

Which, after having communicated their full powers, believe in due form, agreed to enforce upon Contracting State telegraphic correspondences the following agreement:

TITLE I: ON THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK

Art. 1.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to assign special wires to the international telegraphic service, in number sufficient to insure a rapid transmission of telegrams.

The wires will be established in the best conditions known to the practice of the service.

The cities between which exchange of the correspondences are continuous or very active will be, successively and as much as possible, connected by direct wires of superior diameter, and the service will remain open for the work of the office intermediaries.

Art. 2.

Between the important cities of the Contracting States, the service will be as often as possible permanent, day and night, without any interruption.

Ordinary offices, once daily service is completed, are open to the public:

From April 1st to September 30th, from 7:00AM to 9:00PM,

From October 1st to March 31st, from 8:00AM to 9:00PM.

The offices' open hours for limited service are fixed by the respective administrations of the Contracting States.

The hour of all the offices of a State is the standard time of the capital of that State.

Art. 3.

The Morse apparatus (telegraph key) remains adopted provisionally for international wire service.

TITLE II: ON CORRESPONDENCE.

First Section: General Conditions.

Art. 4.

The High Contracting Parties acknowledge the rights of all people to correspond by means of international telegraphs.

Art. 5.

The High Contracting Parties commit to learn of all necessary arrangements in order to make and dispatch secret correspondences.

Art. 6.

The High Contracting Parties declare however not to accept, at a rate of international telegraphy service, any responsibility.

Second Section: On Submission.

Art. 7.

Telegrams are classified into three categories:

^{1st} State Telegrams: those that come from the Head of State, from Ministers, from Commanders-in-Chief of Ground or Naval Forces, and of Diplomatic Agents or Diplomats of the Contracting Governments.

Dispatches by Consular Agents who practice commerce are only considered as State dispatches when they deal with matters of service.

^{2nd} Service Telegrams: those which come from telegraphic administrations of the Contracting States, and which are relative, either to service of international telegraphy, or to objects of public interest determined by the entente of the aforementioned administrations.

^{3rd} Private Telegrams.

Art. 8.

State Telegrams are only accepted as such, that bear the seal or stamp of the authority that sent them.

The sender of a private telegram may always be required to establish the sincerity of the signature that the telegram bears.

Art. 9.

Each telegram may be written in any of the languages used in the territory of the Contracting States.

Each State remains free to appoint, among the languages used in their territory, those that they consider suitable for telegraphic correspondence.

Private telegrams may also be composed in code or secret missives, either in total or in part.

Private telegrams may also be composed in code or in secret missives, when they are exchanged between two Contracting States that admit that mode of correspondence, and in the conditions decided upon by the rules of service that are mentioned in Article 54 hereinafter.

The reservation mentioned in the above paragraph does not to apply to transit telegrams.

Telegrams in ordinary language cannot contain combinations of words, compositions, nor uncommon abbreviations.

Art. 10.

The official record of the telegram must be legible, in characters that have their equivalent in the regulatory table of telegraphic signs in use in the country where the telegram was presented.

The text must be preceded by the address and followed by the signature.

The address must carry all the necessary indications to ensure the delivery of the telegram to its destination.

Each writing between the lines, return-to-sender marking, crossing-out, or alteration must be approved by the signature on the telegram or its representative.

Third Section: On Transmission.

Art. 11.

The transmission of telegrams have place in the following order:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 st | State Telegrams; |
| 2 nd | Service Telegrams; |
| 3 rd | Private Telegrams. |

A telegram begun may only be interrupted in order to make a place for a communication of a superior rank in case of absolute emergency.

Telegrams of the same rank are transmitted by the departure office in the order of their submission, and by intermediary offices in the order of their reception.

Between offices of direct relation, telegrams of the same rank are transmitted in alternating order.

Nevertheless, that rule may be contravened in the interest of speed of transmission on lines whose work is continuous or which lead to special telegraph keys.

Art. 12.

Offices of which the service is not permanent may not close before they have sent all their international telegrams to a permanent office.

These telegrams are immediately exchanged to their reception tower between the permanent offices of different States.

Art. 13.

Each Government remains adjudicator vis-à-vis the sender, the direction it agrees to give telegrams, while in ordinary service in case of interruption or blockage of habitual routes.

Art. 14.

As soon as an interruption in telegraphic communication occurs in the course of a telegram's transmission, from the moment when the interruption occurs, immediately dispatch the telegram by the mail, or by a means a faster transportation, if available. — Its address, following the circumstances, will be to the first telegraph office able to forward the telegraph, either a destination office, or to the same recipient. As soon as the communication is reestablished, the telegram is sent once again by telegraphic means, unless it has otherwise been previously been marked as received.

Art. 15.

If there is enough time, a sender may, in justifying its quality, stop the transmission of a telegram they have sent.

Fourth Section: On Delivery to Destination

Art. 16.

Telegraphic dispatches may be addressed to either a domicile, to *poste restante*, or telegraphic office *restant*.

They are delivered or dispatched to their destination in the order of their reception.

Telegrams addressed to domiciles or *poste restante* in the locality of the telegraphic office serves are immediately carried to their address.

