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TREATIES AND PROCLAMATIONS.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador.

The undersigned, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Antonio Flores, minister of the Republic of Ecuador at Washington, in the name of his government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador by the ordinary means of communication via the Isthmus of Panama, the government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation of the mails from New York and Panama, San Francisco and Panama, so long as direct service by United States steamers, including the Atlantic transit, is maintained under existing conditions, and the government of Ecuador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Ecuador so long as direct service by the same steamers is maintained. The correspondence so exchanged shall comprise: 1. Letters and manuscripts subject by the laws of either country to letter rate of postage.

2. Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, drawings, lithographs, photographs, engravings, maps and plans, and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either country, and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE II. New York and San Francisco shall be the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Guayaquil on the side of Ecuador, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office, and the mails of each country shall be forwarded to the United States consular and resident mail agent at Panama, who is hereby designated as the agent for the exchange of mails, and who shall be authorized to receive the bags or pouches at that port from either direction, and for dispatching the same to their respective ultimate destinations.

ARTICLE III. The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be: 1. For letters, one manuscript or other paper, subject to letter postage, one-half ounce (avoirdupois).

2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which exceeds the standard weight for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration; but such correspondence shall be subject to the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching exchange office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

ARTICLE IV. No accounts shall be kept between the Postoffice Departments of the two countries on the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect and retain to its own use the following postal charges, viz: 1. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter, or manuscript, subject to letter postage, mailed in the United States, and addressed to any place in the Republic of Ecuador, shall be two cents, or the fifth part of a dollar (hard), Ecuador currency, to be paid by the sender in full of all charges whatever to the place of destination in either country. Either country, however, is at liberty to reduce this charge, but not to increase it without the previous assent of the other.

2. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the Post Department of the United States and Ecuador may respectively levy, collect, and retain to their separate and exclusive use such rates of postage adapted to their interior administration and to the convenience of transportation as they shall deem advisable. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rates it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

3. Newspapers and prints of the class referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be examined in full of all packages of such correspondence shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country in regard to their liability to pay ad valorem duty, or to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ARTICLE V. Letters, and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, can not be delivered to the addressee, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned every month, unopened and without charge, to the Postoffice Department of the respective country; but newspapers, and all other articles of printed matter, shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving office.

ARTICLE VI. The Post Department of the United States shall establish, in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the Post Department of Ecuador may exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in Ecuador and destined for countries to which the United States may serve as an intermediary; but such correspondence shall only be delivered with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage rates in force between the United States and the country of destination, and any other tax for extension of the route.

ARTICLE VII. The Post Department of the United States shall furnish the Post Department of Ecuador with a list stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amount thereof shall be respectively paid, or can be left unpaid; and shall modify such list from time to time, as the exigencies of its foreign postal service may require.

ARTICLE VIII. In conformity to the requirements of the preceding paragraph, a table marked A is hereto annexed, enumerating the countries with which the international postage and conditions on which Ecuador may exchange correspondence by way of the United States.

ARTICLE IX. Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter bill from the dispatching exchange office of Ecuador, specifying the amount due thereon to the United States, and the amount to be respectively paid to the United States and Ecuador by next post to such dispatching exchange office an acknowledgment of receipt and verification thereof, which intervals shall be in conformity to the models B and C, hereto annexed, and shall serve as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts.

The accounts to be kept between the two

Post Departments upon this class of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as practicable; and the amounts found due shall be paid promptly to the United States Post Department by the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe. Such quarterly statement shall be prepared by the United States Post Department, and shall follow the form D, hereto annexed.

ARTICLE X. Letters originating in foreign countries and addressed to the United States or Ecuador, respectively, on which the foreign and international postage charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded in the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE XI. The official correspondence between the two governments, and each government with its legation near the other, and of each legation with its government, shall be conveyed to the destination free of postage and with all the precautions which the respective laws may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

ARTICLE XII. When in one of the two countries there is no legation of the other, the franking of the mails of each country shall be transferred, in the terms stipulated in the preceding article, to the respective consulate or vice consulate at New York or Guayaquil.

