

BRITAIN

TREATY OF TIENTSIN [TIANJIN]

(June 26, 1858)

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc. To All and Singular to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting! Whereas a Treaty between Us and Our Good Brother The Emperor of China, was concluded and signed, in the English and Chinese Languages, at Tientsin, on the Twenty-sixth day of June, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight, together with a Separate Article thereunto annexed, by the Plenipotentiaries of Us and Our said Good Brother, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose; which Treaty and Separate Article are hereunto annexed in Original: —

TREATY.

Her Majesty The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two countries, and to place their relations on a more satisfactory footing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision and improvement of the Treaties existing between them; and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable the Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, a Peer of the United Kingdom and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners KWEILIANG, a Senior Chief Secretary of State, styled of the East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner Force, Superintendent-General of the Administration of Criminal Law, and HWASHANA, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the Office for the regulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and Visitor of the Office of Interpretation;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles: —

ARTICLE I.

The Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two Nations, signed at Nanking on the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, is hereby renewed and confirmed.

The Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade having been amended and improved, and the substance of their Provisions having been incorporated in this Treaty, the said Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade are hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE II.

For the better preservation of harmony in future, Her Majesty The Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of China mutually agree that, in accordance with the practice of great and friendly nations, Her Majesty the Queen may, if She see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of Peking; and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if He see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents, to the Court of St. James'.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside, with his Family and Establishment, permanently at the Capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation, on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

It is further agreed that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Peking a site for Building, or may hire Houses, for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist it in doing so.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own Servants and Attendants, who shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his Family or Establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movements of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he, and the persons of his suite, may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select; and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ for their transmission special couriers who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and generally he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to Officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic Mission of Great Britain shall be borne by the British Government.

ARTICLE V.

His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the High Officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE VI.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassadors, Ministers or diplomatic Agents of the Emperor of China accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

ARTICLE VII.

Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open Ports or Cities of China as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British Commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

Consuls and Vice-Consuls in charge shall rank with Intendants of Circuits; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls and Interpreters with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these Officers and communicate with them, either personally, or in writing, on a footing of equality as the interests of the public service may require.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Christian religion as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it, or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling, and not offending against the Laws, be persecuted or interfered with.

ARTICLE IX.

British subjects are hereby authorized to travel for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the Interior, under Passports, which will be issued by their Consuls and countersigned by the Local Authorities. These Passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the Passport be not irregular, the Bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, or hiring Vessels for the carriage of Baggage or Merchandise.

If he be without a Passport, or if he commit any offence against the Law, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but he must not be subjected to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No Passport need be applied for by persons going on excursions from the Ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding one hundred *li*, and for a period not exceeding five days.

The Provisions of this Article do not apply to Crews of Ships, for the due restraint of whom Regulations will be drawn up by the Consul and Local Authorities.

To Nanking and other cities disturbed by persons in arms against the Government no Pass shall be given until they shall have been recaptured.

ARTICLE X.

British merchant ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great River [Yangtze]. The Upper and Lower Valley of the River being, however, disturbed by outlaws, no Port shall be for the present opened to trade, with the exception of Chinkiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing of this Treaty.

So soon as Peace shall have been restored, British Vessels shall also be admitted to trade at such Ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British Minister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall be Ports of Entry and Discharge.

ARTICLE XI.

In addition to the Cities and Towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nanking, it is agreed that British subjects may frequent the Cities and Ports of Newchwang, Tängchow, Taiwan [Formosa], Chawchow [Swatow] and Kiungchow [Hainan].

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their Vessels and Merchandise.

They shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages and immunities at the said towns and Ports as they enjoy at the Ports already opened to trade, including the right of residence, of buying or renting Houses, of leasing Land therein, and of building Churches, Hospitals and Cemeteries.

ARTICLE XII.

British subjects, whether at the Ports or at other places, desiring to build or open Houses, Warehouses, Churches, Hospitals, or Burial-grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably and without exaction on either side.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment, by British subjects, of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity.

ARTICLE XIV.

British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport of Goods or Passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves without the interference of the Chinese Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly, in respect either of the boats or of the porters or

coolies engaged in carrying Goods be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them the offenders will of course be punished according to Law.

ARTICLE XV.

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

ARTICLE XVI.

Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the Laws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul or other Public Functionary authorized thereto according to the Laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

ARTICLE XVII.

A British subject having reason to complain of a Chinese must proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case and decide it equitably.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the persons and property of British subjects whenever these shall have been subjected to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism or robbery the local authorities shall at once take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder and the arrest of the guilty parties, whom they shall punish according to Law.

ARTICLE XIX.

If any British merchant vessel while within Chinese waters be plundered by robbers or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates, and to recover the stolen property, that it may be handed over to the Consul for restoration to the owner.

ARTICLE XX.

If any British vessels be at any time wrecked or stranded on the Coast of China, or be compelled to take refuge in any Port within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities, on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and shall be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

ARTICLE XXI.

