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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 in virtue of the powers which he has lawfully 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 via the ordinary communication via the Isthmus of Panama, the government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between New York and Panama, and so on direct service by the United States steamers, including the Isthmus 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 the present or other similar arrangement for the ocean mail service between Panama and Ecuador is continued. 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, engravings, and all other similar objects, drawings, and plans, and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in either of said countries and destined for foreign countries, in 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 and Manta shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Ecuador, for all mails transmitted between the two countries, and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or under seal, and the mails so dispatched from either country to the other shall be forwarded to the United States, who is hereinafter designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches dispatched from either direction, and at that port from either direction, and for dispatching the same to their respective ultimate destinations.

ARTICLE III. The standard weight of the single rate of postage and of progression shall be: 1. For letters, or manuscripts subject by law to letter rate of postage, one-half ounce (avoirdupois). 2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each country shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to its interior administration; but each country shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight of the mails to be dispatched by either country shall 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, whichever is the greater, and to be in each case in full of all charges which ever to the place of destination in either country, either country, however, is at liberty to remit the previous amount of the other.

ARTICLE V. Letters, and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, cannot be delivered to their addressees, or 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 originating 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. There shall be an immediate exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Denmark by means of the said steamers, and this correspondence shall consist of all letters, newspapers, and prints of all kinds (including maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of the printing press, sketches, manuscripts, and patterns or samples of merchandise), and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of the said countries, or in any other countries, in which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ARTICLE VII. The exchange of correspondence shall be made between the postoffice departments; but either of the two offices so designated may at any time be discontinued, and others established by mutual consent.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to Denmark, and the Republic of Ecuador shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to the United States. The mails, however, may be forwarded by the regular routes of communication heretofore mentioned, and each office shall, at its own cost, pay the expense of the intermediate transportation between the office of destination and the office of origin, and shall not be held responsible for the cost, either in whole or in part, of the intermediate ocean and territorial transit of the mails, as exchanged in both directions between the respective offices, the first delayed by that of the other, and the most favorable provisions for such conveyance, and any amount so advanced by one for or on behalf of the other shall be promptly returned.

ARTICLE IX. The postage on ordinary letters sent from the United States to Denmark, or from Denmark to the United States, shall be respectively five and six skilling, or six and seven skilling, as the case may be, for a single letter.

ARTICLE X. The weight of a single letter shall not exceed three grammes. The weight of letters sent in packets shall be paid a single rate of postage for every additional fifteen grammes or fraction of fifteen grammes. The weight of the parcels shall be paid at the rate of fifteen grammes.

ARTICLE XI. The exchange of correspondence shall be made between the postoffice departments; but either of the two offices so designated may at any time be discontinued, and others established by mutual consent.

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Post Departments upon this class of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as specified in the preceding article, and the amount due shall be paid promptly to the United States office, under such regulations as the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe. Such quarterly statement shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall follow the form D. hereto annexed.

ARTICLE VI. Letters originating in foreign countries and addressed to the United States or Ecuador, respectively, on which the foreign and international postal 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 VII. The official correspondence between the two governments, that of each government with its legislation, and the other, and of each with its government, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage and with all the precautions which the two governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

ARTICLE VIII. When in one of the two countries there is no legation of the other, the franking privilege of the vacant legation shall be transferred, in the terms stipulated in the preceding article, to the respective consular offices in the United States or Ecuador, or vice consulate at New York or Guayaquil.

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

ARTICLE X. The two Post Departments may, by mutual consent, and prior to the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries. The register for each article shall be transmitted to the United States and one retained in Ecuador.

ARTICLE XI. The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry into effect the execution and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require. Articles may also, by mutual consent, be transmitted under seal, according to the requirements of the service, without re-issuing or otherwise altering or impairing any other of the articles of this convention.

ARTICLE XII. This convention shall take effect from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one year from the date of notification by one of the two governments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

ARTICLE XIII. As to the correspondence originating in one country and destined for the other, no account shall take place, and thus the postage of the United States shall be paid in full, and the amount of postage collected in the United States upon international paid correspondence forwarded to Denmark, and upon international unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence received from Denmark, and in like manner the Danish postage shall remain the whole amount of postage collected in Denmark upon international paid correspondence forwarded to the United States, and upon international unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence received from the United States.

ARTICLE XIV. The two post departments shall be at liberty to claim accounts 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 postages and register fees collected by each office on letters, newspapers, and registered articles, and postages and register fees on other correspondence which it dispatches, the dispatching office shall deduct the amount required to defray the expenses of the service in the two countries, and the amount of the two net sums shall be equally divided between the two offices.

