

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 ROTHSAÿ.

NESSELRODE.

CANCRINE.

SEPARATE ARTICLE I.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway being regulated by special stipulations, which may hereafter be renewed, and which do not form part of the regulations applicable to foreign Commerce in general, the two High Contracting Parties, being desirous of removing from their commercial relations every kind of doubt or cause for discussion, have agreed that those special stipulations granted in favour of the commerce of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of equivalent advantages granted in those countries to the Commerce of the Grand Duchy of Finland, shall in no case apply to the relations of Commerce and Navigation established between the two High Contracting Parties by the present Treaty.

SEPARATE ARTICLE II.

It is understood, in like manner, that the exemptions, immunities and privileges hereinafter mentioned, shall not be considered as at variance with the principle of reciprocity which forms the basis of the Treaty of this date, that is to say:—

1. The exemption from navigation dues during the first three years, which is enjoyed by vessels built in Russia, and belonging to Russian subjects;

2. The exemptions of the like nature granted in the Russian ports of the Black Sea, the Sea of Azoff, and the Danube, to such Turkish vessels arriving from ports of the Ottoman Empire, situated on the Black Sea, as do not exceed eighty lasts burthen;

3. The permission granted to the inhabitants of the coast of the Government of Archangel, to import duty free, or on payment of moderate duties, into the ports of the said Government, dried or salted fish, as likewise certain kinds of furs, and to export therefrom, in the same manner, corn, rope and cordage, pitch, and ravens-duck;

4. The privilege of the Russian American Company;

5. The privilege of the Steam Navigation Companies of Lubeck and Havre; lastly,

6. The immunities granted in Russia to certain English Companies, called "Yacht Clubs."