Telegrams addressed to domiciles or *poste restante* outside the locality served, following the demand of the sender, are sent immediately to their destinations by post, or by a faster means, if the administration of the destination office are capable.

Art. 17.

Each Contracting State reserves to structure itself, as much as possible for localities not served by telegraph, a faster transport service than the post; and each State works with the others to let every sender be in a position to profit, by their correspondence, from the dispositions held and notified in this regard, by one of any of the other States.

Art. 18.

When a telegram is sent to a domicile and the recipient is absent, it may be delivered to adult members of their family, to their employees, tenants or hosts, unless the recipient is designated in writing, a special appointment, or that the sender did not demand that the delivery be placed in the hands of a single recipient.

When the telegram is addressed *bureau restant*, it is only delivered to the recipient or their representative.

If the telegram cannot be delivered to the destination, notice is left at the domicile of the recipient, and the telegram is returned to the office, to be delivered upon demand.

If the telegram is not claimed within six weeks, it is destroyed. The same rule applies to telegrams addressed *bureau restant*.

Fifth Section: On Inspection.

Art. 19.

The High Contracting Parties reserve the ability to stop the transmission of all private telegrams that appear dangerous to State security, or that could be against the laws of the country, public order or good customs, at the charge of immediately notifying the sender.

This inspection is exercised by the most distant or intermediary telegraph offices, or if necessary to the Central Administration, who decide without appeal.

Art. 20.

Each Government also reserves the right to suspend international telegraphic service for an indeterminate time, if they judge it necessary, either in a general manner, or only on certain lines and for certain types of correspondence, at the charge to immediately advise each of the other Contracting Governments.

Sixth Section: On Archives.

Art. 21.

Originals and copies of telegrams, groups of signals or analogous pieces are conserved in the archives of offices for at least one year, from their date, with all the necessary precautions to keep their contents secret.

After that date, they may be destroyed.

Art. 22.

Originals and the copies of telegrams may only be communicated to their sender or their recipient after observing their identity.

Seventh Section: On Certain Special Telegrams.

Art. 23.

Each sender may frank the response that they request from their correspondent.

Each may request the response to an ordinary point in the territory of the Contracting States.

For lack of indication given in the same telegram, or by a later telegram received in due course, the response is transmitted to the office of origin, to be delivered to the destination, care of that office.

When the response is not presented in the eight days following the date of the first telegram, the destination office informs the sender by telegram, which serves as a response. Each response presented after this period is considered and treated as a new telegram.

Art. 24.

The sender of each telegram has the ability to send it *registered*.

When a telegram is sent registered, the office of the destination transmits by telegraph to the same sender, the whole reproduction of the copy sent to the addressee, followed by the double indication of the precise hour of the delivery and of the person between whose hands the delivery took place.

If the delivery could not be made, the double indication is replaced by a notice of the circumstances that obstructed the delivery and the necessary information in order for the sender to forward their telegram, if necessary.

The transmission of the *return telegram* is performed by priority of the other telegrams of the same rank.

The sender of a registered telegram address the return telegram to a point somewhere within the territories of the Contracting States by furnishing the necessary indications, as in the material on paid responses.

Art. 25.

The registration is obligatory for telegrams composed in numbers or in secret letters.

Art. 26.

When a telegram carries the phrase *forward*, without other indication, the office of the destination, after presenting it to the indicated address, forwards it immediately, when necessary, to the new address indicated that is designated as the domicile of the addressee; however, it is only bound to retransmit the telegram within the limits of the State to which it belongs, and the telegram is treated like an interior telegram.

If no indication is furnished, the telegram is kept for safekeeping. If the telegram is resent, the second office does not find the addressee at the new address, the telegram is held by that office.

If the *follow* marking is accompanied by successive addresses, the telegram is successively transmitted to each destination indicated, until the last one, if necessary, and the last office conforms to the arrangement of the preceding paragraph.

Each person may demand, by furnishing the necessary justifications, that the telegrams which arrive to a telegraphic office, for it to be delivered in the area of distribution for that office, they may resend to the address that they had indicated or in the conditions of the preceding paragraphs.

Art. 27.

Telegrams may be addressed:

To multiple addressees in the different localities;

To multiple addressees in the same locality;

Or to the same addressee in the different localities, or to many domiciles in the same locality.

In the first two cases, each copy of the telegram must only carry its own address, unless the sender asked for the contrary.

Telegrams sent to multiple States must be deposited in as many of the original copy as there are different States.

Art. 28.

In application of the preceding articles, one will combine the facilities given to the public for telegrams with paid responses, registered telegrams, and multiple telegrams.

Art. 29.

The High Contracting Parties commit to take measures that comprise delivery to destination of delivered telegrams, by sea, by the established semaphore intermediary, or as established on the coastline of any of the States who will take part in the present Convention.

TITLE III: ON TAXES.

First Section: General Conditions.

Art. 30.

The High Contracting Parties declare to take on, for the formation of international tariffs, the tenets hereinafter:

The applicable tax on all correspondences exchanged, by the same line, between the offices of any two Contracting States will be uniform. However, the same State may be subdivided, for the application of a uniform tax, into two large territorial divisions at most. The Contracting States reserve incidentally every freedom of action to the respect of their possessions or of their colonies situated outside of Europe.

