

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 274.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following provisional appointments in the Colonial Secretary's Office:—

JOSÉ MARIA GUTIERREZ, Esquire, 4th Clerk, to be 3rd Clerk, *vice* LUIZ GONZAGA D'ALMADA E CASTRO, Esquire, promoted.

HENRIQUE GUSTAVO DO ROZARIO, Esquire, Senior Temporary Clerk, to be 4th Clerk, *vice* JOSÉ MARIA GUTIERREZ, Esquire, promoted.

JOAQUIM TELLES D'ALMADA E CASTRO, Esquire, Junior Temporary Clerk, to be Senior Temporary Clerk, *vice* HENRIQUE GUSTAVO DO ROZARIO, Esquire, promoted.

ANTONIO AUGUSTO DA COSTA, Esquire, Junior Clerk in the Post Office, to be Junior Temporary Clerk.

These appointments will date from the 1st instant.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 30th June, 1887.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 275.

The following Notice is published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 30th June, 1887.

NOTICE.

Crown Rents for the half-year ending 24th June, 1887, should be paid into the Treasury on or before the 15th July, 1887.

A. LISTER,
Treasurer.

Treasury, Hongkong, 29th June, 1887.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 276.

The following Circular Despatch, accompanying a copy of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of the Hellenes, is published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887.

CIRCULAR (2).

DOWNING STREET, 20th May, 1887.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of the Hellenes, signed at Athens on the 10th of November, 1886, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Athens on the 21st ultimo.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

H. T. HOLLAND.

The Officer Administering the Government of
HONGKONG.

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and
the King of the Hellenes.

Signed at Athens in the English and Greek languages, November 10, 1886.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Athens, April 21, 1887.*]

(ENGLISH TEXT.)

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, being desirous to extend and facilitate the relations of commerce between their respective subjects and dominions, have determined to conclude a new Treaty with this object, and they have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir Horace Rumbold, a Baronet of Great Britain, Knight, Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Hellenes ;

And His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, M. Stephen Dragouni, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Parties shall have liberty freely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other to which native subjects generally are or may be permitted to come, and shall enjoy respectively the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects, without having to pay any tax or impost greater than those paid by the same, and they shall be subject to the laws and regulations in force.

ARTICLE II.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than on articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country ; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE III.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country ; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

ARTICLE IV.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE V.

All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Hellenic vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in British vessels ; and reciprocally all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes in Hellenic vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Hellenic vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Hellenic or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties, or of any third Power.

ARTICLE VI.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE VII.

In all that regards the coasting trade, the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Hellenic Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consuls, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ARTICLE IX.

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to Hellenic law, are to be deemed Hellenic vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British and Hellenic vessels respectively.

ARTICLE X.

The Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which either Contracting Party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XI.

It shall be free to each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall enjoy all the faculties, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of every kind which are or shall be granted to Consuls of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XII.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties who shall conform themselves to the laws of the country—

1. Shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party.
2. They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them.
3. They may carry on their commerce either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.
4. They shall not be subject in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon native subjects.

ARTICLE XIII.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the army, navy, or national guard or militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal functions whatever other than those imposed by the laws relating to juries, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for personal service, and finally from every species of exaction or military requisition, as well as from forced loans and other charges which may be imposed for purposes of war, or as a result of other extraordinary circumstances. The duties and charges connected with the ownership or leasing of lands and other real property are, however, excepted, as well as all exactions or military requisitions to which all subjects of the country may be liable as owners or lessees of real property.

ARTICLE XIV.

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to exercise civil rights, and therefore to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property, movable and immovable. They may acquire and transmit the same to others, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, and in any other manner, under the same conditions as national subjects. Their heirs may succeed to and take possession of it, either in person or by procurators, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country; and in the case of subjects of either of the Contracting Parties dying intestate, their property shall be administered to by their respective Consuls or Vice-Consuls as far as is consistent with the laws of both countries.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by subjects of the country. In every case the subjects of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, on the same conditions as subjects of the country.

ARTICLE XV.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected.

It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for subjects of the country.

The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights, without other conditions, restrictions, or taxes beyond those imposed on native subjects, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

ARTICLE XVII.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable, as far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

India.
The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.
The Cape.
Natal.
New South Wales.

Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
New Zealand.

Provided always, that the stipulations of the present Treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at the Court of Greece to the Hellenic Minister for Foreign Affairs, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Treaty shall apply to any countries or territories which may hereafter unite in a Customs union with one or other of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the exchange of the ratifications, and shall remain in force for ten years, and thereafter until the expiration of a year from the day in which one or other of the Contracting Parties shall have repudiated it.

Each of the Contracting Parties reserves, however, the right of causing it to terminate upon 12 months' notice being given previously.

It is understood that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between Great Britain and Greece on the 4th October, 1837, is abrogated by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the two Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Athens as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties have signed the present Treaty in duplicate, in the English and Greek languages, and thereto affixed their respective seals.

Done in Athens, this 10th day of November, in the year 1886.

(L.S.) HORACE RUMBOLD.

(L.S.) S. DRAGOUMI.

Protocol.

AT the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Greece, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have declared as follow:—

Any controversies which may arise respecting the interpretation or the execution of the present Treaty, or the consequences of any violation thereof, shall be submitted, when the means of settling them directly by amicable agreement are exhausted, to the decision of Commissions of Arbitration, and that the result of such arbitration shall be binding upon both Governments.

The members of such Commissions shall be selected by the two Governments by common consent, failing which each of the Parties shall nominate an Arbitrator, or an equal number of Arbitrators, and the Arbitrators thus appointed shall select an Umpire.

The procedure of the arbitration shall in each case be determined by the Contracting Parties, failing which the Commission of Arbitration shall be itself entitled to determine it beforehand.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed that this Protocol shall be submitted to the two High Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty, and that when the Treaty is ratified, the agreements contained in the Protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of a further formal ratification.

In faith whereof, the two Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol, and thereto affixed their respective seals.

Done in Athens, this 10th day of November, in the year 1886.

(L.S.) HORACE RUMBOLD.

(L.S.) S. DRAGOUMI.