed.

Form A.

land, der anvisningen är betalbar, ingått underrättelse att anvisningen ej blifvit inlöst.

2. Vid slutet af hvarje kvartal skall hvardera Postförvaltningen lemna en detaljerad förteckning, i enlighet med bifogade formulär B, å alla postanvisningar, som samma Förvaltning bemyndigats att återbetala till anvisningarnas afsändare, och totalsummorna af dessa förteckningar, som för sådant ändamål skola till Generalpoststyrelsens kameralbyrå i Stockholm insändas, krediteras vederbörande Postverk i afräkningen, omnämnd i artikel XVII.

ARTIKEL XI.

OBESTÄLLBARA POSTANVISNINGAR.

1. Anvisning, som icke infriats inom tolf kalendermånader, den månad oräknad, under hvilken anvisningen utstälts, upphör att vidare gälla. Beloppet för en sådan postanvisning skall tillgodoföras och förblifva till disposition af afsändningslandet.

2. Svenska Postförvaltningen skall derföre i kvartalsafräkningen (art. XVII) kreditera Förenta Staterna för alla de postanvisningar, som, uppförda å förteckningarna från Förenta Staterna, förblifvit oinlösta vid utgången af nämnda tidsperiod.

3. Å andra sidan skall Förenta Staternas Postdepartement vid slutet af hvarje kvartal till Svenska Postförvaltningen, för intagande i afräkningen, öfversända en specificerad uppgift å alla de postanvisningar, som, uppförda å förteckningarna från Svenska Postverket, blifvit obetalbara enligt bestämmelserna i denna artikel.

ARTIKEL XII.

POSTANVISNINGSFÖRTECKNINGAR.

1. De båda utväxlingspostkontoren skola med hvar afgående post meddela hvarandra uppgifter å de belopp, som inom hvardera af de båda länderna emottagits till utbetalning i det andra landet. De skola i sådant ändamål använda, här bifogade formulär A.

2. Money-orders issued in Sweden towards the end of June, and in the United States towards the end of December, and not reaching the respective offices of exchange until the first days of the following month, shall be entered and communicated to the office of exchange of the country to which they are sent, on separate lists, supplementary to the ordinary lists, dated the last of the month in which the sums were received.

3. A blank list shall be transmitted when there are no receipts to be advised.

2. Postanvisningar, som blifvit utställda i Sverige mot slutet af juni månad och i Förenta Staterna mot slutet af december månad och som ej ankomma till vederbörande utvexlingspostkontor förr än de första dagarne af månaden derefter, skola uppföras å samt meddelas emottagande landets utvexlingspostkontor genom särskilda tilläggsförteckningar, som dateras för sista dagen i den månad, under hvilken beloppen blifvit emottagna.

3. Finnes för en dag ej något anvisningsbelopp att å förteckningen införa, afsändes för denna dag en vakatförteckning.

Separate lists.

Blank lists when no receipts.

ARTICLE XIII.

INTERNATIONAL NUMBERS.

Every money-order or receipt of money entered upon the lists shall bear a number, to be called the "International number", commencing each month with No. 1.

ARTIKEL XIII.

INTERNATIONELT NUMMER.

Hvarje postanvisning likasom hvarje postanvisningsbelopp, som blifvit i förteckningen infördt, förses med ett nummer, som får benämningen af internationellt nummer och börjar med n:r 1 för hvar månad.

International numbers.

ARTICLE XIV.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF LISTS.

DUPLICATES OF LISTS.

1. The receipt of each list shall be acknowledged, on either side, by means of the first subsequent list forwarded in the opposite direction, and the list which shall fail to be received shall be immediately applied for by the office of exchange to which it should have been sent.

2. The despatching office of exchange shall, in such case, transmit without delay, to the receiving office of exchange, a duplicate list, duly certified as such.

ARTIKEL XIV.

BESVARING.

FÖRTECKNINGSDUPLETT.

1. Erkännande af emottagen förteckning skall å ömse sidor meddelas å den näst derefter i motsatt riktning afsända förteckningen; och skulle för någon dag dylik förteckning saknas, anmäles genast förhållandet af det utvexlingspostkontor, som bort erhålla förteckningen.

2. I sådant fall skall afsändande utvexlingspostkontoret utan dröjsmål till emottagande utvexlingspostkontoret öfversända en duplett-förteckning, som förses med anteckning om den sammas beskaffenhet af duplett.