The minimum of the tax applies itself to the telegram of which the length does not overrun twenty words. The tax applicable to telegrams of twenty words increases in half by indivisible series of ten words above twenty.

The franc is the monetary unit used for the composition of international tariffs.

The tariffs for correspondences exchanged between any two points of the Contracting States must be composed in such a way that the tax on the telegram of twenty words is always in multiple of half-francs.

It will be received for a franc :

In Austria, 40 kreutzer, (Austrian value);

In Spain, 0.40 crown;

In Greece, 1.11 drachma;

In Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, 8 Silbergroschen;

In the Netherlands, 50 cents;

In Portugal, 192 reais;

In Russia, 25 kopecks;
In Sweden, 72 öre;
In Norway, 22 skillings;

Art. 31.

The rate of the tax is established from State to State, in concert between the most distant Governments and the intermediary Governments.

The tariff immediately applicable to the correspondence exchanged between the Contracting States is fixed, conforming to the tables annexed to the present Convention. The taxes inscribed in the tables may always, and at any time, be reduced by a joint agreement between this and that of the interested Governments; but each general or specific modification will only be binding for at least a month after its announcement.

Second Section: On the Application of Taxes.

Art. 32.

Everything that the sender writes in the official record their telegram in order to be transmitted, goes into the calculation of the tax, except that said in paragraph 7 of the following article.

Art. 32.

The maximum length of a word is fixed at seven syllables; the excess counts as a word.

The expressions joined by a hyphen are counted for the number of words that serve to form them.

Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as isolated words.

The proper names of cities and of persons, names of sites, places, boulevards, etc.... the titles, the Christian names, aristocratic particles and qualifications, are counted for the number of words used to express them.

Numbers written in code are counted for as many words that they contain at a time of five figures, plus a word for the excess.

Each isolated character, letter or number, is counted as a word; the same applies for underlining.

The marks that the machine expresses by a single mark (punctuation marks, hyphens, apostrophes, quotation marks, parentheses, indentation) are not counted.

Always counted for a character: periods, commas, and division lines that enter into the formation of numbers.

Art. 34.

The count of words is established in the following manner for telegrams in code or in secret letters:

All characters, numbers, letters or signs employed in the coded text are added up; the total, divided by five, given for quotient the number of words they represent; the excess is counted for one word.

One adds there, in order to obtain the total number of words for the telegram, the words in the ordinary language of the address, of the signature, and of the text, as the case may be. Their count is made according to the rules of the preceding article.

Art. 35.

The name of the office of departure, the date, the hour and minute of dispatch are transmitted from the office to the addressee.

Art. 36.

Each corrective or completive telegram, and generally each communication exchanged between a telegraphic office at the time of a telegram's transmission or in the course of transmission, is taxed conforming to the rules of the present Convention, unless that communication was made necessary by an error of service.

Art. 37.

The tax is calculated according to the least costly means between the point of departure of the telegram and its point of destination.

The High Contracting Parties commit to avoid, whenever it is possible, variations of tax that could result in interruptions of service of underwater conductors.

Third Sections: On Special Taxes.

Art. 38.

The tax for registration is equal to that of the telegram.

Art. 39.

The tax for paid responses and return telegrams, to direct to a point other than the place of origin of the first telegram, is calculated according to the tariff applicable between the point of transmission of the response or of the return telegram and its point of destination.

Art. 40.

Telegrams addressed to multiple addressees or to the same addressee, in localities served by different offices, are taxed as separate telegrams.

Telegrams addressed, in the same locality, to multiple addressees, or to the same addressee at multiple domiciles, with or without resending by the post, are taxed as a single telegram; but it is collected, as a fee of copy, apart from the fees of the post, as the case may be, as much as a half franc at a time for each destination there is, minus one.

Art. 41.

For each copy delivered conforming with Article 22, a fixed fee of a half franc per copy is collected.

Art. 42.

Registered telegrams, sent by post or deposited into general delivery, are franked, like registered letters, by the telegraphic office of their arrival.

The office of origin collects the following supplemental taxes:

A half-franc per telegram deposited *general delivery* in the locality served, or sent by post, in the limits of the State that makes the dispatch;

One franc per telegram to be sent, outside of those limits, in the territory of the Contracting States;

Two and a half francs per telegram to be sent beyond that.

Non-registered telegrams are sent like ordinary letters by the telegraphic office of their arrival. The mailing costs are paid off, if there are any, by the addressee, no additional tax being collected by the office of origin.

Art. 43.

The tax on telegrams to be exchanged with ships at sea, by a semaphore intermediary, to be fixed conforming with the general rules of the present Convention, except, for those Contracting States that will have organized this mode of correspondence, the right to determine, as it will belong to them, the tax pertaining to the transmission between semaphores and ships.

Fourth Section: On Collecting.

Art. 44.

The collecting of taxes takes place at departure.

However, these are collected upon arrival to the addressee:

1st The tax on expedited telegrams, on the sea, by semaphore intermediaries;

2nd The additional tax on telegrams marked *forward*;

3rd The additional tax on paid responses of which the extent exceeds the franked length;

4th The transport costs, beyond telegraphic offices, by a means faster than the post, in the States where such a service is organized.

