

FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION

Treaty signed at Lima July 26, 1851

Ratified by Peru December 1, 1851

Senate advice and consent to ratification June 23, 1852

Ratified by the President of the United States July 16, 1852

Ratifications exchanged at Washington July 16, 1852

Entered into force July 16, 1852

Proclaimed by the President of the United States July 19, 1852

Article XXII annulled and revoked, in part, by convention of July 22, 1856¹

Article XII interpreted by convention of July 4, 1857²

Terminated December 9, 1863³

10 Stat. 926; Treaty Series 276⁴

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, being equally animated with the desire to render firm and permanent the peace and friendship which have always so happily subsisted between them, and to place their commercial relations upon the most liberal basis, have resolved to fix clear and precise rules, which shall in future be religiously observed between the two Nations, by means of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

To attain this desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred Full Powers on John Randolph Clay, the accredited Chargé d'Affaires of the said States to the Government of Peru, and the President of the Republic of Peru has conferred like Full Powers on Brigadier General, Don Juan Crisostomo Torrico, Minister of War and the Marine, Minister of Foreign Affairs and interim &c. &c. who, after exchanging their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

There shall be perfect and perpetual peace and friendship, between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru and between their re-

¹ TS 277, *post*, p. 1019.

² TS 278, *post*, p. 1025.

³ Pursuant to notice of termination given by Peru Dec. 9, 1862.

⁴ For a detailed study of this treaty, see 5 Miller 1005.