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be conceded to any foreign vessels by the laws of both countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

For the better understanding of the preceding stipulations, it has been agreed that every vessel belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of Venezuela, and whose captain is also a citizen of the same, such vessel having also complied with all the other requisites established by law to acquire such national character, though the construction and crew are or may be foreign, shall be considered, for all the objects of this treaty, as a Venezuelan vessel.

ARTICLE IX.

No higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Venezuela, or of her fisheries; and no higher or other duty shall be imposed on the importation into Venezuela of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States or their fisheries, than are or shall be payable on the like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country or its fisheries.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the United States on the exportation of any article to Venezuela, nor in Venezuela, on the exportation of any article to the United States, than such as are or shall be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States or their fisheries, or of Venezuela and her fisheries, from or to the ports of the United States or Venezuela, which shall not equally extend to every other foreign country. If, however, either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall tendiendo esto mientras las leyes de ambos países permitan dichos actos á buques extranjeros.

ARTICULO VIII.

Para cabal inteligencia de las estipulaciones precedentes se ha convenido en que todo buque perteneciente exclusivamente á ciudadano ó ciudadanos de Venezuela, y cuyo capitán sea tambien ciudadano de ella, y supuesto que dicho buque haya cumplido con todos los demás requisitos establecidos por la ley para adquirir su nacionalidad, aunque su construcción y tripulacion sean extranjeras, será considerado para todos los efectos de este tratado como buque Venezolano.

ARTICULO IX.

No se impondrán otros ni mas altos derechos á la importacion en Venezuela de cualquier articulo, produccion ó manufactura de los Estados Unidos ó de sus pesquerías, ni se impondrán otros ni mas altos derechos á la importacion en los Estados Unidos de cualquier articulo produccion ó manufactura de Venezuela ó de sus pesquerías, que los que se paguen ó pagaren por igual articulo produccion ó manufactura de cualquier otro pais extranjero ó de sus pesquerías.

No se impondrán otros ni mas altos derechos ni cargas en Venezuela á la exportacion de cualquier articulo para los Estados Unidos, ni en los Estados Unidos á la exportacion de cualquier articulo para Venezuela, que los que se paguen ó pagaren á la exportacion de igual articulo para cualquier otro pais extranjero.

No se impondrá ninguna prohibicion á la importacion ó exportacion de cualquier articulo produccion ó manufactura de Venezuela ó de sus pesquerías, ó de los Estados Unidos ó de las suyas que procedian de los puertos de Venezuela, ó de los Estados Unidos ó que se destinen á ellos que no se estienda igualmente á todos los demas paises extranjeros. Sin embargo, si cualquiera de las dos partes concediere en lo su-
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mediated become common to the other party, freely, where it shall be freely granted to such other nation, or for the same equivalent, when the grant shall be conditional.

ARTICLE X.

Should one of the high contracting parties hereafter impose discriminating duties upon the products of any other nation, the other party shall be at liberty to determine the manner of establishing the origin of its own products intended to enter the country by which the discriminating duties are imposed.

ARTICLE XL

When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, stranded, or otherwise damaged on the coast, or within the jurisdiction of the other, their respective citizens shall receive as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the accident happened, and they shall be liable to pay the same charges and dues of salvage as the said inhabitants would be liable to pay in a like case.

If the repairs which a stranded vessel may require shall render it necessary that the whole or any part of her cargo should be unloaded, no duties of custom, charges, or fees on such cargo as may be carried away shall be paid, except such as are payable in like case by national vessels.

It is understood nevertheless that if, while the vessel is under repair, the cargo shall be unladen and kept in a place of deposit destined for the reception of goods, the duties on which have not been paid, the cargo shall be liable to the charges and fees lawfully due to the keepers of such warehouses.

Si alguna de las altas partes contratantes impusiere en lo sucesivo derechos diferenciales á los productos de cualquier otra nación, la otra parte tendrá libertad para determinar por sí, la manera de acreditar el origen de aquellos productos suyos que se destinen al país por el cual se hubieren impuesto los derechos diferenciales.

ARTICULO X.

Discriminating duties.

ARTICULO XL

Wrecked, &c.

Vessels.

Repairs.

Si las reparaciones que requiera un buque encallado hiciéran necesaria la descarga del todo ó parte de su cargamento, no se pagarán derechos de aduana, cargas, ni honorarios por el cargamento que se sacare, sino los que paguen en el mismo caso buques nacionales. Se entiende, sin embargo que, si mientras el buque se esté reparando, se desembarcaren el cargamento y se guardaren en un depósito destinado para la recepción de géneros cuyos derechos no se han pagado, el cargamento quedará sujeto á las cargas y honorarios que legalmente se deban á los que cuidan tales almacenes.
ARTICLE XII.

Rights of neutrals.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of either country to sail with their ships and merchandise, (contraband goods always excepted,) from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, and to sail and trade with their ships and merchandise, with perfect security and liberty, from the countries, ports, and places of those who are enemies of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass not only directly from the places and ports of the enemy aforesaid, to neutral ports and places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be or be not under the jurisdiction of the same Power, unless such ports or places be effectively blockaded, besieged, or invested.

Blockade. And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, nor any part of her cargo, (if not contraband,) be confiscated, unless, after notice of such blockade or investment, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper; provided the same be not blockaded, besieged, or invested.

