

4. Spirituous liquors, fire-arms, and munitions of war are excepted from this commerce (*Article 5*).

The first article of the convention between Great Britain and Russia (1825) provides :

"ARTICLE I. It is agreed that the respective subjects of the high contracting parties shall not be troubled or molested, in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific ocean, either in navigating the same, in fishing therein, or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in the following articles."

The restrictions and conditions referred to in this article are as follows :

1. British subjects must not land at any place where there is a Russian establishment without permission of the Russian Governor or Commandant (*Article 2*).

2. No establishments are to be formed by either party within the limits assigned by the 3d and 4th articles to the possession of the others (*Article 5*).

3. English vessels, or those belonging to English subjects, may frequent "the inland seas, gulfs, havens and creeks on the coast mentioned in article 3, for the purpose of fishing and of trading with the natives" (*Article 7*).

4. The foregoing liberty of commerce shall not extend to trade in fire-arms or spirituous liquors with the natives of the country (*Article 9*).

While it is true that by the first article of each of these treaties, there is a stipulation that the subjects and citizens of the contracting parties are free to navigate the Pacific ocean, fish in its waters, land at such points on its coast as are not occupied, in order to trade with the natives, yet this stipulation rests upon express and distinct conditions which restrict its operation to the limits which I shall endeavor to point out.

These "restrictions and conditions" are intended to specifically define and qualify the meaning of the instrument taken