

POSTAL CONVENTION

March 6, 1844.

Ratifications
exchanged,
Dec. 20, 1844.

Proclamation
of the President
of the U. S.,
Feb. 22, 1845.
Preamble.

Between the United States of North America and the Republic of New Granada.

THE Republics of the United States of North America, and of New Granada, being desirous of drawing more closely the relations existing between the two countries and of facilitating the prompt and regular transportation of the correspondence of the United States across the Isthmus of Panamá, have agreed to conclude a Postal Convention—for which purpose, his Excellency the President of the United States named, as a Plenipotentiary, William M. Blackford, their Chargé d'Affairs at Bogota, and his Excellency the President of New Granada, Joaquin Acosta, Colonel of Artillery and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—who have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I.

Transmission
of the U. S.
mail across the
Isthmus of Pa-
nama.

The packet vessels of war of the Republic of the United States will disembark at Chagres or Porto-bello, the sealed bag or packet, which may contain the letters and newspapers, destined to cross the Isthmus of Panamá, which said bag or packet shall be delivered to the Postmaster, of one or the other of these places, by whom it shall be forwarded to Panamá, for the consideration of thirty dollars for each trip—provided the weight of the bag or packet should not exceed one hundred pounds, and in the proportion of twelve dollars more for each succeeding hundred pounds, which sum shall be paid though the excess should not amount to one hundred pounds.

ARTICLE II.

Postage on
letters, &c. that
do not cross the
Isthmus.

With respect to the letters and newspapers the said vessels may have on board, which shall not be intended to cross the Isthmus, but to be delivered at any point on the Atlantic coast of New Granada, the practice, established in conformity to the New Granadian rates of postage, shall be continued.

ARTICLE III.

Disposition of
the mail upon
its arrival in
Panama.

The Consul, or other Agent, of the United States at Panamá, shall receive the bag, unopened, and, after delivering to the post office all the correspondence, except letters to himself, directed to Panamá or other points of the Granadian Territory, (which correspondence shall be subjected to the usual rates of postage established in New Granada,) he shall retain the remainder to be forwarded to its destination as soon as an opportunity occurs.

ARTICLE IV.

Transmission
of the mail from
Panama to Cha-
gres or Porto-
bello.

The Post Office at Panamá will charge itself likewise with forwarding the mail bag or packet, which it may receive from the Consul or other agent of the United States, to the Post Office of Chagres or Porto-bello, at which place it shall be delivered to the Consul, or other agent, of the United States, or, in their default, to the commander of the vessel of war, calling for it, under the same conditions stipulated in the 1st article.

CONVENCION POSTAL

Entre la Republica de la Nueva Granada y los Estados Unidos del Norte-America.

DESEANDO las Republicas de la Nueva Granada y de los Estados Unidos del Norte America facilitar y estrechar mas las relaciones entre los dos pueblos, y la pronta y regular conduccion de las correspondencias de los Estados Unidos al travez del Istmo de Panamá, han convenido en celebrar una Convencion de correos; para lo cual su Escelencia el Presidente de la Nueva Granada nombró como Plenipotenciario al Coronel de Artilleria Joaquin Acosta, Secretario de Estado del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores, y su Escelencia el Presidente de los Estados Unidos al Señor Guillermo M. Blackford, su Encargado de Negocios en Bogotá, los que acordaron los articulos siguientes.

ARTICULO I.

Los buques de guerra correos de la República de los Estados Unidos desembarcarán en Chagres ó en Porto-belo la balija ó paquete cerrado que contenga las correspondencias é impresos destinados á atravesar el Istmo de Panamá; la cual balija ó paquete sera á entregada al respectivo Administrador de correos y dirigida por el a Panamá, mediante la indemnizacion de treinta pesos fuertes por cada viaje, siempre que el peso de la balija ó paquete no excediere de cien libras, y en la proporcion de doce pesos fuertes mas por cada cien libras de exceso, que se pagaran aun cuando el exceso del peso no llegare a cien libras.

ARTICULO II.

Respecto de la correspondencia é impresos que conduzcan los mencionados buques y que vengan destinados, no á atravesar el Istmo, sino a ser entregados en cualesquiera puntos de su litoral Atlantico, se continuará la practica establecida, conforme á la tarifa de correos de la Nueva Granada.

ARTICULO III.

El Cónsul ú otro Ajente de los Estados Unidos en Panamá recibirá la balija cerrada y, a excepcion de sus propias cartas, entregará en la administracion de correos toda la correspondencia dirigida a Panamá ú otros puntos del territorio granadino (la cual pagará el porte de la tarifa de correos de la Nueva Granada,) reservandose la restante para remitirla á su destino cuando haya oportunidad.

ARTICULO IV.

La administracion de correos de Panamá se encargará igualmente de enviar la balija ó paquete de correspondencia, que le entregue el Consul ú otro Ajente de los Estados Unidos para ser conducida á la Administracion de correos de Chagres, ó Porto-belo de donde se dirigirá al Consul ú otro Ajente de los Estados Unidos, ó si no lo hubiere á los respectivos Comandantes de buques de guerra, que la demandaren, bajo las mismas condiciones estipulados en el Articulo 1.