However, the sender of a registered telegram may frank its transport, by way of depositing a sum determined by the office of origin barring later administration. Return telegrams discloses the amount of costs spent.

In each case where it is necessary to have the tax collected at arrival, the telegram is not delivered to the addressee in exchange for the payment of the tax that is due.

Fifth Section: On Tax Exemption.

Art. 45.

Telegrams relative to the service of international telegraphs in the Contracting States are transmitted tax-free throughout the network of said States.

Sixth Section: On Tax Deduction.

Art. 46.

The tax of each telegram of which the telegraphic transmission was not effectuated is returned to the sender by the State that collected it, without recourse against the other States, if necessary.

Art. 47.

As a result of a notable delay or of grave errors in the transmission, if the telegram cannot clearly fulfill its purpose, unless the delay or error is either attributable to a State or a private company who have not accepted the provision of the present Convention, the integral tax of each registered telegram, if necessary, is reimbursed to the sender by the State that collected it.

Art. 48.

Each claim must be formed, subject to decline, within three months of the collection.

This period is carried out to six months for correspondences exchanged with countries situated outside of Europe.

TITLE IV: ON INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANCY.

Art. 49.

The High Contracting Parties must reciprocally tally the taxes collected by each other.

Taxes pertaining to copy and transport fees beyond the lines are reserved to the State that delivered the copies or effectuated the transport.

Each State credits the bordering State for the amount of taxes of each telegram that they transmitted, calculated from the border of the two States to the destination.

These taxes may be regulated by a simple agreement, from the number of telegrams that have crossed that border, leaving out the number of words and incidental fees. In that case, the parts of the bordering country and of each of the following States, if necessary, are determined by the means established by both parties.

Art. 50.

Taxes taken in advance for paid responses and registered telegrams are returned, between the various States, conforming to the provisions of the preceding article, the responses and the telegrams being handled, in the accounts, like some ordinary telegrams that would have been sent by the State who collected.

As soon as the transmission did not occur, the tax is given to the office that collected it, except for the sending fees.

Art. 51.

As soon as a telegram, whatever it is, was transmitted by a different means than that which served as the basis for the tax, the difference in tax is supported by the office that rerouted the telegram.

Art. 52.

The reciprocal regulation of the accounts takes place at the end of each month.

The detailed account and the administration of the balance is done at the end of each quarter.

Art. 53.

The resulting balance of the administration is paid in the common currency of the State to which the balance is established.

TITLE V: GENERAL PROVISIONS.

First Section: On Supplementary Dispositions.

Art. 54.

The provisions of the present Convention are completed, in that they concern the detailed rules of international service, by a common agreement that will be a statement of agreement between the telegraphic administrations of the Contracting States.

The provisions of this regulation will enter into power in the same time as the present Convention; the provisions may be, at any time, modified by a simple agreement by the aforesaid administrations.

Art. 55.

The administration of the State where, by virtue of article 56, below, the final conference will take place, will be charged with the relative measures of execution for the modifications to the regulations, to be carried by a common accord.

All the demands for modifications will be addressed at that administration, which consults all others, and, after having obtained their unanimous assent, will promulgate the adopted changes, in fixing the date of their application.

Second Section: On Conferences and Reciprocal Communications.

Art. 56.

The present Convention will be subjected to periodic revisions, where all the Powers who have taken part will be represented.

To that effect, these conferences will take place successively in the capital of each of the Contracting States, between the delegates of the aforementioned States.

The first reunion will take place in 1868, at Vienna.

Art. 57.

The High Contracting Parties, in order to assure, by an exchange of regular communications, the good administration of their

common service, endeavor to transmit reciprocally all the relative documents to their interior administration and to convey each improvement that they may buy or introduce.

Each one of these will be sent directly to all the others:

1st By telegraph:

The immediately notification of interruptions which may occur in their territory, or on the lines of States and private companies who will serve as intermediaries, for their connection with each of the Contracting States;

2nd By post:

The notification of all the relative measures to the opening of new lines, to the suppression of existing lines, to the openings, suppressions, and modifications of service by the offices included in the territory or in the routes of the telegraphic lines of the States and companies designated in the preceding paragraph;

At the start of each year, a statistical table of the movement of telegrams on their network, during the past year, and a map of that network, drawn up and ended on 31 December of that year;

Finally, their memorandums and service instructions, as they are published.

ART. 58.

An Official Map of Telegraphic Relations will be drawn up and published by the French Administration and subjected to periodic revisions.

Third Section: On Stocks.

Art. 59.

The High Contracting Parties respectively reserve the right to take separately, between one another, some particular arrangement of any nature, on all points of service that do not interest the majority of the States, namely :

On the formation of taxes;

On the adoption of devices or special vocabularies, between the points and in some defined cases;

On the application of a system of telegraph stamps;

On the collection of taxes on arrival;

On the delivery service of telegrams to their destination;

On the extension of right to make telegrams of service that concern meteorology, and all other objects of public interest, tax exempt.

Fourth Section: On Membership.

Art. 60.

The States that do not take part in the present Convention will be allowed to become a member upon their request.

