

# Supplement to the Economist.

## TREATY

BETWEEN

### HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT NANKING, AUGUST 29, 1842; WITH OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING THERETO.

#### TREATY.

*Ratifications exchanged at Hong Kong, June 26, 1843.*

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous of putting an end to the misunderstandings and consequent hostilities which have arisen between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., a Major-General in the service of the East India Company, &c., &c.

And his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Keying, a Member of the Imperial House, a Guardian of the Crown Prince, and General of the Garrison of Canton; and Elepoo, of the Imperial Kindred, graciously permitted to wear the insignia of the first rank, and the distinction of a peacock's feather, lately Minister and Governor-General, &c., and now Lieutenant-General commanding at Chapoo;

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

ARTICLE I.—There shall henceforward be peace and friendship between her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

ARTICLE II.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees, that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint Superintendents, or Consular Officers, to reside at each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese Government, as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by her Britannick Majesty's subjects.

ARTICLE III.—It being obviously necessary and desirable that British subjects should have some port whereto they may careen and refit their ships when required, and keep stores for that purpose, his Majesty the Emperor of China cedes to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., the island of Hong Kong, to be possessed in perpetuity by her Britannick Majesty, her heirs and successors, and to be governed by such laws and regulations as her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c. shall see fit to direct.

ARTICLE IV.—The Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six millions of dollars, as the value of the opium which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1839, as a ransom for the lives of her Britannick Majesty's superintendent and subjects who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese high officers.

ARTICLE V.—The Government of China having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong Merchants (or Co-Hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please; and his Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British Government the sum of three millions of dollars on account of debts due to British subjects by some of the said Hong merchants, or Co-Hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of her Britannick Majesty.

ARTICLE VI.—The Government of her Britannick Majesty, having been obliged to send out an expedition to demand and obtain redress for the violent and unjust proceedings of the Chinese high authorities towards her Britannick Majesty's officer and subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of twelve millions of dollars on account of the expenses incurred; and her Britannick Majesty's Plenipotentiary voluntarily agrees, on behalf of her Majesty, to deduct from the said amount of

twelve millions of dollars any sums which may have been received by her Majesty's combined forces as ransom for cities and towns in China, subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1841.

ARTICLE VII.—It is agreed that the total amount of twenty-one millions of dollars, described in the three preceding Articles, shall be paid as follows:

Six millions immediately.

Six millions in 1843; that is, three millions on or before the 30th of the month of June, and three millions on or before the 31st of December.

Five millions in 1844; that is, two millions and a half on or before the 30th of June, and two millions and a half on or before the 31st of December.

Four millions in 1845; that is, two millions on or before the 30th of June, and two millions on or before the 31st of December.

And it is further stipulated, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shall be paid by the Government of China on any portion of the above sums that are not punctually discharged at the periods fixed.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Emperor of China agrees to release, unconditionally, all subjects of her Britannick Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India), who may be in confinement at this moment in any part of the Chinese empire.

ARTICLE IX.—The Emperor of China agrees to publish and promulgate, under his imperial sign manual and seal, a full and entire amnesty and act of indemnity to all subjects of China, on account of their having resided under, or having had dealings and intercourse with, or having entered the service of, her Britannick Majesty, or of her Majesty's officers; and his Imperial Majesty further engages to release all Chinese subjects who may be at this moment in confinement for similar reasons.

ARTICLE X.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports which are, by the second Article of this Treaty, to be thrown open for the resort of British Merchants, a fair and regular Tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which Tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and the Emperor further engages, that, when British merchandise shall have once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable to the Tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed  $\frac{2}{100}$  per cent. on the Tariff value of such goods.

ARTICLE XI.—It is agreed that her Britannick Majesty's Chief High Officer in China shall correspond with the Chinese High Officers, both at the capital and in the provinces, under the term "communication;"† the subordinate British Officers and Chinese High Officers in the provinces, under the terms "statement,"† on the part of the former, and on the part of the latter, "declaration;"† and the subordinates of both countries on a footing of perfect equality: merchants and others not holding official situations, and therefore not included in the above, on both sides, to use the term "representation" † in all papers addressed to, or intended for the notice of, the respective Governments.

ARTICLE XII.—On the assent of the Emperor of China to this Treaty being received, and the discharge of the first instalment of money, her Britannick Majesty's forces will retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and will no longer molest or stop the trade of China. The military post at Chinhæ will also be withdrawn; but the islands of Koolangsoo, and that of Chusan, will continue to be held by her Majesty's forces until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports to British merchants, be completed.

ARTICLE XIII.—The Ratification of this Treaty by her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., and his Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be exchanged as soon as the great distance which separates England from China will admit: but, in the meantime, counterpart copies of it, signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective sovereigns, shall be mutually delivered, and all its provisions and arrangements shall take effect.

\* See Declaration on this subject, which follows the Treaty.

† In the original, the Chinese characters are also inserted.

Done at Nanking, and signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries on board her Britannick Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, this twenty-ninth day of August, 1842; corresponding with the Chinese date, twenty-fourth day of the seventh month, in the twenty-second year of Taoukwang.

(L.S.) HENRY POTTINGER,  
Her M.'s Plenipotentiary

Seal of  
the Chinese  
High  
Commissioner.

Signature of 3rd  
Chinese  
Plenipotentiary.

Signature of 2nd  
Chinese  
Plenipotentiary.

Signature of 1st  
Chinese  
Plenipotentiary.