Acknowledgment of lists.

Duplicate if lists are not received.

ARTICLE XV.

VERIFICATION OF LISTS.

1. The lists shall be carefully verified by the office of exchange to which they are sent; and, when they contain simple errors, shall be corrected.

ARTIKEL XV.

FÖRTECKNINGARNAS GRANSKNING.

1. Förteckningarna skola omsorgsfullt granskas af emottagande utvexlingspostkontoret, som eger att rätta dem, ifall de innehålla uppenbara felaktigheter.

Lists to be verified and errors corrected.

2. The corrections shall be communicated to the despatching office of exchange in the acknowledgment of the receipt of the list on which the corrections were made.

3. When the list shall disclose other irregularities, the receiving office shall require an explanation from the despatching office of exchange, which shall give such explanation with as little delay as possible.

4. In the meantime, the issue of internal money orders, relating to the entries on the list found to be irregular, shall be suspended.

2. Rättelserna skola meddelas af sändande utvexlingspostkontoret vid besvaringen af den förteckning, hvari rättelserna blifvit gjorda.

3. Skulle en förteckning förete andra felaktigheter, tillhör det emottagande utvexlingspostkontoret att begära en förklaring af afsändande utvexlingspostkontoret, som bör afgifva samma förklaring så fort ske kan.

4. Under tiden uppskjutes med affärdandet till orter inom riket af postanvisningar, å hvilka anteckningarna i den felaktiga förteckningen hafva afseende.

ARTICLE XVI.

INTERNAL MONEY-ORDERS TO BE PREPARED.

Internal Money Orders.

As soon as the lists shall have reached the receiving office of exchange, that office shall prepare internal money orders in favor of the payees and for the amounts specified in the lists, and shall forward them to the payees, or, to the paying office in conformity with the arrangements existing in each country for regulating the payment of money orders.

ARTIKEL XVI.

UTSTÄLLANDE AF INRIKES POSTANVISNINGAR.

Så snart en postanvisningsförteckning inkommit till emottagande utvexlingspostkontoret, utställer detta postkontor inrikes postanvisningar till adressaterna för de i förteckningen specificerade belopp samt afsänder anvisningarna till adressaterna eller till vederbörande utbetalande postanstalter i enlighet med de bestämmelser, som inom hvarter landet gälla för utvexling af inrikes postanvisningar.

ARTICLE XVII.

ACCOUNTS.

Quarterly accounts to be transmitted in duplicate per Form C. Items.

1. The Swedish office shall at the close of every quarter prepare an account showing:

1. The totals of the lists of the quarter which have been exchanged between the two Post-Offices (Article XII.), with addition of the commission mentioned in Article V.;

2. The totals of the lists of money orders which the despatching office has been authorized to repay to the remitter (Article X.);

3. The totals of the money orders which in the two countries have not been paid (article XI.);

ARTIKEL XVII.

AFRÄKNINGAR.

1. Vid slutet af hvarje kvartal skall af Svenska Postverket upprättas en afräkning, upptagande:

1:o) slutsummorna af de samma kvartal tillhörande postanvisningsförteckningar som utvexlats mellan de båda Postverken (art. XII.), med tillägg af den i art V omnämnda provision.

2:o) slutsummorna å förteckningarna öfver postanvisningar, som afsändande Postverket bemyndigats att till afsändare återbetala (art. X.);

3:o) totalbeloppen för de postanvisningar, som inom hvarter landet förblifvit obestälda (art. XI.); och

4. The balance which in conformity with the account has to be paid by either office.

2. Such account, which shall be in conformity with Form C, annexed, shall be transcribed, in duplicate, by the Swedish office to the Post-Office Department of the United States, which shall return one copy of the account duly accepted.

ARTICLE XVIII.

PAYMENT OF BALANCE.

1. When the Swedish office has to pay to the office of the United States the balance of the account, it shall pay such balance at the same time that it sends the account, which shall be as soon as possible, and at the latest within the close of the quarter, immediately following that which the Account concerns.

2. A similar course shall be followed by the Post-Office Department of the United States when it returns the duplicate of the account accepted. This return shall be made as soon as possible and at the latest within thirty days after the reception of the accounts.