ARTICLE XV. The deficit and additional postages mentioned in the preceding article shall be included in the account between the two offices, but unshared, shall belong to the office by which they are collected.

ARTICLE XVI. The two post departments shall establish, by agreement, and in conformity with the provisions of the preceding article, the conditions upon which the two offices may reciprocally exchange in open mails the correspondence originating in, or destined to, either of the two countries, and which may reciprocally serve as intermediaries. It is always understood, however, that such correspondence shall only be charged with the American Danish postage, and the postage due to foreign countries, or for other exterior service.

ARTICLE XVII. It is agreed that the account of this correspondence shall, as to the international postages, be settled on the basis mentioned in the preceding article, but that the amount of the extra-national postage, or other tax for exterior service, shall be paid in full by the office for which such charges are paid, and for unpaid correspondence from foreign countries shall, therefore, be separately entered on the respective letter bills to the credit of the country through which the same is forwarded.

ARTICLE XVIII. The Postoffice of the United States shall be granted the privilege of transit of closed mails through the Danish territory, except in the case of the mails of Sweden and Norway, for a payment of four skilling per thirty grammes net weight of letters, and two-thirds skilling per thirty grammes net weight of merchandise. Correspondence exempt from postage, which cannot be delivered, as well as money orders, shall not be charged any postage.

ARTICLE XIX. Reciprocally, the United States office grants to the office of Denmark the privilege of transit of the closed mails exchanged between the two countries, by means of any intermediary, by its usual means of mail transportation, whether on sea or land, and the terms of transit shall be agreed upon when the exercise of the privilege is required.

ARTICLE XX. The postal accounts between the two offices shall be stated and transmitted quarterly, and the balance due shall be paid in the coin of the creditor country.

ARTICLE XXI. The rate for the conveyance of the money of the two countries shall be fixed for one regular, eight-five skilling per gramme. The two offices shall, however, always be at liberty to agree upon another rate for the conveyance.

ARTICLE XXII. Any ordinary correspondence wrongly addressed, or wrongly sent, shall, without delay, and registered, correspondence of all kinds, as well as ordinary letters, shall be delivered to the office of destination, and within the same of every month, be mutually returned at the expense of the originating office. All other correspondence, however, shall be returned to the office of the disposition of the receiving office.

ARTICLE XXIII. If any returned correspondence shall be charged with postage, the rate of postage shall be returned to the amount of postage which was originally charged by the dispatching office.

establish the detailed regulations which the carrying into execution of the articles included in this convention may require.

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

ARTICLE XVIII. Done at Copenhagen, in duplicate original, this seventh day of November, 1871, and at Washington this first day of December, 1871.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General. DANNESSJOLD SAMSOE, Minister of the Interior. I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to this copy of the same.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. Washington, December 1, 1871.

We, Christian the Ninth, by the grace of God King of Denmark, the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Slesvig, Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarsch, Lauenburg, and Oldenburg, have in friendly spirit, and in full knowledge of the foregoing convention by our signature.

Done at our capital and residence, Copenhagen, on the eighth day of March, 1872. Under our hand and royal seal, in His Majesty's name. FREDERIK, Prince Royal. Countersigned: O. D. ROSSERUS LEHIX.

Detailed regulations arranged between the Postoffice Department of the United States and the Postoffice Department of Denmark for the execution of the postal convention 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 between Korsør and Kiel.

ARTICLE II. Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter-bill, showing the postages, etc., according to each office upon the different rates of postage, and the letter-bill shall follow the models A and B, hereto annexed, and shall, consecutively, be numbered by the dispatching office during each year, and the receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE III. The exchange offices shall divide the correspondence which they dispatch into a single number of separate packages, according to the nature of the correspondence. 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 Korsør and Kiel, and these Danish exchange offices shall make up closed mails for New York and Chicago.

ARTICLE IV. Each mail exchanged between the two administrations shall be accompanied with a letter-bill, showing the postages, etc., according to each office upon the different rates of postage, and the letter-bill shall follow the models A and B, hereto annexed, and shall, consecutively, be numbered by the dispatching office during each year, and the receiving office shall acknowledge its receipt by the next dispatch.

ARTICLE V. Registered correspondence shall be described in a registered list, following the models C and D, hereto annexed. All registered letters shall be enveloped in the manner in which the convention provides, and the packages shall be stamped with the word "Registered" or "Recommanderet" and placed in the mail.