*Declaration respecting Transit Duties.—Signed in the English and Chinese Languages.*

Whereas, by the tenth Article of the Treaty between her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, concluded and signed on board her Britannick Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, at Nanking, on the 29th day of August, 1842, corresponding with the Chinese date 24th day of the 7th month, in the 22nd year of Taoukwang, it is stipulated and agreed, that his Majesty the Emperor of China shall establish at all the ports which, by the second Article of the said Treaty, are to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular Tariff of export and import customs and other dues; which Tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and further, that when British merchandise shall have once paid, at any of the said ports, the regulated customs and dues, agreeably to the Tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the Empire of China, on paying a further amount of duty as transit duty;

And whereas the rate of transit duty to be so levied was not fixed by the said Treaty;

Now, therefore, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of her Britannick Majesty, and of his Majesty the Emperor of China, do hereby, on proceeding to the exchange of the Ratifications of the said Treaty, agree and declare, that the further amount of duty to be so levied on British merchandise, as transit duty, shall not exceed the present rates, which are upon a moderate scale; and the Ratifications of the said Treaty are exchanged subject to the express declaration and stipulation herein contained.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Declaration, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Hong-Kong, the 26th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; corresponding with the Chinese date, Taoukwang twenty-third year, fifth month, and twenty-ninth day.\*

(L.S.) HENRY POTTINGER,

Seal and  
Signature of the  
Chinese  
Plenipotentiary.

*General Regulations under which the British Trade is to be conducted at the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai.*

I. PILOTS.—Whenever a British merchantman shall arrive off any of the five ports opened to trade, viz. Canton, Foochowfoo, Amoy, Ningpo, or Shanghai, pilots shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and, in like manner, when such British ship shall have settled all legal duties and charges, and is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her out to sea, without any stoppage or delay.

Regarding the remuneration to be given to these pilots, that will be equitably settled by the British Consul appointed to each particular port, who will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risk run, &c.

II. CUSTOM-HOUSE GUARDS.—The Chinese Superintendent of Customs at each port will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling. Whenever the pilot shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the Superintendent of Customs will depute one or two trusty Custom-house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue. These will either live in a

boat of their own, or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the Custom house, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the Commander or Consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted.

III. MASTERS OF SHIPS REPORTING THEMSELVES ON ARRIVAL.—Whenever a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the above-mentioned ports, the Captain will, within four-and-twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit his ship's papers, bills of lading, manifest, &c., in the hands of the Consul; failing to do which, he will subject himself to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

For presenting a false manifest, the penalty will be five hundred dollars.

For breaking bulk and commencing to discharge, before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be five hundred dollars, and confiscation of the goods so discharged.

The Consul, having taken possession of the ship's papers, will immediately send a written communication to the Superintendent of Customs, specifying the register tonnage of the ship and the particulars of the cargo she has on board; all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge, and the duties levied as provided for in the tariff.

IV. COMMERCIAL DEALINGS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CHINESE MERCHANTS.—It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please,—should any Chinese merchant fraudulently abscond or incur debts which he is unable to discharge, the Chinese authorities, upon complaint being made thereof, will of course do their utmost to bring the offender to justice; it must, however, be distinctly understood, that if the defaulter really cannot be found, or be dead, or bankrupt, and there be not wherewithal to pay, the English merchants may not appeal to the former custom of the Hong merchants paying for one another, and can no longer expect to have their losses made good to them.

V. TONNAGE DUES.—Every English merchantman, on entering any one of the above-mentioned five ports, shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of five mace per register ton, in full of all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished.

VI. IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.—Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of the above-mentioned five ports, are henceforward to be taxed according to the tariff as now fixed and agreed upon, and no further sums are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the tariff; all duties incurred by an English merchant vessel, whether on goods imported or exported, or in the shape of tonnage-dues, must first be paid up in full; which done, the Superintendent of Customs will grant a port clearance, and this being shown to the British Consul, he will thereupon return the ship's papers and permit the vessel to depart.

VII. EXAMINATION OF GOODS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Every English merchant, having cargo to load or discharge, must give due intimation thereof, and hand particulars of the same to the Consul, who will immediately dispatch a recognised linguist of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the Superintendent of Customs, that the goods may be duly examined, and neither party subjected to loss. The English merchant must also have a properly qualified person on the spot to attend to his interests when his goods are being examined for duty, otherwise, should there be complaints, these cannot be attended to.

Regarding such goods as are subject by the tariff to an *ad valorem* duty, if the English merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

To fix the tare on any article, such as tea, if the English merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages.

If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and sifted.

VIII. MANNER OF PAYING THE DUTIES.—It is hereinbefore provided, that every English vessel that enters any one of the five ports shall pay all duties and tonnage-dues before she be permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain shroffs, or banking establishments of known stability, to whom he will give licences, authorising them to receive duties

\* For the Tariff of Duties on the Foreign Trade with China, established in pursuance of Article X of the Treaty, see No 8 of the ECONOMIST, containing the first extra Supplement, with Commercial Treaties, in which will be found a Table of the Chinese Tariff, with the Weights, Measures, and Monies converted into English Rates.

from the English merchants on behalf of Government, and the receipt of these shroffs for any moneys paid them shall be considered as a government voucher. In the paying of these duties, different kinds of foreign money may be made use of; but as foreign money is not of equal purity with sycee silver, the English Consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendents of Customs at each, what coins may be taken in payment, and what per centage may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

IX. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Sets of balance-yards for the weighing of goods, of money-weights, and of measures, prepared in exact conformity to those hitherto in use at the Custom house of Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate at each of the five ports, and these shall be the standards by which all duties shall be charged, and all sums paid to Government. In case of any dispute arising between British merchants and Chinese officers of Customs, regarding the weights or measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards, and disputes decided accordingly.

