

<i>Tarifa de estadias ó sea abono diario para una embarcacion desde.....</i>				£.	} Por día.
100 toneladas á 120 inclusive.....				5	
121 idem 150 idem.....				6	
151 idem 170 idem.....				8	
171 idem 200 idem.....				10	
201 idem 220 idem.....				11	
221 idem 250 idem.....				12	
251 idem 270 idem.....				14	
271 idem 300 idem.....				15	

y así proporcionalmente.

ARTICULO VII.

Ni los Magistrados que formen los Tribunales, ni los Secretarios, ni los empleados subalternos pedirán ni recibirán de ninguna de las partes interesadas en los casos que se presenten ante los dichos Tribunales, ningun emolumento ó dádiva bajo ningun pretexto, por el cumplimiento de sus deberes.

Los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios han convenido con arreglo al artículo 13.º del Tratado de esta fecha, que el Reglamento que precede y consta de siete artículos, correrá anexo á dicho Tratado y será considerado como parte integrante del mismo.

Fecho en la Ciudad de México, á veinticuatro de Febrero de mil ochocientos cuarenta y uno.

*Luis Gonzaga Cuevas.
Richard Pakenham.*

PIEZA C

*Anexa al Tratado entre la República Mexicana y la Gran-Bretaña para la abolicion del tráfico de esclavos.
Reglamento para la emancipacion de los negros.*

ARTICULO I.

El objeto de este Reglamento es asegurar á los negros emancipados por las estipulaciones del Tratado á que es anexo bajo la letra C., un buen trato permanente y una entera y completa emancipacion, en conformidad con las benéficas intenciones de las Altas Partes Contratantes.

ARTICULO II.

Luego que los esclavos sean desembarcados conforme á las prevenciones del artículo VII del Tratado á que corre anexo este Regla-

mento, recibirán de la autoridad superior política un certificado de emancipacion y se pondrán inmediatamente á disposicion del Gobierno de la Nacion á la cual pertenezca el punto ó lugar de desembarco, para que sean tratados conforme al presente Reglamento.

ARTICULO III.

El Gobierno de la República Mexicana se compromete, en su caso, á asegurar á los negros la conservacion de la libertad adquirida, un buen trato, la instruccion suficiente en los dogmas de la religion y de la moral y la que sea necesaria para que puedan mantenerse como artesanos, menestrales ó criados de servicio.

ARTICULO IV.

Su Majestad Británica se obliga igualmente á tratar á los dichos negros desembarcados en cualquier punto de sus dominios, en absoluta conformidad con las leyes vigentes en las Colonias de la Gran-Bretaña, respecto al régimen de los negros emancipados.

ARTICULO V.

Ambos Gobiernos se comprometen á tomar las disposiciones necesarias con el fin de tener noticia periódicamente de la existencia de los negros que hayan sido emancipados en virtud del Tratado de esta fecha, de las mejoras de su condicion y de los progresos de su enseñanza, así religiosa y moral como industrial, ó de las constancias de su fallecimiento. Estos datos servirán para ministrar, en su caso, el informe de que habla el artículo XII del mismo Tratado.

Los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios se han convenido, de conformidad con el artículo XIII del Tratado de esta fecha, en que el presente Reglamento, compuesto de cinco artículos, esté anexo á dicho Tratado y se considere como parte integrante de él.

Fecho en la Ciudad de México, á veinticuatro de Febrero en el año del Señor de mil ochocientos cuarenta y uno.

*Luis Gonzaga Cuevas.
Richard Pakenham.*

Habiéndose concluido entre la República Mexicana y Su Majestad la Reina del Reino-Unido de la Gran-Bretaña é Irlanda, en 24 de Febrero de 1841, un Tratado para la supresion del Tráfico de Esclavos bajo el pabellon Mexicano;

Y en atencion á que imprevistas circunstancias han impedido el canje de las Ratificaciones de dicho Tratado dentro del tiempo estipulado en su artículo XV, el Exmo. Sr. Presidente de la República Mexicana y Su Majestad la Reina del Reino-Unido de la Gran-Betaña é Irlanda, han juzgado oportuno entrar en un arreglo para la amplia-

cion del período asignado para el canje de las Ratificaciones del Tratado referido;

Por tanto, han nombrado como sus Plenipotenciarios *ad hoc*,
El Excelentísimo Sr. Presidente de la República Mexicana á su Excelencia el Señor Don José Maria Tornel, General de Division y Ministro de Estado y del Despacho de Guerra y Marina,

Y Su Majestad la Reina del Reino-Unido de la Gran-Bretaña é Irlanda al Señor Don Ricardo Pakenham, su Ministro Plenipotenciario en la República de México.

