

pilotage, light-house, and quarantine or other local dues payable at the said port.

In like manner Tunisian vessels which shall visit any of the ports of Her Majesty's dominions shall pay only the harbour, quarantine, and other dues which are levied upon British vessels.

ARTICLE XIX.

The captains of merchant-vessels having goods on board destined for the Regency of Tunis shall, on their arrival at the port where such goods are to be landed, deposit in the Custom-house of such port a true copy of their manifest.

ARTICLE XX.

If a British subject be detected in smuggling into the Regency any description of goods or should be detected in embarking any goods, the produce of Tunis, for which he can exhibit no Custom-house permit, such goods shall be confiscated by the Tunisian Treasury, but a report or *procès-verbal* of the alleged contraband must, as soon as the said goods are seized by the authorities, be drawn up and communicated to the British Consular authorities, and no goods can be confiscated as contraband unless the fraud with regard to them shall be duly and legally proved.

It is stipulated that vessels navigating under the British flag shall submit to the regulations of the port; that such vessels, spononaras, boats, and the like craft shall not serve as depôts for merchandize; and that whenever their detention in the Tunisian ports shall exceed eight calendar months, they shall, when required to do so, give satisfactory explanations to the British Consular authority and to the Local Authorities in regard to the motive of their detention in such ports. Should such explanations be deemed unsatisfactory, the Custom-house may, with the consent of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, place a guard on board for the prevention of fraud, the expenses for such guard being at the charge of the vessel.

ARTICLE XXI.

Should British subjects desire to embark in, or discharge goods from, any vessel, they can employ the Tunisian Custom-house boats, paying the usual charges for the use of such boats. They are free, however, to discharge their merchandise without using the Custom-house boats, in which case they will apprise the Administration of the Customs of it in writing, taking care to mention, on the arrival of each steamer or vessel having goods on board to their consignment, that they will be present themselves, or be represented by their agents, to assist at the discharge of said goods. In case of their absence, however, the Custom-house will proceed to discharge their goods, rendering itself responsible as heretofore, unless in a case of "force majeure." No sort of claim can be preferred by the consignee against the Custom-house on the plea that it had not the right to discharge his goods, seeing that the discharge is made with the sanction of the master of the vessel, and not with that of the Custom-house.

Every consignee who discharges his goods after making the demand in writing, will provide himself with a Custom-house officer, who will accompany him to the vessel and return with him to the Custom-house. The fee to the Custom-house officer shall be paid by the merchant.

ARTICLE XXII.

Whenever the Tunisian Government shall temporarily prohibit the exportation of wheat, barley, cattle, or any other article of native produce, such prohibition shall not come into opera-

tion until three months after official notification shall have been given, and shall apply only to the specific article or articles mentioned in the Decree enacting the prohibition.

ARTICLE XXIII.

No British subject, nor any person under British protection, shall, in the Regency of Tunis, be made liable to pay a debt due from another person of his nation unless he shall have made himself responsible or guarantee for the debtor by a valid document. Neither shall any British subject be compelled to sell anything to, or to buy anything from, a Tunisian without his own free will. The seller shall be obliged to deliver up to the purchaser only that portion of the goods which he voluntarily sold to him, and the purchaser shall have no claim or right upon the remaining portion of such goods or merchandize.

In like manner, no Tunisian subject in the Dominions of the Queen of Great Britain shall be made liable to pay a debt due from another person of his nation to a British subject, unless he shall have made himself responsible or guarantee for the debtor by a valid document.

ARTICLE XXIV.

In all criminal cases and complaints where the prosecutor and prisoner are British subjects, and in all civil differences, disputes, or litigation which may occur between British subjects exclusively, the Agent and Consul-General, Consul, or other British authority, shall be sole judge or arbiter. No one shall interfere, but they shall be amenable to the British Consular Courts only.

All civil differences, disputes, or litigations between British subjects and the subjects of any foreign country other than Great Britain, shall be decided solely in the Tribunals of the foreign Consuls, according to the usages heretofore established, or which may hereafter be arranged between such Consuls, without the interference of the Tunisian Courts or Government.

ARTICLE XXV.

Disputes and differences arising between a British and a Tunisian subject, whether the British subject is plaintiff or defendant, of a commercial and civil nature (criminal and correctional excepted), shall be settled by His Highness the Bey, or his delegate, in the presence and with the concurrence of the British Consul-General or Consul.

It is likewise agreed that, should any new procedure differing from the above be adopted and applied at present, or in future, in the treatment of any other nation, the British subjects, without exception, shall be entitled to the enjoyment thereof, whenever Her Majesty's Government shall request it.

It is, however, understood that, if Mixed Courts should be at any time established in Tunis with the assent and approval of Her Majesty's Government, in that case all civil and commercial suits and disputes arising between British and Tunisian subjects shall be heard and determined by such Mixed Courts and Tribunals, according to the rules and procedure that may be agreed upon between the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The cognizance of crimes committed by British subjects in the Tunisian territory, as well as all contraventions of the police, and other regulations, shall devolve upon the Consul-General or Consul; and the punishment thereof shall be applied by the said Consul-General or Consul, in concurrence with His Highness the Bey. In case the criminal or offender should escape from the Consular, or