ARTICLE XIII. Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination, and any article subject by the laws of either country to customs duty or to confiscation shall, when received in the mails from the other, be treated in accordance with the laws of the receiving country.

ARTICLE XIV. The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of postal correspondence in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

ARTICLE XV. The register fee of each article shall be ten cents in the United States and one real in Ecuador.

ARTICLE XVI. The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution and may modify the same, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require. Articles may also, by mutual consent, be amended, added, or suppressed.

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

U. S. GRANT. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. WASHINGTON, May 9, 1871.

Translation. Having seen and examined the foregoing postal convention, which has been approved by the legislative decree of the first of the present month, and in exercise of the powers vested in me by the laws of the Republic of Ecuador, I have caused the seal of the Republic to be affixed.

ANTONIO FLORES. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General of the United States. ANTONIO FLORES.

Convention for the regulation of the postal intercourse between the United States of America and the kingdom of Denmark.

ARTICLE I. The Post Department of the United States of America and the Danish Post Department have agreed upon employing the steamers in regular service between their territories, as well as the steamers engaged between their ports on the one side, and American ports on the other, in order to establish an immediate exchange of mails, and have, for that purpose, consented to the following articles:

ARTICLE II. There shall be an immediate exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Denmark by means of the steamers, and the correspondence shall be carried in letters, newspapers, book packets, prints of all kinds (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, etc.), and patterns or samples of merchandise, and such correspondence may be exchanged, under the terms of the present convention, or originating in either country, which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE III. The United States office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to Denmark, and in like manner the office of Denmark shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to the United States. The mails shall be reciprocally forwarded by the regular routes of communication hereinbefore mentioned, and each office shall, at its own cost, pay the expenses of the transportation of the mails (sea and territorial) of the mails which it dispatches to the other. It is also agreed that the cost, either in whole or in part, of the international postage and territorial transit of the closed mails exchanged in both directions shall, upon application of either office, be first defrayed by that office, and the two offices which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance, and the amount so defrayed by one for or on account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ARTICLE IV. The postage on ordinary letters sent from the United States to Denmark, or from Denmark to the United States, shall be respectively twelve skilling rigsmot, or seven cents for a single letter.

ARTICLE V. For every letter exceeding three grammes there shall be paid a single rate of postage of five skilling rigsmot, or three cents, and for every additional fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes. The weight

of the dispatching office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error. The maximum weight of letters shall be two hundred and fifty grammes.

ARTICLE VI. The preparation of postage on ordinary letters shall be optional. If they shall be forwarded unpaid, or insufficiently paid, they shall, in the first case, be charged, besides the ordinary postage, with the postage of respectively four cents, or six skilling rigsmot, and in the last case, besides the deficient postage, with similar additional postage.

ARTICLE VII. On all other correspondence in the first article mentioned, the rates shall be, for the mails dispatched, that which the dispatching office shall adopt, subject to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rate it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The amount of postage shall be paid in advance, and the dispatching office, but always including the following:

1. The postage shall be prepaid. If, however, the postage on the correspondence mentioned in this article should not be wholly prepaid, the said correspondence shall be forwarded to the place of destination, and the postage shall be levied at the deficient postage, not exceeding four cents in the United States, and six skilling rigsmot in Denmark.

2. No packet shall contain anything which shall be closed against inspection, nor any written communication whatever, except to state from whom and to whom the packet is sent, and the number and price placed upon each pattern or sample of merchandise.

3. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in any other dimension. Neither office shall be bound to deliver any article the importation of which may be prohibited by the laws or regulations of the country of destination.

ARTICLE VIII. It is further agreed that no charge of any kind, or on any account, otherwise than as herein expressly provided, shall be levied or collected in the country of destination on the letters or other correspondence exchanged.

