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The Era.

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THE ERA.

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THE ERA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1874.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador. Amity, commerce, and consular privileges. Concluded December 6, 1870; Ratification advised by Senate March 31, 3871; Ratified by President April 11, 1871; Ratified by President of Salvador, October 28, 1873; Time for exchange of ratifications extended May 12, 1873; Ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 11, 1874; Proclaimed March 13, 1874.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a general treaty of amity, commerce, and consular privileges between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at San Salvador on the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the original of which Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

A general treaty of amity, commerce, and consular privileges between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily exist between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between each other by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and friendship, commerce and consular privileges.

For this desirable object the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers upon General Alfred T. A. Torbert, Minister Resident, and the President of the Republic of Salvador has conferred similar and equal powers upon Doctor Don Gregorio Arbizu, Minister of Foreign Relations; who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1ST.

There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, in all the extent of their possession and territories, and between their citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons and places.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

ARTICLE 3RD.

The two high contracting parties, being likewise desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold lands, and all kinds of real estate, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with the native citzens, and shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the citizens of any country, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation, commerce, and manufactures which native citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws, decrees, or usages there established to which native citizens are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved by the parties respectively, according to their own separate laws.

ARTICLE 4TH.

They likewise agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the Republic of Salvador; and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and in like manner that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the Republic of Salvador in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States; and and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or the other. And they further agree that whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported from one country in its own vessels to any foreign country may, in like manner, be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other country; and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks shall be allowed and collected whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States of the Republic of Salvador.

ARTICLE 5TH.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the produce or manufactures of the Republic of Salvador; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Rupublic of Salvador of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States than are, or shall be, payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of any foreign country; nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to the Republic of Salavor, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, or of the Republic of Salvador, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the Republic of Salvador, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE 6TH.

In order to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding, it is hereby declared that the stipulations contained in the three preceding articles are, to their full extent, applicable to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of Salvador, and reciprocally to the vessels of the said Republic of Salvador, and their cargoes, arriving in the ports of the United States, whether they proceed from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong or from the ports of any other foreign country; and, in either case, no discriminating duty shall be imposed or collected in the ports of either country on said vessels, or their cargoes, whether the same shall be of native or foreign produce or manufacture.

ARTICLE 7TH.

It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both countries, to manage, by themselves or agents, their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignments and sale of their goods and merchandise, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on an equality with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested an equitable and sufficient indemnification.

ARTICLE 9TH.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions of the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE 10TH.

All the ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim shall be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents, of their respective governments.

ARTICLE 11TH.

When any vessels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked or foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens; permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, unless they may be destined for consumption or sale in the country of the port where they may have been disembarked.

ARTICLE 12TH.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods or real estate within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods or real estate, whether by testament or ab intestato; and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein said goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE 13TH.

Both contracting parties promise and engage formally to give their special protection for the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories subject to the jurisdiction of one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country; for which purpose they may either appear in proper person, or employ in the prosecution or defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions or sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and shall enjoy in such cases all the rights and privileges accorded to the native citizen.

ARTICLE 14TH.

The citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Salvador shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed, prevented, or disturbed in the proper exercise of their religion in private houses, or in the chapels or places of worship appointed for that purpose, provided that in so doing they observe the decorum due to divine worship and the respect due to the laws, usages, and customs of the country. Liberty shall also be granted to bury the citizens of the United States who may die in the territories of the Republic of Salvador, in convenient and adequate places to be appointed and established for that purpose, with the knowledge of the local authorities, or in such other places of sepulture as may be chosen by the friends of the deceased; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the dead be disturbed in any wise nor upon any account. In like manner, the citizens of Salvador shall enjoy within the Government and territories of the United States a perfect and unrestrained liberty of conscience, and of exercising their religion, publicly or privately, within their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels and places of worship appointed for that purpose, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the United States.

ARTICLE 15TH.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the Republic of Salvador to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are the enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that everything which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be deemed to be free and exempt, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, (contraband goods being always excepted.)

It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty shall be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect: that, although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers and soldiers and in the actual service of the enemies; provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other remains neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE 16TH.

It is likewise agreed that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of one of the enemies of the other by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree that, two months having elapsed after the declaration of war, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods and merchandise of the neutral embarked on such enemy's ships shall be free.

ARTICLE 17TH.

This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended:

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberts, hand grenades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms.

2nd. Bucklers, helmets, breastplates, coats of mail, infantry belts, and clothes made up in the form and for the military use.

3rd. Cavalry belts and horses, with their furniture.

4th. And generally all kinds of arms, and instruments of iron, steel brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

5th. Provisions that are imported into a besieged or blockaded place.