3. The payment of the balance shall be made at Stockholm, when it is to the credit of Sweden; and at Washington, when it is to the credit of the United States; and always in the money of the country to which payment is made without any deduction for the last mentioned country; and all expenses in the matter shall be at the charge of the debtor Post Office.

4. Should on any occasion one of the Post-Offices be creditor of the other for paid money-orders amounting to a total exceeding 20,000 Kronor, the creditor office shall have the right to require a prepayment or provisional liquidation which may amount to three-fourths of the sum of the debt. In such case the payment shall follow immediately.

5. In the event of the balance of an account not being paid within the time specified in 1 and 2 above, the amount of such balance shall be chargeable with interest from

4:o) det saldo, som på grund af afräkningen för det ena eller andra Postverket uppkommit.

2. Denna afräkning, som skall upprättas i enlighet med här bilagda formulär C, skall af Svenska Postverket öfversändas i två exemplar till Förenta Staternas Postverk, som återsänder det ena exemplaret, behörigen attesteradt.

ARTIKEL XVIII.

SALDOT AF EN AFRÄKNING.

1. När Svenska Postverket har att till Förenta Staternas Postverk betala afräkningens saldo, skall denna betalning ega rum samtidigt med öfversändandet af afräkningen, som bör ega rum så fort ske kan och senast inom utgången af kvartalet näst efter det afräkningen afser.

2. Enahanda förtärande skall iakttagas af de Förenta Staternas Postverk, när det samma återsänder det andra exemplaret af afräkningen, försedt med dess attesting. Detta återsändande bör verkställas så fort ske kan och senast inom tretio dagar efter afräkningens emottagande.

3. Betalningen af det uppkommande saldöt skall fullgöras i Stockholm, då det samma utfaller till förmån för Sverige, och i Washington, då det utfaller till förmån för Förenta Staterna, samt alltid ega rum i det fordringsgäldare landets mynt, utan något afdrag för sistnämnda land; åliggande alla omkostnaderna härvid det skuldegående Postverket.

4. Skulle vid något tillfälle det ena Postverket finna sig ega fordran för inlösta postanvisningar af det andra till belopp af mer än 20,000 kronor, är samma Postverk berättigadt att fordra en afbetalning eller provisorisk saldering intill tre fjerdedelar af fordringsbeloppet. I sådant fall skall liqvid omedelbart följa.

5. Der saldöt af en afräkning icke varder godtgjort inom utgången af den tid, som i mom. 1 och 2 här ofvan finnes bestämd, skall för saldöts belopp erläggas ränta från

Settlements.

Places for payment of balances.

Expenses.

Creditor office to have right to require prepayment when total amount paid shall exceed 20,000 Kronor.

Interest when balance is not paid in specified time.

the date of the stipulated period until the day of the transmission of the amount due. Such interest shall be computed at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, and is to be entered in the accounts next following as a debit against the dilatory administration.

nämnda tid intill den dag liquid såndes. Denna ränta beräknas efter fem (5) procent för år och påföres i nästpåföljande afräkning det Postverk, som icke fullgjort betalningen inom den bestämda tiden.

ARTICLE XIX.

ARTIKEL XIX.

ADDITIONAL RULES.

TILLÄGGSBESTÄMMELSER.

Right to adopt additional rules for security, etc.

1. The Postmaster General 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.

2. All such additional rules, however, must be communicated to the Postmaster General of the other country.

1. Hvartdera landets Generalpostdirektör eger rättighet att, till större säkerhet mot bedrägerier eller till underlättande af systemets utförande i allmänhet, fastställa en eller annan tilläggsbestämmelse, som dock ej får stå i strid med ofvan anförda bestämmelser.

2. Alla sådana tilläggsbestämmelser skola omedelbart delgifvas det andra landets Generalpostdirektör.

ARTICLE XX.

ARTIKEL XX.

POWER TO INCREASE COMMISSION, OR, TO SUSPEND ISSUE OF ORDERS.

RÄTTIGHET ATT INSTÄLLA POSTANVISNINGSRÖRELSEN.

Increase of commission or suspension of orders.

Should it appear, at any time, that money-orders are used by mercantile men or other persons in Sweden, or, in the United States, for the transmission of large sums of money, the Swedish office, or, the Post-Office Department of the United States, as the case may be, shall consider the propriety of increasing the commission; and shall have power even for a time wholly to suspend the issue of money-orders.

