

CHINA.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

June 26, 1858.

*Consuls.*Commerce and
Navigation.*Continued.*

Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favored nation. (Article VII.)

Import and Export Duties.

It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandize imported or exported by them, the duties prescribed by the tariff; but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation. (Article XXIV.)

Subjects: Privileges, Immunities and Advantages.

The British Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties, and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation. (Article LIV.)

NOT APPLICABLE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

COLUMBIA.

WHEN TERMINABLE.

Feb. 16, 1866.

Commerce and
Navigation.

The present Treaty of the 17th October, 1866, Commerce and Navigation, when ratified, shall, so far as regards the United States of Columbia, be substituted for the Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the State of Columbia, signed at Bogota, on the 18th April, 1825, and shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications,* and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards. (Article XXII.)

* October 17, 1866.