That membership will be notified by diplomatic means to those Contracting States present at the last conference, by that State, to all other States.

The State will take, by right, accession to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present Convention.

Art. 61.

The High Contracting Parties commit to impose, as far as possible, the rules of the present Convention upon concessionaire companies of land-based or underwater telegraphic lines, and to negotiate a reciprocal reduction of taxes with the existing companies, if necessary.

Not included, in any case, in the international tax:

1st The telegraphic offices of the States and of private companies who will not have accepted the uniform regulatory dispositions and obligations of the present Conventions;

2nd The telegraphic offices for the companies of railways or other private exploitations, situated in the continental territories of the Contracting States or adherents, and those for whom there would be a supplemental tax.

Fifth Section: On the Execution.

Art. 62.

The present Convention will be carried out from 1st January 1866, and remain in force until an undetermined time and until the end of one year from the day when the denunciation takes place.

Art. 63.

The present Convention will be ratified, and the ratifications of it will be exchanged in Paris with the least delay possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention and affixed the seal of their arms.

Completed in Paris, 17th May 1865.

(L.S.) Signed : METTERNICH.

(L.S.) SCHWEIZER.

(L.S.) WENDLAND.

(L.S.) BEYENS.

(L.S.) MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.

(L.S.) MON.

(L.S.) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

(L.S.) PHOCION ROQUE.

(L.S.) HEEREN.

(L.S.) LINSINGEN.

(L.S.) NIGRA.

(L.S.) LIGHTENVELT.

(L.S.) PAÏVA.

(L.S.) GOLTZ.

(L.S.) BUDBERG.

(L.S.) SEEBACH.

(L.S.) ADELWARD.

(L.S.) KERN.

(L.S.) DJÉMIL.

(L.S.) WAECHTER.

**ANNEXES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION SIGNED IN PARIS 17TH MAY
1865**

TABLES ON THE FIXED TAXES TO BE USED FOR THE FORMATION OF
INTERNATIONAL TAXES, IN EXECUTION OF ARTICLE 31 OF THE
CONVENTION SIGNED AT PARIS ON TODAY'S DATE

A. Terminal Taxes

(The terminal tax is that which returns to each State for the correspondences coming from or destined for its offices.)

DESIGNATION OF STATES	INDICATION OF CORRESPONDENCES	TAX	OBSERVATIONS
AUSTRIA	For the correspondences exchanged with each of the Contracting States...	3 ^f 00 ^c	For each telegram that traverses the State of the Austro-Germanic Union, that tax is shared with its States.
BADE	For the correspondences that traverse the States of the Austro-Germanic Union...	3 00	<i>Idem.</i>
	For all others...	1 00	
BAVARIA	For the correspondences that traverse the State of the Austro-Germanic Union...	3 00	<i>Idem.</i>
	For all others...	1 00	
BELGIUM	For the correspondences exchanged with Denmark, Norway, Russia, and Sweden...	1 50	
	For all others...	1 00	

DENMARK	For all of its correspondences...	1 ^f 50 ^c	
SPAIN	For the correspondences exchanged with Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and the States comprising the Austro Germanic Union, with the except of Prussia...	3 00	
	For all others...	2 50	
FRANCE	For the correspondences exchanged with Denmark, Greece, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, and the States comprising the Austro-Germanic Union...	3 00	
	For all the others, comprising those exchanged with Holland and Wurtemberg...	2 00	
GREECE	For all of its correspondences...	1 00	
HANOVER	For all of its correspondences...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union
ITALY	For all its correspondences...	3 00	
NORWAY	For all its correspondences...	2 00	
HOLLAND	For the correspondences exchanged with Italy and Switzerland by Belgium and France...	0 50	
	For all others...	1 00	
PORTUGAL	For all its correspondences ...	1 00	
PRUSSIA	For the correspondences that traverse the State of the Union...	3 00	<i>Idem.</i>

RUSSIA	For the correspondences exchanged with each of the Contracting States, with the exception of Turkey...	5 00	The tax is raised to 8 francs for the stations of the Caucasus.
SAXONY	For all its correspondences...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union
SWEDEN	For all its correspondences...	3 00	
SWITZERLAND	For all its correspondences...	1 00	
TURKEY	For the correspondences exchanged with each of the Contracting States, with the exception of Russia...	4 00	Principalities of Serbia and Moldo-Wal-lachia not included.
WURTEMBERG AND HOHENZOLLERS	For the correspondences that traverse the States of the Union... For the correspondences exchanged with France, Italy, and Switzerland...	3 00 1 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union. The tax of 1 franc, for France, is shared with the other States of the Union.

B. Transit Taxes.

(THE TRANSIT TAX IS ONE WHICH RETURNS TO EACH STATE FOR THE CORRESPONDENCES THAT TRAVERSE ITS TERRITORY.)

DESIGNATION OF STATES	INDICATION OF CORRESPONDENCES	TAX	OBSERVATIONS
AUSTRIA	For all correspondences and in all directions...	3 ^f 00 ^c	For each telegram that traverses the State of the Austro-Germanic Union, that tax is shared with its States.