ARTICLE IX. As to the correspondence originating in one country and destined for the other, no account shall take place, and thus the postoffice of the United States shall retain the whole amount of postage on such correspondence forwarded to Denmark, and on correspondence received from Denmark; and the Post Department of Denmark shall retain the whole amount of postage collected in Denmark upon international postal correspondence forwarded to the United States, and on correspondence received from the United States.

ARTICLE X. However, each of the two departments shall be at liberty to claim, and to be settled when it appears that in one country for one year there is levied twenty per cent more than in the other. If an account is claimed, it shall be regulated on the following basis:

From the total amount of postage and register fees collected by each office on letters, added to the total amount of prepaid postage and register fees on other correspondence which it dispatches, the dispatching office shall deduct the amount required for the conveyance of the mails between the two countries, and the balance of the two net sums shall be equally divided between the two offices.

ARTICLE XI. The deficient and additional postages mentioned in articles six and seven, shall be included in the account between the two offices, but unshared, shall belong to the office by which they are collected.

ARTICLE XII. The two Post Departments shall establish, by agreement, and in conformity with the arrangements and rates for the time being, upon which the two offices may respectively exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in or destined to either country, and which may be reciprocally served as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage, and the amount of postage due to foreign countries, or for other exterior service.

ARTICLE XIII. It is agreed that the account of this correspondence shall be settled on the basis of the preceding article, but that the amount of the extra-territorial postage, or other tax for exterior service, shall be charged to the sender at full rates. Such charges for paid correspondence to and from foreign countries shall, therefore, be annually entered on the respective letter bills to the credit of the country through which the same is forwarded.

ARTICLE XIV. The Postoffice of the United States shall be granted the privilege of transit of closed mails through the Danish territory, excepting those which are destined to Sweden and Norway, for a payment of four skilling rigsmot per thirty grammes net weight of letters, and two-thirds skilling rigsmot per thirty grammes net weight of prints, patterns, and samples of merchandise. Correspondence exempt from postage, letters which can not be delivered, and parcels which shall not be charged with any transit rate.

ARTICLE XV. Reciprocally, the United States office grants to the office of Denmark the privilege of transit of closed mails exchanged in either direction between the United States and any country to which the former may serve as intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land, and the terms of the present convention shall apply when the exercise of the privilege is required.

ARTICLE XVI. The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as possible, and the balance found due shall be paid in the coin of the creditor country.

ARTICLE XVII. The rate for the conversion of the money of the two countries shall be one dollar for one rigsdaler, eight-five skilling rigsmot. The two offices shall, however, always be at liberty to agree upon another rate for the conversion.

ARTICLE XVIII. Any ordinary correspondence wrongly addressed, or wrongly sent, shall, without delay, and without any expense, to the office of destination, as well as ordinary letters not deliverable for any other cause than the above, within the issue of every month, be mutually returned to the expense of the originating office. All other correspondence which can not be delivered shall remain at the disposition of the receiving office.

ARTICLE XIX. If any returned correspondence shall be charged with the postage debited the office of destination, the said correspondence shall be returned for the amount of postage which was originally charged by the dispatching office.

ARTICLE XX. The present convention shall be carried into effect on the day on which the two offices shall agree, and shall continue in force until the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other, within the issue of a calendar year, its intention to terminate it.

ARTICLE XXI. The present convention is to be ratified, and the ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as possible.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General. DANNESSJOLD SAMSOE, Minister of the Interior. U. S. GRANT. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. WASHINGTON, December 1, 1871.

We, Christian the Ninth, by the grace of God King of Denmark, of the Vandalas and Goths, Duke of Slesvig, Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsch, Lauenburg, and Oldenburg, have most graciously designed, on our part, to ratify the foregoing convention by our signature.

Done at our capital and residence, Copenhagen, on the twentieth of March, 1872. Under our hand and royal seal, in his Majesty's name, FREDERIK, Prince Royal. Countersigned: O. D. ROSSENOR LEHN.

Detailed regulations arranged between the Postoffice Department of the United States of America and the Postoffice Department of Denmark, signed at Washington the first day of December, 1871, and at Copenhagen the seventh day of November, 1871.