X. LIGHTERS OR CARGO BOATS.—Whenever any English merchant shall have to load or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of lighter or cargo boat he pleases, and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves without the interference of Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling take place in them the offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boat-people, while engaged in conveying goods for English merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them; but, at the same time, the English merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

XI. TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS.—No English merchant ships may transship goods without special permission: should any urgent case happen where transshipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be transmitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a special officer to be present at the transshipment. If any one presumes to transship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly transhipped will be confiscated.

XII. SUBORDINATE CONSULAR OFFICERS.—At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate consular officer, of approved good conduct, to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English

seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance. Should anything of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them, and, should disturbances take place, such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives from coming alongside the ships to sell clothes or other necessaries to the sailors living on board.

XIII. DISPUTES BETWEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS AND CHINESE.—Whenever a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese he must first proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance; the Consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject he shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul, who will see that the language is becoming; and, if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If, unfortunately, any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force; and, regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

XIV. BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRUIZERS ANCHORING WITHIN THE PORTS.—An English government cruiser will anchor within each of the five ports, that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and preventing disturbances. But these government cruisers are not to be put on the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandise and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The resident Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruisers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

XV. ON THE SECURITY TO BE GIVEN FOR BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS.—It has hitherto been the custom, when an English vessel entered the port of Canton, that a Chinese Hong merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such security-merchant. But these security-merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British Consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid five ports.

## COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

EXTRACT from Treaty of Peace and Friendship, between Great Britain and France. Signed at Utrecht, on the 31st of March and the 11th of April, 1713.

XIII.\*—The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall, from this time forward, belong of right wholly to Britain; and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner if possible, by the most Christian King, to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the most Christian King, his heirs and successors, at any time thereafter lay claim to any right to the said island and islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said Island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish; or to resort to the said island, beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said Island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista, to the northern point of the said island, and from thence running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche. But the island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the river St Lawrence, and in the Gulf of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French; and the most Christian King shall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there.

Done at Utrecht, 31st of March and 11th of April, 1713.

(Signed)	(Signed)
JOHN BRISTOL, C.P.S. (L.S.)	HUXELLES. (L.S.)
STRAFFORD. (L.S.)	MESNAGER. (L.S.)

\* See Article V of the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

EXTRACT from Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and France (and Spain). Signed at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.

V.\*—The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in Article XIII of the Treaty of Utrecht; which Article is renewed and confirmed by the present Treaty (except what relates to the Island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the Gulf of St Lawrence). And his Britannick Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the Gulf of St Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well as those of the continent, as those of the island situated in the said Gulf of St Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton out of the said Gulf, the subjects of the most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coasts of the Island of Cape Breton; and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and everywhere else out of the said Gulf, shall remain on the foot of former treaties.

VI.—The King of Great Britain cedes the Islands of St Pierre and Miquelon, in full right, to his most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen; and his said most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.

Done at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.

(Signed)	BEDFORD, C.P.S. (L.S.)
	CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN. (L.S.)
	EL MARQ. DE GRIMALDI. (L.S.)

\* See Article VI of the Treaty of Versailles, 1763.

EXTRACT from Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and France. Signed at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.\*

(Translation as laid before Parliament.)

IV.—His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the Island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht; excepting the Islands of St Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right, by the present Treaty, to his most Christian Majesty.

V.—His Majesty the most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude; and his Majesty the King of Great Britain consents on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of his most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the Island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Raye, situated in forty-seven degrees, fifty minutes north latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which is assigned to them by the present Article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

VI.—With regard to the fishery in the Gulf of St Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it conformably to the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Paris.

Done at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed) MANCHESTER. (L.S.)  
GRAVIER DE VERGENNES. (L.S.)

EXTRACT from the British Declaration. Signed at Versailles on the 3rd of September, 1783.

The King having entirely agreed with his most Christian Majesty upon the Articles of the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, but will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannick Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting, in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them, upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannick Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

The Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party; the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of his Britannick Majesty, on their part, not molesting, in any manner, the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

The King of Great Britain, in ceding the Islands of St Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations: and that the fishery between the said islands and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel.

Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed) MANCHESTER. (L.S.)

EXTRACT from the French Counter-declaration. Signed at Versailles on the 3rd of September, 1783.

The principles which have guided the King in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace, must have convinced the King of Great Britain that his Majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting, by preventing as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel. The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of his Majesty's intentions, not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the Islands of St Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two sovereigns upon this matter, it is sufficiently ascertained by the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, and by the Declaration likewise delivered to-day, by his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: and his Majesty declares that he is fully satisfied on this head.

In regard to the fishery between the island of Newfoundland and those of St Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on, by either party, but to the middle of the channel, and his Majesty will give the most positive orders that the French fisher-

men shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

Given at Versailles, the 3rd of September, 1783.

(Signed) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

EXTRACT from the Convention between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris on the 23rd of April, 1814.

I.—All hostilities by land and sea are, and shall remain, suspended between the Allied Powers and France, that is to say:—for the land forces, as soon as the commanding officers of the French armies and fortified places shall have signified to the Allied troops opposed to them, that they have recognised the authority of the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom of France; and in like manner upon the sea, and as far as regards maritime places and stations, as soon as the shipping and ports of the kingdom of France or those occupied by French forces shall have manifested the same submission.