Notice. Nor shall any vessel of either of the parties that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender of such place, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

ARTICLE XIII.

Contraband of war.

In order to regulate what shall be deemed contraband of war, there

ARTICULO XII.

Será lícito á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de los dos países navegar con sus buques y mercancías (exceptuando siempre los géneros de contrabando) de un puerto cualquiera, á los del enemigo de la otra, y navegar y tráfico con sus buques y mercancías, con perfecta seguridad y libertad, de los países, puertos y lugares de los que sean enemigos de una de las partes, sin oposición ni molestias, y pasar, no solo directamente de los lugares y puertos mencionados del enemigo, á puertos y lugares neutrales, sino también de un lugar perteneciente á un enemigo, á otro lugar enemigo, ya sea que estén ó no bajo la jurisdicción de la misma potencia; á menos que tales puertos ó lugares estén efectivamente bloqueados, sitiados, ó embestidos.

Y por cuanto frecuentemente sucede que navegan buques para un puerto ó lugar perteneciente á un enemigo sin saber que aquel está sitiado, bloqueado ó embestido, se conviene en que pueda hacerse volver de tal puerto ó lugar á todo buque que se halle en estas circunstancias; pero no será detenida, ni confiscada parte alguna de su carga, (no siendo contrabando.) Á menos que después de la intimación de semejante bloqueo ó ataque, intentare otra vez entrar; mas le será permitido ir á cualquier otro puerto ó lugar que juzgue conveniente, con tal que este no se halle bloqueado, sitiado ó embestido. Ni se impedirá á ningún buque de cualquiera de las partes que haya entrado en tal puerto ó lugar, antes de estar efectivamente sitiado, bloqueado, ó embestido por la otra, salir de él con su cargo, ni, si fuere hallado allí después de la reducción y entrega del lugar, estará sujeto á confiscación el buque, ni su cargo, sino que serán restituidos á sus dueños.

ARTICULO XIII.

A fin de arreglar lo que haya de juzgarse contrabando de guerra, se
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shall be comprised under that denomination, gunpowder, saltpetre, petards, matchsticks, balls, bombs, grenades, carcasses, pikes, halberds, swords, belts, pistols, holsters, cavalry saddles and furniture, cannon, mortars, their carriages and belts, and generally all kinds of arms, ammunition of war, and instruments fit for the use of troops; all the above articles, whenever they are destined to the port of an enemy, are hereby declared to be contraband, and just objects of confiscation; but the vessel in which they are laden, and the residue of the cargo, shall be considered free, and not in any manner infected by the prohibited goods, whether belonging to the same or a different owner.

ARTICLE XIV.

It is hereby stipulated that free ships shall give a freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemy.

ARTICLE XV.

In time of war the merchant ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties which shall be bound to a port of the enemy of one of the parties, and concerning whose voyage and the articles of their cargo there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high seas as in the ports or roads, not only their passports but likewise their certificates, showing that their goods are not of the quality of those which comprendérán en esa denominación, la pólvora, salitre, petardos, mechas, balas, bombas, granadas, carrosas, pica, alabardas, espadas, cinturones, pistolas y sus fundas, sillas y armas de caballería, cañones, morteros con sus careñas y afustes, y generalmente toda especie de armas, municiones de guerra, ó instrumentos a propósito para el uso de tropas; todos los cuales artículos, cuando quiera que se destinen al puerto de un enemigo, se declaran por la presente, contrabando, y justos objetos de confiscación; pero se considerarán libres y de ninguna manera contaminados por los géneros prohibidos, el buque cargado de ellos, y el resto del cargamento, ya pertenezcan al mismo duelo ó a diversos.

ARTICULO XIV.

Se estipula aquí, que los buques libres darán libertad a los géneros, y que se ha de considerar libre y exento, todo lo que se hallare á bordo de los buques pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes; aunque toda la carga ó parte de ella pertenezca á enemigos de una ú otra, exceptuándose siempre los géneros de contrabando de guerra. Se conviene también del mismo modo, en que se estenderá la misma libertad á las personas que se encuentren abordo de buques libres, con el efecto de que, aunque ellas sean enemigos de cualquiera de las partes, no deben ser privadas de los buques libres, nº ser militares y estar en actual servicio del enemigo.

ARTICULO XV.

En tiempo de guerra los buques mercantes pertenecientes á ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes, destinados á algun puerto del enemigo de una de ellas, y respecto á cuyo viaje y artículos de cargamento hubiere justos motivos de sospecha, tendrán obligación de exhibir, así en alta mar como en los puertos ó radas, no solo sus pasaportes, sino también sus certificados para demostrar que sus géneros no son de la cualidad de los especifica-
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are specified to be contraband in the thirteenth article of the present convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

Passports for ships of neutrals.

And that captures on light suspicions may be avoided, and injuries thence arising prevented, it is agreed that when one party shall be engaged in war, and the other party be neutral, the ships of the neutral party shall be furnished with passports, that it may appear thereby that the ships really belong to the citizens of the neutral party; they shall be valid for any number of voyages, but shall be renewed every year—that is, if the ship happens to return home in the space of a year. If the ships are laden they shall be provided, not only with the passports above mentioned, but also with certificates, so that it may be known whether they carry any contraband goods. No other paper shall be required, any usage or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. And if it shall not appear from the said certificates that there are contraband goods on board, the ships shall be permitted to proceed on their voyage. If it shall appear from the certificates that there are contraband goods on board any such ship, and the commander of the same shall offer to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and a receipt for the same shall be given, and the ship shall be at liberty to pursue its voyage unless the quantity of the contraband goods be greater than can conveniently be received on board the ship-of-war or privateer, in which case, as in all other cases of just detention, the ship shall be carried into the nearest safe and convenient port for the delivery of the same.

