

16. Indecent assault. Indecent assault without violence upon children of either sex under thirteen years of age.

17. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

18. Abduction.

19. Child-stealing.

20. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them.

21. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

22. Burglary or housebreaking.

23. Arson.

24. Robbery with violence.

25. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway-train.

26. Threats by letter, or otherwise, with intent to extort.

27. Piracy by law of nations.

28. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

29. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

30. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master.

31. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the contracting parties.

Extradition may also be granted, at the discretion of the State applied to, in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the contracting parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE III.

Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, within the territories of the two high contracting parties respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Government of Monaco, should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the territories of the two high contracting parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence or otherwise.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made in the following manner:—

Applications on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in Monaco shall be made by Her Majesty's Consul in the principality.

Application on behalf of the Principality of Monaco for the surrender of a fugitive criminal in the United Kingdom shall be made by the Consul-General of Monaco in London.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If a requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for the extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.