V.—The fleets and ships of France shall remain in their respective situations; vessels only, charged with particular missions, shall be allowed to sail; but the immediate effect of the present act in respect to the French ports, shall be the raising of all blockade by land or sea, the liberty of fishing, that of the coasting trade, particularly of that which is necessary for supplying Paris with provisions, and the re-establishment of the relations of commerce conformably to the internal regulations of each country: and the immediate effect in respect to the interior, shall be the free provisioning of the cities, and the free passage of all means of military or commercial transport.

Done at Paris, the 23rd of April, in the year of our Lord 1814.

(Signed) CASTLÉREAGH. (L.S.)  
LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT. (L.S.)

EXTRACT from the Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814.\*

V.—The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable unto the sea, and *vice versa*, shall be free, so that it can be interdicted to no one:—and at the future Congress, attention shall be paid to the establishment of the principles according to which the duties to be raised by the states bordering on the Rhine may be regulated, in the mode the most impartial and the most favourable to the commerce of all nations.

VII.—The Island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full right and sovereignty to his Britannick Majesty.

VIII.—His Britannick Majesty, stipulating for himself and his Allies, engages to restore to his most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories, and establishments of every kind, which were possessed by France on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia; with the exception, however, of the islands of Tobago and St Lucia, and of the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodrigues and the Séchelles, which several colonies and possessions his most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sovereignty to his Britannick Majesty, and also the portion of St Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which his most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to his Catholic Majesty.

IX.—His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with the allies, and in execution of the preceding article, consents that the island of Guadeloupe be restored to his most Christian Majesty, and gives up all the rights he may have acquired over that island.

X.—Her most Faithful Majesty, in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with her Allies, and in execution of the 8th Article, engages to restore French Guyana, as it existed on the 1st of January, 1792, to his most Christian Majesty, within the term hereafter fixed.

The renewal of the dispute which existed at that period on the subject of the frontier, being the effect of this stipulation, it is agreed that that dispute shall be terminated by a friendly arrangement between the two courts, under the mediation of his Britannick Majesty.

XI.—The places and forts in those colonies and settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles, are to be restored to his most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty.

XII.—His Britannick Majesty guarantees to the subjects of his most Christian Majesty the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured nations.

His most Christian Majesty, on his part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the two crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do his utmost to avoid anything which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

\* Renewed by Article XIII of the Definitive Treaty of Paris, 1814.

\* Confirmed by Article XI of the Definitive Treaty of the 20th of November, 1815.

XIII.—The French right of fishery upon the great bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name, and of the adjacent islands in the Gulf of St Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

XIV.—Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to his most Christian Majesty by his Britannick Majesty or his Allies in the Northern Seas, or in the seas and on the continents of America and Africa, shall be given up within the three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope, within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Treaty.

XV.—Antwerp shall for the future be solely a commercial port.

XVI.—The High Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored and ceded by the present Treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the Contracting Parties, or to any Government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present Treaty.

XVII.—The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the present war, and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

XVIII.—The Allied Powers, desiring to offer his most Christian Majesty a new proof of their anxiety to arrest, as far as in them lies, the bad consequences of the disastrous epoch fortunately terminated by the present peace, renounce all the sums which their governments claim from France, whether on account of contracts, supplies, or any other advances whatsoever to the French Government, during the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His most Christian Majesty, on his part, renounces every claim which he might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same grounds. In execution of this Article, the High Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to deliver up all titles, obligations, and documents, which relate to the debts they may have mutually cancelled.

XIX.—The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all debts it may be found to owe in countries beyond its own territory on account of contracts, or other formal engagements between individuals or private establishments and the French Authorities, as well for supplies as in satisfaction of legal engagements.

XXI.—The debts, which in their origin were specially mortgaged upon the countries no longer belonging to France, or were contracted for the support of their internal administration, shall remain at the charge of the said countries. Such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall accordingly be accounted for with the French Government after the 22nd of December, 1815.

The deeds of all those debts which have been prepared for inscription, and have not yet been entered, shall be delivered to the Governments of the respective countries. The statement of all these debts shall be drawn up and settled by a joint commission.

XXII.—The French Government shall remain charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the said countries into the French coffers, whether under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment.

In like manner, all French subjects employed in the service of the said countries, who have paid sums under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment, into their respective territories, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

XXIII.—The functionaries holding situations requiring securities who are not charged with the expenditure of public money, shall be reimbursed at Paris, with the interests, by fifths and by the year, dating from the signature of the present Treaty. With respect to those who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, except only in cases of malversation. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the Government of their countries, to serve for their information and guidance.

XXIV.—The judicial deposits and consignments upon the *caisse d'amortissement* in the execution of the law of 23 Nivose, year 13 (18th January, 1805), and which belong to the inhabitants of countries France ceases to possess, shall, within the space of one year from the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, be placed in the hands of the Authorities of the said countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments interesting French subjects, which last will remain in the *caisse d'amortissement*, and will only be given up on the production of the vouchers, resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

XXV.—The funds deposited by the corporations and public establishments in the *caisse de service*, and in the *caisse d'amor-*

*tissement*, or other *caisse* of the French Government, shall be reimbursed by fifths, payable from year to year, to commence from the date of the present Treaty; deducting the advances which have taken place, and subject to such regular charges as may have been brought forward against these funds by the creditors of the said corporations, and the said public establishments.

