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1895.

A G R E E M E N T

BETWEEN

G R E A T B R I T A I N A N D F R A N C E

FIXING THE

BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND  
FRENCH POSSESSIONS TO THE  
NORTH AND EAST OF SIERRA LEONE.

Signed at Paris, January 21, 1895.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.  
February 1895.*

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L O N D O N :

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND  
FRANCE, FIXING THE BOUNDARY BE-  
TWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH  
POSSESSIONS TO THE NORTH AND EAST  
OF SIERRA LEONE.

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*Signed at Paris, January 21, 1895.*

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THE Special Commissioners nominated by the Governments of Great Britain and France, in accordance with Article V of the Agreement of August 10th, 1889, having failed to trace a line of demarcation between the territories of the two Powers to the north and east of Sierra Leone, in conformity with the general provisions of Article II of the said Agreement, of its Annex I and of its Annex II (Sierra Leone), and with the indications of the Agreement of June 26th, 1891, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries charged, in execution of the declarations exchanged at London on August 5th, 1890, between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic, to proceed to delimit the respective spheres of interest of the two countries south and west of the Middle and Upper Niger, have agreed to fix the line of demarcation between the

LES Commissaires Spéciaux nommés par les Gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne et de la France, en vertu de l'Article V de l'Arrangement du 10 Août, 1889, n'étant pas parvenus à tracer une ligne de démarcation entre les possessions des deux Puissances, au nord et à l'est de Sierra-Leone, conforme aux dispositions générales de l'Article II du dit Arrangement, de son Annexe I et de son Annexe II (Sierra Leone), et aux indications de l'Arrangement du 26 Juin, 1891, les Plénipotentiaires Soussignés, chargés, en exécution des déclarations échangées à Londres, le 5 Août, 1890, entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et le Gouvernement de la République Française, de délimiter les sphères d'intérêt respectives des deux pays, dans les régions sud et ouest du Moyen- et du Haut-Niger, se sont entendus pour fixer, dans les conditions ci-après énoncées, la ligne de dé-

above-mentioned territories on the following conditions:—

#### ARTICLE I.

The boundary starts from a point on the Atlantic coast north-west of the village of Kiragba, where a circle of 500 metres radius, described from the centre of the village, cuts high-water mark.

From this point it proceeds, in a north - easterly direction, parallel to the road leading from Kiragba to Robenia (Roubani), which passes by or near the English villages of Fungala, Robant, Mengeti, Mandimo, Momotimonia, and Kongobutia, at an even distance of 500 metres from the centre of the track, as far as a point half-way between the village of Kongobutia (English) and the village of Digipali (French). From this point it turns to the south-east, and, cutting the road at right angles, reaches a point 500 metres on the south - eastern side, and proceeds parallel to the road, at an even distance of 500 metres, measured as before from the centre of the track, till it reaches a point to the south of the village of Digipali, whence it is drawn directly to the watershed formed by a ridge which, commencing south of the destroyed village of Passinodia, distinctly marks the line of separation between the basin of the Mellakori (Mellacorée) River and that of the Great Skarcies or Kolenté River.

The frontier follows this watershed line, leaving to Great Britain the villages of Bogolo (N'Bogoli), Musaliya, Lukoiya (Malaguia), Mufuri (Maforé),

marcation des territoires sus-mentionnés:—

#### ARTICLE I.

La frontière part d'un point sur la côte de l'Atlantique au nord-ouest du village de Kiragba, déterminé par l'intersection d'un arc de cercle de 500 mètres de rayon, décrit du centre du dit village, avec la ligne des hautes eaux.

De ce point, elle se dirige vers le nord - est parallèlement au chemin de Kiragba à Roubani (Robenia), qui passe par ou près les villages Anglais de Fungala, Robant, Mengeti, Mandimo, Momotimonia, et Kongobutia, à une distance égale de 500 mètres du milieu du dit chemin, jusqu'à un point situé à égale distance du village de Kongobutia (Anglais) et du village de Diguipali (Français). A partir de ce point elle tourne au sud-est, et coupe le chemin à angle droit, et arrivée à 500 mètres au sud-est du dit chemin, le suit parallèlement à la même distance de 500 mètres, mesurée comme ci-dessus, jusqu'à ce qu'elle atteigne un point situé au sud du village de Diguipali, d'où elle gagne en ligne droite la ligne de partage des eaux de la chaîne de collines qui commence au sud du village ruiné de Passinodia, et marque distinctement la ligne de séparation entre le bassin de la Rivière Mellacorée (Mellakori) et celui de la Grande Scarcies ou Kolenté.

