

*Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Commercial Reciprocity. Concluded January 30, 1875; Ratification advised by Senate March 18, 1875; Ratified by President May 31, 1875; Ratified by King of Hawaiian Islands April 17, 1875; Ratifications exchanged at Washington June 3, 1875; Proclaimed June 3, 1875*

Jan. 30, 1875.

Post, p. 666.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, on the subject of Commercial Reciprocity, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which convention, as amended by the contracting parties, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a Convention for Commercial Reciprocity. For this purpose, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands has conferred like powers on Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of the Kingdom, Member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Honorable Henry A. P. Carter, Member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Special Commissioner to the United States of America.

Contracting parties.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands in the next succeeding article of this convention and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States free of duty.

Hawaiian products to be admitted free of duty

SCHEDULE.

Arrow-root; castor oil; bananas; nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins undressed; rice; pulu; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar-cane, melado, and molasses; tallow.

Schedule.

## ARTICLE II.

American products to be admitted free of duty.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America in the preceding article of this convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty.

## SCHEDULE.

Schedule.

Agricultural implements; animals; beef, bacon, pork, ham and all fresh, smoked or preserved meats; boots and shoes; grain, flour, meal and bran, bread and breadstuffs, of all kinds; bricks, lime and cement; butter, cheese, lard, tallow, bullion; coal; cordage, naval stores including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine raw and rectified; copper and composition sheathing; nails and bolts; cotton and manufactures of cotton bleached, and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted or printed; eggs; fish and oysters, and all other creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; hardware; hides, furs, skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; hoop iron, and rivets, nails, spikes and bolts, tacks, brads or sprigs; ice; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; leather; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and unmanufactured in whole or in part; doors, sashes and blinds; machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; oats and hay; paper, stationery and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum and all oils for lubricating or illuminating purposes; plants, shrubs, trees and seeds; rice; sugar, refined or unrefined; salt; soap; shooks, staves and headings; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready made clothing; wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or of wood and metal except furniture either upholstered or carved and carriages; textile manufactures, made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk or linen, or of any two or more of them other than when ready made clothing; harness and all manufactures of leather; starch; and tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

## ARTICLE III.

Evidence as to growth, manufacture, &c., how established.

The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty, under the first and second articles of this convention, are the growth, manufacture or produce of the United States of America or of the Hawaiian Islands respectively shall be established under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the two Governments may from time to time respectively prescribe.

## ARTICLE IV.

No export duty to be imposed on free articles.

No export duty or charges shall be imposed in the Hawaiian Islands or in the United States, upon any of the articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty, under the first and second articles of this convention. It is agreed, on the part of His Hawaiian Majesty, that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privilege or rights of use therein, to any other power, state or government, nor make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty, hereby secured to the United States.

No lease, &c., of Hawaiian ports, and no other nation to have same privileges as United States.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America. Such assent having been given and the ratifications of the convention having been exchanged as provided in article VI, the convention shall remain in force for seven years, from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

When to take effect.  
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How long to remain in force.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington city, within eighteen months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

Exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed this present convention, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Signature.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

[SEAL]  
[SEAL]  
[SEAL]

HAMILTON FISH.  
ELISHA H. ALLEN.  
HENRY A. P. CARTER.

And whereas the said convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on this day:

Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five,  
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,  
*Secretary of State.*

March 8, 1875.

*Treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Commerce and navigation. Concluded March 8, 1875; Ratification advised by Senate March 10, 1875; Ratified by the President March 16, 1875; Ratified by the King of the Belgians June 10, 1875; Ratifications exchanged at Brussels June 11, 1875; Proclaimed June 29, 1875.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective Plenipotentiaries on the eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the original of which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America on the one part, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians on the other part, wishing to regulate in a formal manner their reciprocal relations of commerce and navigation, and further to strengthen, through the development of their interests, respectively, the bonds of friendship and good understanding so happily established between the governments and people of the two countries; and desiring with this view to conclude by common agreement, a treaty establishing conditions equally advantageous to the commerce and navigation of both States, have to that effect appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, namely: The President of the United States, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians Maurice Delfosse, Commander of the Order of Leopold, &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, ascertained to be in good and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, d'une part, et les États-Unis d'Amérique, d'autre part, voulant régler d'une manière formelle les relations réciproques de commerce et de navigation, et fortifier de plus en plus, par le développement des intérêts respectifs, les liens d'amitié et de bonne intelligence si heureusement établis entre les deux gouvernements et les deux peuples; désirant, dans ce but, arrêter de commun accord un traité stipulant des conditions également avantageuses au commerce et à la navigation des deux états, ont à cet effet nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir: Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Sieur Maurice Delfosse, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Léopold, &c., &c., son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire aux États-Unis, et le Président des États-Unis, Hamilton Fish, Secrétaire d'État des États-Unis; lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les articles suivants:

ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the inhabitants of the two

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura pleine et entière liberté de commerce et de navigation entre les habitants des deux pays, et la