If there are no passports.

If any ship shall not be furnished with such passport or certificates as are above required for the same, such case may be examined by a proper judge or tribunal, and if it shall appear from other documents or proofs, admissible by the usage of nations, that the ship belongs to the citizens or subjects of the neutral party, it shall not be confiscated.

ARTICULO XVI.

Y para evitar las capturas fundadas en leves sospechas, o impedir los daños consiguientes, se conviene en que cuando una parte estuviere en guerra y la otra permanezca neutral, se darán á los buques de la parte neutral, pasaportes de los cuales aparezca que los buques pertenecen realmente á ciudadanos de la parte neutral; estos pasaportes les servirán para cualquier número de viajes, pero se renovarán de año en año, entendiéndose esto, si acaso el buque volviese á su país dentro del espacio de un año. Si los buques estan cargados, no solo irán provistos de los pasaportes arriba mencionados, sino también de certificados tales que por ellos se conozca si llevan géneros de contrabando; y no se requerirá ningún otro papel, no obstante cualquier uso ó ordenanza en contrario. Y si no constare de dichos certificados, que hai abordo géneros de contrabando, se permitirá á los buques proseguir sus viajes. Si constare de los certificados que hai abordo de tal buque géneros de contrabando, y su comandante ofreciere entregarlos, se aceptará la oferta, se dará un recibo de ellos y quedará el buque en libertad de continuar su viaje; á menos que, la cantidad de los géneros de contrabando sea mayor que la que convenientemente pueda recibirse abordo del buque de guerra, público ó privado; caso en el cual el buque será llevado, para que los entregue, como en todos los demás de justa detencion, al puerto mas inmediato, cómodo y seguro.

Si algún buque no estuviere provisto del pasaporte o certificados que se requieren, según lo dicho, podrá un juez ó tribunal competente examinar la causa, y si se vierie de otros documentos ó pruebas, admitibles según el uso de las naciones, que el buque pertenecese á los ciudadanos ó súbditos de la parte neutral, no será confiscado, sino puesto en lib-
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but shall be released with her cargo, (contraband goods excepted,) and be permitted to proceed on her voyage.

If the master of a ship, named in the passport, should happen to die, or be removed by any other cause, and another put in his place, the ship and cargo shall, nevertheless, be equally secure, and the passport remain in full force.

ARTICLE XVII.

If the ships of the citizens of either of the parties shall be met with on the high seas, by any ship-of-war or privateer of the other, for the avoiding of any disorder, the said ship-of-war or privateers shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship shall exhibit his passport concerning the property of the ship; and it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other examination whatever.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It is expressly agreed by the high contracting parties that the stipulations above mentioned, relative to the conduct to be observed on the sea by the cruisers of the belligerent party towards the ships of the neutral party, shall be applicable only to ships sailing without convoy, and when the said ships shall be convoyed, it being the intention of the parties to observe all the regards due to the protection of the flag displayed by public ships, it shall not be lawful to visit them; but the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy that the ships he convoys belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be considered by the respective

ARTÍCULO XVII.

Si se encontráren los buques de los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes navegando en alta mar, por algun buque de guerra público ó privado de la otra, para evitar cualquier desorden dichos buques de guerra públicos ó privados permanecerán fuera de tiro de cañon y podrán enviar sus botes abordo del buque mercante que encontráren, y entrar en él hasta el número de dos ó tres hombres solamente, á los cuales, el capitán ó comandante del buque exhibirá su pasaporte concerniente á la propiedad del buque. Y se ha convenido expresamente en que en ninguna caso se exigirá á la parte neutral, que vaya abordo del buque examinador con el fin de exhibir sus papeles ó para que se le haga algún otro examen sea el que fuere.

Las partes contratantes convienen expresamente en que las estipulaciones arriba mencionadas relativas á la conducta que ha de observarse en el mar por los cruceros de la parte belligerante con los buques de la parte neutral, solamente se aplicarán á buques que naveguen sin conviós, y que cuando dichos buques fueren convoyados, queriendo las partes observar todos los miramientos debidos á la bandera que despliegan los buques públicos que los protegen, no será lícito visitarlos, sino que los respectivos cruceros considerarán como enteramente suficiente la declaración verbal que haga el comandante del convió, de que los buques que convoya pertenecen á la nación cuya
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Cruisers as fully sufficient; the two parties reciprocally engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys ships which shall have on board contraband goods destined to an enemy.

ARTICLE XIX.

In all cases where vessels shall be captured, or detained to be carried into port, under pretence of carrying to the enemy contraband goods, the captor shall give a receipt for such of the papers of the vessel as he shall retain, which receipt shall be annexed to a copy of the said papers; and it shall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, chests, trunks, casks, bales, or vessels found on board, or remove the smallest part of the goods, unless the lading be brought on shore in presence of the competent officers, and an inventory be made by them of the same. Nor shall it be lawful to sell, exchange, or alienate the said articles of contraband in any manner, unless there shall have been lawful process, and the competent judge, or judges shall have pronounced against such goods sentence of confiscation.