La frontière suit cette ligne de partage des eaux laissant à la Grande-Bretagne les villages de N'Bogoli (Bogolo), Musaliya, Malaguia (Lukoiya), Maforé

Tarnenai (Tanéné), Modina (Madina), Oblenia, Oboto, Ballimir, Massini, and Gambiadi, and to France, the villages of Robenia (Roubani), N'Tunga (N'Tugon), Daragli (Daragoué), Kunia, Tombaiya, Heremakuno (Erimakono), Fransiga (Fonsiga), Talansa, Tanganne (Tagani), and Maodea, as far as the point nearest to the source of the Little Mola River; from this point it follows a straight line to the above-mentioned source, follows the course of the Little Mola to its junction with the Mola, and then the thalweg of the Mola to its junction with the Great Skarcies or Kolenté.

From this point the frontier follows the right bank of the Great Skarcies (Kolenté) as far as a point situated 500 metres south of the spot where the road leading from Wulia (Ouelia) to Wossu (Ouossou), viâ Lucenia, touches the right bank. From this point it crosses the river and follows a line drawn to the south of the above-mentioned road at an even distance of 500 metres, measured from the centre of the track until it meets a straight line connecting the two points mentioned below, namely:—

1. A point on the Kora, 500 metres above the bend of the river, which is situated about 2,500 metres north of the village of Lusenia, or about 5 kilom. up the Kora River, measured along the bank, from its point of junction with the Great Skarcies (Kolenté).

2. A gap in the north-western face of the chain of hills lying in the eastern part of Talla, situated about 2 English miles (3,200 metres) south of the village of Duyunia (Donia).

(Mufuri), Tanéné (Tarnenai), Madina (Modina), Oblenia, Oboto, Ballimir, Massini, et Gambiadi, et à la France les villages de Roubani (Robenia), N'Tugon (N'Tunga), Daragoué (Daragli), Kunia, Tombaiya, Erimakono (Herimakuno), Fonsiga (Fransiga), Talansa, Tagani (Tanganne), et Maodea, jusqu'au point le plus rapproché de la source de la Petite Mola; de là elle se dirige en ligne droite sur la dite source, suit le cours de la Petite Mola jusqu'à sa jonction avec la Mola, puis le thalweg de la Mola jusqu'à son confluent avec la Grande Scarciés ou Kolenté.

De ce point, la frontière suit la rive droite de la Grande Scarciés (Kolenté) jusqu'à un point situé à 500 mètres au sud de l'endroit où aboutit, sur la rive droite, le chemin qui conduit de Ouelia (Wulia) à Ouossou (Wossu), par Lucenia. A partir de ce point, elle coupe la rivière et suit une ligne tirée au sud du chemin ci-dessus mentionné, à une distance égale de 500 mètres, mesurée du milieu du chemin, jusqu'à la rencontre d'une ligne droite déterminée à ses extrémités par les points suivants:—

1. Un point situé en amont et à 500 mètres du coude que décrit la Rivière Kora au nord du village de Lusenia, à environ 2,500 mètres de ce village et à environ 5 kilom. du confluent de la Rivière Kora avec la Grande Scarciés (Kolenté), mesurés le long de la rive.

2. Une brèche formée dans le flanc nord-ouest de la chaîne de hauteurs qui se trouvent dans la partie est du Talla, à environ 2 milles Anglais (3,200 mètres) au sud du village de Donia (Duyunia).

From this point of intersection it follows the above-mentioned line eastwards to the centre of the above-mentioned gap, from whence it is drawn straight to a point on the River Kita, situated above and at a distance of 1,500 metres, as the crow flies, from the centre of the village of Lakhata. It then follows the thalweg of the Kita River as far as the confluence of that stream with the Lolo.

From this point of junction it coincides with a line drawn straight to a point on the Little Skarcies or Kaba River, 4 English miles (6,400 metres) south of the 10th parallel of north latitude; and it then follows the thalweg of the Little Skarcies as far as the said parallel, which then forms the boundary as far as its intersection with the watershed ("ligne de partage des eaux"), separating the basin of the Niger on the one hand from the basins of the Little Skarcies and other rivers, falling westward to the Atlantic Ocean on the other hand.

