

in other places by the Clerk of the Lower Court, and according to circumstances, with the assistance of special persons appointed by the respective judge. In Copenhagen and at the Lower Courts, where a special clerk has been appointed by the King, no witness is required; otherwise a respectable man of age, appointed and paid a suitable fee, should be present as witness. The Court may be held at any time and at any place in its jurisdiction.

Section 2.

The Prize Master has, as soon as he arrives in a Danish Port with a captured vessel, to report himself immediately to this Court of Inquiry. The Court shall then, without delay, commence the examination of the master, his crew, and passengers, together with the prize master and his crew. The examination shall be carried on with the greatest possible despatch, and the Court shall take special care that the crew and passengers of the captured ship are examined without delay. When the examination of the ship's crew and the passengers has taken place, they will be at liberty to go where they like in the country, provided further examinations do not specially prevent them.

Section 3.

Should the Court find that they cannot carry on the examination without assistance, they shall apply to the respective chief local authorities where there is a Court; and if in Copenhagen, then they shall apply to the Ministry of Justice, who, upon request, will furnish them with one or more lawyers as examiners.

Section 4.

The object of the Court of Inquiry is to obtain the most exact and complete information in the matter, for which purpose they possess all the authority of a local Court of Inquiry. The Court are, during the examination, carefully to protect the interests of the prize as well as of the public, and specially, before closing the examination, to request the owner to declare if he wishes any further information, or if he has any remarks to make before the matter passes to the adjudication of the Court of Admiralty. At the same time it should be stated that the matter will be treated in the Court of Admiralty without any further special notice.

Section 5.

As regards the ship and cargo, the Court of Inquiry have to appoint two sworn and capable men to take an exact inventory. As regards the cargo, the ship's papers only concerning the same should in general be used as a guide, as no discharge shall take place unless it is found necessary for the preservation of the cargo, or unless the Court have good reason to suspect inaccuracy, which might be discovered on discharging.

Section 6.

When the matter has been settled by the Court of Inquiry, the necessary copy of the protocol of the Court and other documents concerning the matter, shall immediately be transmitted

to the Admiralty Court. Upon request of the master of the captured vessel, he may be furnished with a copy of the examination.

Section 7.

For the purpose of deciding matters respecting captured vessels in the first instance, an Admiralty Court is until further notice established at Copenhagen, which shall consist of a legal Director and two other members, of which the one shall be an officer of the Royal Navy, who is or has been in the service, or in the place of such officer another naval man, all to receive their appointments from the Minister of Marine. The Court itself to appoint a clerk. The matters to be transacted on behalf of the public by the Chief Attorney of the Navy.

Section 8.

As soon as the Admiralty Court have received the documents respecting the examination in a matter concerning capture from the respective courts of inquiry, they shall immediately forward them to the Chief Attorney of the Navy for his further investigation. He shall then, or at latest within eight days after receipt of such documents, give his opinion in writing, as regards the principal case as well as with respect to the expenses, &c. However, when circumstances render it necessary, the Court may, upon request, grant a short respite, and in such case an enquiry will be made at the adjudication of the matter how far such a respite was necessary. In case the person concerned does not either personally, or by his agent, appear at the public meeting of the Court on the day appointed by the Director of the Court, the matter shall immediately pass for adjudication. In contrary case the parties appearing will have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the opinion of the attorney produced in the Court, when they can either apply to have any remarks, which they may have to make upon the subject, entered on the protocol, an application which shall immediately be complied with by the Chief Attorney of the Navy, or they can, if necessary, demand time to reply to it, which shall be allowed, and which shall not in general exceed eight days. In the following meeting of the Court the matter shall pass for adjudication after the Chief Attorney of the Navy has made himself acquainted with the reply; and if he finds it necessary, he shall enter his reply upon the protocol. Should the Court require further information in the matter, they shall order it to be obtained, after which the matter shall be treated in a similar way for a final decision, only that the further remarks which any of the parties may have to make must be made on the spot, and entered in the protocol of the Court, without allowing any respite for such purpose. The sentence shall then be passed within eight days unless special circumstances should prevent it, which shall then be stated in the Acts of Sentence.

Section 9.

As soon as the sentence has been passed, the Chief Attorney of the Navy shall immediately cause the same to be inserted in the "Berlingske." A copy of the sentence shall also, without delay, be forwarded by the Admiralty Court to that Court which has com-