XXVI.—From the first day of January, 1814, the French Government shall cease to be charged with the payment of pensions, civil, military, and ecclesiastical pensions for retirement, and allowances for reduction, to any individual who shall cease to be a French subject.

XXVII.—National domains acquired for valuable considerations by French subjects in the late departments of Belgium, and of the left bank of the Rhine, and the Alps beyond the ancient limits of France, and which now cease to belong to her, shall be guaranteed to the purchasers.

XXVIII.—The abolition of the *droits d'Aubaine, de Detraction*, and other duties of the same nature, in the countries which have been formerly incorporated, or which have reciprocally made that stipulation with France, shall be expressly maintained.

XXIX.—The French Government engages to restore all bonds and other deeds which may have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where such restitution cannot be effected, these bonds and deeds become and continue void.

XXXI.—All archives, maps, plans, and documents whatever belonging to the ceded countries, or respecting their administration, shall be faithfully given up at the said time with the said countries; or if that should be impossible, within a period not exceeding six months after the session of the countries themselves.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1814.

(Signed) LE PRINCE DE BENEVENT. (L.S.)  
CASTLEREAGH. (L.S.)  
ABERDEEN. (L.S.)  
CATHCART. (L.S.)  
CHARLES STEWART, LIEUT.-GEN. (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—His most Christian Majesty concurring without reserve in the sentiments of his Britannick Majesty with respect to a description of traffic repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite all his efforts to those of his Britannick Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the powers of Christendom to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitely, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of five years; and that, during the said period, no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the colonies of the State of which he is a subject.

CONVENTION between Great Britain and France. Signed at London, the 7th of March, 1815.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The trade in salt and opium throughout the British Sovereignty in India having been subjected to certain regulations and restrictions, which unless due provision be made, might occasion differences between the subjects and agents of his Britannick Majesty and those of his most Christian Majesty, their said Majesties have thought proper to conclude a Special Convention for the purpose of preventing such differences, and removing every cause of dispute between their respective subjects in that part of the world, and in this view have named their respective plenipotentiaries; who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

I.—His most Christian Majesty engages to let at farm to the British Government in India, the exclusive right to purchase at a fair and equitable price, to be regulated by that which the said Government shall have paid for salt in the districts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, the salt that may be manufactured in the said possessions, subject to a reservation of the quantity that the Agents of his most Christian Majesty shall deem requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants thereof; and upon the condition that the British Government shall deliver in Bengal, to the Agents of his most Christian Majesty, the quantity of salt that may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore, reference being had to the population of the said settlement, such delivery to be made at the price which the British Government shall have paid for the said article.

II.—In order to ascertain the prices as aforesaid, the official accounts of the charges incurred by the British Government, for the salt manufactured in the districts in the vicinity of the French settlements on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa respectively, shall be open to the inspection of a Commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the Agents of his Most Christian Majesty in India; and the price to be paid by the British Government shall be settled according to an average to be taken every three years, of the charges as aforesaid, ascertained by the

said official accounts, commencing with the three years preceding the date of the present Convention.

The price of salt at Chandernagore to be determined, in the same manner, by the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts nearest to the said settlement.

III.—It is understood that the salt works in the possessions belonging to his most Christian Majesty shall be and remain under the direction and administration of the Agents of his said Majesty.

IV.—With a view to the effectual attainment of the objects in the contemplation of the High Contracting Parties, his most Christian Majesty engages to establish in his possessions on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa, and at Chandernagore in Bengal, nearly the same price for salt as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.

V.—In consideration of the stipulations expressed in the preceding Articles, his Britannick Majesty engages that the sum of four laes of sicca rupees shall be paid annually to the Agents of his Most Christian Majesty, duly authorised, by equal quarterly instalments; such instalments to be paid at Calcutta or at Madras, ten days after the bills that may be drawn for the same by the said Agents shall have been presented to the Government of either of those Presidencies; it being agreed that the rent above stipulated shall commence from the 1st of October, 1814.

VI.—With regard to the trade in opium, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that at each of the periodical sales of that article, there shall be reserved for the French Government, and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of his most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number of chests so applied for; provided that such supply shall not exceed 300 chests in each year; and the price to be paid for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which opium shall have been sold at every such periodical sale: it being understood that if the quantity of opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken on account of the French Government by the agents of his Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in deduction of the 300 chests hereinbefore mentioned.

The requisitions of opium as aforesaid are to be addressed to the Governor-General, at Calcutta, within thirty days after notice of the intended sale shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

VII.—In the event of any restriction being imposed upon the exportation of saltpetre, the subjects of his most Christian Majesty shall nevertheless be allowed to export that article to the extent of 13,000 maunds.

VIII.—His most Christian Majesty, with the view of preserving the harmony subsisting between the two nations, having engaged by the twelfth Article of the Treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, not to erect any fortifications in the establishments to be restored to him by the said Treaty, and to maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of police; his Britannick Majesty on his part, in order to give every security to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty residing in India, engages, if at any time there should arise between the High Contracting Parties any misunderstanding or rupture (which God forbid!), not to consider or treat as prisoners of war those persons who belong to the civil establishments of his most Christian Majesty in India, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who, according to the terms of the said Treaty, shall be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the said establishments, and to allow them to remain three months to settle their personal affairs, and also to grant them the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France with their families and private property.

His Britannick Majesty further engages to permit the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty in India, to continue their residence and commerce so long as they shall conduct themselves peaceably, and shall do nothing contrary to the laws and regulations of the Government.