ARTICLE 18TH.

All other merchandise and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by the citizens of both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting those places only which are, at that time, besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of neutral.

ARTICLE 19TH.

The articles of contraband before enumerated and classified which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port shall be subject to detention and confiscation, and leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconveuience; but in this and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment according to law.

ARTICLE 20TH.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged or blockaded or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained; nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from the commanding officer of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting that place with her cargo; nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

ARTICLE 21ST.

In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually that whenever a national vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon-shot, unless in stress of weather, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment, for which the commanders of said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damage they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE 22ND.

To avoid all kinds of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do hereby agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea-letters or passports expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master and commander of the said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties. They have likewise agreed that when such ships have a cargo, they shall also be provided, besides the said sea-letters or passports, with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods are on board the same, which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisits said vessel may be detained to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared lawful prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE 23RD.

It is further agreed that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and, when they may be bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE 24TH.

It is further agreed that in all cases the established courts of prize causes in the country to which the prizes may be conducted shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunals of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives upon which the same shall have been founded; and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE 25TH.

For the purpose of lessening the evils of war, the two high contracting parties further agree that, in case a war should unfortunately take place between them, hostilities shall only be carried on by persons duly commissioned by the government, and by those under their orders, except in repelling an attack or invasion, and in the defence of property.

ARTICLE 26TH.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in a war with another state, no citizens of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely with the said enemy against the said parties so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE 27TH.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Salvador, it is agreed that if, at any time, any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either, who may be within the territories of the other, shall, if residing on the coast, be allowed six months, and if in the interior, a whole year, to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property; and a safe-conduct shall be given to them to embark at any port they themselves may select. Even in case of rupture, all such citizens of either of the high contracting parties, who are established in any of the territories of the other in trade or other employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of liberty and prosperity, so long as they behave peacefully and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or intrusted to individuals or to the state, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native citizens of the country in which such citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals, property in public funds, and shares of companies and property of whatever description, shall never be confiscated nor detained nor sequestered.

ARTICLE 28TH.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination by sale, donation, exchange, testament, or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the citizens of the two high contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and rights as native citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are or may be paid by native citizens, submitting, of course, to the local laws and regulations of each country respectively.

The foregoing provisions shall be applicable to real estate situated within the States of the American Union, or within the Republic of Salvador, in which foreigners shall be entitled to hold or inherit real estate; but in case real estate situated within the territories of one of the contracting parties should fall to a citizen of the other party, who, on account of his being an alien, could not be permitted to hold such property in the state in which it may be situated, there shall be accorded to the said heir or other successor such time as the laws of the state will permit to sell such property. He shall be at liberty, at all times, to withdraw and export the proceeds thereof without difficulty, and without paying to the government any other charges than those which would be paid by an inhabitant of the country in which the real estate may be situated.

If any citizen of the two high contracting parties shall die without a will or testament in any of the territories of the other, the minister or consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, (or the representative of such minister or consul, in case of absence,) shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased, giving proper notice of such nomination to the authorities of the country.

ARTICLE 29TH.

1st. The citizens of the United States residing in Salvador, or the citizens of Salvador residing in the United States, may intermarry with the natives of the country, hold and possess, by purchase, marriage, or descent, any estate, real or personal, without thereby changing their national character, subject to the laws which now exist or may be enacted in this respect.

2nd. When the citizens of the United States residing in Salvador, or the citizens of Salvador residing in the United States, marry natives of the country according to the laws, such marriage shall be considered legal in the other country.

3rd. The citizens of the United States residents in the Republic of Salvador, and the citizens of Salvador residents in the United States, shall be exempted from all forced or compulsory military service whatsoever, by land or sea, from all contributions of war, military exactions, forced loans in time of war; but they shall be obliged, in the same manner as citizens of each nation, to pay lawful taxes, municipal and other modes of imposts and ordinary charges, loans, and contributions in time of peace, (as the citizens of the country are liable,) in just proportion to the property owned.

4th. Nor shall the property of either of any kind be taken for any public object without full and just compensation, to be paid in advance; and

5th. The citizens of the two high contracting parties shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside, with the condition that they duly observe the laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE 30TH.

Both the contracting parties, being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nations do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities, or privileges the United States of America or the Republic of Salvador may find it proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other power shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 31ST.

Each of the two contracting republics may maintain in the principal cities or commercial places of the other, and in the ports open to foreign commerce, consuls of its own, charged with the protection of the commercial rights and interests of their nation, and to sustain their countrymen in the difficulties to which they may be exposed. They may likewise appoint consuls-general, as chiefs over the other consuls, or to attend to the affairs of several commercial places at the same time, and vice-consuls for ports of minor importance, or to act under the direction of the consuls. Each republic may, however, except those cities, places, or ports, in which it may consider the residence of such functionaries inconvenient, such exception being common to all nations. All that is said in this treaty of consuls in general shall be considered as relating not only to consuls, properly so called, but to consuls-general and vice-consuls in all the cases to which this treaty refers.