BADE	For the correspondences that traverse the States of the Austro-Germanic Union, in all directions...	3 00	<i>Idem.</i>
	For all others...	1 00	
BAVARIA	For the correspondences that traverse the State of the Austro-Germanic Union, in all directions...	3 00	<i>Idem.</i>
	For all others...	1 00	
BELGIUM	For the correspondences exchanged firstly by France between Holland, and secondly Italy and Switzerland...	0 50	
	For all other correspondences, in all directions...	1 00	
DENMARK	For all of its correspondences and in all directions (underwater lines included)..	1 50	
SPAIN	For the correspondences originated from or the destination of Denmark, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, and the States comprising the Austro Germanic Union, with the except of Prussia...	3 00	
	For the correspondences exchanged between France and Portugal...	2 50	

FRANCE	For the correspondences exchanged:		The transit of Corsica is fixed at 1 franc.
	1 st Between Italy initially, then Spain and Portugal after; 2 nd Between Holland initially, then by each of the States, by the borders of Germany, Italy, and Switzerland...	2 00	
	For all the other correspondences, in all directions...	3 00	
GREECE	#	Does not transit.
HANOVER	For all of its correspondences and in all directions...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union.
ITALY	For all the correspondences exchanged between the same borders and the Ottoman border (underwater lines included)...	3 00	
NORWAY	2 00	Does not transit.
HOLLAND	For all correspondences, in all directions...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union.
PORTUGAL	#	Does not transit.
PRUSSIA	For the correspondences that traverse the States of the Union...		Common tax with the other States of the Union.
	For all the other correspondences, in all directions	3 00	
RUSSIA	For all correspondences, in all directions, with the exception of Turkey...	5 00	The Convention only applies to Europe. It does not mention transit across Asia.

SAXONY	For all correspondences, in all directions...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union
SWEDEN	For all correspondences, in all directions (underwater lines included)...	3 00	
SWITZERLAND	For all correspondences, in all directions...	1 00	
TURKEY	For correspondences originating or destined for Greece...	4 00	Principalities of Serbia and Moldo-Wallachia not included.
WURTEMBERG AND HOHENZOLLERS	For all correspondences, in all directions...	3 00	Common tax with the other States of the Union.

Done in Paris, 17th May Two-Thousand and Sixty-Nine
Signed: METTERNICH.

SCHWEIZER.

WENDLAND.

BEYENS.

MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.

MON.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

PHOCION ROQUE.

HEEREN.

LINSINGEN.

NIGRA.

LIGHTENVELT.

PAÍVA.

GOLTZ.

BUDBERG.

SEEBACH.

ADELSWÄRD.

KERN.

DJÉMIL.

WAECHTER.

II. REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE.

*Destined to be completed with the dispositions of the
Telegraphic Convention of Paris*

I

The wires especially assigned for international service receive a particular notation on the *Official Map*, drawn up conforming with Article 58 of the Convention.

These wires are designated under the name: *international wire from. . . . to. . . .*

They only serve, as often as possible, for relations between the two cities designated as their extreme points.

They may be detoured, from that special purpose in case of derangement of lines, but they must be remanded as soon as the derangement has ceased.

These wires are placed under the collective safeguard of the States of whose territory the wire crosses; the respective administrations plan, for each of them, the placements that make it possible to make the best of it.

The heads of service of the districts neighboring the borders speak with one another directly in order to assure, as far as they are concerned, the execution of these measures.

II

The following notations are adopted in the international taxes in order for the telegraphic offices to refer:

N. Office with permanent service (both day and night).

N. Office with day service open until midnight.

2

c. Office with service for the entire day.

l. Office with limited service (that is to say, open during a number of hours lower than the offices with service for the entire day.

- B. Office open during swimming season.
- H. Office open only during Winter
- L/BC. Office open with complete service during swimming season and limited during the rest of the year.
- L/HC. Office open with complete service during winter and limited during the rest of the year.
- E. Office open only during the sojourn of the Court.
- F. Railway station open to the correspondence of private individuals.
- P. Office owned by a private company.
- *. Office to be opened in the near future.
- S. Synonymous.

These notations may
be combined with
the preceding.

III

The telegraphic administrations employ, as often as possible, the telegraph keys marking colored dashes.

IV

Each office that receives by an international wire a telegram presented as a telegram of the State or service forwards it as such.

Telegrams by Consular Agents who apply to Paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Convention are not refused by the departure office, and instead their signal is immediately sent to the central administration.

Dispatches emanating from multiple offices, and related to transmission incidents, circulate on the international network like telegrams of service.

V

Each State designates, if it judges it reasonable, the responsible functionaries or magistrates in each city to certify the signature of senders. In that case, each of the offices of that State control the fairness of the authentications that they are presented, and they transmit, after the signature, in the following form:

Signature certified by (qualified by the functionary or magistrate).

That mention enters in the summary of the taxed words.

<i>i</i>	█	█							
<i>j</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>k</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>l</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>m</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>n</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>ñ</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>o</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>ö</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>p</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>q</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>r</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>s</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>t</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>u</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>ü</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>v</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>w</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>x</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>y</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>z</i>	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

NUMBERS.

