

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS AT SEA

Convention signed at Washington July 22, 1854

Senate advice and consent to ratification July 25, 1854

Ratified by the President of the United States August 12, 1854

Ratified by Russia September 15, 1854

Ratifications exchanged at Washington October 31, 1854

Entered into force October 31, 1854

Proclaimed by the President of the United States November 1, 1854

*Declaration of accession signed by Hawaii March 26, 1855,¹ and by
Nicaragua June 9, 1855²*

10 Stat. 1105; Treaty Series 300³

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, equally animated with a desire to maintain, and to preserve from all harm, the relations of good understanding which have at all times so happily existed between themselves, as also between the inhabitants of their respective States, have mutually agreed to perpetuate by means of a formal convention, the principles of the right of neutrals at sea, which they recognize as indispensable conditions of all freedom of navigation and maritime trade. For this purpose, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has conferred like powers on Mr. Edward de Stoeckl, Counsellor of State, Knight of the Orders of Ste. Anne, of the 2d. Class, of St. Stanislas, of the fourth Class, and of the Iron Crown of Austria, of the 3d. Class, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires near the Government of the United States of America: and said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I

The two High Contracting Parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles, to wit:

¹ For text, see *ante*, vol. 8, p. 872.

² For text, see *ante*, vol. 10, p. 335.

³ For a detailed study of this convention, see 6 Miller 791.