

*Export Duties.*—No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions 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.*—Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article III.)

*Subjects: Commerce and Navigation, Privileges, Favours, and Immunities.*—The Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed in all respects by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article X.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*—It shall be free for each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities, as are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XIII.)

*Subjects: Property Imposts.*—The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by subjects of the country. In every case the subjects of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, freely and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, or any other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country are liable under similar circumstances. (Article XVI.)

If applicable to British Colonies.

*Coasting Trade.*—The Contracting Parties agree that, in regard to the coasting trade, the vessels and subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same privileges, and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner, as national vessels and native subjects.

The provisions of this article shall, however, as respects the colonial coasting trade, be deemed to extend only to the coasting trade of such of the colonial possessions of Her Britannic Majesty as may have petitioned or may hereafter petition Her Majesty, under the provisions of the Act relating thereto, to throw open their coasting trade to foreign vessels. (Article VIII.)

*Import Duties, &c.*—Applicable to the British “dominions and possessions.” (Article II.)

JAPAN.—OCTOBER 14, 1854.

*Commerce and Navigation.*—No time fixed.

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

*Ships and Subjects: Privileges, Immunities, and Advantages.*—In the ports of Japan, either now open or which may hereafter be opened to the ships or subjects of any foreign nation, British ships and subjects shall be entitled to admission, and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the most favoured nation, always excepting the advantages accruing to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan. (Article V.)

*Consuls, Trade.*—If therefore any other nation or people be now or hereafter permitted to enter other ports than Nagasaki and Hakodadi, or to appoint Consuls, or to open trade, or to enjoy any advantage or privilege whatever, British ships and subjects shall, as of right, enter upon the enjoyment of the same. (Exposition of Article V.)

If applicable to British Colonies.

Not applicable to British Colonies.

AUGUST 26, 1858.

*Commerce and Navigation.*—It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this treaty, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, may demand a revision thereof, on or after the 1st July, 1872, with a view to the insertion therein of such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable. (Article XXII.)

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

It is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the Government or subjects of any other nation. (Article XXIII.)