ARTICLE V.

Payment for the transmission of the mail.

The Consul, or other agent, of the United States residing at Panamá shall be the person whose duty it is to pay for the carriage of the bag, across the Isthmus, as well when he receives it from the Post Office at Panamá after it has crossed the Isthmus, as when he delivers it to the said Post Office to be sent to Chagres or Port-Bello.

ARTICLE VI.

Packets to carry letters and papers between the two countries without compensation.

The said packet vessels which shall or may be established, will bring to the ports of New Granada at which they may touch—and will also take from them to those of the United States—all official and private letters and newspapers, without any compensation whatever—Granadian vessels will be subject to the same conditions if, at any time, it may be thought advisable to contribute with them to the establishment of a line of packets between the ports of the United States and those of New Granada.

ARTICLE VII.

U. S. packets to carry letters, &c. from one port of N. Granada to another without charge.

The packet vessels of war of the United States will also carry, free of charge, all the official or private letters and newspapers, which may be delivered to them, from one port of New Granada to another at which they may touch.

ARTICLE VIII.

Relative to the introduction of coals, should U. S. employ steamers.

If the Government of the United States should think fit to employ steamers, as packets, between New Granada and the said United States, the coals which may be brought for the use of such vessels shall then enjoy, in the Granadian ports, the same exemptions, as to introduction and deposit, which may have been granted in said ports to the coals destined for the steamers of any other power.

ARTICLE IX.

Advantages arising from this convention, to be considered as compensation for the obligations.

The Republics of the United States and New Granada, being desirous of avoiding all interpretations, contrary to their intentions, declare, that any advantage, or advantages, that one or the other power may enjoy, from the foregoing stipulations, are and ought to be understood in virtue and as in compensation of the obligations they have just contracted in the present postal convention.

ARTICLE X.

When the convention shall go into effect.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the present convention as soon as possible, the two high contracting parties have agreed, that said provisions shall begin to be enforced immediately after the Governor of the Province of Panamá has official knowledge that the present convention has been ratified by the Government of New Granada, and that the Consul, or other agent, of the United States shall have communicated to him that it has been also ratified by the Government of that Republic.

ARTICLE XI.

Duration of the convention.

The present convention shall remain in force and vigor for the term of eight years, to be counted from the day on which the exchange of the ratifications may be made—which shall take place in Bogotá as soon as possible—and shall continue in the same force and vigor for another term of four years more; and so on, always for another term of four years more, until one of the two Governments shall give the other six months' notice of its wish that the same shall terminate.

ARTICULO V.

El Cónsul ú otro Ajente de los Estados Unidos residente en Panamá, ser la persona encargada de satisfacer el porte que haya devengado la balija, tanto al recibirla de la administracion de correos de Panamá despues de que haya atravezado el Istmo, como al entregarsela para ser conducida a Chagres, ó Porto-belo.

ARTICULO VI.

Los mencionados buques correos que se establezcan, ó en adelante se establecieren, traerán á aquellos puertos de la Nueva Granada en que tocaren, y llevarán de estos á los de los Estados Unidos toda la correspondencia asi oficial, como particular, y los impresos sin percibir porte alguno. A las mismas condiciones quedarán sujetos los buques granadinos, si alguna vez se juzgare oportuno contribuir con ellos al establecimiento de alguna linea de buques correos entre los puertos granadinos y los de los Estados Unidos.

ARTICULO VII.

Tambien llevaran gratuitamente los buques de guerra correos de los Estados Unidos toda la correspondencia oficial, ó particular, y los impresos que se les confiaren, de un puerto á otro de la Nueva Granada en que tocaren.

ARTICULO VIII.

Si el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos tuviere por conveniente destinar al servicio de correos entre la Nueva Granada y dichos Estados algunos buques de vapor, los carbones que se traigan para el uso de tales buques, disfrutarán entonces en los puertos Granadinos las mismas excenciones, relativas a introduccion y deposito, que se hayan otorgado en los mencionados puertos a los carbones destinados para el uso de los buques de vapor de cualquiera otra potencia.

ARTICULO IX.

La Republica de la Nueva Granada y la de los Estados Unidos deseando evitar toda interpretacion contraria á sus intenciones, declaran que cualquier ventaja ó ventajas que la una ó la otra potencia reporten de las estipulaciones anteriores, son y deben entenderse en virtud y como compensacion de las obligaciones que acaban de contraer en la presente convencion postal.

ARTICULO X.

Con el objeto de que las estipulaciones de la presente convencion se lleven a efecto lo mas pronto que sea posible, las dos altas partes contratantes han convenido en que dichas estipulaciones principiáran a cumplirse inmediatamente que el Gobernador de la provincia de Panamá sepa oficialmente la ratificacion de la presente convencion por parte del Gobierno de la Nueva Granada, y que el Consul ú otro Ajente de los Estados Unidos le haya comunicado igual ratificacion prestada por el Gobierno de la ultima Republica.

