

bear the arms of Kynaston alone, as used by the late Sir John Roger Kynaston, Baronet, at the time of his decease; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's said College of Arms.

(C. 5.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 6, 1868.*

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 Guatemala, reporting that by a Decree of the Government of Salvador, published on the 26th October last, the duty upon "Paperhangings" of all qualities, coloured or glazed, is reduced to 40 cents per nine yards, the duty on leaves of imitation gold and silver to 18 cents per dozen, and that on leaves of fine gold and silver to 37 cents per dozen.

Board of Trade, December, 1867.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERINTENDENTS.

Vessels bound for the United States to be provided with Manifests of Cargo.

THE Board of Trade have received a copy of a Circular, issued by the United States Government, respecting the necessity of vessels bound for the United States being provided with full manifests of cargo. As the subject is important, the accompanying copy of the Circular in question is forwarded for the Superintendent's information, and for the information of shipowners and masters in his port.

*Thomas Gray, Assistant-Secretary,
Marine Department.*

Circular No. 65.

*Department of State, Washington, D.C.,
August 13, 1867.*

TO THE CONSULAR OFFICERS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Your attention is called to the 25th section of the Act entitled "An Act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1866, which is as follows:—

"Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, that on and after the first day of July next, the several provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' approved March two, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, relating to manifests, shall apply as well to vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners as to vessels of the United States; and that the Secretary of State send

"copies of this section to all consular officers of the United States in foreign countries."

Your attention is also called to the fact that, by section 3 of chapter 42 of the laws of the second session of the 39th Congress, the section above quoted was amended by inserting the word "March" in place of the word "July" therein.

It will be seen that the law has already gone into effect, which places vessels owned in whole or in part by foreigners upon the same footing as vessels owned by citizens of the United States, so far as the production of manifests is concerned.

You are, therefore, instructed to inform the masters of all vessels leaving your port for the United States, that they are required to produce manifests in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-three (23) of the Act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 2, 1799, a copy of which is hereto annexed. (Statutes at Large, vol. i., p. 644).

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, that no goods, wares, or merchandise shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, in any ship or vessel belonging in the whole or in part to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, unless the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel shall have on board a manifest or manifests in writing, signed by such master or other person, containing the name or names of the port or ports, place or places, where the goods in such manifest or manifests mentioned shall have been respectively taken on board, and the port or ports, place or places, within the United States, for which the same are respectively consigned or destined, particularly noting the goods, wares, and merchandise destined for each port or place respectively, and the name, description, and build of such ship or vessel, and the true admeasurement or tonnage thereof, the port or place to which such vessel belongs, with the name or names of each owner, according to the register of the same, together with the name of the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and a just and particular account of all the goods, wares, and merchandise so laden or taken on board, whether in packages, or stowed loose, of any kind or nature whatsoever, together with the marks and numbers as marked on each package, and the number or quantity and description of the packages, in words, at length, whether leaguer, pipe, butt, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, keg, case, bale, pack, truss, chest, box, band-box, bundle, parcel, cask, or package, of any kind or sort, describing the same by its usual name or denomination, together with the name or names of the person or persons to whom the same are respectively consigned, agreeably to the bills of lading, signed for the same, unless when the said goods are consigned to order, when it shall be so expressed in the said manifest or manifests, together with the name or names of the several passengers on board the said ship or vessel, distinguishing whether cabin or steerage passengers, or both, with their baggage, specifying the number and description of packages belonging to each, respectively, together with an account of the remaining sea stores, if any; and a form of a manifest for goods and merchandise imported in a vessel of the United States, shall be as follows, to wit: