

ARTICLE 10.

The rates of postage to be mutually paid for the territorial transit (including the passage of the English Channel) of all letters sent from one country to the other for transmission to places beyond *in closed mails*, shall be one half the ordinary inland rates now charged in the two countries respectively; viz., for transit through the United States one half of three cents per single letter, and for transit through the United Kingdom one half of a penny per single letter.

The transit rates of postage to be mutually paid for newspapers, book packets, and patterns, or samples of merchandise sent in closed mails shall be four pence per kilogramme for transit through the United Kingdom and six cents per pound for transit through the United States.

ARTICLE 11.

When, in any British or United States Port, a closed mail is transferred from one ship to another without any expense devolving on the office of the country owning such port, such transfer shall not be deemed a territorial transit, and shall not give rise to any charge for territorial transit.

ARTICLE 12.

The rates of postage to be paid by the British Post Office to the United States Post Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United Kingdom to the United States, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United States from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United Kingdom, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United States. Reciprocally the rates of postage to be paid by the United States Post Office to the British Post Office for the sea conveyance, other than across the Atlantic, of correspondence sent from the United States to the United Kingdom, in closed mails, for transmission to places beyond, or brought to the United Kingdom from places beyond, in closed mails, for transmission to the United States, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

ARTICLE 13.

The combined territorial and sea rates upon transit correspondence sent in ordinary mails, to be accounted for by one office to the other, shall be the same that are paid by the inhabitants of the country through which the correspondence is forwarded.

ARTICLE 14.

The amount of postage chargeable by the United States Post Office, on its own account, upon every single letter sent through the United Kingdom in ordinary mails addressed to the United States shall be three cents, and the amount of postage chargeable by the British Post Office, on its own account, upon every single letter sent through the United States in ordinary mails addressed to the United Kingdom shall be one penny.

ARTICLE 15.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and Bermuda and between those States and the British Post Office agencies established in the Danish colony of St. Thomas, in Panama, in Colon, and in San Juan (Porto Rico). The postage to be accounted for on such correspondence shall be fixed from time to time by the mutual consent of the two Offices.

ARTICLE 16.

The British Post Office shall prepare, at the expiration of every quarter, separate accounts exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence, whether in ordinary mails, or in closed mails, between the respective Offices.

Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective Offices during the quarter.

The separate accounts shall be incorporated in general accounts which shall be compared and settled by the two Offices, and the balance shall forthwith be paid in the money of the country to which the payment is to be made by that Office which is found to be indebted to the other.

In converting United States currency into sterling or sterling into United States currency, four shillings and two pence shall be considered as the equivalent of a dollar.