Quienes, habiendo examinado sus Plenos Poderes y halládoslos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en el siguiente artículo adicional al Tratado de 24 de Febrero de 1841.

ARTICULO ADICIONAL.

Las Ratificaciones del Tratado para la supresion del Tráfico de Esclavos bajo el Pabellon Mexicano, concluido en México en 24 de Febrero de 1841, serán canjeadas en Lóndres dentro de seis meses contados desde la fecha de este convenio.

El presente artículo adicional tendrá la misma fuerza y valor que si hubiera sido insertado á la letra en el Tratado referido de 24 de Febrero de 1841, y sus Ratificaciones serán canjeadas al mismo tiempo de las del Tratado de que forma parte.

En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado el presente convenio y lo han sellado con sus sellos respectivos.

Hecho en la Ciudad de México, el dia trece de Abril del año del Señor de mil ochocientos cuarenta y dos.

José Maria Tornel.
Richard Pakenham.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Excellency the President of the Mexican Republic, being animated by a sincere desire to cooperate for the total extinction of the barbarous traffic in slaves, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for the special purpose of immediately attaining this object, and have named respectively, as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Richard Pakenham Esquire, Her Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Government; and His Excellency the President of the Mexican Republic, His Excellency D. Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Republic at the Court of London;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full

Powers, and found them to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The slave trade is declared by this Treaty to be totally and perpetually abolished in all parts of the world, on the part of the Mexican Republic, as are already slavery in the Mexican Territory, and the aforesaid traffic in slaves on the part of Great Britain.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Mexico engages to take, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, and subsequently from time to time, when it may be necessary, the most effectual measures to prevent the Citizens of the Mexican Republic from being concerned in the slave trade, and the Flag of the said Republic from being employed, in any way, in carrying on that traffic, and binds itself specially to procure from the National Congress, as soon as possible, a penal law by which the severest punishment shall be imposed on all Citizens of the Republic who shall, under whatsoever pretext, take any part in the aforesaid Traffic in slaves.

ARTICLE III.

The Mexican Government engages to propose in the National Congress a Law which shall declare to be pirates all such Citizens of the Republic as may be engaged in the slave trade, as well as all such individuals as may carry it on under the National Flag. And Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Excellency the President of the Republic, mutually bind themselves to promulgate or propose in their respective Legislatures the most suitable measures for immediately carrying into execution the laws of piracy which are to be applicable to the said traffic, in conformity with the legislative enactments of each of the two Countries with respect to the vessels and subjects or citizens of the two Nations.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to prevent completely all infringement of the spirit of the present Treaty, the two High Contracting Parties mutually consent that the ships of their respective Navies, which shall be provided as hereinafter mentioned which special instructions for the purpose, may search such Merchant Vessels of the two Nations as may be suspected, on reasonable grounds, of being engaged in the traffic in slaves or of having been fitted out for the purpose thereof or of having, during the voyage in which they may be met with by the said cruisers, been engaged in the traffic in slaves, in contravention of the stipulations of the present Treaty; and the two Contracting Parties

also agree that the said cruisers may detain such vessels and send or convey them to be tried in the manner hereinafter provided.

With a view to avoid even the possibility of annoyance to the coasting trade of Mexico from the exercise of the mutual right of search stipulated in the present Article, the High Contracting Parties agree that the said right shall not be enforced within a line drawn from the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte in twenty five degrees, fifty five minutes, of north latitude, and ninety seven degrees, twenty five minutes of longitude west from Greenwich, to the port of Sisal in the Peninsula of Yucatan, in twenty one degrees six minutes of north latitude, and ninety degrees, four minutes of longitude west from Greenwich; it being always understood that if a vessel suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, shall be discovered without the said line by a British or Mexican Cruiser, and shall succeed in passing within that line, it shall not on that account be considered as protected by the present restriction, which is solely adopted for the greater security of the coasting trade of Mexico.

Nor shall the reciprocal right of search be exercised in the Mediterranean sea, nor in the seas of Europe lying without the straits of Gibraltar and to the north of the thirty seventh parallel of North latitude and to the East ward of the Meridian of twenty degrees west of Greenwich.

ARTICLE V.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying into execution the provisions of the preceding article, it is agreed:

First. That their respective Governments shall provide the ships of the Navies of the two Nations to be employed in future in the prevention of the Slave Trade, with copies, in the english and spanish languages, of the present Treaty; of the instructions for cruisers annexed thereto sub literâ A; and of the regulations for the tribunals which shall have to try the vessels detained by virtue of the stipulations contained in this Treaty, which are also annexed sub literâ B; which annexes respectively shall be considered as integral parts of the said Treaty.

Secondly. That each of the High Contracting Parties shall, from time to time, communicate to the other the names of the several ships destined for this service and furnished with such instructions, the force of each and the name of their Commanders.