ARTICLE XX.

And in such time of war, that proper care may be taken of the vessel and cargo, and embezlement prevented, it is agreed that it shall not be lawful to remove the master, commander, or supercargo of any captured ship from on board thereof, during the time the ship may be at sea after her capture, or pending the proceedings against her, or her cargo, or anything relating thereto; and in all cases where a vessel of the citizens of either party shall be captured or seized and held for adjudication, her officers, passengers, and crew shall be hospitably treated; they shall not be imprisoned or deprived of any part of their wearing apparel, nor of the possession and use of their money, not exceeding for the captain, supercargo, and mate five hundred dollars each, and
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for the sailors and passengers one hundred dollars each.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is further agreed that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either of the parties shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXII.

And that more abundant care may be taken for the security of the citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries, all commanders of ships-of-war and privateers, and all others the said commanders shall forbear doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them, and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said privateer, each of whom, together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of seven thousand dollars, or of nine thousand four hundred dollars Venezuelan currency, or if said ship be

ARTICLE XXII.

Courts for prize causes.

Decree.

ARTICLE XXII.

Y para que se ponga aún mayor cuidado en la seguridad de los ciudadanos de las partes contratantes, y se impida que sufran injurias, todos los comandantes de buques de guerra públicos y privados, y todos los demás ciudadanos se abstendrán de causar ningún daño á los de la otra parte, ó de cometer algún ultraje contra ellos, y si lo contrario hicieren, serán castigados y también obligados á satisfacer y reparar con sus personas y bienes todos los daños y perjuicios que ocasionaren, cualquiera que se sea su naturaleza.

Por esta causa todos los comandantes de buques de guerra privados, antes de recibir sus despachos tendrán en lo sucesivo obligación de dar, ante juez competente, suficiente seguridad á lo menos con dos fianzores responsables que no tengan interés en el buque, cada uno de los cuales juntamente con dicho comandante de “mancomun et in solidum” quedará obligado con la suma de diez mil pesos fuertes, ó nueve mil cuatrocientos pesos sencillos, ó si el...
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provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers, in the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, or eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars Venezuelan currency, to satisfy all damages and injuries which the said privateer, or her officers or men, or any of them, may do or commit during her cruise, contrary to the tenor of this convention, or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and, further, that in all cases of aggressions, said commission shall be revoked and annulled.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Prizes, &c. not to pay duties.

When the ships-of-war of the two contracting parties or those belonging to their citizens which are armed in war shall be admitted to enter with their prizes the ports of either of the two parties, the said public or private ships, as well as their prizes, shall not be obliged to pay any duty either to the officers of the place, the judges, or any others; nor shall such prizes, when they come to and enter the ports of either party, be arrested or seized, nor shall the officers of the place make examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes, but they may hoist sail at any time and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanders of such ships-of-war shall be obliged to show. It is understood, however, that the privileges conferred by this article shall not extend beyond those allowed by law or by treaty with the most favored nations.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Enemys' privateers.

It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers who have commissions from any prince or State in enmity with either nation to fit their ships in the ports of either, to sell their prizes, or in any manner to exchange them; neither shall they be allowed to purchase provisions, except such as shall be necessary to their going to the next port of that prince or State from which they have received their commissions. buque estuvieron provisto de más de ciento cincuenta marineros, ó soldados, con la sum de catorce mil pesos fuertes, ó diez y ocho mil ochocientos pesos sencillos, á satisfacer todos los daños ó injurias que dicho buque de guerra particular, ó sus empleados, ó marineros, ó cualquiera de ellos hagan ó cometan durante su crucero contra el tenor de esta convencion ó de las leyes ó instrucciones por las cuales deben arreglar su conducta; y además se les revocará y anulará dicha patente en todos los casos en que cometan agresiones.

ARTICULO XXIII.

Cuando se admitan con sus presas en los puertos de cualquiera de las dos partes los buques de guerra de ellas ó los pertenecientes á sus ciudadanos que estén armados en guerra, dichos buques públicos, ó privados, como tampoco sus presas no serán obligados á pagar ningun derecho á los empleados del lugar, jueces, ni ningunos otros; ni serán detenidas ni embargadas tales presas cuandu lleguen á los puertos de cualquiera de las partes y entren en ellos, ni sobre su legalidad harán ningun examen los empleados del lugar; sino que tales buques de guerra podrán en cualquier tiempo izar las velas y partir y llevarse sus presas á los lugares indicados en sus patentes que sus mandantes deberán mostrar. Entiendese sin embargo que los privilegios conferidos en este artículo no se estenderán más allá de los que se concedan por ley, ó por tratado con las naciones mas favorecidas.

ARTICULO XXIV.

No será lícito á ningunos armadores extrangers que hayan recibido patente de cualquier principe ó estado que sea enemigo de cualquiera de las dos naciones, equipar sus buques en los puertos de la otra; ni vender, ni de ninguna manera permutar sus presas, ni se les permitirá comprar provisiones, sino las que sean necesarias para ir al próximo puerto del principe ó estado de que hayan recibo sus patentes.
ARTICLE XXV.

