

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

May 9, 1871.

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:

Contracting parties.

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 thereof between New York and Panama, and San Francisco and Panama, so long as direct service by 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:

Exchange of mails, by what means and at whose expense.

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, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, and such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

Mail matter.

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 under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in close bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office, and the mails so dispatched from either country to the other shall be forwarded to the United States consul and resident mail agent at Panama, who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches at that port from either direction, and for dispatching the same to their respective ultimate destinations.

Offices of exchange.

Closed bags.

Mail agent.

The two Post Departments may, at any time, discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others.

Offices of exchange may be discontinued, &c.

ARTICLE III.

The standard weight for the single rate of postage and rule of progression shall be:

Weight for single rate of post-

POSTAL CONVENTION — ECUADOR. MAY 9, 1871.

age and rule of progression.

1. For letters, or manuscripts subject by law to letter rate of postage, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) 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 the convenience and habits of 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 stated by the dispatching exchange office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

Notice of damage in standard weight.

ARTICLE IV.

No accounts to be kept. Each country to collect, &c.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post-office 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.:

Rates of postage. Letters.

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 twenty (20) cents, United States currency, per each weight of half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce; and the postage to be charged and collected in Ecuador on each letter, or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in Ecuador and addressed to any place in the United States of America, shall be two (2) reals, or the fifth part of a dollar (hard), Ecuador currency, the same to be in each case 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.

Charge may be reduced but not increased without, &c. Newspapers, &c.;

2. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article the Post Departments 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 cost of sea-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.

how to be sent.

Newspapers and other correspondence 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 easily examined; and packages of such correspondence shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country in regard to their liability to pay customs duty, if containing dutiable goods, or to be rated with letter-postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

Packages.

ARTICLE V.

Undelivered letters to be returned monthly and without charge.

Newspapers, &c., not to be returned.

Letters wrongly addressed.

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

Letters erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the dispatching office without charge.

ARTICLE VI.

Exchange in open mails of correspondence from Ecuador to other countries

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 charged 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 exterior service.

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 amounts thereof must be absolutely pre-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.

In conformity to the requirements of the preceding paragraph, a table marked A is hereunto annexed, enumerating the countries with which, and specifying the terms and conditions on which, Ecuador may exchange correspondence by way of the United States.

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 receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post to such dispatching exchange office an acknowledgment of receipt and verification thereof, which letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be in conformity to the models B and C, hereunto 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 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, hereunto annexed.

via the United States.

List of countries to which postage must be prepaid, &c.

Table A. See p. 884.

Letter-bills, and to state what.

Forms of. See pp. 885, 886.

Accounts of this class, to be stated quarterly, &c.

Form. See p. 886.

ARTICLE VII.

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.

Prepaid letters from foreign countries to be delivered without charge, when, &c.

ARTICLE VIII.

The official correspondence between the two governments, that of each government with its legation near the other, and of each legation 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.

Official correspondence to be free.

ARTICLE IX.

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 consulate or vice-consulate at New York or Guayaquil.

Franking privilege when legation is vacant.

ARTICLE X.

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.

Neither country to deliver mail matter prohibited by its laws; articles subject to duty or confiscation.

POSTAL CONVENTION—ECUADOR. MAY 9, 1871.

ARTICLE XI.

Transmission
of registered ar-
ticles and fees.

The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee for each article shall be ten (10) cents in the United States and one (1) real in Ecuador.

ARTICLE XII.

Measures of
detail to be al-
tered.

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 in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require. Articles may also, by mutual consent, be amended, added, or suppressed, according to the requirements of the service, without rescinding or otherwise altering or impairing any other of the articles of this convention.

Amendments.

ARTICLE XIII.

When conven-
tion takes effect
and how long
continues;

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 notice given by one of the two departments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

ARTICLE XIV.

when and how
to be ratified.

This convention shall be approved and ratified in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of each of the high contracting parties, and the exchange of ratifications shall be made at Washington six months after the last ratification, or sooner, if possible.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Washington, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[L. S.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster-General of the United States.

ANTONIO FLORES.

[L. S.]