Thirdly. That when the Commander of a cruiser of either of the two Nations shall suspect that any one or more vessel or vessels navigating under the escort or convoy of a ship of war of the other Nation, carries slaves on board or has been engaged in this prohibited traffic or is fitted out for it, he shall communicate his suspicions to the Commanding officer of the convoy, who, accompanied by the Commanding officer of the cruiser, shall proceed to the search of the suspected vessel and in case that the suspicions appear well founded according to the tenor of this Treaty, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to the place where it is to be brought to trial, in order that the just sentence may there be pronounced.

Fourthly. It is further agreed that the Commanders of the ships of the two Navies who shall be employed on this service, shall adhere in each case to the exact tenor of the said instructions.

ARTICLE VI.

As the two preceding Articles are entirely reciprocal, the High Contracting Parties engage to make good any losses incurred by their respective Subjects or Citizens by the arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this compensation shall be paid invariably by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention, and they also engage that the visit and detention of vessels specified in the IV Article of this Treaty, shall only be effected by such english or mexican ships as may form part of the Royal and National Navies of the High Contracting Parties, and which are provided with the documents mentioned in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed, by the present Article, that the vessels detained in conformity with the fourth Article of this Treaty by British or Mexican cruisers, shall be conducted or sent together with their Commanders, crews and cargoes to the nearest point in the country to which the captured vessel belongs, where there may be a competent tribunal to try it; that is to say, British vessels are to be conducted or sent to the nearest possession of Her Britannic Majesty where such tribunal exists, and Mexican Vessels to the Port of Veracruz, except in cases in which slaves shall be on board at the time of capture. In such cases the vessel shall be sent or conducted to the nearest possession of either of the two Powers, or to such place belonging to either as may be soonest reached, according to the judgement of the Commander of the capturing ship, under his own responsibility, in order that the slaves may be landed; the vessel with the remainder of her cargo, her Commander and crew shall be afterwards sent or conducted to the place where she is to be tried in conformity with the before mentioned provisions of this Article.

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties shall have the power to name by themselves or through the medium of their Legations or Consulates, an advocate who may be a subject or citizen of either of the two Nations, to undertake the prosecution or defence, as the case may be, of the vessels brought to trial, and solemnly pledge themselves to afford to such advocates all necessary liberty and protection, and such as is allowed by law to the advocates of the Country.

For the more speedy conclusion of these trials, the High Contracting Parties engage to procure the enactment of laws which shall abridge, as much as possible, the forms of indictment and sentence.

ARTICLE VIII.

When the commanding officer of any of the ships of the Navies of Her Britannic Majesty or of the Republic of Mexico, commissioned respectively in due form according to the provisions of the IV article of this Treaty, shall deviate in any respect from the stipulations of the said Treaty or from the instructions annexed thereto, the Government which shall conceive itself wronged, shall be entitled to demand reparation, and in such case, the Government in whose service the said Commanding Officer may be, binds itself to cause an inquiry to be made into the subject of complaint and to inflict on such Officer a punishment proportioned to the offence.

ARTICLE IX.

It is further agreed that every merchant vessel, British or Mexican, which shall be visited by virtue of the present Treaty, may be detained and sent or brought before the proper Tribunals, if there shall be found in her equipment any of the following things:

First. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are used in merchant vessels.

Secondly. Divisions or bulkheads in the hold or on deck in greater number than are necessary for a vessel engaged in a lawful trade.

Thirdly. Spare plank prepared to be fitted up as a second or slave deck.

Fourthly. Shackles, bolts or handcuffs.

Fifthly. A quantity of water in casks or tanks much greater than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Sixthly. An extraordinary number of water casks or of other vessels for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the Customhouse of the Port from which he cleared outwards stating that the owners of such vessel had given sufficient security that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should only be employed to receive palm oil or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventhly. A greater quantity of mess tubs than are requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Eighthly. A boiler of an unusual size and larger than is requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel, or more than one boiler of the ordinary size.

Ninthly. An extraordinary quantity of rice, of flour of Brazil, of manioc or cassava, commonly called harina of maize, exceeding what might probably be consumed by the crew; such rice, flour or maize not appearing to be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Any one or more of these several circumstances, if proved, shall be considered as indications *prima facie* of the actual employment of the vessel in the slave trade; and will serve, therefore, to condemn and declare her a lawful prize, unless it be established, by satisfacto-

ry evidence, on the part of the master or owners, that the vessel, at the time of her detention, was employed in some legal pursuit.

ARTICLE X.

If any of the things specified in the preceding Article, be found in any merchant vessel, no compensation for losses, damages or expenses resulting from the detention of such vessel, shall be allowed either to her master or to her owner or other person interested in her equipment or lading, even though the Tribunal declare her acquitted.