No citizen of Venezuela shall apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the said United States, or any of them, or against the citizens, people, or inhabitants of the said United States, or any of them, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said United States shall be at war; nor shall any citizen or inhabitant of the said United States, or any of them, apply for or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the citizens or inhabitants of Venezuela, or any of them, or the property of any of them, from any prince or State with which the said Republic shall be at war; and if any person of either nation shall take such commissions or letters of marque, he shall be punished according to their respective laws.

Las altas partes contratantes se conceden reciprocamente la libertad de tener en los puertos de la otra cónsules ó vice cónsules nombrados por ellas mismas, los cuales gozará de los mismos privilegios y facultades que los de la nación más favorecida; pero, si algunos de dichos cónsules ó vice cónsules ejercieren el comercio, estarán sujetos á las mismas leyes y usos á que estuvieren sujetos en el mismo lugar los particulares de su nación.

Se entiende que, siempre que cualquiera de las dos partes contratantes elijiere á un ciudadano de la otra por agente consular con residencia en puertos ó plazas comerciales de la última, tal cónsul ó agente continuará siendo considerado, no obstante su calidad de cónsul extranjero, como ciudadano de la nación á que pertenece, y consiguientemente estará sometido á las leyes y reglamentos á que en el lugar de su residencia, lo estuvieren los naturales. Sin embargo, esta obliga-
no respect embarrass the exercise of his consular functions or affect the inviolability of the consular archives.

The said consuls and vice-consuls shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge without the interference of the local authorities, unless their assistance should be required, or the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquillity of the country. It is, however, understood that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their own country.

The said consuls and vice-consuls are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the arrest and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships-of-war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand such deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the muster rolls of the crews, or by any other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and on this claim being substantiated the surrender shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the consuls and vice-consuls, and may be confined in the public prisons at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belong, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months of the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

However, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending shall have pronounced its sentence and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

TREATY WITH VENEZUELA. AUGUST 27, 1860.

Dichos cónsules y vice cónsules tendrán como tales el derecho de servir de jueces arbitradores en las diferencias que se susciten entre los capitanes y tripulaciones de los buques pertenecientes á la nación cuyos intereses están puestos á su cuidado, sin intervención de las autoridades locales, á menos que se requiera la asistencia de ellas, ó que la conducta de las tripulaciones ó del capitán turbe el orden ó la tranquillidad del país. Se entiende sin embargo, que esta especie de juicio ó arbitramiento no privará á las partes contendientes del derecho que tienen para recurrir, cuando vuelvan á su país, á la autoridad judicial de este.

Dichos cónsules y vice cónsules tendrán la facultad de requerir la asistencia de las autoridades locales para el arresto y prisión de los desertores de los buques de guerra y mercantes de su país. A este fin, se dirijirán á los tribunales, jueces y empleados competentes, y reclamarán por escrito tales desertores, probando con la exhibición de los registros de los buques, los roles de las tripulaciones ó cualesquiera otros documentos oficiales, que tales individuos formaban parte de aquella; y probado así esta demanda, no se negará la entrega. Tales desertores, cuando sean arrestados, serán puestos á la disposición de los cónsules y vice cónsules, y podrán ser encerrados en las cárcellos públicas á solicitud y expensas de los que los reclaman para ser enviados á los buques á que pertenezcan ó á otros del mismo país. Pero si no fueren mandados dentro de tres meses contados desde el día de su arresto, serán puestos en libertad, y no volverán á ser arrestados por la misma causa. Si se vierse sin embargo que el desertor ha cometido algún crimen ó delito, se deferirá su entrega hasta que el tribunal donde pendía su causa haya pronunciado sentencia y se haya llevado esta á ejecución.
ARTICLE XXVII.

The United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela, on requisitions made in their name through the medium of their respective diplomatic and consular agents, shall deliver up to justice persons who, being charged with the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as to justify their apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been committed in the country where the persons so accused shall be found; in all of which the tribunals of said country shall proceed and decide according to their own laws.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this convention, who shall be charged with any of the following crimes, to wit: murder, (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning;) attempt to commit murder; rape; forgery; the counterfeiting of money; arson; robbery with violence, intimidation, or forcible entry of an inhabited house; piracy; embezzlement by public officers, or by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.

ARTICLE XXIX.

On the part of each country the surrender shall be made only by the authority of the executive thereof. The expenses of detention and delivery effected in virtue of the preceding articles, shall be at the cost of the party making the demand.

ARTICULO XXVII.

La República de Venezuela y los Estados Unidos de América, en virtud de requisitorias que se hagan en su nombre, por el órgano de sus respectivos agentes diplomáticos y consulares, entregaran á la justicia las personas á quienes imputando los crímenes enumerados en el artículo siguiente cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de la parte requeriente, buscaran asilo ó fueron encontrados dentro de los territorios de la otra; con tal que se haga esto solamente cuando el hecho de la comisión del crimen esté acreditado de modo que justifique la aprehensión y sometimiento á juicio de las personas acusadas, si se hubiese cometido el crimen en el país donde se hallen, en todo lo cual los tribunales de dicho país procederán y decidirán conforme a sus leyes.

ARTICULO XXVIII.