If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong, or on board the British Ships there, they shall upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and on proof of their guilt be delivered up.

In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open Ports, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities, addressed to the British Consul.

ARTICLE XXII.

Should any Chinese subject fail to discharge Debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the Debts. The British authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any British subject fraudulently absconding, or failing to discharge Debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Should natives of China who may repair to Hongkong to trade incur Debts there, the recovery of such Debts must be arranged for by the English Courts of Justice on the spot; but should the Chinese Debtor abscond, and be known to have property, real or personal, within the Chinese Territory, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on application by, and in concert with the British Consul, to do their utmost to see Justice done between the parties.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It is agreed that British subjects shall pay on all merchandise imported or exported by them the duties prescribed by the Tariff, but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher Duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation.

ARTICLE XXV.

Import Duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the Goods, and Duties of Export on the shipment of the same.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Whereas the Tariff fixed by Article X of the Treaty of Nanking, and which was estimated so as to impose on Imports and Exports a Duty at about the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, has been found by reason of the fall in value of various articles of merchandise therein enumerated to impose a Duty upon these considerably in excess of the rate originally assumed as above to be a fair rate, it is agreed that the said Tariff shall be revised, and that as soon as the Treaty shall have been signed, application shall be made to the Emperor of China to depute a High Officer of the Board of Revenue to meet at Shanghai Officers to be deputed on behalf of the British Government to consider its revision together,

so that the Tariff as revised may come into operation immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XXVII.

It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a further revision of the Tariff and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty at the end of ten years, but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be, at the end of each successive ten years.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Whereas it was agreed in Article X of the Treaty of Nanking that British Imports, having paid the Tariff Duties, should be conveyed into the Interior free of all further charges, except a Transit Duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain percentage on Tariff value; and whereas no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of such Duty, British Merchants have constantly complained that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the Provincial Authorities, as Transit Duties upon produce on its way to the Foreign market, and on Imports on their way into the Interior, to the detriment of Trade; it is agreed that within four months from the signing of this Treaty at all Ports now open to British trade, and within a similar period at all Ports that may hereafter be opened, the authority appointed to superintend the collection of Duties shall be obliged, upon application of the Consul, to declare the amount of Duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the Port of Shipment, and upon Imports between the Consular Port in question and the inland markets named by the Consul; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British Subject, desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a Port, or to convey Imports from a Port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all Transit Duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be leviable on Exports at the first Barrier they may have to pass, or on Imports at the Port at which they are landed; and on payment thereof a certificate shall be issued which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is further agreed that the amount of this charge shall be calculated as nearly as possible at the rate of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*, and that it shall be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the Tariff.

It is distinctly understood that the payment of Transit Dues, by commutation or otherwise, shall in no way affect the Tariff Duties on Imports or Exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

ARTICLE XXIX.

British merchant vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden shall be charged Tonnage Dues at the rate of four *mace* per ton; if one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one *mace* per ton.

Any Vessel clearing from any of the open Ports of China for any of the other open Ports, or for Hongkong, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Customs, on exhibition of which she shall be exempted from all further payment of Tonnage Dues in any open Port of China, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her Port Clearance.

ARTICLE XXX.

The master of any British merchant vessel may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of his Vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk, in which case he will not be subject to pay Tonnage Dues. But Tonnage Dues shall be held after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. No other fees or charges upon entry or departure shall be levied.

ARTICLE XXXI.

No Tonnage Dues shall be payable on boats employed by British subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to Duty, between any of the open Ports. All cargo-boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to Duty shall pay Tonnage Dues once in six* months at the rate of four* *mace* per register ton.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of Beacons or Lighthouses, and the distribution of Buoys and Lightships, as occasion may demand.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Duties shall be paid to the Bankers authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf either in Sycee or in Foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton on the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Sets of standard weights and measures, prepared according to the standard issued to the Custom House by the Board of Revenue, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each Port, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion.

ARTICLE XXXV.

Any British merchant vessel arriving at one of the Open Ports, shall be at liberty to engage the services of a Pilot to take her into Port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal Dues and Duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to select a Pilot to conduct her out of port.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

Whenever a British merchant vessel shall arrive off one of the Open Ports, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs Officers to guard the Ship.

They shall either live in a Boat of their own, or stay on board the Ship as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses shall be supplied them from the Custom House, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

Within twenty-four hours after arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, etc., shall be lodged in the hands of the Consul, who will, within a further period of twenty-four hours, report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the Ship, her register tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of Fifty Taels for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed Two Hundred Taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the Manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false Manifest he will subject himself to a fine of Five Hundred Taels; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Customs officers, any mistake he may discover in his Manifest without incurring this penalty.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

After receiving from the Consul the report in due form, the Superintendent of Customs shall grant the vessel a Permit to open hatches. If the master shall open hatches and begin to discharge any goods without such permission, he shall be fined Five Hundred Taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

Any British merchant who has cargo to land or ship must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special Permit. Cargo landed or shipped without such Permit will be liable to confiscation.