Finally the frontier follows the aforesaid watershed south-eastward, leaving Kalieri to Great Britain and Herimakuna (Erimakono) to France, until its intersection with the parallel of latitude passing through Tembikunda (Tembikounda), that is to say, the source of the Tembiko or Niger.

#### ARTICLE II.

The boundary defined in this Agreement is marked on the map which is annexed hereto.

#### ARTICLE III.

This Agreement is regarded by the two Governments as

A partir du point où elle rencontre la ligne droite mentionnée ci-dessus, la limite suit la dite ligne, vers l'est, jusqu'au centre de la brèche susmentionnée, d'où elle gagne ensuite, par une autre ligne droite, la Rivière Kita, en un point situé en amont et à 1,500 mètres, à vol d'oiseau, du centre du village de Lakhata; elle suit alors le thalweg de la Rivière Kita jusqu'à son confluent avec le Lolo.

De ce confluent, elle rejoint en ligne droite la petite Scarcies ou Kaba, en un point situé à 4 milles Anglais (6,400 mètres) au sud du 10<sup>e</sup> parallèle de latitude nord; elle suit le thalweg de la Petite Scarcies jusqu'au dit parallèle, qui forme ensuite la limite jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne de partage des eaux entre le bassin du Niger, d'une part, et les bassins de la Petite Scarcies et des autres rivières qui se jettent, vers l'ouest, dans l'Océan Atlantique d'autre part.

La frontière suit enfin la dite ligne de partage des eaux vers le sud-est, laissant Kalieri à la Grande-Bretagne et Erimakono (Herimakuna), à la France, jusqu'à son intersection avec le parallèle de latitude qui passe par Tembikounda (Tembikunda), c'est-à-dire la source du Tembiko ou Niger.

#### ARTICLE II.

La frontière déterminée par le présent Arrangement est inscrite sur la carte ci-annexée.

#### ARTICLE III.

Dans la pensée des Parties Contractantes le présent Ar-

completing and interpreting Article II of the Agreement of 10th August, 1889, Annex 1 of the said Agreement, Annex 2 of the said Agreement (heading Sierra Leone), and the Agreement of the 26th June, 1891.

Done at Paris, the 21st January, 1895.

(L.S.)  
(L.S.)  
(L.S.)  
(L.S.)

rangement complète et interprète l'Article II de l'Arrangement du 10 Août, 1889, ainsi que l'Annexe 1 et l'Annexe 2 (Sierra Leone), du dit Arrangement et l'Arrangement du 26 Juin, 1891.

Fait à Paris, le 21 Janvier, 1895.

E. C. H. PHIPPS.  
J. A. CROWE.  
GEORGES BENOIT.  
J. HAUSSMANN.

#### ANNEX.

ALTHOUGH the delineation of the line of demarcation on the map annexed to the present Agreement is believed to be generally accurate, it shall not be considered as an absolutely correct representation of that line until it has been confirmed by future surveys.

It is therefore agreed that in the event of Commissioners or local Delegates of the two countries being hereafter appointed to delimit the whole or any portion of the frontier on the ground, they shall be guided by the description of the frontier as set forth in the Agreement. They shall at the same time be permitted to modify the said line of demarcation for the purpose of delineating its direction with greater accuracy, and also to rectify the position of the watersheds, roads, or rivers, as well as that of any of the towns or villages indicated on the map above referred to.

It is, however, understood that any alterations or corrections proposed by common con-

#### ANNEXE.

BIEN que le tracé de la ligne de démarcation sur la carte annexée au présent Arrangement soit supposé être généralement exact, il ne peut être considéré comme une représentation absolument correcte de cette ligne jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été confirmé par de nouveaux levés.

Il est donc convenu que les Commissaires ou Délégués locaux des deux pays qui pourront être chargés par la suite de délimiter tout ou partie de la frontière sur le terrain, devront se baser sur la description de la frontière telle qu'elle est formulée dans l'Arrangement. Il leur sera loisible, en même temps, de modifier la dite ligne de démarcation, en vue de la déterminer avec une plus grande exactitude, et de rectifier la position des lignes de partage, des chemins, ou rivières, ainsi que des villes ou villages indiqués sur la carte susmentionnée.

Les changements ou corrections proposés d'un commun accord par les Commissaires ou

sent of the aforesaid Commissioners or Delegates shall be submitted for the approval of their respective Governments. Délégués seront soumis à l'approbation des Gouvernements respectifs.