Conforme á las disposiciones de esta convención, serán entregadas las personas á quienes se impute alguno de los crímenes siguientes, á saber: Homicidio voluntario, (incluyendo el asesinato, el parricidio, el infanticidio, y el envenenamiento;) comato de homicidio; fuerza hecha á muger; falsificación; fabricacion de moneda falsa; incendio; robo con violencia, intimidación, ó entrada violenta en una casa habitada; piratería; peculado ó hurto cometido por personas alquiladas ó assaliadas en detrimento de los que las emplean, cuando estos crímenes estén sujetos á castigo infamante.

ARTICULO XXIX.

Por parte de cada país, la entrega será hecha solamente de orden del ejecutivo. Los gastos de detención y entrega hechos en virtud de los artículos precedentes, correrán á cargo de la parte reclamante.
TREATY WITH VENEZUELA. August 27, 1860.

ARTICLE XXX.

Not to apply to political offences. The provisions of the aforesaid articles relating to the surrender of fugitive criminals shall not apply to offences committed before the date hereof, nor to those of a political character.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Convention to continue eight years. This convention is concluded for the term of eight years, dating from the exchange of the ratifications; and if one year before the expiration of that period neither of the contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, its intention to the other to arrest the operations of said convention, it shall continue binding for twelve months longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar declaration, whatever the time at which it may take place.

ARTICLE XXXII.

When and where to be ratified. This convention shall be submitted to both sides to the approval and ratification of the respective competent authorities of each of the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Caracas, as soon as circumstances shall admit.

Signature. In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the aforesaid articles, in the English and Spanish languages, and they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Data. Done in duplicate, at the city of Caracas, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

E. A. TURPIN. [L. s.]
PEDRO DE LAS CASAS. [L. s.]

Ratification. And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Caracas on the ninth day of August last:

Publication. Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and the citizens thereof.
TREATY WITH VENEZUELA. August 27, 1860.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.
TREATY WITH THE ARAPAHOES, ETC. FEB. 18, 1861.


ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Wise, in the Territory of Kansas, on the eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Albert G. Boone and F. B. Culver, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs and delegates of the confederated tribes of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, they being duly authorized thereto by said tribes, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Fort Wise, in the Territory of Kansas, on the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Albert G. Boone and F. B. Culver, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and delegates, representing the confederated tribes of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, viz.: Little Raven, Storm, Shave-Head, and Big Mouth, (on the part of the Arapahoes,) and Black Kettle, White Antelope, Lean Bear, Little Wolf, Tall Bear, and Left Hand, or Namos, (on the part of the Cheyennes,) they being thereto duly authorized by said confederated tribes of Indians.

ARTICLE 1st. The said chiefs and delegates of said Arapahoe and Cheyenne tribes of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all the lands now owned, possessed, or claimed by them, wherever situated, except a tract to be reserved for the use of said tribes located within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas River and extending westwardly along the said river to the mouth of Purgatory River; thence along up the west bank of the Purgatory River to the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence west along said boundary to a point where a line drawn due south from a point on the Arkansas River, five miles east of the mouth of the Huerfano River, would intersect said northern boundary of New Mexico; thence due north from that point on said boundary to the Sandy Fork to the place of beginning.

The Arapahoes and Cheyennes, being desirous of promoting settled habits of industry and enterprise amongst themselves, by abolishing the tenure in common by which they now hold their lands, and by assigning limited quantities thereof in severalty to the individual members of the respective tribes, to be cultivated and improved for their individual use and benefit, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the tract of country contained within the boundary above described, shall be set apart and retained by them for the purposes aforesaid.

According to an understanding among themselves, it is hereby agreed between the United States and the said tribes that the said reservation to be surveyed and divided.

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shall be surveyed and divided by a line to be run due north from a point on the northern boundary of New Mexico, fifteen miles west of the Pur- gatory River, and extending to the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas River, which said line shall establish the eastern boundary of that portion of the reservation, to be hereafter occupied by the Cheyennes, and the western boundary of that portion of said reservation to be hereafter occupied by the Arapahoes.

ARTICLE 2d. Out of the lands so set apart and retained there shall be assigned to each member of said tribes, without distinction of age or sex, a tract of forty acres, to include, in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable portion of timber and water; one hundred and sixty acres of said retained lands shall also be set apart and appropriated to the use and occupancy of the agent, for the time being, of said tribes; and one hundred and sixty acres shall also be reserved out of each division of the retained tract for the establishment and support of schools for the education of the youth of the tribes. The location of the tracts, the assignment of which is provided for in this article, shall be made in as regular and compact a manner as possible, and so as to admit of a distinct and well-defined exterior boundary, embracing the whole of them, and any intermediate portions or parcels of land or water not included in or made part of the tracts assigned in the manner prescribed in this article. All such intermediate parcels of land and water shall be owned in common by the tribe occupying that portion of the reservation within the limits of which said parcels of land and water may be included; but in case of increase in the tribe, or other cause rendering it necessary or expedient, the said intermediate parcels of land shall be subject to distribution and assignment in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and direct. The whole of the lands, assigned and unassigned, embraced within the exterior boundary herein designated, shall constitute and be known as the Reservation of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas; and all laws which have been or may be passed by the Congress of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, shall have full force and effect over the same, and no white person, except as shall be in the employment of the United States, shall be allowed to reside or go upon any portion of said reservation without the written permission of the superintendent of the central superintendency, or of the agent of the tribes.

