

RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, AND IMMUNITIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

Convention signed at Washington March 9, 1880

*Senate advice and consent to ratification, with an amendment, June 15, 1880*¹

*Ratified by the President of the United States, with an amendment, June 25, 1880*¹

Ratified by Belgium September 8, 1880

*Ratifications exchanged at Washington February 25, 1881*²

Entered into force February 25, 1881

Proclaimed by the President of the United States March 1, 1881

*Articles XI and XII abrogated by the United States July 1, 1916, in accordance with Seamen's Act of March 4, 1915*³

21 Stat. 776; Treaty Series 29

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, DEFINING THE RIGHTS, IMMUNITIES, AND PRIVILEGES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being mutually desirous of defining the rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, deem it expedient to conclude a consular convention for that purpose, and have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, William Maxwell Evarts, Secretary of State; 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 respective full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

¹ The United States amendment called for deletion of the word "alone" following the phrase "upon such request" in the first line of the second paragraph of art. XII (for background, see 1880 For. Rel. 72). The text printed here is the amended text as proclaimed by the President.

² The United States Senate on Jan. 5, 1881, gave its advice and consent to an extension of six months for exchange of ratifications.

³ 38 Stat. 1164.