



GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE following Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, supplementary to the Treaty of Commerce of January 23, 1860, with a Tariff annexed thereto, signed at Paris October 12, 1860, and Ratifications exchanged at Paris October 25, 1860, is published by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the information and guidance of all whom it may concern.

Secretary's Office, 7th January 1861.

S. L. TILLEY.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, desiring to ensure the execution of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between them on the 23rd of January, 1860, within the limits and in the manner contemplated by the Second Additional Article to that Treaty, have resolved to negotiate a first complementary arrangement in order to determine the specific or *ad valorem* duties which shall be imposed upon the goods of British origin and manufacture enumerated in the said Treaty, when imported into France; and they have for that purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry Richard Charles, Earl Cowley, Viscount Dangan, Baron Cowley, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her said Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and Richard Cobden, Esquire, a Member of the British Parliament;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, M. Thouvenel, a Senator of the Empire, Grand Cross of His Imperial Majesty's Order of the Legion of Honor, &c. &c. &c., His Imperial Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and M. Rouher, a Senator of the Empire, Grand Cross of His Imperial Majesty's Order of the Legion of Honor, &c. &c. &c., His Imperial Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The articles of British origin or manufacture enumerated in the Tariff annexed to the present Convention, shall, when imported direct from the United Kingdom, under the French or the British Flag, be admitted into France at the duties specified by the said Tariff.

ARTICLE II.

In order to establish the fact that the goods are of British origin or manufacture, the importer must present at the French Custom-house either an official declaration made before a British Magistrate exercising jurisdiction at the place of dispatch, or a certificate granted by the chief officer of the Customs at the port of embarkation, or a certificate granted by the Consuls or Consular Agents of France at the places of dispatch, or at the ports of embarkation. The above-mentioned Consuls or Consular Agents of France shall legalize the signatures of the British authorities.

ARTICLE III.

The importer of machines or mechanical instruments, complete or in detached pieces, of British origin or manufacture, shall be exempt from the obligation of producing at the French Customs any model or drawing of the imported article.

ARTICLE IV.

The importer of any goods of British origin or manufacture taxed *ad valorem*, must attach to the declaration verifying the value of that article, and to the certificate of origin, an invoice emanating from the manufacturer or from the seller, which shall show the real price, and shall be *visé* by a Consul or Consular Agent of France in the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE V.

When articles upon which an *ad valorem* duty is levied have been previously warehoused, the duty shall be levied according to the value of those articles at the time of their actual entry into France.

ARTICLE VI.

The importer against whom the French Customs may desire to exercise the right of pre-emption stipulated in the Treaty of the 23rd of January, 1860, may, if he prefers to do so, demand a valuation of his goods by Experts.

The same demand may be made by the French Customs when they may not think fit to have immediate recourse to pre-emption.

ARTICLE VII.

If the result of such valuation by Experts should prove that the goods have not a value of five per cent. above that which has been declared by the importer, the duty shall be levied upon the amount of the declaration.

If the proved value is five per cent. above the value declared, the French Customs shall be entitled, at their choice, either to exercise the right of pre-emption, or to levy the duty on the value determined by the Experts.

This duty shall be increased by fifty per cent. as a fine, if the valuation of the Experts is ten per cent. above the declared value.

If the value, as determined by the arbitration, exceeds the declared value by five per cent., the costs of the inquiry by the Experts shall be defrayed by the declarant. In the contrary case, they shall be defrayed by the French Custom House.

ARTICLE VIII.

In the cases contemplated by Article VI, the two arbitrating Experts shall be named, one by the declarant, the other by the local Chief of the French Customs Service.