(1.)

*M. Hanotaux to the Marquis of Dufferin.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, le 22 Janvier, 1895.*

AU cours des récents pourparlers relatifs à la délimitation des possessions Françaises et Britanniques au nord et à l'est de Sierra-Leone, les Commissaires des deux pays ont été amenés à examiner la situation qui résulte de l'Arrangement conclu le 8 Décembre, 1892, entre le Gouvernement de la République Française et le Gouvernement de la République de Libéria, en ce qui concerne la frontière est de la Colonie Britannique de Sierra-Leone, et ils sont tombés d'accord sur la déclaration suivante :—

“ D'après l'Arrangement conclu, le 8 Décembre, 1892, entre le Gouvernement de la République Française et le Gouvernement de la République de Libéria, la ligne-frontière entre les possessions Françaises et la République de Libéria est déterminée, au nord, par le parallèle de Tembi-Counda, jusqu'à sa rencontre, au 13° degré de longitude ouest de Paris, avec la frontière Franco-Anglaise de Sierra-Leone.

“ La délimitation de la frontière Franco-Anglaise de Sierra-Leone doit donc s'arrêter au parallèle de Tembi-Counda.

“ Toutefois, il y a lieu de rappeler qu'en vertu des notes échangées les 2 Décembre, 1891, et 4 Mars, 1892, entre M. Ribot et M. Egerton, le 13° degré de longitude ouest de Paris devait, en tout état de cause, former la limite des possessions Françaises du Soudan et de la Colonie Britannique de Sierra-Leone jusqu'au point de rencontre de ce méridien avec la frontière Anglo-Libérienne.

“ C'est dans ces conditions que le Gouvernement Français a fait abandon au Gouvernement Libérien de certains territoires faisant partie du Soudan Français, au sud du parallèle de Tembi-Counda et à l'est du 13° degré de longitude ouest de Paris.

“ En conséquence, il demeure entendu que la frontière de la Colonie de Sierra-Leone, à partir du point d'intersection de la ligne de partage des eaux entre le bassin du Niger, d'une part, et le bassin des rivières qui se jettent à l'ouest dans l'Océan Atlantique, d'autre part, avec le parallèle passant par Tembi-Counda, est formée par le dit parallèle jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le 13° degré de longitude ouest de Paris, et, ensuite, par ce méridien, jusqu'à sa rencontre avec la frontière Anglo-Libérienne.”

J'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence que le Gouverne-



ment de la République est disposé à approuver les termes de cette déclaration, et je vous serais reconnaissant de vouloir bien me faire connaître si le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique y donne également son assentiment.

Agréez, &c.  
(Signé) G. HANOTAUX.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, January 22, 1895.*

DURING the course of the recent discussions relative to the delimitation of the French and British possessions to the north and east of Sierra Leone, the Commissioners of the two countries have been led to examine the situation resulting from the Arrangement concluded on the 8th December, 1892, between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, in so far as the eastern frontier of the British Colony of Sierra Leone is concerned, and they have agreed upon the following declaration:—

“ According to the Arrangement concluded on the 8th December, 1892, between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, the frontier-line between the French possessions and the Republic of Liberia is fixed by the parallel of Tembi-kunda until it meets, at the 13th degree of longitude west of Paris, the Anglo-French frontier of Sierra Leone.

“ The delimitation of the Anglo-French frontier of Sierra Leone therefore terminates at the parallel of Tembi-kunda.

“ At the same time it is necessary to recall that, in virtue of the notes exchanged on the 2nd December, 1891, and the 4th March, 1892, between M. Ribot and Mr. Egerton, the 13th degree of longitude west of Paris was in any case to constitute the limit of the French Soudanese possessions and the British Colony of Sierra Leone up to the point of the intersection of that meridian with the Anglo-Liberian frontier.

“ It was under such circumstances that the French Government ceded to the Liberian Government certain territories forming part of the French Soudan, situated to the south of the parallel of Tembi-kunda, and to the east of the 13th degree of longitude west of Paris.

“ It is accordingly understood that from the point of intersection of the watershed separating the basin of the Niger on the one hand from the basins of the rivers flowing westwards to the Atlantic Ocean on the other hand, with the parallel of latitude passing through Tembi-kunda, the frontier of the Colony of Sierra Leone is formed by the said parallel as far as the 13th degree of longitude west of Paris, and then by that meridian until it meets the Anglo-Liberian frontier.”

