

RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, AND DUTIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

Convention signed at Washington February 23, 1853
Senate advice and consent to ratification, with amendments, March 29,
*1853*¹

Ratified by the President of the United States, with amendments,
*April 1, 1853*¹

Ratified by France June 28, 1853

Ratifications exchanged at Washington August 11, 1853

Entered into force August 11, 1853

Proclaimed by the President of the United States August 12, 1853

Articles 8 and 9 abrogated by the United States July 1, 1916, in ac-
*cordance with Seamen's Act of March 4, 1915*²

*Article 7 interpreted by agreement of February 23 and March 4, 1933*³

*Replaced January 7, 1968, by convention of July 18, 1966*⁴

10 Stat. 992; Treaty Series 92⁵

CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH

The President of the United States of America, and His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, being equally desirous to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two nations and to give a new and more ample development to their commercial intercourse, deem it expedient, for the accomplishment of that purpose, to conclude a special convention which shall determine, in a precise and reciprocal manner, the rights, privileges and duties of the Consuls of the two countries.

¹ The U.S. amendments called for deletion of the phrase "the President of" after the word "between" in the title of the convention and addition of the words "so long and to the same extent as the said laws shall remain in force" in the first sentence of art. 7 following the phrase "In all the States of the Union whose existing laws permit it,".

The text printed here is the amended text as proclaimed by the President.

² 38 Stat. 1164.

³ EAS 44, *post*, p. 992.

⁴ 18 UST 2939; TIAS 6389.

⁵ For a detailed study of this convention, see 6 Miller 169.