

Art. 1. "The Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia declare that the articles hereto annexed and forming the tenor of the treaty of even date, between the King of the Belgians and the King of Holland, are considered as having the same force and value as if they were textually inserted in the present Act, and they are thus placed under the guarantee of their said Majesties."

Our cotemporary, *The Solicitors' Journal*, thus comments upon the above matters:—

"The treaty between Belgium and Holland was ratified by Holland on the 26th day of May and by Belgium on the 28th of May. The treaty between the Great Powers and Belgium was ratified by Belgium on the 28th of May; by Austria on the 19th of May; by France on the 18th of May; by Great Britain on the 22nd of May; by the King of Prussia on the 20th of May; and by the Emperor of Russia on the 6th of May, all in 1839 (Martens, vol. 16, pp. 809-823); and it was adopted by the then Germanic Confederation on the 8th of June in the same year (*ibid.* pp. 825-847). On the outbreak of the Franco-German war each of the belligerents entered into a special treaty with Great Britain to respect the neutrality of Belgium under the treaty of 1839, but the validity of that treaty was expressly reserved, and after the war it was to remain in full force. The possibility that these special treaties might have displaced that of 1839 was discussed in Parliament, and it was shown that this had been carefully guarded against (Hansard, 3rd Ser., cciii., p. 1778).

"The rights and obligations of a permanently neutralized state are the same as those of any other state which is in fact neutral. In particular, it is under an obligation not to assist either belligerent, and to prevent belligerents from making use of its territory for military purposes (Oppenheim II. 368). This duty was observed by Switzerland in 1870 and 1871, during the Franco-German war, when she prevented the transport of troops and war material of either party across her territory, and disarmed and detained a French army of 80,000 men which had taken refuge there. It was observed by Belgium at the same