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the Government of the French Republic is disposed to approve the terms of this declaration, and I shall be obliged if you will be so good as

to inform me whether the Government of Her Britannic Majesty also assent to it.

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) G. HANOTAUX.

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(2.)

*The Marquis of Dufferin to M. Hanotaux.*

M. le Ministre,

*Paris, January 22, 1895.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 22nd instant, in which you observe that, during the course of the recent discussions relative to the delimitation of the British and French territories to the north and east of Sierra Leone, the Commissioners of the two countries had been led to examine the situation resulting from the Arrangement concluded on the 8th December, 1892, between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Liberia in so far as the eastern frontier of the Colony of Sierra Leone is concerned; and that the Commissioners had agreed upon the following declaration:—

“According to the Arrangement concluded on the 8th December, 1892, between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, the frontier-line between the French possessions and the Republic of Liberia is fixed by the parallel of Tembi-kunda until it meets, at the 13th degree of longitude west of Paris, the Anglo-French frontier of Sierra Leone.

“The delimitation of the Anglo-French frontier of Sierra Leone therefore terminates at the parallel of Tembi-kunda.

“At the same time it is necessary to recall that, in virtue of the notes exchanged on the 2nd December, 1891, and the 4th March, 1892, between Mr. Egerton and M. Ribot, the 13th degree of longitude west of Paris was in any case to constitute the limit of the French Soudanese possessions and the British Colony of Sierra Leone up to the point of the intersection of that meridian with the Anglo-Liberian frontier.

“It was under such circumstances that the French Government ceded to the Liberian Government certain territories forming part of the French Soudan situated to the south of the parallel of Tembi-kunda, and to the east of the 13th degree of longitude west of Paris.

“It is accordingly understood that from the point of intersection of the watershed separating the basin of the Niger on the one hand from the basins of the rivers flowing westwards to the Atlantic Ocean on the other hand, with the parallel of latitude passing through Tembi-kunda, the frontier of the Colony of Sierra Leone is formed by the said parallel as far as the 13th degree of longitude west of Paris, and then by that meridian until it meets the Anglo-Liberian frontier.”

I have the honour, under instructions from Her Britannic Majesty's Government, to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government is disposed to approve the terms of the declaration as above embodied.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

(3.)

*M. Hanotaux to the Marquis of Dufferin.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, le 22 Janvier, 1895.*

AU cours des récents pourparlers relatifs à la délimitation des possessions Françaises et Britanniques au nord et à l'est de Sierra-Leone, les Commissaires des deux pays se sont mis d'accord sur le principe des dispositions destinées à régler les relations commerciales entre la Colonie Britannique de Sierra-Leone et les possessions Françaises avoisinantes. Il a été en même temps convenu que les conditions de cette entente feraient l'objet d'un échange de notes, immédiatement après la signature de l'Arrangement.

En conséquence, j'ai l'honneur de faire connaître à votre Excellence que le Gouvernement de la République est disposé à donner son assentiment aux dispositions ci-après :—

1. Dans les territoires dépendant de la Colonie de Sierra-Leone, d'une part, et des Colonies de la Guinée Française (y compris le Fouta Djallon) et du Soudan Français, d'autre part, les commerçants et les voyageurs des deux pays seront traités sur le pied d'une parfaite égalité en ce qui concerne l'usage des routes et autres voies de communication terrestre.

2. Les routes traversant la frontière déterminée par l'Arrangement du 21 Janvier, 1895, entre la Colonie Britannique de Sierra-Leone et les Colonies Françaises voisines, seront, de part et d'autre, ouvertes au commerce, sous réserve de l'acquiescement des droits et taxes qui pourraient être établis.

3. Les deux Gouvernements prennent l'engagement réciproque de ne pas établir sur la frontière terrestre déterminée par l'Arrangement du 21 Janvier, 1895, entre leurs Colonies respectives, des droits, soit à l'entrée, soit à la sortie, supérieurs à ceux qui seront perçus à la frontière maritime, soit de la Colonie de Sierra-Leone, soit de la Colonie de la Guinée Française.

Les droits de sortie n'excéderont en aucun cas 7 pour cent de la valeur calculée d'après les mercuriales de chaque Colonie.