ARTICLE 3d. The division and assignment in severality among the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the land hereinbefore reserved for that purpose, shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and his decision of all questions arising thereupon shall be final and conclusive. Certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts assigned in severality, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned respectively, and that the said tracts are set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of the assignees and their heirs. And said tracts shall not be alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States, or to members of the respective bands of Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And said tracts shall be exempt from taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided by Congress. Prior to the issue of the certificates aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or expedient respecting the disposition of any of said tracts, in case of the death of the person or persons to whom they may be assigned, so that the same shall be secured to the families of such deceased persons; and should any of the Indians to whom tracts shall be assigned, abandon them, the said Secretary may take such action in relation to the proper disposition thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary and proper.
AND CHEYENNE INDIANS. Feb. 18, 1861.

**Article 4th.** In consideration of the foregoing cession, relinquishment, and agreements, and for the purpose of establishing the Arapahoes and Cheyennes comfortably upon the lands to be assigned to them in security, by building them houses, and by furnishing them with agricultural implements, stock animals, and other necessary aid and facilities for commencing agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances, the United States do hereby agree and stipulate as follows, to wit: 1st. To protect the said Arapahoes and Cheyennes in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said tract of land so reserved for their future home, and also their persons and property thereon, during good behavior on their part. 2d. To pay to them, or expend for their benefit, the sum of thirty thousand dollars per annum for fifteen years; that is to say, fifteen thousand dollars per annum for each tribe for that number of years, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their said reservation; making four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in annuities in the period of fifteen years, of which sum the Secretary of the Interior shall, from time to time, determine what proportion shall be expended for their benefit, and for what objects such expenditures shall be made, due regard being had, in making such determination, to the best interests of said Indians. He shall likewise exercise the power to make such provision out of said sums as he may deem to be necessary and proper for the support and comfort of the aged or infirm and helpless orphans of the said Indians. Their annuities may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be discontinued entirely, should said Indians fail to make reasonable and satisfactory efforts to advance and improve their condition; in which case such other provision shall be made for them as the President and Congress may judge to be suitable and proper. 3d. It is hereby agreed that the expenses to be incurred in the purchase of agricultural implements, stock animals, &c., referred to in this article, as also the cost and expense of breaking up and fencing land, building houses, storehouses, or other needful buildings, or in making such other improvements as may be necessary for their comfort and welfare, shall be defrayed out of the aforesaid sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid to or expended for the benefit of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes as annuities.

**Article 5th.** To provide the said Indians with a mill suitable for sawing timber and grinding grain, one or more mechanic shops, with necessary tools for the same, and dwelling-houses for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, (if one be necessary,) farmers, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, the United States agree to expend therefor a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum for five years; and it is agreed that all articles of goods and provisions, stock, implements, lumber, machinery, &c., referred to in this treaty, shall be transported to the respective tribes of Arapahoes and Cheyennes, at the cost and expense of the United States.

**ARTICLE 5th.** The Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas, parties to this agreement, are anxious that all the members of their tribe shall participate in the advantages herein provided for respecting their improvement and civilization, and, to that end, to induce all that are now separated to rejoin and reunite with them. It is therefore agreed that, as soon as practicable, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause the necessary proceedings to be adopted to have them notified of this agreement and its advantages; and to induce them to come in and unite with their brethren; and to enable them to do so, and to sustain themselves for a reasonable time thereafter, such assistance shall be provided for them, at the expense of the tribe, as may be actually necessary for that purpose: Provided, however, That those who do not rejoin and permanently reunite themselves with the tribe within one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, shall not be entitled to the benefit of any of its stipulations.
TREATY WITH THE ARAPAHOE

ARTICLE 7th. Should any further aid from time to time be necessary to enable the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas to sustain themselves successfully in agricultural or other industrial pursuits, such additional means as may be required therefor shall be taken from the moneys due and belonging to them under the provisions of former treaties or articles of agreement and convention, and so much of said moneys as may be required to furnish them further aid as aforesaid shall be applied in such manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as he shall consider best calculated to improve and promote their welfare. And, in order to render unnecessary any further treaty engagements or arrangements hereafter with the United States, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the President, with the assent of Congress, shall have full power to modify or change any of the provisions of former treaties with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas, in such manner and to whatever extent he may judge to be necessary and expedient for their best interests.

ARTICLE 8th. All the expenses connected with and incidental to the making of this agreement and the carrying out its provisions shall be defrayed by the United States, except as otherwise herein provided.

ARTICLE 9th. It is agreed that all roads and highways, laid out by authority of law, shall have right of way through the lands within the reservation hereinafter specified, on the same terms as are provided by law when roads and highways are made through lands of citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 10th. It is also agreed by the United States that the annuities now paid to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, under existing treaties or articles of agreement and convention, shall be continued to them until the stipulations of said treaties or articles of agreement and convention relating to such annuities shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 11th. In consideration of the kind treatment of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes by the citizens of Denver City and the adjacent towns, they respectfully request that the proprietors of said city and adjacent towns be permitted by the United States government to enter a sufficient quantity of land to include said city and towns, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

ARTICLE 12th. This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Commissioner[s] as aforesaid, and the said Chiefs and Delegates of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

A. G. BOONE,
U. S. Ind. Agt. and Commissioner.
F. B. CULVER,
Comr. and Spec. Agt.

On the part of the Arapahoes.