1	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
2	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
3	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
4	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
5	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
6	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
7	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
8	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
9	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
0	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

Bar

One may also use, to express numbers, the following signs, but only in compulsory practice:

1	█	█	█	█
2	█	█	█	█

The office called must respond immediately by giving its *code*, and, if it prevents itself from receiving, the *Wait* signal, followed by a number indicating the probable duration of the wait. If the probable duration exceeds ten minutes, the wait must be justifiable.

When the office that had just called has received, without other signal, the indication of the responding office, it telegraphs, before everything, the signal indicating *the nature* of the telegram, namely:

- S. for a Telegram of State;
- A. for a Telegram of Service;
- P. for a private telegram.

At this signal, the correspondent responds by the *Invitation to Transmit*. The office that transmit gives, in the order below, all the indications of constituting the preamble of the telegram:

- a. — Office of destination¹;
- b. — Office of origin, preceded by the word *from* (example: Paris from Bruxelles);
- c. — Number of the telegram;
- d. — Nature of the telegram (of the manner indicated above), when it is a Telegram of State or Service;
- e. — Number of words. (In coded telegrams, one indicates: 1st the number of words that serve as the base of the tax, and 2nd, if necessary, the number of words written in ordinary language);
- f. — Depot of the telegram (by three numbers, date, hour, and minute, separated by commas, with indication *m.* or *s.* [morning or evening]);
- g. — Path to follow (if necessary);
- h. — Other *potential indications*.

Any office called may only refuse to receive telegrams by announcement, when it is the destination.

One must not refuse, nor delay a telegram, if the indications of service are not regular: it must receive the telegram and then ask for regularization from the office of origin, via a Telegram of Service.

Following the preamble specified above, one successively telegraphs the address, the text, and the signature of the telegram, and

¹ When the telegram is destined for a locality not under the purview of a telegraphic office, the preamble indicates, not the residence of the addressee, but the telegraphic office under whose care the telegram must be forwarded to the destination or mailed.

it is ended by the signal of *End of Transmission*; after that is received, the correspondent give the signal *Understood*, or, if necessary, *Not Understood* (the question mark).

If the employee who transmits notices that they have made a mistake, they must interrupt by the *Error* signal, repeat the last most properly transmitted, and continue, starting from there, the fixed transmission.

Likewise, the receiving employee, if they notice a word that is not managed to be understood, must interrupt their correspondence by the same signal, and repeat the last understood word, and in doing that follow with question mark. The correspondent responds with the transmission beginning from that word, making an effort to make their signals as clear as possible.

Immediately after the telegram is transmitted, the employee who received it compares the number of words transmitted to the number sent, and, if there is a difference, signals it to their correspondent. If the latter simply erred in announcing the number of words, they respond *successful*; if not, they repeat the first letter of each word up to the omitted passage, which they reestablish.

Apart from the cases determined in concert by the separated Administrations, it is not permitted to use any abbreviation in transmitting the text of a telegram, or to modify the text in any way whatsoever. Each telegram must be transmitted such that the sender wrote it in that moment.

Each telegram produces a partial non-taxed collation, which must not be confused with the integral collation pertaining to registered telegrams.

The partial collation is made at the end of the transmission of the telegram.

After having verified the word count, the employee who has received immediately repeats the proper names, the numbers (with the exception of the year), the uncertain words or the few known and those that contain the principal meaning of the telegram.

This repetition is obligatory for all telegrams. The employee who received may, incidentally, extend the collation and repeat the telegram completely, if they judge it essential to cover their responsibility. Likewise, the employee who has transmitted may ask for an integral repetition of the telegram.

In the repetition of numbers followed by fractions, or of fractions of which the numerator is formed by two numbers of more, one must repeat, in all letters, the numerator of the fraction, in order to avoid any confusion. In this way, for $1\frac{1}{16}$, it is necessary to repeat 1 one/16, so that one does not read it as $\frac{17}{16}$; for $\frac{13}{4}$, it is necessary to repeat thirteen/4, so that one doesn't read $1\frac{3}{4}$.

The repetition may not slow or interrupt under any pretext. When it is finished, and the telegram is identified as perfectly exact, the office that received gives to that which transmitted a signal of *Reception Terminated* or *Acknowledgement of Receipt*, which is immediately by the correspondent. After that, the office that just received transmits in its turn, if it has a telegram; if not, the other continues. If neither side has anything to transmit, the two offices give the other the signal *zero*.

If sometimes, as a result of interruptions or by some other reason, one cannot receive the repetition, that circumstance does not delay the forwarding of the telegram to its destination.

IX

Between two offices of different States, communicating by a direct wire, the closure is given by the one who belongs to the State who has the westernmost capital.

That rule applies to the closure of the official reports and to the division of sessions, in the offices of permanent service.

X

Notices of service relative to a telegram previously transmitted are guided as far as possible to the offices by which the first telegram was transmitted.

When these offices each have all the necessary elements to proceed with notices of service, they take their own measures to avoid an unnecessary forwarding.

XI

Telegrams that are, in case of interruption, addressed by a post office to a telegraphic office are transported by a form.

The office that received the form registers reception of it by post, and reproduces the notice at the moment telegraphic communications are reestablished.

