

If applicable to British Colonies.

*Subjects: Commerce and Navigation.*—His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, further, that in all his dominions situated out of Europe the inhabitants of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding article, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)

*Import Duties, &c.*—Applicable to British “territories and dominions.” (Article IV.)

JULY 10, 1853.

*Free Navigation of Rivers Paraná and Uruguay.*—No time fixed.

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

*Free Navigation of Rivers Paraná and Uruguay.*—The Argentine Confederation, in the exercise of her sovereign rights, concedes the free navigation of the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay, wherever they may belong to her, to the merchant vessels of all nations, subject only to the conditions which this treaty establishes, and to the regulations sanctioned, or which may hereafter be sanctioned, by the national authority of the Confederation. (Article I.)

If it should happen (which God forbid) that war should break out between any of the States, Republics, or Provinces of the River Plate or its confluents, the navigation of the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay shall remain free to the merchant-flag of all nations, excepting in what may relate to munitions of war, such as arms of all kinds, gunpowder, lead, and cannon-balls. (Article VI.)

The principal objects for which the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay are declared free to the commerce of the world being to extend the mercantile relations of the countries which border them, and to promote immigration, it is hereby agreed that no favour or immunity shall be granted to the flag or trade of any other nation which shall not equally extend to those of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article VIII.)

AUSTRIA.—APRIL 30, 1868.

*Navigation.*—The present treaty shall remain in force from the exchange of the ratifications until the 31st December, 1877; and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period, the intention to put an end to its operation, the treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it. (Article VI.)

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

*Commerce.*—British ships and their cargoes in all the dominions of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States and their cargoes in all the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving and whatever may be their place of destination, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, shall be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

Every favour or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation, which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Party.

It is, however, agreed that this stipulation shall not be applicable to the national fisheries of either of the two countries. (Article I.)

If applicable to British Colonies.

*Ships and Cargoes.*—The stipulations contained in the preceding article are also to be applied to the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same.

*Coasting Trade.*—But, as regards the coasting trade, only in those colonies and foreign possessions the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships, in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter. The foreign possessions and colonies of Her Britannic Majesty the coasting trade of which has been already so opened to foreign ships, and in which therefore ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States are placed on the national footing, are—British India, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Victoria, St. Lucia. (Article II.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—DECEMBER 5, 1876.

*Commerce.*—The duration of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary on the 5th December, 1876, shall be prolonged indefinitely, with the reservation that both the Contracting Parties are at all times entitled to denounce the same. In case one of the two Contracting Parties should notify its intention to put an end to the operation of this treaty, it shall remain in force for the term of one year from the date upon which the notice shall have been given. (Declaration, 26th November, 1877.)

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

*Subjects: Commercial Privileges, Imposts.*—The subjects of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the territories and possessions, including the colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall enjoy therein during the continuance of this treaty, with respect to residence and the exercise of commerce and trade, the same rights as, and shall not be subjected to any higher or other imposts than, the subjects of any third country the most favoured in these respects. (Article I.)