

6th.

" This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Nagasaki on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and on behalf of His Highness the Emperor of Japan, within twelve months from the present date."

7th.

" When this Convention shall be ratified, no high officer coming to Japan shall alter it."

Arrangement regarding Stamps.

An arrangement made subsequently to the Convention requires that British ships intending to visit Japan, shall be provided with a document in proof of their nationality, and as a check upon the conduct of vessels in Japanese ports; and Her Majesty's Government has directed a form of certificate of registration to be adopted,* which has been accepted as satisfactory by the Japanese authorities; and merchant ships arriving in Japanese ports are to submit their certificate of registration to the officers to be appointed by the Japanese authorities, and to permit them to make such extracts from it as may seem good to them, before such ships can be admitted to obtain repairs and supplies. Her Majesty's ships of war will not be provided with such documents; but the officers in command, upon proper application, will afford all reasonable information regarding their ships.

Regulations for the Port of Nagasaki, communicated to Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling by the Governor of Nagasaki, October, 1854.

Standing Port Regulations.

Article I. Ships shall anchor within Two-sima, and there await the directions of the Governor.

Article II. No firearms to be discharged.

Article III. No person to land on any of the islands.

Article IV. No soundings to be taken, nor boats to be pulling about.

Article V. Should any communication be desired, a boat of the upper officers shall be called; but no communication shall be held with merchant-boats, and no exchange of articles take place, or trading of any sort.

The above being according to the law of Great Japan, all commanders and other officers shall obey the same, and orders shall be given to the crew that the aforesaid law shall not be broken.

No Regulations for the Port of Hakodadi have yet been communicated.

* The Form of Register issued to British Vessels at the Custom House.

Foreign Office, January 14, 1856.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William Cunard as Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Whitehall, January 15, 1856.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto William Capel Clarke, of Swakeleys, in the parish of Ickenham, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, late a Captain in the 23rd Regiment of Fusiliers, and to Clara his wife, daughter, and co-heir of Thomas Thornhill, of Fixby, in the county of York, and of Riddlesworth, in the county of Norfolk, Esquire, deceased, her royal licence and authority that they may in compliance with a condition contained in the last will and testament of Thomas Thornhill, of Fixby aforesaid, Esquire, deceased (the grandfather of the said Clara Clarke), henceforth assume and use the surname of Thornhill, in addition to and after that of Clarke; that the said William Capel Clarke may also take and use the arms of Thornhill, and that such surname and arms may be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage: such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office,

otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 15, 1856.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Stockholm, reporting that by a recent Royal Decree the importation of ballast and pig iron into Sweden is permitted on payment of duty at the rate of 1 Rix Dollar Banco per Skeppund, and that the following kinds of iron and manufactures of iron, may be exported from that country at the same rate of duty, viz.:

Pig and ballast iron.

Cannons, ordnance pieces, swivels and mortars, unstamped and unbored.

Iron plates of more than 1½ inches in thickness. Iron for making weights, of more than one skeppund each.

Forged or rolled bar and sheet iron ¾ of an inch thick and upwards, less than 12 inches wide, and more than ¾ of an inch square, is admitted duty free.