ARTICULO XI.

La presente Convencion permanecerá en fuerza y vigor por el termino de ocho años contados desde el dia del canje de sus ratificaciones, que se verificará en Bogotá lo mas pronto que sea posible, y continuará con la misma fuerza y vigor por otro termino de cuatro años mas, y así sucesivamente siempre por un termino de otros cuatro años mas, hasta que uno de los dos Gobiernos notifique al otro, con anticipacion de seis meses, su voluntad de que termine la convencion.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the two Republics have signed and sealed the present Convention in Bogotá, on the sixth day of the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

WM. M. BLACKFORD, (L. S.)
JOAQUIN ACOSTA, (L. S.)

CONVENTION

April .0, 1844.

Ratifications
exchanged,
Oct. 3, 1844.

Proclamation
of the President
of the U. S.,
Dec. 16, 1844.

Preamble.

For the mutual abolition of the droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Wurttemberg.

THE United States of America and His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg having resolved, for the advantage of their respective citizens and subjects, to conclude a Convention for the mutual abolition of the droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration, have named for this purpose their respective Plenipotentiaries, namely the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Wheaton their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Royal Court of Prussia and His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg upon Baron de Maucler, his Captain of the Staff and Chargé d'Affaires at the said court, who after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to & signed the following articles :

ARTICLE I.

Droits d'aubaine, &c. abolished.

Every kind of droit d'aubaine, droit de retraite, and droit de détraction or tax on emigration, is, hereby, and shall remain abolished, between the two contracting parties, their States, citizens, & subjects respectively.

ARTICLE II.

Heirs to real property allowed time to sell the same, &c.

Where, on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one party, such real property would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the same,—which term may be reasonably prolonged, according to circumstances,—and to withdraw the proceeds thereof, without molestation, & exempt from all duties of detraction.

ARTICLE III.

Duties on disposal of personal property the same as paid by inhabitants.

The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the States of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their heirs, legatees, and donees, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves, or by others acting for them, and dispose

En fé de lo cual los plenipotenciarios de las dos Republicas han firmado y sellado la presente Convencion en Bogatá a los seis dias del mes de Marzo del año del Señor de mil ochocientos cuarenta y cuatro.

JOAQUIN ACOSTA, (L. S.)
WM. M. BLACKFORD, (L. S.)

VERTRAG

Über die gegenseitige Aufhebung von Heimfalls (Fremdling) Recht und Auswanderungs-Steueren zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika und Seiner Majestät dem König von Württemberg.

NACHDEM die Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika und Sein Majestät der König von Württemberg beschlossen haben: zum Besten der beiderseitigen Staats-Angehörigen einen Vertrag über gegenseitige Aufhebung von Heimfalls (Fremdling) Recht und Auswanderungs-Steueren abzuschliessen, so sind dazu von beiden seiten Bevollmächtigte ernannt worden, nämlich von Seiten des Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika, Herr Heinrich Wheaton Nord Amerikanischer ausserordentlicher Gesandter und bevollmächtigter Minister am Königlich Preussischen Hofe, und von Seiten Seiner Majestät des Königs von Württemberg, Freiherr von Maucler Hauptman am Generalstabe und Geschäftstrager Seiner Majestät am Königlich Preussischen Hofe, welche Bevollmächtigte, nach vollzogener Auswechselung ihrer gegenseitig in rechtiger und gehöriger Form, beundenen Vollmachten, nachstehende Artikel festgesetzt und unterzeichnet haben.

ARTIKEL I.

Jede art von Heimfalls (Fremdling) Recht, Nachsteuer, und Abzugsrecht, oder Auswanderungs Steuer, ist und bleibt aufgehoben zwischen beiden abschliessenden Theilen, ihren beiderseitigen Staaten, und Staats-Angehörigen.

ARTIKEL II.

Wenn durch den Tod irgend eines besitzers von Immobilien oder Grund-eigenthum, welche sich auf dem Gebiete des einen der abschliessenden Theile befinden, diese Immobilien oder Grund-eigenthum nach den Gesetzen des Landes auf einen Staats-Angehörigen des anderen Theils, übergehen sollten, so wird diesem, wenn er durch seine Eigenschaft als Fremder zum Besitze derselben unfähig ist, ein Aufschub von zwei Jahren gewahrt-welcher Termin nach Umständen in angemessener Weise verlangert werden kann dieselbe zu verkaufen und um der Ertrag davon ohne Anstand, und frei von jeder-Abzugs-Steuer zu beziehen.

ARTIKEL III.

Den Staats-Angehörigen eines jeden der abschliessender Theile, soll in den Staaten der anderen, die Freiheit zustehen, über ihre beweglichen Güter durch Testament, Schenkung oder auf andere Weise zu verfügen, und deren Erben ab-intestato oder Rechts-nachfolger, durch Testament oder Schenkung sollen wenn sie Staats-Angehörige des anderen der beiden abschliessenden Theile sind, ihnen in dem Besitze