

Provisions specially applicable to Algeria.

ART. 8. The provisions of Articles 1, 3, and 4, of the present law are applicable in Algeria.

ART. 9. The navigation between France and Algeria, and between Algeria and foreign countries, may be effected by all flags.

The Coasting Trade from one port to another of this French possession may, upon permission of the Governor-General of Algeria, be performed by foreign vessels.

ART. 10. The surcharges for navigation established, in Algeria, on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, are suppressed.

The abatements of duties, granted by Article 9, paragraph 2, of the Ordinance of the 16th December, 1843, to certain goods taken from French warehouses and exported to Algeria in French vessels, are suppressed.

ART. 11. The prohibition established upon refined sugars imported from foreign countries into Algeria is removed. The said refined sugars shall pay, over and above the duty on raw sugar, a surcharge of five francs per 100 kilogrammes.

ART. 12. The laws, decrees, and ordinances which shall be opposed to the provisions of the present law, are and remain repealed.

DECREE.

ARTICLE 1. From the date of the promulgation of the present decree shall be admitted, free of import duty, conformably to Article 1 of the Law of the 19th May, 1866, with respect to the Mercantile Marine, all raw or manufactured objects entering into the construction, rigging, equipment, and maintenance of steam or sailing vessels, of wood or iron, destined for commerce.

Objects, such as moveable furniture, bedding, linen, plates and dishes, cutlery, table glass, and, in general, all objects intended for personal use, shall not be considered as forming part of the equipment.

ART. 2. Ship builders, and manufacturers of objects destined for the construction, equipment, rigging, or the maintenance of vessels, can alone enjoy the benefit of the provisions of the present decree as far as raw materials are concerned.

With this view they will have to prove their title at the Custom-houses of importation.

ART. 3. Declarations made at the Custom-house for the admission of articles duty free, must bear, with respect to every kind of product, the indications required by the Custom-house regulations for the liquidation of the dues.

ART. 4. Importers should engage, by an undertaking guaranteed in due form, to prove, within a period not exceeding one year, that the raw material admitted free, or the products manufactured with such material, or, finally, the machines and machinery, detached portions of machines, and other objects completely finished and temporarily admitted free, have been applied to the use of vessels.

If, at the expiration of the term of one year, the before-mentioned proofs have not been produced, the Custom-house will liquidate the official fees, and take steps for their recovery, conformably to the third paragraph of Article 1 of the Law of the 19th May, 1866.

ART. 5. All declarations relative to machines and machinery, to detached parts of the same, and to other objects completely manufac-

tured, should contain the description of the said objects, in order to ensure identification, and this without prejudice to the stamp which may be applied to steam or other machinery, to pieces of machines, to boilers, to sails, and to such other objects as the Custom-house officers may think fit to apply it.

ART. 6. The incorporation into vessels of the raw material, or the placing on board of manufactured articles destined for construction, rigging, or equipment, shall be preceded by a declaration specifying—1st, the nature and the weight of the raw material, as well as the manufactured products to be employed or embarked; 2ndly, the date, number, and office of delivery of Custom-house discharge and 3rdly, the vessel to the construction, repair, or use of which the said raw materials or the said manufactured articles shall have been applied.

When a manufactured article which shall have required several metals in its construction is in question, the declaration shall indicate the weight of each kind of metal.

ART. 7. The Custom-house, in order to control the declarations of the employment, whether of the raw materials or of the manufactured articles, shall make use of whatever mode of proceeding it may judge necessary.

ART. 8. There shall not be applied to vessels in substitution—

1st. For iron in bars of irregular shape, any except articles manufactured with iron of a like irregular shape.

2nd. For iron plates and rolled copper of a millimètre and less in thickness, any objects unless manufactured with sheet iron or rolled copper not exceeding that thickness.

In no case shall objects be admitted for the auditing of the importation accounts, made up with materials of a degree of manufacture less advanced than that of the objects tendered for entry.

ART. 9. Products manufactured with raw materials introduced duty free, should represent those same materials, weight for weight, and without any waste.

ART. 10. All infractions of the provisions of the present Decree will be followed by the application of the penalties inflicted under the 3rd paragraph of Article 1 of the Law of the 19th May, 1866.

ART. 11. All objects placed on board vessels, and all material incorporated into the construction of the said vessels, under the provisions of the present Decree, shall in case of landing, or in case of the dismantling, repairing, or demolition of the ships, be subjected to the provisions of general legislation in matters of customs.

ART. 12. Our Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and of Finance, are charged, in so far as each is concerned, with the execution of the present Decree.

Admiralty, 3rd January, 1867.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster William Godfrey Hale to be Captain, vice Travers, to half-pay. Dated 1st January, 1867.