But in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the British Government should judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed the period of six months to retire with their effects and property to France, or to any other country they may choose.

At the same time it is to be understood, that this favour is not to be extended to those who may act contrary to the laws and regulations of the British Government.

IX.—All Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted within the limits of the said settlements or factories belonging to his most Christian Majesty, for offences committed, or for debts contracted within the said limits, and who shall take refuge out of the same, shall be delivered up to the chiefs of the said settlements and factories; and all Europeans and others whosoever, against whom judicial proceedings as aforesaid shall be instituted, without the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same, shall be delivered up by the chiefs of the said settlements and factories, upon demand being made of them by the British Government.

X.—For the purpose of rendering this agreement permanent the High Contracting Parties hereby engage, that no alteration

shall be made in the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing Articles, without the mutual consent of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his most Christian Majesty.

Done at London, this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. (L.S.)  
LE COMTE DE LA CHATRE. (L.S.)

EXTRACT from Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris, 20th November, 1815.

VII.—In all countries which shall change sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty, as of the arrangements which are to be made in consequence thereof, a period of six years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications shall be allowed to the inhabitants, natives, or foreigners, of whatever condition and nation they may be, to dispose of their property, if they should think fit so to do, and to retire to whatever country they may choose.

VIII.—All the dispositions of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, relative to the countries ceded by that Treaty, shall equally apply to the several territories and districts ceded by the present Treaty.

XI.—The Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May, 1814, and the final act of the Congress at Vienna, of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such of their enactments which shall not have been modified by the Articles of the present Treaty.

Done at Paris, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH. (L.S.)  
WELLINGTON. (L.S.)  
RICHELIEU. (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.—The High Contracting Powers, sincerely desiring to give effect to the measures on which they deliberated at the Congress of Vienna, relative to the complete and universal abolition of the Slave Trade, and having each, in their respective dominions, prohibited, without restriction, their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic, engage to renew conjointly their efforts, with the view of securing final success to those principles which they proclaimed in the Declaration of the 4th and 8th of February, 1815, and of concurring without loss of time, through their ministers at the courts of London and of Paris, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abolition of a commerce so odious and so strongly condemned by the laws of religion and of nature.

Done at Paris, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH. (L.S.)  
WELLINGTON. (L.S.)  
RICHELIEU. (L.S.)

CONVENTION (No. 7) between Great Britain and France. Signed at Paris, November 20th, 1815.

I.—The subjects of his Britannick Majesty having claims upon the French Government, who, in contravention of the 2nd Article of the Treaty of Commerce of 1786,\* and since the 1st of January, 1793, have suffered on that account, by the confiscations or sequestrations decreed in France, shall, in conformity to the Fourth Addition Article of the Treaty of Paris of the year 1814, themselves, their heirs or assigns, subjects of his Britannick Majesty, be indemnified and paid, when their claims shall have been admitted as legitimate, and when the amount of them shall have been ascertained, according to the forms and under the conditions hereafter stipulated.

#### SLAVE TRADE.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

I.—When the Commission established by our Ordinance of the 22nd of December, 1819, shall determine that there are grounds for proceeding before the Tribunals for a crime committed in respect of the Slave Trade, and that a captain of a ship of long voyage is implicated in the prosecution, our Minister of Marine shall immediately prohibit the said captain from embarking for any destination beyond sea, and shall continue the prohibition until judgment shall have been pronounced.

\* Extract from the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and France. Signed at Versailles, 26th of September, 1786:

II.—For the future security of commerce and friendship between the subjects of their said Majesties, and to the end that this good correspondence may be preserved from all interruption and disturbance, it is concluded and agreed, that if at any time there should arise any misunderstanding, breach of friendship or rupture between the crowns of their Majesties, which God forbid! (which rupture shall not be deemed to exist until the recalling or sending home of the respective ambassadors and ministers) the subjects of each of the two parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of disturbance, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws and ordinances: and in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the respective governments should be obliged to order them to remove, the term of twelve months shall be allowed them for that purpose, in order that they may remove, with their effects and property, whether entrusted to individuals or to the state. At the same time it is to be understood that this favour is not to be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws.

The prohibitions against embarking, which have been already pronounced by our Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, in the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, are hereby confirmed.

II.—When the decisions shall have been finally pronounced, they shall be carried into effect by our Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, in conformity with the contents of the judgments and decrees, whether it be to remove the prohibition, or definitively to interdict the captain.

III.—Our Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Given in our Palace of the Tuilleries, the 13th of August, 1823, and of our reign the 29th.

By the King, LOUIS.

The Peer of France, Minister, Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies,  
MARQUIS DE CLERMONT-TONNERRE.

CONVENTION of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and France. Signed at London, January the 26th, 1826. In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of facilitating the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects; and being persuaded that nothing can more contribute to the fulfilment of their mutual wishes in this respect, than to simplify and equalize the regulations which are now in force relative to the navigation of both kingdoms, by the reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating duties levied upon the vessels of either of the two nations in the ports of the other, whether under the head of duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, and others of the same description, or in the shape of increased duties upon goods on account of their being imported or exported in other than national vessels:—have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for this purpose, that is to say—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable George Canning, a Member of his said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and his said Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable William Huskisson, a Member of his said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, and Treasurer of his said Majesty's Navy:—

And his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Prince Jules, Count de Polignac, a Peer of France, Maréchal-de-Camp of his most Christian Majesty's Forces, and his Ambassador at the Court of his Britannick Majesty, &c.—

