

CLAIMS: THE CASES OF THE "LIZZIE THOMPSON" AND THE "GEORGIANA"

Convention signed at Lima December 20, 1862

Senate advice and consent to ratification February 18, 1863

Ratified by the President of the United States February 24, 1863

Ratified by Peru April 15, 1863

Ratifications exchanged at Lima April 21, 1863

Entered into force April 21, 1863

Proclaimed by the President of the United States May 19, 1863

*Terms of agreement not fulfilled*¹

13 Stat. 635; Treaty Series 279²

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF PERU

Whereas differences having arisen between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, originating in the capture and confiscation by the latter of two ships belonging to citizens of the United States, called the "Lizzie Thompson" and "Georgiana;" and the two Governments not being able to come to an agreement upon the questions involved in said capture and confiscation, and being equally animated with the desire to maintain the relations of harmony which have always existed, and which it is desirable to preserve and strengthen between the two Governments, have agreed to refer all the questions, both of law and fact, involved in the capture and confiscation of said ships by the Government of Peru, to the decision of some friendly Power; and it being now expedient to proceed to and regulate the reference as above described, the United States of America and the Republic of Peru have for that purpose named their respective Plenipotentiaries—that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Christopher Robinson their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, and the President of Peru Don José Gregorio Paz Soldan, Minister of State in the office of Foreign Relations and President of the Council of Ministers, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

¹ When the King of Belgium refused to act as arbitrator, the United States decided not to pursue the claims further; that decision was formally communicated to the Government of Peru on July 9, 1864.

² For a detailed study of this convention, see 8 Miller 889.