

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 12, 1861.*

(184.)

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Monte-Video, enclosing a copy of a Monte-Videan Decree, permitting the exportation, free of duty, from the 1st January last, of meat, dried, smoked, or prepared in brine or otherwise.

Mr. Lettsom's despatch encloses also a copy of another Decree of the Government of Monte-Video, containing the following provisions with reference to the warehousing of merchandize in transit through that country.

ART. 1. Merchandize in general, deposited for transit in the warehouses of the State, will be exempt from the payment of warehouse rent for the period of one year from the date of the opening of the register of the vessels by which it was imported.

2. The period in question, in the case for goods warehoused at the date of the Decree will be reckoned from that date (November 6th, 1860).

3. Merchandize intended for transit from El Salto to adjacent territories, by Santa Rosa and El Cuarein, or vice versâ, is moreover exempted from wharfage duty.

4. The port of Colonia is declared to be a port for the trans-shipment and deposit of goods. The latter privilege to come into force as soon as the requisite Customs' officers and warehouses can be provided.

A third Decree of the same Government, forwarded by Mr. Lettsom, provides that Brazilian produce (which had previously enjoyed a favoured treatment when imported into Monte-Video) shall in future pay the same rates of duty as those charged upon similar produce imported from other countries.

(233.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
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THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, transmitting a copy of the following port regulations for the Port of Hakodadi, which have been sanctioned by him, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of the Order in Council of the 23rd January, 1860.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF HAKODADI.

I. The harbour of Hakodadi extends from the town to the buoy.

II. Information as to the limits of the anchorage within which cargo may be discharged and shipped will be obtained at the Consulate office. Cargo discharged or shipped beyond such limits will be subject to confiscation.

III. Every British vessel on entering the port must show her colours and keep them hoisted, until she shall have been reported at the Consulate, and her papers deposited there.

IV. No boat or vessel the property of a British subject, but not provided with a British sailing letter or certificate of registering, shall hoist the British ensign within the port or anchorage, nor shall she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British ensign, as not to be distinguishable from it; neither shall any British

subject hoist the British ensign (or any flag not distinguishable from it) over any residence or place on shore, without special authority so to do.

V. Masters of ships on depositing their ship's papers at the Consulate office must also deliver a copy of the import manifest, together with a list of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew on board.

VI. Masters of a British vessel must not permit foreigners, not being subjects of Treaty Powers, to land, without special permission so to do, and they will be held liable to provide a return passage for such foreign subjects as they may bring to the port, in addition to any penalty they may incur for breach of regulation.

VII. When a vessel is ready to leave the port, the master will obtain a port clearance from the Custom-House, which document, together with a manifest of his export cargo, and a list of persons (not forming part of the crew) intending to leave the port in his vessel must be delivered at the Consulate office before the ship's papers can be returned to him.

VIII. Stone or ballast shall not be thrown overboard within the limits of the harbour.

IX. Any vessel having on board any large quantity of gunpowder or other combustible, must, until its discharge, anchor only in such berth as shall be assigned to her.

X. Masters of vessels will be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore; and no seaman must be allowed on shore except between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

XI. Seamen found on shore after sunset, or at any time drunk or disorderly, will be apprehended; and any fine inflicted which he may be unable to pay will be levied upon the master of the vessel to which he belongs, besides such further penalty as may be incurred by the master for any neglect on his part.

XII. Should any seaman absent himself from his vessel without permission the master shall without loss of time report the same at the Consulate office.

XIII. No seaman or person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind without the express sanction of the Consul and in conformity with such stipulations as he may require.

XIV. No British subject may establish either a boarding-house, eating-house, or other public house of entertainment, without the sanction of the Consul; and under such conditions as he may require; any person harbouring a seaman who is a deserter, or who cannot produce his discharge with written sanction from the Consul to reside on shore, will be liable to the penalty attending breach of these regulations.

XV. Every British subject intending to reside on shore must register his name at the Consulate office within ten days after his arrival; and any British subject having in his employ a subject of a nation not entitled by Treaty to have residence in Japan, must register the name of such servants, for whose behaviour he will be held accountable.

XVI. The discharge of fire-arms on shore in the neighbourhood of residences or thoroughfares, or afloat within the limits of the anchorage, is strictly prohibited.

XVII. All cases of death occurring either afloat or on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office.

XVIII. British subjects are strictly prohibited from using violence against Japanese offenders or taking the law into their own hands, unless in strict self-defence, and where they are menaced