Approved.

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

[L. S.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1871.

[TRANSLATION.]

Ratification by
Ecuador;

Having seen and examined the foregoing postal convention, which has been approved by the legislative decree of the 1st of the present month, and in exercise of the sixth attribute of the sixtieth article of the constitution, I have ratified it, as by the present I do ratify and declare it accepted, confirmed, and obligatory in all and each of its clauses and stipulations contained in said convention, solemnly engaging and pledging for its faithful and exact observance on the part of Ecuador the national faith and honor.

In faith of which I have caused the present to be prepared, signed with my hand, sealed with the seal of the republic, and countersigned by the

CONVENTION—THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR. MAY 9, 1871.

secretary of state for foreign relations, at Quito, the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

[L. S.]

G. GARCIA MORENO.

FRANCISCO JAVIER LEON.

We, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General of the United States, and Antonio Flores, minister of Ecuador to the United States, certify that on this date we have proceeded to perform the exchange of ratifications of the postal convention which was concluded between the United States and Ecuador at Washington, on the 9th day of May, A.D. 1871.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1871.

[L. S.]

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

[L. S.]

ANTONIO FLORES.

(See p. 881.)

A.—Table showing the countries to which and the terms and conditions on which Ecuador may forward letters, newspapers, and prints of all kinds through the ordinary mails of the United States.

Countries.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Prints of all other descriptions.					The United States exchange office to which the correspondence should be sent.
	For each 1/2 oz. or under.	For each newspaper not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.	Not exceeding 1 oz. in weight.	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 oz. in weight.	Exceeding 2 oz. but not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.	For every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.		
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		
Australia, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.	
Austria, via Bremen or Hamburg	10	5	4	7	10	10	New York.	
Austria, via Cologne	*10	6	4	9	12	12	Do.	
Bahamas	3	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Belgium	*10	6	10	11	12	12	Do.	
Bermuda	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Bolivia (British Honduras)	12	4	8	9	10	10	Do.	
Brazil	15	5	5	7	10	10	Do.	
British Columbia	6	4	6	7	8	8	Do.	
Canada	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
China, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Costa Rica	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Cuba	*10	8	8	11	14	14	Do.	
Denmark, via Bremen or Hamburg	*13	9	9	13	16	16	Do.	
Denmark, via Cologne	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Dominica	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
East Indies, via San Francisco	*17	11	10	13	16	16	San Francisco.	
Egypt, via Bremen or Hamburg	*20	12	11	15	18	18	New York.	
Egypt, via Cologne	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
France, via direct steamer	*7	5	4	7	10	10	Do.	
Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg	*10	6	6	9	12	12	Do.	
Germany, via Cologne	16	6	6	11	16	16	Do.	
Gibraltar	*6	4	4	7	10	10	Do.	
Great Britain and Ireland	*15	11	10	13	16	16	Do.	
Greece, via Bremen or Hamburg	*18	12	11	15	18	18	Do.	
Greece, via Cologne	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Guatemala	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Haiti	*10	6	10	11	12	12	Do.	
Holland	*10	6	10	11	12	12	Do.	
Italy	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Japan, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.	
Malta	16	6	6	11	16	16	New York.	
Mexico	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
New Brunswick	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Newfoundland	12	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.	
New Zealand	10	4	4	6	8	8	New York.	
Nicaragua	*12	10	9	12	15	15	Do.	
Norway, via Bremen or Hamburg	*15	11	10	14	17	17	Do.	
Norway, via Cologne	6	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Nova Scotia	16	10	6	11	16	16	Do.	
Portugal	6	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
Prince Edward Island	*12	7	6	9	12	12	Do.	
Prussia, via Bremen or Hamburg	*15	8	7	11	14	14	Do.	
Prussia, via Cologne	10	4	3	5	8	8	Do.	
Salvador	6	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.	
Sandwich Islands	16 1/2 oz.	8	6	7	8	8	New York.	
Spain	*11	10	9	12	15	15	Do.	
Sweden, via Bremen or Hamburg	*14	11	10	14	17	17	Do.	
Sweden, via Cologne	*10	6	10	11	12	12	Do.	
Switzerland	12	9	8	11	14	14	Do.	
Turkey, via Bremen or Hamburg	15	10	9	13	16	16	Do.	
Turkey, via Cologne	6	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.	
Vancouver Island	10	5	10	11	12	12	New York.	
Venezuela	10	4	4	6	8	8	Do.	
West Indies (British and Danish, not herebefore named)	18	6	...	...	...	...	Do.	
West Indies (not British or Danish)	18	6	...	...	...	...	Do.	