Skulle det någon gång visa sig att postanvisningar anlitas af handlande eller andra personer i Sverige eller i de Förenta Staterna för öfversändande af större penningesummor, står det Svenska eller Förenta Staternas Postförvaltning, efter omständigheterna, fritt att besluta höjandet af postanvisningsafgiften eller att till och med för någon tid inställa postanvisningsrörelsen.

ARTICLE XXI.

ARTIKEL XXI.

COMMENCEMENT AND TERMINATION OF CONVENTION.

AFTALET'S TRÄDANDE I KRAFT OCH DESS VARAKTIGHET.

Commencement and termination.

This Convention shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1885, and shall be terminable on a notice, by either party, of six calendar months.

Detta aftal skall träda i kraft den 1 april 1885 och upphöra att gälla sex kalendermånader efter skedd uppsägning å någondera sidan.

Date of execution.

Done in duplicate and signed at Stockholm this 27th day of Decem-

Utfärdadt i två exemplar och underskrifvet i Stockholm den 27 da-

ber, 1884 and at Washington this gen i december 1884 och i Washing-
17th day of February, 1885. ton den 17 dagen i februari 1885.

WILHELM ROOS.	FRANK HATTON.	WILHELM ROOS.	FRANK HATTON.	Signatures.
(Seal.)	(Seal.)	(Sigill.)	(Sigill.)	

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

(Seal.)

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *February* 18th, 1885.

A.

No. of list.....

Stamp
of
Office.

Daily list of Money-Orders issued in the United States and payable in Sweden.

[illegible]

To the Post-Office,
Malmö.

New York, N. Y.....18....

I have received your List of the.....relative to Orders drawn in Sweden, Nos.....to..... and payable to persons residing in the United States.

The examination which has taken place has proved the correctness of the Totals, viz., Kr..... Öre.....
or \$

In return I transmit to you, on the other side, a detailed account of the amounts received for Orders payable in Sweden, the particulars of which have reached this Office since the despatch of my last List No.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.

..... kvartalet 18....

[illegible]

B.

..... Quarter 18....

List of Money-Orders issued in the United States upon Sweden, for which authority has been given to the country of issue to effect repayment to the Remitters.

[illegible]

C.

..... kvartalet 18....

Afräkning öfver utväxlingen af postanvisningar mellan Sverige och Amerikas Förenta stater.

Fordringar för Sverige.	Belopp.		Fordringar för Förenta Staterna.	Belopp.	
	Kr.	öre.		Kr.	öre.
För postanvisningar från de Förenta Staterna till Sverige, enligt postanvisningsförteckningarna (A)			För postanvisningar från Sverige till de Förenta Staterna, enligt postanvisningsförteckningarna (A)		
$\frac{1}{2}$ procent å förenämnda belopp			$\frac{1}{2}$ procent å förenämnda belopp		
För återbetalade postanvisningar till afsändare i Sverige, enligt förteckningarna (B)			För återbetalade postanvisningar till afsändare i de Förenta Staterna, enligt förteckningarna (B)		
För obeställbara postanvisningar från Sverige till de Förenta Staterna, enligt gjorda meddelanden			För obeställbara postanvisningar från de Förenta Staterna till Sverige, enligt sammandrag		
Summa kredit för Sverige			Summa kredit för Förenta Staterna		
Saldo tillkommande de Förenta Staterna			Saldo tillkommande Sverige		
	Doll.	c.			
Förvandladt i amerikanskt mynt					
Stockholm den	18....				

C.

..... Quarter 18.....

Statement of the Result of the Exchange of Money-Orders between the Kingdom of Sweden and the United States of America.

To credit of Sweden.	Amount.		To credit of United States.	Amount.	
	Kr.	Öre.		Kr.	Öre.
Orders issued in the United States and payable in Sweden, as per Lists of Money Orders (A)			Orders issued in Sweden and payable in the United States, as per Lists of Money Orders (A)		
Commission, at three-fourths of one per cent, on above			Commission, at three-fourths of one per cent, on above		
Repaid Orders to Remitters in Sweden, as per Lists (B)			Repaid Orders to Remitters in the United States, as per Lists (B)		
Unpaid Money-Orders from Sweden to United States, as per information			Unpaid Money-Orders from United States to Sweden, as per information		
Total credit to Sweden			Total credit to United States		
Balance due to United States			Balance due to Sweden		
	Dolls.	Cts.			
Converted in money of United States					
Stockholm,					

