

America without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination levied in the name or to the profit of the government, the local authorities or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been imported in Russian vessels.

And, reciprocally, all kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully imported into the ports of the United States of America in vessels of the said states may also be so imported in Russian vessels without paying other or higher duties or charges of whatever kind or denomination levied in the name or to the profit of the government, the local authorities or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been imported in vessels of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV

It is understood that the stipulations contained in the two preceding articles are, to their full extent, applicable to Russian vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the United States of America and, reciprocally, to vessels of the said states and their cargoes arriving in the ports of the Empire of Russia, whether the said vessels clear directly from the ports of the country to which they respectively belong or from the ports of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V

All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce, which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the United States of America in national vessels, may also be exported therefrom in Russian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishments whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been exported in vessels of the United States of America.

And, reciprocally, all kind of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully exported from the ports of the Empire of Russia in national vessels may also be exported therefrom in vessels of whatever kind or denomination of the United States of America, without paying other or higher duties or charges, levied in the name, or to the profit of the government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever, than if the same merchandise or articles of commerce had been exported in Russian vessels.

ARTICLE VI

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of Russia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Empire of Russia of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States or of Russia to or from the ports of the United States or to or from the ports of the Russian empire which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VII

It is expressly understood that the preceding articles II., III., IV., V. and VI. shall not be applicable to the coastwise navigation of either of the two countries which each of the high contracting parties reserves exclusively to itself.

ARTICLE VIII

The two contracting parties shall

have the liberty of having, in their respective ports, consuls, vice consuls, agents and commissaries of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations; but if any such consul shall exercise commerce they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place.

The consuls, vice consuls and commercial agents shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order of the tranquillity of the country or the said consuls, vice consuls or commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. 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 country.

ARTICLE IX

The said consuls, vice consuls, and commercial agents are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, detention and imprisonment of the deserters from 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 said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents that such individuals formed part of the crews; and, this reclamation being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessels to which they belonged or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation or any other vessel whatsoever. But if not sent back within four months from the day of their arrest they shall be set at liberty and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

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

ARTICLE X

The citizens and subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other by testament, donation, or otherwise, and their representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or ab intestato, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same, at will, paying to the profit of the respective governments such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are or shall be subject to pay in like cases.

And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods as would be taken of a native of the same country in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them.

And if a question should arise

among several claimants as to which of them said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are.

And where, on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of one of the high contracting parties, such real estate would by the laws of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other party, who by reason of alienage may be incapable of holding it, he shall be allowed the time fixed by the laws of the country, and in case the laws of the country actually in force may not have fixed any such time he shall then be allowed a reasonable time to sell such real estate and to withdraw and export the proceeds without molestation and without paying to the profit of the respective governments any other dues than those to which the inhabitants of the country wherein said real estate is situated shall be subject to pay, in like cases.

But this article shall not derogate, in any manner, from the force of the laws already published or which may hereafter be published by his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

ARTICLE XI

If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely where it is freely granted to such other nation or on yielding the same compensation when the grant is conditional.

ARTICLE XII

The present treaty, of which the effect shall extend, in like manner, to the Kingdom of Poland, so far as the same may be applicable thereto, shall continue in force until the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and if, one year before that day, one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to arrest the operation thereof this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification.

ARTICLE XIII

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the president of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the said states, and by his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the space of one year, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate and affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, sixth-eighteenth December, in the Year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

(Seal) JAMES BUCHANAN.
(Seal) CHARLES COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

SEPARATE ARTICLE

Certain relations of proximity and anterior engagements having rendered it necessary for the imperial government to regulate the commercial relations of Russia with Prussia and the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway by special stipulations, now actually in force, and which stipulations are in no manner connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general, the two high contracting parties, wishing to remove from their commercial relations every kind of ambiguity or subject of discussion, have agreed that the special stipula-

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