

manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with native subjects or citizens. They shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the subjects or citizens of any country; and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation, commerce, and manufactures which native subjects or citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws there established, to which native subjects or citizens are subjected.

Ships of War and Post-office Packets.—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 of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Favours.—The High Contracting Parties further engage that neither will grant any favour to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other Contracting Party. (Article II.)

Import Duties: Produce and Manufactures.—No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Salvador, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Salvador of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British dominions, than are or shall be payable on the same or the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)

Export Duties.—Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other, than such as are payable on the exportation of the same or the like article to any other foreign country. (Article V.)

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 same or the like article 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 same or the like article to the territories of all other nations. (Article V.)

Warehousing, Transit, Re-exportation, Bounties, Facilities, and Drawbacks.—The subjects and citizens of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions, possessions, and territories of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects and citizens, or with the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nation, in regard to warehousing, transit, and re-export, and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks. (Article VI.)

Property.—The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. 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 ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances. (Article XIII.)

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.

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 XX.)

If applicable to British Colonies.

Subjects: Trade, Import Duties, &c.—Applicable to the British "dominions, possessions, and territories." (Articles II., V., and VI.)

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—JULY 10, 1851.

Commerce and Navigation.—In order that the two Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects, it is agreed that, at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty (May 6, 1852), either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other Party notice of its intention to terminate Articles IV., V., and VI. of the present treaty, and that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either Party from the other, the said articles and all the stipulations contained therein shall cease to be binding on the two Contracting Parties. (Article XVII.)

Most-favoured-Nation Treatment.

Subjects: Commerce and Navigation, Favours, Privileges, and Immunities.—The two Contracting Parties hereby agree that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce or navigation which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article III.)