ARTICLE VI. The registered letters dispatched shall be acknowledged immediately by the receiving office. If the verification by the receiving office of the registered letters is stamped in the register list, it shall be also by the first mail notified to the first dispatching office.

ARTICLE VII. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin, and the unpaid letters shall be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

ARTICLE VIII. Correspondence fully paid to destination shall be stamped "Franko" in the United States, and "Franko" in Denmark. Registered articles shall be stamped "Registered" in the United States, and "Recommanderet" in Denmark. Correspondence insufficiently paid, or "insufficiently paid," in the United States, and "Udsækket frankert" in Denmark, and the amount of the insufficient postage expressed in figures, shall be stamped on the correspondence.

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

ARTICLE X. The two Post Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the names of the respective offices, the postages, and the amounts thereof, to be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid; and until such lists are furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any correspondence, which shall be forwarded to the country to which the mail is sent.

ARTICLE XI. Such lists shall also indicate the foreign countries with which registered correspondence shall be exchanged, and the conditions between the respective offices and the conditions thereof.

column of verification, the original entries of the letter-bills relating to such correspondence. The articles of a like nature addressed to persons who have changed their residence shall be mutually forwarded, and with the rate of postage to be paid at the destination, or returned for the amount, if any, originally charged against the receiving office.

ARTICLE XII. The dispatching exchange office shall state on the letter bills the exact number of single letters, or weight, if required, and the total weight of the other correspondence, which shall be dispatched in closed mails.

ARTICLE XIII. It is understood that the accounts between the two offices shall be established on the respective letter-bills, on the proper money of the dispatching office; but the insufficiently paid letters shall be computed in the money of the receiving country. In entering the foreign charges on the letter-bills, the money of the dispatching office, the cent of the United States and one and four-fifths skilling of Denmark shall be taken as equivalents.

ARTICLE XIV. The quarterly postal administrations shall be prepared by the respective postal administrations, and shall be based upon the acknowledgment of receipt. A recapitulation of these accounts, showing the definitive balance due for the debit and credit, shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall then be transmitted, with the accounts on which it is based, for the examination of the postoffice at Copenhagen.

ARTICLE XV. It is understood that so long as no accounts are kept between the Postoffice Departments of the two countries of the international postages on the correspondence exchanged between them, so much of the proceeds of the postal revenues to the preparation and adjustment of the postal accounts shall not be taken to include or comprise the international postages in such adjustments.

ARTICLE XVI. The forms for accounting such postages shall be arranged by mutual agreement whenever either office shall claim accounts of the international postages, to be kept and provided in article nine of the convention. But the amounts of postage or other tax for exterior service according to or reclaimed by either department, shall be accounted for in the manner advanced by one country for and on account of the other, shall, nevertheless, be stated and settled quarterly in the manner heretofore prescribed.

ARTICLE XVII. These detailed regulations shall be ratified on the part of the United States by the Postmaster General, and on the part of Denmark by the Royal Director General of Post and Telegraphs, in duplicate original, this seventh day of November, 1871, and at Washington this first day of December, 1871.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General. DANNESSJOLD SAMSOE, Minister of the Interior. I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to this copy of the same.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. Washington, December 1, 1871.

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ARTICLE VII. All letters exchanged between the two offices shall indicate, by stamp or writing thereon, the office of origin, and the unpaid letters shall be stamped with the name of the dispatching office of exchange.

ble. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit for crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or search the papers, effects, or baggage, or in any way molest the persons whom they claim belong to any of the offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI. In the event of the death, prevention, or absence of Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Consular Agents, or other officers, the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may, temporarily, and subject to the approval of the respective governments, appoint Vice Consuls and Consular Agents in the cities, ports and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States, or of any other country, and shall be appointed with a commission by the Consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act, or by the government of the country which he represents, and shall be subject to the regulations stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in article three.

ARTICLE VII. Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infringement of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their respective countries, especially in cases such as consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of the provisions of this article, the Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE VIII. Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infringement of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their respective countries, especially in cases such as consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of the provisions of this article, the Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

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competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supported by an official extract of the register of the office, and the list of the crew, or by other means, to show that the persons whom they claim belong to any of the offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI. In the event of the death, prevention, or absence of Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Consular Agents, or other officers, the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may, temporarily, and subject to the approval of the respective governments, appoint Vice Consuls and Consular Agents in the cities, ports and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States, or of any other country, and shall be appointed with a commission by the Consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act, or by the government of the country which he represents, and shall be subject to the regulations stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in article three.

ARTICLE VII. Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infringement of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their respective countries, especially in cases such as consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of the provisions of this article, the Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

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