ARTICLE I. The offices for the exchange of the mails shall be: On the part of the United States, (1) New York; (2) Chicago. On the part of Denmark, (1) Copenhagen; (2) the traveling office of New York and Chicago offices of (1) Copenhagen, (2) the traveling office between Kosser and Kiel.

ARTICLE II. Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter-bill, showing the postage, etc., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence. The form of this letter-bill shall be as follows:

ARTICLE III. The exchange offices of New York and Chicago shall make up closed mails for the exchange offices of (1) Copenhagen, (2) the traveling office between Kosser and Kiel. Each mail shall be accompanied with a letter-bill, showing the postage, etc., accruing to each office upon the different kinds of correspondence.

ARTICLE IV. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a suitable number of separate packages, according to their legal regulations. Each package shall bear the proper address, and number corresponding to the letter bill.

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

ARTICLE VI. Registered articles shall be described in a register, and numbered in the models C and D, hereto annexed. All registered letters shall be enveloped together in a strong paper, securely fastened, and marked with the words "Registered" and "Recommender" and placed in the mail.

ARTICLE VII. The blank in the letter-bill for expressing the number and rates for the postage, to be filled by letters and figures expressing the number.

ARTICLE VIII. The registered letters dispatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. If the verification by the receiving office shows an error of any kind in the register, it shall be also by the first mail notified to the first dispatching office.

ARTICLE IX. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing upon the letter, the origin, and the amount of postage to be paid, and shall be accompanied with the number of the dispatching office of exchange.

ARTICLE X. Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped "Paid" in the United States, and "Franko" in Denmark. Registered articles shall be stamped "Registered" in the United States, and "Recommender" in Denmark. Correspondence insufficiently paid shall be stamped "Insufficiently paid" in the United States, and "Uitbestedt frankeret" in Denmark, and the amount of the deficient postage expressed in figures on the face.

ARTICLE XI. Correspondence dispatched by the direct line between the respective countries shall be stamped "direct service," or "service direct." When dispatched via Germany, it shall be stamped to indicate German transit.

ARTICLE XII. The two Post Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage, and the amounts thereof, shall be respectively paid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to be bound to receive or forward any correspondence for foreign countries in transit through the country to which the mail is sent.

ARTICLE XIII. Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries to which the international postage may be exchanged in the open mails between the respective offices and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE XIV. The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the privileges, immunities and exemptions which are granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XV. Consular Agents shall have the right to accompany the said officers or crews, before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them in their inquiries, or to be present at the examination or search of merchant vessels.

ARTICLE XVI. The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the privileges, immunities and exemptions which are granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

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ARTICLE XXI. Consular Agents shall have the right to accompany the said officers or crews, before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them in their inquiries, or to be present at the examination or search of merchant vessels.

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ARTICLE XXIX. Consular Agents shall have the right to accompany the said officers or crews, before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them in their inquiries, or to be present at the examination or search of merchant vessels.

ARTICLE XXX. The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the privileges, immunities and exemptions which are granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XXXI. Consular Agents shall have the right to accompany the said officers or crews, before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them in their inquiries, or to be present at the examination or search of merchant vessels.

ARTICLE XXXII. The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the privileges, immunities and exemptions which are granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

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ARTICLE XL. The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the privileges, immunities and exemptions which are granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XLI. Consular Agents shall have the right to accompany the said officers or crews, before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them in their inquiries, or to be present at the examination or search of merchant vessels.

ARTICLE XLII. The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the privileges, immunities and exemptions which are granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XLIII. Consular Agents shall have the right to accompany the said officers or crews, before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them in their inquiries, or to be present at the examination or search of merchant vessels.

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ARTICLE LIV. The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the privileges, immunities and exemptions which are granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

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ARTICLE LXI. Consular Agents shall have the right to accompany the said officers or crews, before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them in their inquiries, or to be present at the examination or search of merchant vessels.

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