ARTICLE 32ND.

The consuls appointed by one of the contracting parties to reside in the ports or places of the other shall present to the government of the republic in which they are to reside their letters-patent, or commission, in order that they may receive the proper exequatur, if it be deemed expedient to give it, which shall be granted without any charge; and this exequatur, when obtained, is to be exhibited to the chief authorities of the place in which the consul is to exercise his functions, in order that they may cause him to be recognized in his character, and that he may be sustained in his proper prerogative in his respective consular district. The government receiving the consul may withdraw the exequatur, or his consular commission, whenever it may judge proper to do so, but in such case shall state a reasonable ground for the proceeding.

ARTICLE 33RD.

The consuls admitted in either republic may exercise in their respective districts the following functions:

1st. They may apply directly to the authorities of the district in which they reside, and they may, in case of necessity, have recourse to the national government through the diplomatic agent of their nation, if there be any, or directly if there be no such agent, in complaint against any infraction of the treaties of commerce committed by the authorities or persons employed by them in the country, to the injury of the commerce of the nation in whose service the consul is engaged.

2nd. They may apply to the authorities of the consular district, and, in case of necessity, they may have recourse to the national government through the diplomatic agent of their nation, if there be any, or directly if there be no such agent, against any abuse on the part of the authorities of the country, or the persons employed by them, against individuals of their nation in whose service the consul is engaged; and they may, when necessary, take such measures as may be proper to prevent justice from being denied to them or delayed, and to prevent them from being judged or punished by any other than competent judges, and agreeably to the laws in force.

3rd. They may, as the natural defenders of their fellow-countrymen, appear in their name and behalf, whenever so requested by them, before the respective authorities of the place, in all cases in which their support may be necessary.

4th. They may accompany the captains, mates, or masters of vessels of their nation in all that they may have to do with regard to the manifests of their merchandise and other documents, and be present in all cases in which the authorities, courts, or judges, of the country may have to take any declarations from the persons above mentioned, or any other belonging to their respective crews.

5th. They shall have the right, in the ports or places to which they are or may be severally appointed, of receiving the protests or declarations which such captains, masters, crews, passengers, and merchants as are citizens of their country may respectively choose to make there; and also such as any foreigners may choose to make before them relative to the personal interests of any of their citizens; and the copies of said acts, duly authenticated by the said consuls under the seal of their consulates respectively, shall receive faith in law, as if they had been authenticated before the judges or courts of the respective countries.

6th. They may determine on all matters relating to injuries sustained at sea by effects and merchandise shipped in vessels of the nation in whose service the consul is employed arriving at the place of his residence, provided that there be no stipulations to the contrary between the shippers, owners, and insurers. But if, among the persons interested in such losses and injuries, there should be inhabitants of the country where the consul resides, and belonging to the nation in whose service he is, the cognizance of such losses and injuries appertains to the local authorities.

7th. They may compromise amicably, and out of court, the differences arising between their fellow-countrymen, providing that those persons agree voluntarily to submit to such arbitration; in which case the document containing the decision of the consul, authenticated by himself and his chancellor or secretary, shall have all the force of a notarial copy authenticated, so as to render it obligatory on the interested parties.

8th. They may cause proper order to be maintained on board of vessels of their nation, and may decide on the disputes arising between the captains, the officers, and the members of the crew, unless the disorders taking place on board should disturb the public tranquility, or persons not belonging to the crew or to the nation in whose service the consul is employed, in which case the local authorities may interfere.

9th. They may direct all the operations for saving vessels of their nation which may be wrecked on the coast of the district where the consul resides. In such cases the local authorities shall interfere only in order to maintain tranquillity, to give security to the interests of the parties concerned, and to cause the dispositions which should be observed for the entry and export of the property to be fulfilled. In the absence of the consul, and until his arrival, the said authorities shall take all the measures necessary for the preservation of the effects of the wrecked vessel.

10th. They shall take possession of the personal or real estate left by any of their citizens who shall die within their consulate, leaving no legal representative or trustee by him appointed to take charge of his effects; they shall inventory the same with the assistance of two merchants, citizens of the respective countries, or for want of them of any others whom the consuls may choose; shall cause a notice of the death to be published in some newspaper of the country where they reside; shall collect the debts due to the deceased in the country where he died, and pay the debts due from his estate which he shall have contracted; shall sell at auction, after reasonable public notice, such of the estate as shall be of a perishable nature, and such further