

stipulations of Article XIV., and for the space of two years from the 1st October, 1862, the new system shall be applied in the following manner to certain articles of British origin hereinafter enumerated: Cotton yarns, twisted, warped, or dyed, shall pay the duties imposed upon single yarns unbleached or bleached, with an addition of 5 c. for twisted yarns, 10 c. for warped yarns, and 15 c. for dyed yarns, per kilog. The duty on stuff of wool mixed with cotton shall be 22½ per cent. until the 1st October, 1863, and 20 per cent. until the 1st October, 1864. During the continuance of the transitory system the importer may, at his choice, pay either 180 fr. the 100 kilog., or the duties stipulated above. The duty upon printed cotton tissues shall be 150 fr. the 100 kilog. (Article XXII.)

*Cotton Yarns.*—The undersigned, in proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on the 23rd July, 1862, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, have agreed to record in the present protocol the modifications in the said treaty arranged this day between them; and in consequence of which the following tariff is adopted:—

## COTTON YARNS.

| Numbers.   | First Year. | Second Year. |
|--|-------------|--------------|
|  | Centimes.   | Centimes.    |
| 20,000 mètres and under ... ..   | 22          | 20           |
| 20,000 to 30,000 mètres ... ..   | 30          | 25           |
| 30,000 to 40,000 „ ... ..  | 45          | 35           |
| 40,000 to 65,000 „ ... ..  | 60          | 50           |
| Above 65,000, free entry (weighing charge of 10 c.) during the whole duration of the treaty. |             |              |

These modifications shall have the same force and effect as if they were textually inserted in the said treaty, and they shall come into operation from the 1st October, 1862, the old duties continuing to be applied to the above-mentioned articles, as well as to the mixed tissues (Article XXII. of the treaty), up to that date. (Protocol, 30th August, 1862.)

The present Convention is concluded without limit as to duration. Either of the High Powers shall, however, be at liberty to terminate it by giving to the other a year's previous notice. The two High Powers, moreover, reserve to themselves the power to introduce into the Convention, by common consent, any modifications which experience may show to be desirable. (Article III.)

If applicable to British Colonies.

*Coasting Trade.*—With regard to the coasting trade in the colonies the stipulations of the present article shall be applicable only to the coasting trade of such of the colonies of Her Britannic Majesty as have applied or shall hereafter apply, in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter, that their coasting trade may be open to foreign vessels. (Article XII.)

*Import Duties.*—Articles the produce or manufacture of Belgium shall not be subject in the British Colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin. (Article XV.)

NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

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BOLIVIA.—SEPTEMBER 29, 1840.

*Commerce and Navigation.*—No time fixed. The two Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right of treating and of agreeing hereafter, from time to time, upon such other articles as may appear to them to contribute still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the general interests of their respective subjects and citizens; and such articles as may be so agreed upon shall, when duly ratified, be regarded as forming a part of the present treaty, and shall have the same force as those now contained in it. (Article XV.)

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

*Subjects: Commerce, Houses and Warehouses, Protection.*—There shall be between all the territories of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Republic of Bolivia, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens 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 aforesaid to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purpose of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

*Ships of War and Post-office Packets.*—In like manner the respective ships of war and post-office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbours, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

*Coasting Trade reserved.*—By the right of entering the places, ports, and rivers mentioned in this article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood, in which national vessels only are permitted to engage. (Article II.)