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

I.—From and after the 5th of April of the present year, French vessels coming from or departing for the ports of France, or, if in ballast, coming from or departing for any other place, shall not be subject, in the ports of the United Kingdom, either on entering into, or departing from the same, to any higher duties of tonnage, harbour, light house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, than those to which British vessels, in respect of the same voyages, are or may be subject, on entering into or departing from such ports; and reciprocally, from and after the same period, British vessels coming from or departing for the ports of the United Kingdom, or, if in ballast, coming from or departing for any place, shall not be subject, in the ports of France, either on entering into or departing from the same, to any higher duties of tonnage, harbour, light house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, than those to which French vessels, in respect of the same voyages, are or may be subject, on entering into or departing from such ports; whether such duties are collected separately, or are consolidated in one and the same duty;—his most Christian Majesty reserving to himself to regulate the amount of such duty or duties in France, according to the rate at which they are or may be established in the United Kingdom: at the same time, with the view of diminishing the burthens imposed upon the navigation of the two Countries, his most Christian Majesty will always be disposed to reduce the amount of the said burthens in France, in proportion to any reduction which may hereafter be made of those now levied in the ports of the United Kingdom.

II.—Goods, wares, and merchandise, which can or may be legally imported into the ports of the United Kingdom from the ports of France, if so imported in French vessels, shall be subject to no higher duties than if imported in British vessels, and reciprocally, goods, wares, and merchandise, which can or may be legally imported into the ports of France, from the ports of the United Kingdom, if so imported in British vessels, shall be subject to no higher duties than if imported in French vessels. The produce of Asia, Africa, and America, not being allowed to be imported from the said countries, nor from any other, in French vessels, nor from France in French, British, or any other

vessels, into the ports of the United Kingdom for home consumption, but only for warehousing and re-exportation, his most Christian Majesty reserves to himself to direct that, in like manner, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, shall not be imported from the said countries, nor from any other, in British vessels, nor from the United Kingdom, in British, French, or any other vessels, into the ports of France, for the consumption of that Kingdom, but only for warehousing and re-exportation.

With regard to the productions of the countries of Europe, it is understood between the High Contracting Parties, that such productions shall not be imported in British ships into France, for the consumption of that Kingdom, unless such ships shall have been laden therewith in some port of the United Kingdom; and that his Britannick Majesty may adopt, if he shall think fit, some corresponding restrictive measure with regard to the productions of the countries of Europe imported into the ports of the United Kingdom in French vessels: the High Contracting Parties reserving, however, to themselves the power of making, by mutual consent, such relaxations in the strict execution of the present Article, as they may think useful to the respective interests of the two countries, upon the principle of mutual concessions, affording each to the other reciprocal or equivalent advantages.

III.—All goods, wares, and merchandise, which can or may be legally exported from the ports of either of the two countries, shall, on their export, pay the same duties of exportation, whether the exportation of such goods, wares, and merchandise be made in British or in French vessels, provided the said vessels proceed, respectively, direct from the ports of the one country, to those of the other. And all the said goods, wares, and merchandise, so exported in British or French vessels, shall be reciprocally entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature, which are granted by the regulations of each country respectively.

IV.—It is mutually agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that in the intercourse of navigation between their two countries, the vessels of any third power shall in no case obtain more favourable conditions than those stipulated in the present Convention, in favour of British and French vessels.

V.—The fishing boats of either of the two countries which may be forced by stress of weather to seek shelter in the ports, or on the coast of the other country, shall not be subject to any duties or port charges of any description whatsoever; provided the said boats, when so driven in by stress of weather, shall not discharge or receive on board any cargo, or portion of cargo, in the ports or on the parts of the coast where they shall have sought shelter.

VI.—It is agreed, that the provisions of the present Convention between the High Contracting Parties, shall be reciprocally extended and in force in all the possessions subject to their respective dominion in Europe.

VII.—The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years from the 5th of April of the present year; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate its operation; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years: and it is agreed between them, that, at the end of the twelve months' extension agreed to on both sides, this Convention, and all the stipulations thereof, shall altogether cease and determine.

VIII.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING. (L.S.)  
WILLIAM HUSKISSON. (L.S.)  
LE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC. (L.S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.—I. From and after the 1st of October of the present year, French vessels shall be allowed to sail from any port whatever of the countries under the dominion of his most Christian Majesty, to all the colonies of the United Kingdom (except those possessed by the East India Company), and to import into the said colonies all kinds of merchandise (being productions the growth or manufacture of France, or of any country under the dominion of France), with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the British dominion: and the said French vessels, as well as the merchandise imported in the same, shall not be subject, in the colonies of the United Kingdom, to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject, on importing the same merchandise from any foreign country, or which are imposed upon the merchandise itself.

The same facilities shall be granted reciprocally in the colonies of France, with regard to the importation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandise, being productions the growth and manufacture of the United Kingdom (or of any country under the British dominion), with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said colonies, or are permitted to

be imported only from countries under the dominion of France. And whereas all goods, the produce of any foreign country, may now be imported into the colonies of the United Kingdom, in the ships of that country, with the exception of a limited list of specified articles, which can only be imported into the said colonies in British ships, his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom reserves to himself the power of adding to the said list of excepted articles any other the produce of the French dominions, the addition whereof may appear to his Majesty to be necessary for placing the commerce and navigation to be permitted to the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties with the colonies of the other, upon a footing of fair reciprocity.