ARTICLE XL.

No transshipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transshipped.

ARTICLE XLI.

When all Dues and Duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a Port Clearance, and the Consul shall then return the Ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage.

ARTICLE XLII.

With respect to articles subject, according to the Tariff, to an *ad valorem* duty, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese Officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of

these merchants will be willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

ARTICLE XLIII.

Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare, weight of congee, etc. To fix the tare on any article, such as Tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom House Officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods and packages.

If there should be any other points in dispute which cannot be settled, the British merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be attended to. While such points are still unsettled, the Superintendent of Customs shall postpone the insertion of the same in his books.

ARTICLE XLIV.

Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of Duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this Treaty, having reference to articles which pay Duty *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE XLV.

British merchants who may have imported merchandise into any of the Open Ports and paid the Duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the Revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, to see that the Duties paid on such goods, as entered in the Custom House books, correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged. He shall then make a memorandum on the Port Clearance of the goods and of the amount of Duties paid, and deliver the same to the merchant; and shall also certify the facts to the Officers of Customs of the other Ports. All which being done, on the arrival in Port of the Vessel in which the goods are laden, everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional Duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the Revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty paid Imports to a Foreign Country, shall be entitled, on complying with the same conditions as in the case of re-exportation to another Port in China, to a Drawback-Certificate, which shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of Import or Export Duties.

Foreign Grain brought into any Port of China in a British Ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

ARTICLE XLVI.

The Chinese authorities at each Port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the Revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

ARTICLE XLVII.

British merchant vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the Ports of Trade declared open by this Treaty. They are not unlawfully to enter other Ports in China or to carry on clandestine Trade along the coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

If any British merchant vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods, whatever their value or nature, shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the Ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her accounts shall have been adjusted and paid.

ARTICLE XLIX.

All penalties enforced or confiscations made under this Treaty, shall belong and be appropriated to the Public Service of the Government of China.

ARTICLE L.

All official communications addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen to the Chinese Authorities shall, henceforth, be written in English. They will for the present be accompanied by a Chinese version, but, it is understood that, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense.

This provision is to apply to the Treaty now negotiated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

ARTICLE LI.

It is agreed that, henceforward, the character “I” [barbarian], shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese Authorities either in the Capital or in the Provinces.

ARTICLE LII.

British Ships of War, coming for no hostile purpose or being engaged in the pursuit of Pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all Ports within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The Commanders of such Ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities, on terms of equality and courtesy.

ARTICLE LIII.

In consideration of the injury sustained by Native and Foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy, in the seas of China, the High contracting Parties agree to concert measures for its suppression.

ARTICLE LIV.

The British Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

ARTICLE LV.

In evidence of Her desire for the continuance of a friendly understanding Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain consents to include in a separate Article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the Articles of this Treaty, the conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred and losses sustained in the matter of the Canton question.

ARTICLE LVI.

The Ratifications of this Treaty, under the Hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking within a Year from this day of signature.

In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Tientsin this Twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight, — corresponding with the Chinese date the Sixteenth day, Fifth moon, of the Eighth year of HIEN FUNG.

Wax

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE

Seal.

Chinese Signatures (2).

Chinese Seal.

SEPARATE ARTICLE

annexed to the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and China, on the Twenty-sixth day of June, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

It is hereby agreed that a sum of Two Millions of Taels, on account of the losses sustained by British Subjects, through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of Two Millions of Taels on account of the military expenses of the expedition which Her Majesty the Queen has been compelled to send out for the purpose of obtaining redress, and of enforcing the due observance of Treaty provisions, shall be paid to Her Majesty's Representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung Province.

The necessary arrangements with respect to the time and mode of effecting these payments shall be determined by Her Majesty's Representative in concert with the Chinese authorities of Kwang Tung.

When the above amounts shall have been discharged in full, the British Forces will be withdrawn from the City of Canton.

Done at Tientsin this Twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight, —

Corresponding with the Chinese date, the Sixteenth day, Fifth moon, of the Eighth year of HIEN FUNG.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. L.S.

Chinese Signatures (2).

Chinese Seal.

We, having seen and considered the Treaty aforesaid, as well as the Separate Article thereunto annexed, have approved, accepted, and confirmed the same in all and every one of their respective Articles and Clauses, as We do by these Presents approve, accept, confirm, and ratify them for Ourselves, Our Heirs, and Successors: — Engaging and Promising upon Our Royal Word, that We will sincerely and faithfully perform all and singular the things which are contained and expressed in the Treaty and Separate Article aforesaid, and that We will never suffer the same to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as it lies in Our Power. — For the greater Testimony and Validity of all which, We have caused the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these Presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand. Given at Our Court at Balmoral, the Fifth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight, and in the Twenty-second Year of Our Reign.

(Signed) VICTORIA R.