4. Pour la perception des droits ou taxes, à l'entrée ou à la sortie, des postes seront établis en des points déterminés de la frontière, de manière à ne pas détourner les caravanes des routes qu'elles auraient à suivre pour pénétrer de la Colonie de Sierra-Leone dans les Colonies Françaises voisines ou inversement.

Je serais reconnaissant à votre Excellence de vouloir bien me faire savoir si le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique est disposé, de son côté, à donner son adhésion à l'accord dont il s'agit.

Agréé, &c.  
(Signé) G. HANOTAUX.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Paris, January 22, 1895.

DURING the course of the recent discussions relative to the delimitation of the French and British possessions to the north and east of Sierra Leone, the Commissioners of the two countries arrived at an understanding as to the principle of the arrangements intended to regulate the commercial relations between the British Colony of Sierra Leone and the neighbouring French possessions. It was at the same time understood that the conditions of this understanding should form the subject of an exchange of notes immediately after the signature of the Agreement.

In consequence, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the Government of the French Republic is disposed to give its assent to the following stipulations :—

1. In the territories dependent on the Colony of Sierra Leone, on the one hand, and in those dependent upon the Colonies of French Guinea (including Fouta Djallon) and of the French Soudan, on the other hand, the traders and travellers belonging to the two countries shall be treated upon a footing of perfect equality in so far as the use of roads and other means of land communication are concerned.

2. The roads crossing the frontier indicated by the Agreement of the 21st January, 1895, between the British Colony of Sierra Leone and the neighbouring French Colonies shall on both sides be open to commerce on payment of such duties and taxes as may be established.

3. The two Governments reciprocally engage not to establish on the land frontier defined by the Agreement of the 21st January, 1895, between their respective Colonies, any duties, either import or export, higher than those which shall be levied on the maritime frontier either of the Colony of Sierra Leone or of the Colony of French Guinea.

The duties on exports shall not in any case exceed 7 per cent. *ad valorem*, calculated according to the official Tables of Valuation of each Colony.

4. Posts at which the duties or taxes on imports and exports shall be paid shall be established at certain fixed points on the frontier in order that caravans may not be diverted from the roads which they might desire to follow in order to pass from the Colony of Sierra Leone into the neighbouring French Colonies, or *vice versa*.

I shall be obliged to your Excellency if you will be so good as to inform me whether the Government of Her Britannic Majesty are on their part disposed to give their consent to the arrangement in question.

Accept, &c.  
(Signed) HANOTAUX.

(4.)

*The Marquis of Dufferin to M. Hanotaux.*

M. le Ministre,

*Paris, January 22, 1895.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 22nd instant, in which you observe that during the course of the recent discussions relative to the delimitation of the British and French possessions to the north and east of Sierra Leone, the Commissioners of the two countries had arrived at an understanding as to the principle of the arrangements intended to regulate the commercial relations between the British Colony of Sierra Leone and the neighbouring French possessions. Your Excellency points out that it was at the same time understood that the conditions of this understanding should form the subject of an exchange of notes immediately after the signature of the Agreement.

In consequence, your Excellency does me the honour of intimating to me that the Government of the Republic is disposed to give its assent to the following stipulations:—

1. In the territories dependent on the Colony of Sierra Leone, on the one hand, and in those dependent upon the Colonies of French Guinea (including Fouta Djallon) and of the French Soudan, on the other hand, the traders and travellers belonging to the two countries shall be treated upon a footing of perfect equality in so far as the use of roads and other means of land communication are concerned.

2. The roads crossing the frontier indicated by the Agreement of the 21st January, 1895, between the British Colony of Sierra Leone and the neighbouring French Colonies shall on both sides be open to commerce on payment of such duties and taxes as may be established.

3. The two Governments reciprocally engage not to establish on the land frontier defined by the Agreement of the 21st January, 1895, between their respective Colonies any duties, either import or export, higher than those which shall be levied on the maritime frontier either of the Colony of Sierra Leone or of the Colony of French Guinea.

The duties on exports shall not in any case exceed 7 per cent. *ad valorem*, calculated according to the official Tables of Valuation of each Colony.

4. Posts at which the duties or taxes on imports and exports

shall be paid shall be established at certain fixed points on the frontier in order that caravans may not be diverted from the roads which they might desire to follow in order to pass from the Colony of Sierra Leone into the neighbouring French Colonies, or *vice versa*.