II.—From and after the same period, French vessels shall be allowed to export from all the colonies of the United Kingdom (except those possessed by the East India Company), all kinds of merchandise, which are not prohibited to be exported from such colonies in vessels other than those of Great Britain; and the said vessels, as well as the merchandise exported in the same, shall not be subject to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject, on exporting the said merchandise, or which are imposed upon the merchandise itself; and they shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature, to which British vessels would be entitled on such exportation.

The same facilities and privileges shall be granted reciprocally in all the colonies of France, for the exportation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandise which are not prohibited to be exported from such colonies in vessels other than those of France.

These two Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the Convention signed this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1826.

(Signed) (L.S.) GEORGE CANNING.  
(L.S.) WILLIAM HUSKISSON.  
(L.S.) LE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

Charles, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre: Having seen the Convention concluded and signed between us and his Britannick Majesty, the 26th of January, of the present year;

Being desirous of assuring, in all that does not already result from the French regulations respecting navigation in general, the fulfilment of the conditions of reciprocity stipulated in the said Convention in respect of British navigation;

On the report of the President of our Council of Ministers, the Minister and Secretary of State of the Finances;

Our Superior Council of Commerce and Colonies having been heard:

We have decreed, and do decree, as follows:—

I.—From the 5th of April next, British vessels arriving in the Ports of France, with or without a cargo, from the ports of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland, and from the possessions of the said Kingdom in Europe, and French vessels returning from the Ports of the United Kingdom or of its possessions in Europe, shall pay the same tonnage duty, which, until it be ordered otherwise, shall not exceed the duty at present levied upon all foreign vessels entering the ports of France.

British vessels coming from the ports of the United Kingdom, or its possessions in Europe, shall not pay any duties of pilotage, harbour, quarantine, or other analogous duties, beyond those charged upon French vessels.

II.—From the same date, all merchandise and articles of commerce, which can or may be legally imported from the ports of the United Kingdom and of its possessions in Europe, for consumption in our Kingdom, shall not pay, on their importation in British vessels, more than the same duties which are or may be levied upon the same merchandise and articles of commerce on their importation in French vessels.

III.—The products of Asia, Africa, and America, imported from any country whatever in British vessels, or shipped on board French or other vessels in a port of the British dominions in Europe, shall not, from the 5th of April next, be admitted in France for the consumption in our Kingdom, but only for deposit and re-exportation.

The same regulation is applicable to the products of other countries in Europe, as well as to those of the United Kingdom and its possessions, when they shall be imported in British vessels, coming from a port not belonging to the United Kingdom or its possessions in Europe.

IV.—Fishing boats belonging to the United Kingdom or its possessions in Europe, shall be exempted from all navigation duties, when forced by stress of weather to seek refuge in the ports or on the coasts of France, provided that they have not effected any landing or shipment of goods.

V.—The President of our Council of Ministers, the Minister Secretary of State of the Department of Finance, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

Given in our Palace of the Tuilleries, the 8th of February, in the year of our Lord 1826, and of the 2nd of our reign.

By the King, CHARLES.  
The President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister, Secretary of State of the Finances,  
JH. DE VILLELE.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, repealing certain Tonnage Duties on French Vessels. At the Court at Carlton House, the 3rd of May, 1826. Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his Majesty was pleased, by his Order in Council, bearing date the 10th of March, 1824, to order, that from and after the date of the said Order, there should be charged on all French vessels which should enter any of the ports of the United Kingdom a duty of 3s. 6d. per ton, such duty to be levied, collected, recovered, and applied in such and the like manner as any duties of customs are now by law levied, recovered, and applied: and whereas a Convention of Commerce between his Majesty and the most Christian King was signed at London, on the 25th of January last, in which Convention it is stipulated, that from and after the 5th day of April last, British vessels entering into or departing from the ports of France, shall not be subject to any higher tonnage or other duties than are levied on French vessels; his Majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 5th day of April last, the said Order of the 10th of March, 1824, be and the same is hereby revoked accordingly:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. JAS. BULLER.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, granting to French Vessels certain Privileges of Trading with the British Possessions in the West Indies and America, at the Court at Carlton House, the 1st of June, 1826. Present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty (cap. 114), intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," after reciting that "By the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions;" it is enacted, "That the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships; unless his Majesty, by his order in council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole, or any, of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not, in all respects, be fulfilled by such foreign country." And whereas the conditions mentioned and referred to in and by the said Act of Parliament, have not in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of France; but nevertheless his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, doth deem it expedient to grant certain of the privileges aforesaid to the ships of France; his Majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority in him vested by the said act of parliament, declare and grant, that it shall and may be lawful for French ships to import into any of the British possessions in the West Indies and America, from the dominions of his most Christian Majesty, such goods being the produce of those dominions as are mentioned and enumerated in the table subjoined to this present Order, and to export goods from such British possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever:

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain. JAS. BULLER.

Table referred to in the preceding Order:—

Wheat, flour, biscuit, bread, meal, peas, beans, rye, callavances, oats, barley, Indian corn, rice, shingles, red oak staves or headings, white oak staves or headings, wood, lumber, wood-loops, live stock, hay and straw, coin and bullion, diamonds, salt, fruit and vegetables fresh, cotton wool.

All articles subject, on importation, to a duty *ad valorem*, and on which articles the amount of such duty shall not, at the time of importation, exceed 7l. 10s. for every 100l. of the value of the same.

NOTICE.—The *Post-office* Treaties and those relating to the *Channel Fisheries* with France, will be given in the next Supplement.