

The colonies referred to in the treaty are—Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and all other British possessions in North America; the British West Indies, including the islands and the possessions on the Continent of South America; the Cape of Good Hope and other possessions in Africa; the Mauritius, Ceylon, Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, New Zealand. (Explanatory note, July 3, 1842.)

PRUSSIA.—AUGUST 16, 1865.

Commerce and Navigation.—The present treaty shall have the same duration as the Treaty of Commerce, signed on the 30th May, in the current year, between Great Britain and the Zollverein. (See page 12.)

It shall come into force four weeks after the exchange of the ratifications (February 24, 1866) thereof. (Article VI.)

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

Ships and Cargoes.—British ships and their cargoes shall, in Prussia, and Prussian ships and their cargoes shall, in 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, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes. (Article I.)

Fishery Reserved.—It is, however, agreed that the preceding stipulation shall not affect the rights connected with fishery belonging exclusively to the subjects of either country within their respective marine territorial limits, nor the local immunities enjoyed in Great Britain, not by British subjects generally, but only by certain privileged classes in certain ports. (Article I.)

Favours and Exemptions.—Every favour or exemption which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant in these respects to any other Power shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the other Party. (Article I.)

If applicable to British Colonies.

Ships and Cargoes.—The stipulations contained in the preceding Article (Article I) 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. (Article II.)

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. (Article II.)

ROUMANIA.—NOVEMBER 30, 1876; MAY 12, 1877.

Commerce.—Prolonged for nine months. Expired; but see Roumanian law of July 30, 1878.

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

Roumanian Law of July 30, 1878.—The Customs dues on imports being the product of the soil or of the industries of countries with which Roumania has not concluded Commercial Conventions, will be levied in conformity with the tariff composed in virtue of the Commercial Convention of the 22nd June, 1875, between Roumania and Austria-Hungary, with an addition of 15 per cent. to those duties.

The duties on exports, exemptions and prohibitions will be applied in conformity with the same tariff.

Instructions to the executive authorities issued in the form of Ordinances for public administration will determine, according as necessity arises, the merchandise that belongs to each article. (Article I.)

The countries whose Governments have already signed Conventions with the Roumanian Government, or who may enter into negotiations for concluding such Conventions, will at once enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment. (Article II.)

RUSSIA.—JANUARY 12, 1859.

Commerce and Navigation.—The present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications (1st February, 1859), and, further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards. (Article XXII.)

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

Ships and Cargoes, Rights, Privileges, Liberties, Favours, Immunities, and Exemptions.—There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; and shall, throughout the whole extent of the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects generally.

It is understood, however, that the preceding stipulations in no wise affect the laws, decrees, and special regulations regarding commerce, industry, and police, in vigour in each of the two countries, and generally applicable to all foreigners. (Article I.)