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is not obligatory in the United States, and consequently not in Ecuador. The absence of the asterisk denotes that prepayment is compulsory in the United States, and therefore the rates not marked with an asterisk must always be collected in Ecuador and paid to the United States. Printed matter sent from the United States to foreign countries must always be prepaid; and the rates expressed in the table include the postage thereon between Panama and the United States.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
OF
ECUADOR.

B.
(See p. 881.)

{CORRESPONDENCE
WITH THE
UNITED STATES.

LETTER BILL No. _____

For the mail from _____, to _____, sent the _____
of _____, 187 .

Number of the items.	Nature of the correspondence.	Statement by the dispatching exchange office.		Verification by the receiving exchange office.	
		Number of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.	Number of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.
			Dollars. Cts.		Dollars. Cts.
1	Prepaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States. } Amount of the foreign postage to account for to the United States. }				
2	Unpaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States. }				
3	Prepaid newspapers and prints from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States. } Amount of the United States and foreign postage to account for to the United States. }				
Total					

Postmaster of _____

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

C.
(See p. 881.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE
WITH
ECUADOR.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

For the mail dispatched from _____ to _____; sent the _____ of _____ 187;
received the _____ of _____ 187

Number of the items.	Nature of the correspondence.	Statement by the dispatching exchange office.		Verification by the receiving exchange office.	
		Number of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.	Number of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.
1	Prepaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.				
	Amount of the foreign postage to account for to the United States.				
2	Unpaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.				
3	Prepaid newspapers and prints from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.				
	Amount of the United States and foreign postage to account for to the United States.				
Total					

Postmaster of _____

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

D.
(See p. 881.)

{ CORRESPONDENCE
WITH
ECUADOR.

Quarterly account of the correspondence forwarded from Ecuador to the United States for transmission in the United States mails to countries beyond, during the quarter ended _____, 187

SUMS WHICH ECUADOR MUST ACCOUNT FOR TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Date of the dispatch of the mails.	Number of the letter-bills.	Amount of the postages due the United States.	
187-.	187-.	Dollars.	Cents.
	Total		

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY FOR THE POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

187-.

Auditor.

Convention between the General Post-office of the United States of America and the General Post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. June 30 & July 27, 1871.

The general post-office of the United States of America and the general post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of establishing an exchange of money-orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a regular exchange of money-orders between the two countries. The maximum of each order is fixed at ten pounds sterling when issued in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and when issued in the United States, at fifty dollars in the national paper currency of the latter country.

Exchange of money-orders.
Maximum of any order.

ARTICLE II.

The British post-office shall have power to fix the rates of commission on all money-orders issued in the United Kingdom, and the United States post-office shall have the same power in regard to all money-orders issued in the United States. 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 paid in advance by the remitter, and shall not, in any event, be repayable. 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.

Commissions on money-orders;
to be paid in advance and not repayable.
Exchange of money-orders may be suspended if, &c.

ARTICLE III.

Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money-orders issued within it, but shall pay to the other country one per cent. on the total amount of such orders.

Commissions to be kept, &c.

ARTICLE IV.

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

Money-orders not to include parts of a penny or cent.

ARTICLE V.

The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of the United States, the office of exchange shall be New York, and on the part of the United Kingdom, London.

Offices of exchange to perform the service;
to be at New York and London.

ARTICLE VI.

Any person in the United States desiring to remit to the United Kingdom a sum of money within the limits prescribed by Article I., may pay it into any post-office in the United States designated for such purpose from time to time, by the postmaster-general of that country. Such person

Remittance by orders from other post-offices.