

"2nd. Coasting lighterage performed by sailing vessels, or by steam vessels and towing lighters which take a cargo in a port of the Danube and consign it to a sea-going vessel anchored in the port or on the roadstead of Sulina.

"Art. 83.—No one can undertake lighterage operations without having previously entered at the Office of the Inspector-General of the Navigation at Toultscha, the vessels intended to act as lighters, or without having provided himself, for each vessel, with a licence delivered by the Inspector-General, and which must always be forthcoming on board.

"Before delivering the licence the Inspector-General causes the vessels, intended to act as lighters, to be visited by a commission which judges whether they are in good condition and ascertains at the same time their capacity in register tons and their burden in imperial quarters.

"The licensed lighters are bound to submit themselves, every year to a fresh visit, the period of which is fixed by the Inspector-General: if the result of the examination is deemed satisfactory, the Inspector-General notes it on the licence of the lighter; in the contrary case, the licence is withdrawn until the necessary repairs have been made.

"Art. 84.—Vessels provided with regular ship's papers can be temporarily employed for lightening other vessels, upon condition that the captains make for each operation a special declaration to the Inspector-General of the Navigation, if the lighterage is to be effected over the shoals of the Sulina Branch, or to the Captain of the Port of Sulina if the lighterage is for the passage of the mouth. This declaration is accompanied by the deposit of all the papers of the vessel intended to act as a lighter, except the muster-roll of the crew.

"If the vessel employed as lighter has entered the river with more than the third of her cargo, the dues owing for entry become demandable immediately after the first lighterage operation.

"No vessel, however, not entered as a lighter, can be employed in this capacity, during more than four consecutive months from the first operation, except after fulfilling the formalities prescribed by Article 83.

"Art. 85.—Every master of a licensed lighter is compelled to deposit 600 francs (£24) which is paid into the Navigation Chest at Sulina. This deposit may be replaced by the liable security of a person well known to be solvent, resident in one of the ports of the Lower Danube.

"The licence cannot be delivered by the Inspector-General before the deposit has been made, or the security accepted.

"The deposit cannot be returned or the security discharged as long as the vessel continues to act as lighter. This deposit may be appropriated to the payment of the pecuniary fines pronounced against the Master of the lighter, and, in this case the licence is withdrawn from the vessel until the deposit has been renewed entirely.

"Art. 86.—Licensed lighters, as well as vessels temporarily employed as lighters, are bound to have the muster-roll of their crews in order, and to present it, whenever required, to the Inspector-General of the Navigation, to the Captain of the Port of Sulina, and to the agents placed under the orders of these latter.

"Licensed lighters are bound, moreover, to bear the number of their licence, and vessels employed temporarily as lighters, the number of the last stamp, affixed to the roll of their crew in execution of Article 17 of the present regulation. These numbers must be marked in white paint on each side of the bows, in Arab figures one foot in height.

"CHAPTER 2.

"Local Lighterage Operations.

"Art. 87.—The superintendance of local lighterage operations, which take place in the river, is exercised by the Inspector-General of the Navigation, or by his agents, and that of the operations which take place at the mouth, by the Captain of the Port of Sulina.

"Art. 88.—When a sea-going vessel discharges the whole or part of her cargo on board of lighters, the captain is bound to place on board of each of them a guard of his own choosing.

"For operations of local lighterage accomplished in the internal course of the river, the lighters must, unless they are towed, navigate in company with the lightened vessels, and may not quit them, except under circumstances beyond their control, before having returned to them the whole of the lightened merchandise.

"On their part, the captains of lightened vessels are bound, before putting to sea, to pay to the masters of their lighters, the freight agreed upon.

"Art. 89.—In the case of lighterage at the mouth of the river by vessels putting to sea, the lighters leave the port at the same time as the lightened vessels; but if a vessel employs several lighters, the Captain of the Port regulates their departure so that the latter have not to remain too long on the roadstead before they can effect the re-loading.

"In no case, whether the vessel to be lightened be leaving the Port, or entering it from the sea, or remaining anchored on the roadstead, can the lighters go out of Sulina harbour without a permit to pass from the Captain of the Port; this permit to pass is presented to the Guard-boat stationed at the mouth, in conformity with Article 16 of the present Regulation.

"Art. 90.—Licensed lighters, and vessels having acted as lighters, which ascend the river, or re-enter the port of Sulina after having lightened a sea-going vessel, may be visited by the agents of the Inspector-General of the Navigation, or of the Captain of the Port of Sulina.

"The masters of lighters are consequently bound to open the hold and the cabins of their vessels, whenever required to do so by the said agents.

"CHAPTER 3,

"Coasting Lighterage Operations.

"Art. 91.—The operations of coasting lighterage may be carried on by all steam-vessels, towing lighters, sailing vessels or lighters provided with regular papers, on condition that the captains or masters procure for each voyage, from the Consular or competent local authorities of the ports in which they take their cargo, a certificate making known the object of the operation, and the quantity of merchandize embarked.

"This certificate must be produced in the course of the voyage, whenever required by the Inspector-General or his agents.

"Art. 92.—Immediately upon the arrival of a vessel, carrying on coasting lighterage, in the port of Sulina, the master is bound to repair to the office of the Captain of the Port, and to pre-