

POSTAL CONVENTION

Signed at Bogotá March 6, 1844

Senate advice and consent to ratification June 12, 1844

Ratified by the President of the United States June 28, 1844

Ratified by New Granada ¹ December 1, 1844

Ratifications exchanged at Bogotá December 20, 1844

Entered into force December 20, 1844

Proclaimed by the President of the United States February 22, 1845

Replaced by later agreements

8 Stat. 584; Treaty Series 53 ²

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF NEW GRANADA

The Republics of the United States of North America, and of New Granada,¹ being desirous of drawing more closely the relations existing between the two countries and of facilitating the prompt and regular transportation of the correspondence of the United States across the Isthmus of Panamá, have agreed to conclude a Postal Convention—for which purpose, his Excellency the President of the United States named, as a Plenipotentiary, William M. Blackford, their Chargé d’Affaires at Bogotá, and his Excellency the President of New Granada, Joaquin Acosta, Colonel of Artillery and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—who have agreed upon the following articles.

ARTICLE 1

The Packet vessels of war of the Republic of the United States will disembark at Chagres or Porto-bello, the sealed bag or packet, which may contain the letters and newspapers, destined to cross the Isthmus of Panamá, which said bag or packet shall be delivered to the postmaster, of one or the other of these places, by whom it shall be forwarded to Panamá, for the consideration of thirty dollars for each trip—provided the weight of the bag or

¹ The state of “Greater Colombia,” which gained independence from Spain in 1819, included the present states of Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela. In 1830–31 it split up into Ecuador, Venezuela, and the republic of New Granada, and by 1863 New Granada had become the United States of Colombia.

² For a detailed study of this convention, see 4 Miller 529.