HO-HA-CA-CHE, his x mark, or Little Raven.
AC-KER-BA-THE, his x mark, or Storm.
CHE-NE-NA-E-TE, his x mark, Shave-Head.
MA-NA-SA-TE, his x mark, Big Mouth.

On the part of the Cheyennes.

MO-TA-VA-TO, his x mark, Black Kettle.
VO-KI-VOKAMAST, his x mark, White Antelope.
AVO-NA-CO, his x mark, Lean Bear.
O-NE-A-HA-KET, his x mark, Little Wolf.
AND CHEYENNE INDIANS. Feb. 18, 1861.

NA-KO-HAIS-TAH, his x mark, Tall Bear.
A-AM-A-NA-CO, his x mark, Left Hand, or Namos.

ROBERT BENT, U. S. Interpreter.

Witnesses to the signatures:

John Sedgwick, Major of Cavalry.
R. Ransom, Jr., Lt. of Cavalry.
J. E. B. Stuart, 1st Lt. 1st Cavalry.
John White, Clerk to the Indian signatures.

P. S. And it is further understood, before signing the above treaty, that it was the particular request and wish of the Chiefs and Councillors in general convention, in consideration of Robert Bent being one of their half-breed tribe, that he should have, as a gift from the nation, six hundred and forty acres of land, covering the valley and what is called the Sulphur Spring, lying on the north side of the Arkansas River and about five miles below the Pawnee Hills, and they wish the general government to recognize and confirm the same; and that Jack Smith, son of John S. Smith, who is also a half-breed of said nation, shall have six hundred and forty acres of land, lying seven miles above Bent's Old Fort, on the north side of the Arkansas River, including the valley and point of rock, and respectfully recommend the general government to confirm and recognize the same.

A. G. BOONE,
Com. and Ind. Agt.
F. B. CULVER,
Comr. and Spec. Agt.

And whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, advise and consent to the ratification of the same by a resolution, and with an amendment in the words and figures following, to wit:

"In Executive Session,
"Senate of the United States, August 6, 1861.

"Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Fort Wise, in the Territory of Kansas, on the eighteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Albert G. Boone and F. B. Culver, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the following named Chiefs and Delegates, representing the confederated tribes of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, viz.: Little Raven, Storm, Shave-Head, and Big Mouth, (on the part of the Arapahoes,) and Black Kettle, White Antelope, Lean Bear, Little Wolf, Tall Bear, and Left Hand, or Namos, (on the part of the Cheyennes,) they being thereto duly authorized by said confederated tribes of Indians, with the following amendment, viz.:

"Strike out the eleventh article, in the following words:

"Art. 11th. In consideration of the kind treatment of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes by the citizens of Denver City and the adjacent towns, they respectfully request that the proprietors of said city and adjacent towns be permitted by the United States government to enter a sufficient quantity of land to include said city and towns at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre."

Attest:
J. W. FORNEY, Secretary.
TREATY WITH THE ARAPAHOE

And whereas the foregoing amendment having been fully interpreted and explained to the Chiefs and Delegates of the confederated tribes of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, in full council assembled, on the [twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one,] they did thereunto give their free and voluntary assent in the words and figures following, to wit:

We, the undersigned Chiefs, Councillors, Head Men, and Delegates, representing the confederated tribes of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, on behalf of said tribes, now in full council assembled, having had fully explained to us the amendment made on the 6th day of August, 1861, by the Senate of the United States, to the treaty made and concluded on the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Albert G. Boone and F. B. Culver, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the following named Chiefs, Councillors, and Head Men of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne confederated tribes of Indians, viz.: Little Raven, Storm, Shave-Head, and Big Mouth, (on the part of the Arapahoes,) and Black Kettle, White Antelope, Lean Bear, Little Wolf, Tall Bear, and Left Hand, or Namos, (on the part of the Cheyennes,) they being thereto duly authorized by said confederated tribes of Indians; which amendment is in the following words, viz.:

Strike out the eleventh article, in the following words:

"Art. 11th. In consideration of the kind treatment of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes by the citizens of Denver City and the adjacent towns, they respectfully request that the proprietors of said city and adjacent towns be permitted by the United States government to enter a sufficient quantity of land to include said city and towns, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre."

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this 29th day of October, 1861.

Signed on the part of the Arapahoes.

HO-HA-CA-CHE, his x mark, or Little Raven.
AC-KER-BA-THE, his x mark, or Storm.
CHE-NE-NA-E-TE, his x mark, or Shave-Head.
MA-NA-CA-TE, his x mark, or Big Mouth.

On the part of the Cheyennes.

ME-TU-RA-TO, his x mark, or Black Kettle.
VO-KI-ROKAMAST, his x mark, or White Antelope.
AVO-NACO, his x mark, or Lean Bear.
OHJ-A-HA-KET, his x mark, or Little Wolf.
NA-KO-HARSTULE, his x mark, or Tall Bear.
HANO-A-NA-CO, his x mark, or Left Hand, or Namos.

Witness:

A. G. Boone, Capt. 3rd. and Commissioner.
Elmer Otis, Capt. 4th Can. Comdg.
J. M. Warren, 2d Lieut. 8th Inf.
John H. Janeaway, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Ratification.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, accept, ratify, and confirm said treaty, with the amendment as aforesaid.