

new Customs Law for the Argentine Republic, of which the following is a translation :—

**THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE LAW OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

*Buenos Ayres, August 19, 1862.*

**SECTION 1.**

*Of Imports by Water.*

**ART. 1.** Gold and silver, coined or in bullion, unset precious stones, printing machines, their necessities, together with the paper used exclusively for printing, lithographic presses, printed books and paper, horned cattle for breeding, plants of every kind, fresh fruits, firewood, charcoal, coal, posts for cattle pens, lime, and all articles destined exclusively to the working of mines, and the extraction of their metals, are declared free of duty on their importation.

**ART. 2.** Gold and silver, worked or manufactured, with or without precious stones, cloth of silk embroidered with gold or silver, and every instrument or utensil with handle or ornament of the aforesaid metals, machines for the use and exercise of any industry, wools for embroidery, together with the thread and silk for sewing or embroidering, quicksilver, common salt, soda and carbonate of soda, saltpetre, gypsum, stone for building, bricks, anchors, laths, woodwork for orchards, timber in balks, unworked brass and steel, copper moulded or in pigs, lead in sheets or bars, iron in bar, ingots, sheets, or hoops, tin, solder of tin, unworked wax, talc, oblon, rushes for chair bottoms, wire for fences, tortoise-shell, tar, pitch, ploughs, and agricultural implements; and in general all primary articles for the use of industry shall pay 5 per cent. on their value.

**ART. 3.** Silks of all kinds shall pay 8 per cent.

**ART. 4.** Wool, linen, or cotton, manufactured or woven, tanned hides, worked metals, excepting those of gold and silver, ready made clothing, boots and shoes, paper of all classes except that of printing, instruments or utensils of arts, drugs, and all other articles not mentioned in the other resolutions of this law shall pay 15 per cent.

**ART. 5.** Sugar, tobacco, yerba mate, coffee, tea, cocoa, coca, olive oil, table salt, all classes of groceries, wines, and spirituous liquors, in general shall pay 20 per cent.

**ART. 6.** From the preceding article are excepted wheat, which shall pay 12 rials per fanega; flour, which shall pay an equal amount per quintal; and Indian corn, a dollar per fanega; the importation of Indian corn, by and in grain and flour, being free.

**ART. 7.** The wharfage due for goods despatched direct shall be 5 centimos for each arrabas of weight, or its equivalent in measurement, according to the classification of bulk, which the Executive will determine.

**ART. 8.** Liquids in casks shall be measured or refilled at the time of their despatch, without taking into notice other leakage that actually proved; for those in bottles, if the parties interested are not desirous of inspecting them, will be given 5 per cent. for breakage.

**ART. 9.** The executive power is authorized to allow the free introduction of seeds destined for agriculture, and also for those articles which in his judgment he shall consider exclusively destined to religion, and requested by curates in charge of churches or heads of confraternities; instruments or utensils of science, machines for undertaking new fabrics or industries, furniture, and implements of immigrants, and those things destined exclusively to their establishment.

**SECTION 2.**

*Of Exports by Land and Water.*

**ART. 10.** Horse and cattle hides of every kind, mule and sheep hides in general, hide cuttings, jerked and salted meat, salt tongues, ostrich feathers, bones, bone ash, horns and horn cuttings, horsehair, dirty or washed wool, animal oil, tallow grease, rendered or raw; horses and cattle, of hair and wool per head, will pay 5 per cent. of their value on exportation.

**ART. 11.** All other produce or manufactured articles of the Argentine provinces which are not mentioned in the preceding Article, such as gold and silver, coined or in bullion, is free of export duty.

**SECTION 3.**

*Of the Deposit and Transit.*

**ART. 12.** The Custom-house duty established shall admit in deposit every article which, on its introduction, is subject to import duty.

**ART. 13.** The deposit shall be made at the discretion of the Government in public or private warehouses, or on board, in the ports under the immediate jurisdiction of the Custom-house; the State not being responsible for loss or damage to merchandize deposited in private warehouses; and in this case the expenses of storage and wharfage to be defrayed by the importer.

**ART. 14.** To the executive power corresponds in every case the regulation of deposits in private warehouses, moreover, he is equally empowered to regulate the services of the Custom House porters, in all or part on behalf of the parties interested, in which case these are exempted from the wharfage dues which correspond to them.

**ART. 15.** The term for which merchandize shall be admitted to deposit, is limited to two years, reckoning from the date of the entry of the vessel; after this the merchandize shall be despatched for consumption or transit; notwithstanding, however, the deposit may be renewed, subject to the examination of the goods, and the payment of the arrears of storage and wharfage.

**ART. 16.** The dues of wharfage and storage shall be paid at the removal of the merchandize from the warehouses, and it shall be regulated by a tariff, which the executive power shall form and revise every year, upon the basis of the effective expenses of the deposit, excepting for sales of manufactures in general, which will pay one-eighth per cent. per month upon their value in deposit.

**ART. 17.** A month begun for storage shall be considered as a month finished for the recovery of the dues.

**ART. 18.** Merchandize taken out in transit for abroad, is exempted from the dues of wharfage and storage for the first twelve months of their deposit.

**ART. 19.** The state is responsible for the goods deposited in the stores under his charge, excepting in cases which cannot be provided against, in which it is not blamable or in damages incurred by the inherent nature of the effects, or their coverings.

**ART. 20.** The Custom House will allow the free transit of merchandize in deposit by water from one port to another of the Republic.

**ART. 21.** The Custom House will also allow the transshipment of all merchandize, free of duty, within the term of ninety days, counting from the day of the entry of the vessel bringing the same.