

shall not be entirely prohibited; provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British Government and any State or Power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice. The Citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this Article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes or any part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch, for refreshments, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas; it being well understood that in all that regards this Article, the Citizens of the United States shall be subject in all respects to the laws and regulations of the British Government from time to time established.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties respectively to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and it is hereby declared, that in case of illegal and improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such Consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended Government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared, that either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

ARTICLE V.

This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by His Britannick Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on His Majesty and on the said United States for four years from the date of its signature; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

Done at London this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed)

(L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON.

(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN.

(L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

(L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS.

(L. S.) H. CLAY.

(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, His Britannick Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in the United States of America, is commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention concluded in London on the 3d of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the Convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Buonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person, and it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that Island.

It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the Third Article of the Treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said Treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding that the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with the said Island, as long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Buonaparte.

(Signed)

ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER.

Washington, November, 24, 1815.