

CHILE.—OCTOBER 4, 1854.

Commerce and Navigation—It is stipulated that the present treaty shall last from the date of the exchange of the ratifications the term of ten years; but it shall continue obligatory even after this term has expired if neither of the Contracting Parties shall have announced to the other, with twelve months' notice, its wish that the said treaty should cease. The same term shall intervene between the notice and the expiration of the treaty, at whatever period such notice may be given, the ten years during which the treaty ought to last having expired.

Notice having been given by either of the Contracting Parties of its resolution that the treaty should cease, and after the term of twelve months having elapsed, all the stipulations contained in the said treaty shall cease and expire, excepting those relating to peace and friendship between the two countries and their subjects and citizens, which shall continue obligatory for both parties. (Article XVIII.)

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

Subjects: Commerce, Ships and Cargoes, Houses and Warehouses, Trade Protection.—There shall be between all the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the territories of the Republic of Chile a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of each of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted. They may remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively, and hire and occupy houses and warehouses, and may trade, by wholesale or retail, in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce; and shall enjoy the same protection and security in their persons and property, and in the exercise of their industry and commerce, as may be enjoyed by native subjects and citizens according to the laws of the respective countries. (Article II.)

Ships of War and Post-office Packets.—In like manner the ships of war and post-office packets of each Contracting Party respectively shall have liberty to enter into all harbours, rivers, and places within the territories of the other to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come; to anchor there and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws and regulations of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Import Duties: Produce and Manufactures.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Chile, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Chile of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article III.)

Export Duties.—Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the dominions or territories of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions or territories of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article III.)

Prohibitions.—No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories of all other nations. (Article III.)

Differential Duty, "De Patente."—It is understood that the differential duty denominated "de patente," and which is charged in Chile to foreign merchants and shopkeepers, is not abolished by the stipulations in the first part of this article. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, in this respect, be placed upon the footing of most favoured foreign nation. (Article XI.)

Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.—It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent, and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation. (Article XII.)

If applicable to British Colonies.

Subjects: Import Duties, &c.—Applicable to the "dominions" of Her Britannic Majesty. (Articles II. and III.)

CHINA.—JUNE 26, 1858.

Commerce and Navigation.—It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this treaty may demand a further revision of the tariff, and of the commercial articles of this treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of ten years. (Article XXVII.)

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

Consuls.—Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation. (Article VII.)