

whether exported in vessels of the one or in vessels of the other State.

ARTICLE VII.

All merchandize and articles of commerce which shall be imported into, deposited or warehoused in, the ports of the dominions and possessions of the High Contracting Parties, shall be subject, while so warehoused, to the same regulations, conditions, and duties, whether imported in British or in Russian vessels. In the same manner, the re-exportation of such merchandize or articles of commerce shall be treated in the same manner, and be liable to the payment of the same duties, whether exported in British or in Russian vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

No priority or preference shall be given, directly or indirectly, by either of the two Governments, or by any Company, Corporation, or Agent acting in its name or under its authority, in the purchase of any production of the soil, industry, or art of either of the two States and their possessions, imported into the ports of the other, on account of the nationality of the vessel in which such articles may have been imported; it being the fixed intention of the two Contracting Parties, that no difference or distinction whatever shall be made in this respect.

ARTICLE IX.

In regard to the commerce to be carried on in Russian vessels with the British possessions in the East Indies, Her Britannick Majesty consents to grant to the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the same advantages and privileges as are or may be enjoyed, under any Treaty or Act of Parliament, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; subject to the laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions which are or may become applicable to the vessels and subjects of any other State enjoying the same advantages and privileges for trading with the said possessions.

ARTICLE X.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not apply to the coasting trade carried on between port and port in the dominions of either Contracting Party, by the sailing or steam vessels of the other, so far as regards the carrying of passengers, merchandize, or articles of commerce; this trade being reserved exclusively to national vessels.

ARTICLE XI.

The vessels and subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall, by the present Treaty, reciprocally enjoy all such advantages, immunities, and privileges, in the ports of their respective dominions and possessions, as are now enjoyed by the Navigation and Commerce of the most favoured nations; the intention being to secure, in the United Kingdom and in the British possessions, to Russian vessels and subjects, the full and entire advantages of Navigation and Commerce granted by existing laws and Acts of Parliament, Orders in Council, or Treaties, to other Powers, or which may hereafter be granted; and, in like manner, British vessels and subjects shall enjoy, in the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the full and entire advantages of Navigation and Commerce granted by existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, or by Treaties, to Foreign Powers, or which may hereafter be granted. And Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage reciprocally not to grant any favours, privileges, or immunities whatsoever, in matters of Commerce and Navigation, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, which shall not be also at the same time granted to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of the other State shall have been gratuitous, or upon giving as

nearly as possible the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE XII.

It is understood that, in regard to commerce and navigation in the Russian possessions on the North-West coast of America, the Convention concluded at St. Petersburg on the $\frac{16}{28}$ February 1825, continues in force.

ARTICLE XIII.

Any British or Russian vessel which may be compelled by stress of weather or by accident to take shelter in the ports of either of the High Contracting Parties, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any other than port and light house dues, which shall be the same as those payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of such vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

In the event of a vessel being wrecked at a place belonging to either of the High Contracting Parties, there shall not only be afforded to the persons shipwrecked every kind of assistance, but, moreover, the merchandize and effects which they may have thrown overboard, or which may have been saved, shall not be seized or detained under any pretext whatsoever. The said effects and merchandize shall, on the contrary, be preserved and restored on payment of the same rate of salvage, and of customs or other duties, which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. In the case either of shipwreck, or of a vessel being driven into port by stress of weather, the respective Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Commercial Agents, shall be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Commercial Agents of each of the two High Contracting Parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them, for the recovery of deserters from ships of war or merchant vessels of their respective countries.

ARTICLE XV.

The present Treaty shall remain in force during the space of ten years dating from the exchange of the ratifications thereof; 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 put an end thereto; 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: and it is agreed between them, that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either of the High Contracting Parties from the other, the present Treaty, and all the stipulations contained therein, shall cease to be binding on the two Parties.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof exchanged at London, at the expiration of one month, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have fixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at St. Petersburg, the $\frac{\text{eleventh}}{\text{thirtieth}}$ day of $\frac{\text{January}}{\text{December}}$ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty $\frac{\text{three}}{\text{two}}$

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

STUART DE ROTHSA.

NESSELRODE.

CANCRINE.