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In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the long staple cottons of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on short staple cottons.

Certain reclamations abandoned.

[See Article VIII, treaty of 1803, p. 234.]

ARTICLE VIII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of eight months, or sooner if possible.

Ratifications.

In faith of which, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these articles, and thereto set their seals.

Signatures.

Done at Paris the fourth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Date.

W. C. RIVES. [L. S.]
HORACE SEBASTIANI. [L. S.]

FRANCE, 1843.

Nov. 9, 1843.

EXTRADITION CONVENTION WITH FRANCE, CONCLUDED AT WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 9, 1843; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE FEBRUARY 1, 1844; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT FEBRUARY 2, 1844; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON APRIL 12, 1844; PROCLAIMED APRIL 13, 1844.

Convention for the surrender of criminals, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the French.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the French having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, the said United States of America and His Majesty the King of the French have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention for this purpose:

Contracting parties.

That is to say, the President of the United States of America, Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Pageot, officer of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honor, his Minister Plenipotentiary, ad interim, in the United States of America;

Negotiators.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that the high contracting parties shall, on requisitions made in their name, through the medium of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons who, being accused of the crimes enumerated in the next following article, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall seek an 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 that the laws of the country in which the fugitive or the person so accused shall be found would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

Extradition of criminals.

Evidence of criminality.

ARTICLE II.

Crimes for which delivery may be made.

[See convention of 1845, pp. 248, 249.]

[See convention of 1858, p. 253.]

Persons shall be so delivered up who shall be charged, according to the provisions of this convention, with any of the following crimes, to wit: Murder, (comprehending the crimes designated in the French penal code by the terms, assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning,) or with an attempt to commit murder, or with rape, or with forgery, or with arson, or with embezzlement by public officers, when the same is punishable with infamous punishment.

ARTICLE III.

Surrender, how made.

On the part of the French Government, the surrender shall be made only by authority of the Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice; and on the part of the Government of the United States, the surrender shall be made only by authority of the Executive thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

Expenses of detention and delivery.

The expenses of any detention and delivery effected in virtue of the preceding provisions shall be borne and defrayed by the Government in whose name the requisition shall have been made.

ARTICLE V.

Past crimes and political offenses.

The provisions of the present convention shall not be applied in any manner to the crimes enumerated in the second article, committed anterior to the date thereof, nor to any crime or offense of a purely political character.

ARTICLE VI.

Duration of convention.

Ratifications.

This convention shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the contracting parties, or one of them; but it shall not be abrogated, except by mutual consent, unless the party desiring to abrogate it shall give six months' previous notice of his intention to do so. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the space of six months, or earlier if possible.

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Date.

Done at Washington the ninth day of November, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

A. P. UPSHUR. [L. S.]
A. PAGEOT. [L. S.]

FRANCE, 1845.

Feb. 24, 1845.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE EXTRADITION CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 9, 1843, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE FRENCH; CONCLUDED AT WASHINGTON FEBRUARY 24, 1845; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE MARCH 12, 1845; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT MAY 5, 1845; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT PARIS JUNE 21, 1845; PROCLAIMED JULY 24, 1845.

Additional crimes for which extradition may be made.

The crime of robbery, defining the same to be the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another, of goods or money to any value, by violence, or putting him in fear; and the crime of burglary, defining the same to be, breaking and entering by night into a mansion-house of another, with intent to commit felony; and the corresponding crimes included under the French law in the words *vol qualifié crime*, not being embraced