

British Arbitrator, his place shall be filled by the British Consul, or in the unavoidable absence of the Consul, by the British Vice-Consul; and in case the vacancy be both of the British Judge and of the British Arbitrator, then the vacancy of the British Judge shall be filled by the British Consul, and that of the British Arbitrator by the British Vice-Consul. But if there be no British Consul or Vice-Consul to fill the place of British Arbitrator, then the United States' Arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which the British Arbitrator would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the British Judge and of the British Arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul or Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the United States' Judge and Arbitrator shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

Thirdly. On the part of the United States, and in that Court which shall sit within their territories:—if the vacancy be that of the United States' Judge, his place shall be filled by the United States' Arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the United States' Arbitrator, the place of such Arbitrator shall be filled by the Judge of the United States for the Southern District of New York; and the said Court, so constituted as above, shall sit, and in all cases brought before them for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

Fourthly. On the part of the United States of America, and in those Courts which shall sit within the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty:—if the vacancy be that of the United States' Judge, his place shall be filled by the United States' Arbitrator; and either in that case, or in case the vacancy be originally that of the United States' Arbitrator, his place shall be filled by the United States' Consul, or in the unavoidable absence of the Consul, by the United States' Vice-Consul. In case the vacancy be both of the United States' Judge and of the United States' Arbitrator, then the vacancy of the Judge shall be filled by the United States' Consul, and that of the United States' Arbitrator by the United States' Vice-Consul. But if there be no United States' Consul or Vice-Consul to fill the place of the United States' Arbitrator, then the British Arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which the United States' Arbitrator would be called in; and in case the vacancy be both of the United States' Judge and of the United States' Arbitrator, and there be neither United States' Consul nor Vice-Consul to fill, *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the British Judge and the British Arbitrator shall sit, and, in all cases brought before them for adjudication shall proceed to adjudge the same, and pass sentence accordingly.

The chief authority of the place in the territories of either High Contracting Party where the Mixed Courts of Justice shall sit, shall, in the event of a vacancy arising, either of the Judge or the Arbitrator of the other High Contracting Party, forthwith give notice of the same by the most expeditious method in his power to the Government of that other High Contracting Party, in order that such vacancy may be supplied at the earliest possible period. And each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to supply definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the above-mentioned Courts from death, or from any other cause whatever.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the XIth Article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, that the preceding Regulations shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and considered an integral part thereof.

Done at Washington, the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.)

LYONS.

(L.S.)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE TREATY SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, APRIL 7, 1862, BETWEEN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Signed at Washington, February 17, 1863.

[RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT LONDON, APRIL 1, 1863.]

Whereas by the First Article of the Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, signed at Washington on the 7th of April, 1862, it was stipulated and agreed that those ships of the respective navies of the two High Contracting Parties which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose, as thereafter mentioned, may visit such merchant-vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the African

Slave Trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruizers, been engaged in the African Slave Trade contrary to the provisions of the said Treaty; and that such cruizers may detain and send or carry away such vessels in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner thereafter agreed upon: And whereas it was by the said Article further stipulated and agreed, that the reciprocal right of search and detention should be exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the Coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the Island of Cuba: And whereas the two High Contracting Parties are desirous of rendering the said Treaty still more efficacious for its purpose;—the Plenipotentiaries who signed the said Treaty have, in virtue of their full powers, agreed that the reciprocal right of visit and detention, as defined in the Article aforesaid, may be exercised also within thirty leagues of the Island of Madagascar, within thirty leagues of the Island of Puerto Rico, and within thirty leagues of the Island of San Domingo.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted word for word in the Treaty concluded between the two High Contracting Parties on the 7th of April, 1862, and shall have the same duration as that Treaty. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in six months from this date, or sooner, if possible.

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

Done at Washington, the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(L.S.)

LYONS.

(L.S.)

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

No. 105.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Notification from the British Legation at Peking is published for general information.

By Order,

W. H. ALEXANDER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 30th September, 1863.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING, 17th June, 1863.

The undersigned has been instructed by the Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary, Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., &c., to cause the following Regulation to be published for the information of Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

THOMAS FRANCIS WADE,
Secretary of Legation.

REGULATION.

Whereas by virtue of several Statutes of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated June 13th, 1853, Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China is authorized and empowered to make, and to enforce by Fine or Imprisonment, Rules and Regulations for the observance of the stipulations of the Treaties between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China and for the peace, order and good government of Her Majesty's Subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any British ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China.

Now, I, the Honorable Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, K.C.B., being Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, do, in pursuance and in execution of the aforesaid Authority, hereby make the following rule, regulation and order.

That is to say:—That all Her Majesty's Subjects, being within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any British Ship or Vessel, at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China, are strictly prohibited, under the penalties aforesaid, from importing or introducing, or causing to be imported or introduced into any part of the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and from transmitting or causing to be transmitted from any part of the said Dominions to any part thereof, any Arms, Ammunition, Gunpowder or Naval or Military Stores, except under Special License, from one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China, and under the express condition and guarantee, that none of the aforesaid Articles are destined for the use of the Insurgents in arms against Her Majesty's Ally, the Emperor of China.

THOMAS FRANCIS WADE,
Secretary of Legation.