

of any goods to the territories and possessions, including the colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the territories and possessions, including the colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, on the exportation of any goods to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, than on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect.

The two High Contracting Parties likewise guarantee to each other treatment on the footing of the most favoured third country in regard to the transit of goods through the territory of the one from and to the territory of the other.

ARTICLE III.

Every reduction in the Tariff of Import and Export Duties, as well as every favour or immunity that one of the Contracting Parties grants to the subjects and commerce of a third Power, shall be participated in simultaneously and unconditionally by the other.

ARTICLE IV.

The stipulations of the foregoing Articles, I. to III., relative to the reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured third country, shall not apply—

1. To those special and ancient privileges which are accorded to Turkish subjects for the Turkish trade in Austria-Hungary :

2. To those advantages which are or may be granted on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the neighbouring countries solely for the purpose of facilitating the frontier traffic, or to those reductions of, or exemptions from, Customs duties which are only valid in the said Monarchy for certain frontiers, or for the inhabitants of certain districts :

3. To the obligations imposed upon either of the High Contracting Parties by a Customs Union already concluded, or which may hereafter be concluded.

ARTICLE V.

Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to the third country most favoured in this respect.

ARTICLE VI.

The subjects of one of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects, with regard to rights of ownership over trade and manufacture marks, and other distinctive marks of goods or their packages, as well as over patterns and designs for manufactures.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty will not, however, be able to claim in Austria-Hungary the exclusive right to a mark or other indication on a pattern or design unless they have deposited two specimens of it in the Chambers of Commerce at Vienna and Buda-Pesth.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1877, and remain in operation until the 31st of December of the same year.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna by the 31st of December, 1876, at latest.

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

Done at Buda-Pesth, on the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

(L.S.) ANDREW BUCHANAN.
(L.S.) ANDRASSY.

PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and on the demand addressed to him by the Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor and King hereby declares that the stipulation contained in paragraph 3 of Article IV. only refers to the Customs Union between the said Monarchy and the Principality of Liechtenstein.

The Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty takes note of this declaration.

The present Protocol, drawn up in duplicate, was signed at Buda-Pesth on the 5th December, 1876.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.
ANDRASSY.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the Earl of CARNARVON to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT of NEW ZEALAND.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 6th February, 1877.

A case has recently occurred where a distressed British colonist would probably have died in the streets of a foreign country for want of assistance, if the British Consul there had strictly adhered to his instructions on the subject, enclosed in Lord Granville's Circular Despatch of the 29th March, 1869, which