ARTICLE XI.

It is hereby agreed between the two High Contracting Parties that in all cases in which a vessel shall be detained, according to the stipulations of this Treaty, by their respective cruisers, as having been engaged in the slave trade or as having been fitted out for the purpose thereof, and shall consequently be tried and condemned by the proper tribunal, the said vessel shall, immediately after her condemnation, be broken up and the separate parts sold.

ARTICLE XII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties solemnly binds itself to guaranty the liberty of the negroes who may be emancipated and conducted to either of the two Nations by virtue of the stipulations of this Treaty, from the moment of their landing in their respective territories, and to afford, from time to time, when demanded by the other Party or by the respective Tribunals, the fullest information as to the state and condition of such negroes, with a view of ensuring the due execution of the Treaty in this respect.

For this purpose the regulations annexed to this Treaty *sub literâ C*, as to the treatment of such liberated negroes, have been drawn up and declared an integral part of the said Treaty. The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right of altering and suspending by common consent, but not otherwise, the terms of the said Regulations.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Annexes to this Treaty, which, it is mutually agreed, shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:

A. Instructions for the ships of the British and Mexican Navies destined to prevent the Traffic in Slaves.

B. Regulations for the Tribunals which are to take cognizance of the trials of the vessels detained by virtue of the stipulations of this Treaty.

C. Regulations for the treatment of the liberated negroes.

ARTICLE XIV.

As the principal object of this Treaty, Additional Articles and three Annexes which form part of it, is no other than that of preventing the Traffic in Slaves, without any annoyance to the respective merchant shipping of the two Nations, the High Contracting Parties, animated by the same sentiments, agree that if, in future, it should appear necessary to adopt new measures for attaining the said beneficent object or for obviating any inconvenience to the aforesaid shipping, which experience shall have made known, in consequence of those established in this Treaty, Additional Articles and Annexes proving inefficacious, the said High Contracting Parties will consult together for the complete attainment of the object proposed.

ARTICLE XV.

The present Treaty, consisting of Fifteen Articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof exchanged in London within a year from this date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, the present Treaty, and have affixed their respective Seals.

Done in the city of Mexico, this twenty fourth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

Richard Pakenham.
Luis Gonzaga Cuevas.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

I.

Her Britannic Majesty agrees that for the first eight years of the present Treaty, the Government of the Republic shall not be obliged to appoint cruisers to prevent the Traffic in Slaves; but the said Government of Mexico reserves to itself the right of appointing such cruisers, as soon as the circumstances of its Navy may permit such appointment, giving notice thereof to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

II.

To avoid even the possibility of prejudice resulting from the Ninth Article of the Treaty of this date, to the merchant vessels which the Mexican Government may have occasion to employ in certain cases for the conveyance of troops by sea, or of convicts from one point of the Republic to another, it is agreed to except from the operation of the said IX Article the merchant vessels employed by the Mexican

Government in such service. Such vessels shall not be liable to be detained even if one or more of the things mentioned in the aforesaid Article should be found on board, provided they do not convey Negroes destined for the Slave Trade; and that the captain of the vessel, on board which the prohibited articles or effects are found, produce a document signed by any competent Authority of the Republic, stating the service on which such vessel is employed; but such document must not be of a date so remote that it may be believed, on reasonable grounds, to have been issued for another voyage anterior to that on which such vessel has been met with.

The two preceding additional Articles shall have the same force and effect as if they had been inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of this date. They shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at the same time as those of the Treaty of which they form part.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed them and affixed their seals.

Done in the city of Mexico, this twenty fourth day of February of the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

Richard Pakenham.
Luis Gonzaga Cuevas.

ANNEX A

To the Treaty between Great Britain and the Republic of Mexico for the abolition of the slave trade.
Instructions for the ships of the British and Mexican Navies,
employed to prevent the traffic in slaves.

ARTICLE I.

The Commander of any ship belonging to the Navy of Her Britannic Majesty or of the Republic of Mexico, duly furnished with these instructions, shall have the right to visit, search and detain any British or Mexican merchant vessel which shall be engaged, or suspected, on good grounds, of being engaged in the slave trade, or of being fitted out for that purpose, or of having been engaged in the said Traffic during the voyage in which such vessel may be met with by such ship of the British or Mexican Navy. If such commander should find his suspicions borne out, he may send or bring such vessel, as soon as possible, to be tried by the competent Tribunal according to the tenor of the VII article of the Treaty of this date.

ARTICLE II.

Whenever a ship of either of the two said Navies, duly authorized as aforesaid, shall meet a merchant vessel liable to be visited under the provisions of the Treaty, the search shall be conducted in the