

## ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Honduras, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the territory of the United Kingdom or of Honduras respectively for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Honduras, should be under examination for any other crime in the territory of the United Kingdom or in the Republic of Honduras respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

## ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

## ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

## ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place. This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A requisition for extradition cannot be founded on sentences passed in *contumaciam*.

## ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

## ARTICLE X.

The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of fifteen days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

## ARTICLE XI.

In the examination which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentence issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice or some other Minister of State.

## ARTICLE XII.

If sufficient evidence for extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

## ARTICLE XIII.

All articles seized which are in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend, not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

## ARTICLE XIV.

The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered and his conveyance till placed on board ship; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

## ARTICLE XV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such colony or Possession\* by the Chief Consular Officer of the Republic of Honduras in such Colony or Possession.

Such requisition may be disposed of (subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty) by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign Possessions for the surrender of Honduran criminals who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign Possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign Possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

## ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given for its termination.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Guatemala, in twelve months counted from this day.

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

Done at Guatemala, the sixth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four.

(L.S.)

EDWIN CORBETT.

(L.S.)

AGN. GOMEZ CARRILLO.

And whereas the ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged at Guatemala on the twelfth day of October last:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the President of the Republic of Honduras.

(Signed)

C. L. PEEL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of William H. Thorne and Richard C. Scovil, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, of Calvin T. Tomkins, late of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, Manufacturer and dealer in Plaster, an absent debtor, to be seized; and unless he return and discharge his debts within three months after publication hereof, such Estate will be sold for the payment thereof.—Moncton, 4th March, A. D. 1876.—jun14 B. BOTSFORD, J. C. C.  
W. J. GILBERT, Atty. for Pet. Creditors.