

## DUTIES, RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, AND IMMUNITIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

*Convention signed at Washington May 4, 1850*

*Senate advice and consent to ratification September 24, 1850*

*Ratified by the President of the United States November 14, 1850*

*Ratified by New Granada*<sup>1</sup> *October 30, 1851*

*Ratifications exchanged at Bogotá October 30, 1851*

*Entered into force October 30, 1851*

*Proclaimed by the President of the United States December 5, 1851*

*Notice of abrogation of paragraphs 8 and 11 of article III given by the  
United States, effective July 1, 1916, in accordance with Seamen's  
Act of March 4, 1915*<sup>2</sup>

10 Stat. 900; Treaty Series 55<sup>3</sup>

### CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF NEW GRANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity.

The Governments of the Republics of New Granada<sup>1</sup> and the United States of America, having engaged by the thirty-fourth article of the Treaty of Peace, amity, navigation and commerce, concluded on the 12 of December 1846,<sup>4</sup> to form a Consular Convention, which shall declare specially, the powers and immunities of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the respective parties, in order to comply with this article and more effectively to protect their commerce and navigation, they have given adequate authority to their respective plenipotentiaries—to wit: the Government of New Granada to Raphael Rivas its Chargé d'affaires in the United States, and the Government of the United States to John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, who after the exchange and examination of their full powers, found to be sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles,—

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, *ante*, p. 865.

<sup>2</sup> 38 Stat. 1164.

<sup>3</sup> For a detailed study of this convention, see 5 Miller 803.

<sup>4</sup> TS 54, *ante*, p. 868.