When a telegram is sent directly to the addressee, in the case previewed in Article 14 of the Convention, it is accompanied by a note indicating the interruption of the lines.

The office that forwarded, by telegraph, a telegram already transmitted by another means, must indicate in the preamble that this telegram was transmitted by a certified copy. This notice is carried on the mail delivery to the addressee.

The office that has sent telegrams by post may avoid redelivering them by telegraph, in cases of exceptional encumbrance, and when that redelivery would be clearly injurious to the service system.

XII

When a sender removes or stops their telegram, the enclosed tax remains collected by the interested offices.

The potential relative costs for the delivery to a domicile, the same as those which would be returned at payment for the response or for registration, are only reimbursed if the telegram was stopped in due course.

If the telegram was not entirely transmitted by the relaying office at the moment the sender removed it, the sender requests the cancellation in writing. That request is appended to the original, which remains at the office.

If the telegram was transmitted, the sender may only ask for the annulation by a telegram addressed to the chief of the arrival office, and of which the tax is settled; the sender equally pays for the response, if they desire to be informed by telegraphic means on the development of their request.

The delivery office gives telegrams of this nature the form indicating hereafter, § XXIII.

XIII

The telegraphic office of arrival has the right to utilize the post:

1st With an error in instruction, within the telegram, in the method of transport requested by the sender;

2nd When the method indicated differs from the adopted mode and notified by the State of arrival, conforming to Article 17 of the Convention;

3rd When there is a question of payment by an addressee who has previously refused to pay for the costs of the same nature.

When a telegram sent by registered letter cannot be immediately conformed to the formality of the charge, each may take advantage by a postal delivery, it is first placed by post by ordinary letter; a certified copy is addressed by a registered letter, as soon as possible.

Telegrams addressed to passengers of a ship that docks in a port are delivered to them, as often as possible, before disembarkment.

XIV

When the sender desires that the delivery be only between the hands of the addressee, they must mention it in the address.

At the arrival office, that notice is carefully reproduced on the envelope of the telegram, and the postman receives the necessary indications to conform to it.

When one cannot find the addressee of a telegram, and the arrival office has reason to suspect that an alteration was committed in the transmission of the address, it sends to the originating office a notice of service in the following form:

N^o. . . . from addressed to street (indication of the city). *Addressee unknown.*

The address given in this notice of service must be a verbatim reproduction of the address received.

The departure office verifies the exactness of the address and only respond to the arrival office if there is an error of service to correct.

Each Administration retains control to authorize offices to communicate these notices to senders. In this case, the senders may only complete, rectify, or confirm the address by paid telegram, in the form indicated hereafter, § XXIII.

XV

The transmissions of Telegrams of State have the right. Telegraphic offices have no control to exercise over them.

When a private telegram is stopped after acceptance, the sender is informed of it by telegraph or by post, depending on what each Administration finds convenient.

XVI

The telegraphic Administrations are only bound to give communication or copy of pieces designated by Article 22 of the Convention, if the sender or the addressees furnish the exact date of the telegrams to which they relate.

XVII

In the case of a telegram requesting a paid response, the sender must write after the text, and before the signature, the indication: *paid response*.

The tax of a simple response is collected.

The sender may incidentally complete the notice by putting: *paid* (number of words) *response*, at paying off the corresponding tax.

The sender may also request an unlimited response. In this case, the telegram carries the notice: *unlimited paid response*, and the State of origin remains responsible for the tax due.

The starting telegram must reproduce, in the preamble, the notice indicative of a paid response.

The response must equally contain, in the preamble, the indication: *paid response to N^o . . . from* (office of origin). This indication does not contribute to the count of taxed words.

The response made by the office, after eight days, by the originating office is given in the following form:

Paris by Berlin. — N^o . . . — Date.

Office Response to N^o . . . from . . .

Mr

The addressee has not left a response.

XVIII

When the departure office identifies some alteration in the text that they have returned regarding the return telegram, it must immediately bring about a rectification.

It transmits to this effect:

The preamble and the ordinary address of the service telegrams;

The number and complete address of the registered telegram;

The number of words or groups to be fixed.

Then it successively repeats each word, group, or altered passage, doing so from beginning to end, if necessary, of the last words or groups correctly transmitted; each passage repeated in this way is separated from the following by a question mark.

The arrival office resends this rectification like a service telegram.

The return copy is only communicated to the sender when it is correct, at least if it does not result in a considerable delay. In this case, a note is written on the copy indicated that a rectification will be sent later.

The integral repetition of registered telegrams does not exclude the partial collation determined by § VIII, which is required, in so far that the telegram has not been exchanged in direct communication by the originating office and the destination office.

By general rule, return telegrams accompanied by notices relative to the delivery receive, like paid response, an order number at the office that receives them, and their transmissions are incidentally treated like new telegrams.

The return telegram is given in the following form:

Paris by Beirut. — N^o . . . — Date.

Registered Telegram to N^o . . . from . . . — for return.

(Primary text.)

Delivered (date) — to — h — m — m. or s. — to M^r

(or a style for non-delivery).

When the registered telegram is received directly from the originating office to the destination office, the latter office immediately give the integral collation: but the originating office only sends this to the sender when it has received notices relative to the delivery, under the form mentioned above.