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ARTICLE XII.

Ratifications. The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective Power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the August Sovereign of Japan, and the ratification shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable.

Signatures. In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Date. Done at Kanagawa, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day.

M. C. PERRY.

JAPAN, 1857.

June 17, 1857. TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN FOR REGULATING INTERCOURSE, CONCLUDED AT SIMODA JUNE 17, 1857; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE JUNE 15, 1858; PROCLAIMED JUNE 30, 1858.

[This treaty was revoked by Article XII, treaty of 1858.]

Negotiators. For the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens with the Empire of Japan, and, after due deliberation, His Excellency Townsend Harris, Consul General of the United States of America for the Empire of Japan, and their Excellencies Inowouye, Prince of Sinano, and Nakamoera, Prince of Dewa, Governors of Simoda, all having full powers from their respective Governments, have agreed on the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

Port of Nangasaki to be open to American vessels. The port of Nangasaki, in the principality of Hizen, shall be open to American vessels, where they may repair damages, procure water, fuel, provisions, and other necessary articles, even coals, where they are obtainable.

ARTICLE II.

American citizens may reside at Simoda and Hakodade. It being known that American ships coming to the ports of Simoda and Hakodade cannot have their wants supplied by the Japanese, it is agreed that American citizens may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodade, and the Government of the United States may appoint a Vice-Consul to reside at Hakodade.

This article to go into effect on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred fifty-eight.

ARTICLE III.

American and Japanese coin. In settlement of accounts the value of the money brought by the Americans shall be ascertained by weighing it with Japanese coin, (gold and silver itsebues,) that is, gold with gold, and silver with silver, or weights representing Japanese coin may be used, after such weights have been carefully examined and found to be correct.

The value of the money of the Americans having been thus ascertained, the sum of six per cent. shall be allowed to the Japanese for the expense of recoinage.

ARTICLE IV.

Jurisdiction of offences.

Americans committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the American Consul General or Consul, and shall be punished according to American laws.

Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese laws.

ARTICLE V.

Medium of exchange, &c.

American ships which may resort to the ports of Simoda, Hakodade, or Nangasaki, for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies, or to repair damages, shall pay for them in gold or silver coin; and if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange.

ARTICLE VI.

Rights of Consul General, &c.

The government of Japan admits the right of His Excellency the Consul General of the United States to go beyond the limits of Seven Ri, but has asked him to delay the use of that right, except in cases of emergency, shipwreck, &c., to which he has assented.

ARTICLE VII.

Purchases for Consul General.

Purchases for His Excellency the Consul General, or his family, may be made by him only, or by some member of his family, and payment made to the seller for the same, without the intervention of any Japanese official; and for this purpose Japanese silver and copper coin shall be supplied to His Excellency the Consul General.

ARTICLE VIII.

Dutch version of treaty.

As His Excellency the Consul General of the United States of America has no knowledge of the Japanese language, nor their Excellencies the Governors of Simoda a knowledge of the English language, it is agreed that the true meaning shall be found in the Dutch version of the articles.

ARTICLE IX.

Treaty when to take effect.

All the foregoing articles shall go into effect from the date hereof, except article two, which shall go into effect on the date indicated in it.

Date.

Done in quintuplicate, (each copy being in English, Japanese, and Dutch,) at the Goyosso of Simoda, on the seventeenth day of June, in the year of the Christian era eighteen hundred fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-first, corresponding to the fourth Japanese year of Ansei, Mi, the fifth month, the twenty-sixth day, the English version being signed by His Excellency the Consul General of the United States of America, and the Japanese version by their Excellencies the Governors of Simoda.

Signatures.

TOWNSEND HARRIS. [L. S.]

JAPAN, 1858.

July 29, 1858.

TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN, CONCLUDED AT YEDO JULY 29, 1858; RATIFICATION ADVISED BY SENATE DECEMBER 15, 1858; RATIFIED BY PRESIDENT APRIL 12, 1860; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT WASHINGTON MAY 22, 1860; PROCLAIMED MAY 23, 1860.

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Ty-coon of Japan, desiring to establish on firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship now happily existing between the