I am instructed by Her Majesty's Government to express their acceptance of the arrangement above recorded, which they have no doubt will prove beneficial to the trading and commercial interests of the two countries.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

(5.)

*The Marquis of Dufferin to M. Hanotaux.*

M. le Ministre,

*Paris, January 22, 1895.*

DURING the course of the recent negotiations relative to the delimitation of the British and French territories and possessions situated to the north and east of Sierra Leone, the Commissioners named by the two Powers were led to examine the situation created to the riverain inhabitants of a certain portion of the Great Skarcies by the execution of the Agreement of the 10th August, 1889.

Although by Article I of the Agreement of the 21st January, 1895, the British frontier follows the right bank of the Great Skarcies from a point on the right bank, 500 metres south of the road leading from Wulia to Wossu, viâ Lusenia, to the point where that river is joined by the Little Mola, Her Majesty's Government is, nevertheless, disposed to permit the riverain inhabitants dwelling on the right bank within the above-mentioned limits to continue to use the river to the same extent as heretofore.

It is, however, understood that the inhabitants of these villages will be subject to such Laws or Ordinances as may from time to time be promulgated by the authorities of the Colony of Sierra Leone with a view to regulating the navigation of the river or in connection with the control of its waters, due notice of the same being given by the Governor of Sierra Leone to the Governor of French Guinea.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

(6.)

*M. Hanotaux to the Marquis of Dufferin.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, le 4 Février, 1895.*

J'AI reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 22 Janvier dernier, au sujet de l'échange de vues qui a eu lieu entre les Commissaires des deux pays au cours des récentes négociations relatives à la délimitation des possessions Françaises et Britanniques au nord et à l'est de Sierra Leone, touchant la situation qui serait faite par la mise à exécution de l'Arrangement du 10 Août, 1889, aux riverains d'une certaine partie de la Grande Scarcie.

Votre Excellence veut bien me faire connaître que bien qu'aux termes de l'Article I<sup>er</sup> de l'Arrangement du 21 Janvier, 1895, la frontière Britannique suive la rive droite de la Grande Scarcie d'un point situé sur la rive droite à 500 mètres au sud de la route qui conduit de Wulia (Ouelia) à Wossu (Ouossou) par Lucenia jusqu'au point où la Petite Mola se jette dans ce fleuve, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté est néanmoins disposé à permettre aux riverains qui habitent les villages situés sur la rive droite, dans les limites ci-dessus spécifiées, de continuer à se servir de ce fleuve dans les mêmes conditions qu'autrefois.

Il est entendu, toutefois, que les habitants de ces villages seront soumis aux Lois et aux Ordonnances qui pourront être promulguées par la Colonie de Sierra Leone, en vue de régler la navigation de ce fleuve ou la police de ses eaux, après qu'il en aura été dûment donné avis par le Gouverneur de Sierra Leone au Gouverneur de la Guinée Française.

Je m'empresse de remercier votre Excellence de cette communication, dont je n'ai pas manqué de faire part à M. le Ministre des Colonies.

Agréez, &amp;c.

(Signé) G. HANOTAUX.

(Translation.)

M l'Ambassadeur,

*Paris, February 4, 1895.*

I HAVE received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 22nd January last, on the subject of the exchange of views which has taken place between the Commissioners of the two countries in the course of the recent negotiations relative to the delimitation of the French and British possessions to the north and east of Sierra Leone, respecting the situation created to the riverain inhabitants of a certain portion of the Great Skarcies by the execution of the Agreement of the 10th August, 1889.

Your Excellency informs me that although by the terms of Article I of the Agreement of the 21st January, 1895, the British frontier follows the right bank of the Great Skarcies from a point

situated on the right bank, 500 metres south of the road leading from Wulia to Wossu, viâ Lusenia, to the point where the Little Mola flows into that river, Her Majesty's Government is, nevertheless, disposed to permit the inhabitants dwelling in the villages on the right bank within the above-mentioned limits to continue to use the river under the same conditions as heretofore.

It is, however, understood that the inhabitants of these villages will be subject to such Laws and Ordinances as may be promulgated by the authorities of the Colony of Sierra Leone, with a view of regulating the navigation of the river, or the police of its waters, after due notice of the same shall have been given by the Governor of Sierra Leone to the Governor of French Guinea.

I hasten to thank your Excellency for this communication, which I have not failed to make known to the Minister for the Colonies.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) G. HANOTAUX.

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