

Colne ... ..	Lancaster
Beeston (Railway Station)	Chester
Stourbridge (The Talbot Hotel) ... ..	Worcester
Barnsley... ..	York (West Riding)
Tattenhall (Railway Station) ... ..	Chester
Brewood... ..	Stafford
Aberford ... ..	York (West Riding)
Upton-upon-Severn ...	Worcester
Crewe (The Royal Hotel)	Chester
Windsor (Shaw Farm)...	Berks

LICENCES to hold Markets for the sale of Cattle, otherwise than for immediate slaughter, have been granted by the Lords of the Council for the following places:—

Preston ... ..	Lancaster
Lancaster ... ..	Lancaster

LICENCES to hold Exhibitions of Cattle, whether intended for immediate slaughter or otherwise, have been granted by the Lords of the Council for the following places:—

Staveley ... ..	Derby, on the 9th day of October instant
Loxley (in Parish of Ecclesfield) ...	York (West Riding), on the 10th day of October instant
West Hallam... ..	Derby, on the 9th day of October instant

The LICENCE granted on the 18th day of January, 1867, for holding a Market for the sale of Cattle intended for immediate slaughter, in the town of Luton, in the parish of Luton, in the county of Bedford, has been revoked by order of the Lords of the Council.

(Signed) ALEXANDER WILLIAMS.

October 10, 1867.

(C. 1426.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,*  
October 10, 1867.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, an extract of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Florence, inclosing the following translation of a Decree, containing regulations concerning the payment of duty on goods which may be in Ancona and Leghorn on the 1st January next, when their privileges as free ports will cease according to the law of May 11, 1865.

ART. 1. On the 1st of January, 1868, all goods in the cities of Leghorn and Ancona which are not destined for re-exportation or for conveyance to the Customs' warehouses, and those which are offered for consumption in those free towns will be subject to import duty, either according to the General Tariff of the Kingdom, or according to the Conventional Tariff, when such goods can be proved to be the produce of countries to which that Conventional Tariff is applicable.

ART. 2. Consequently the owners of such goods must declare at the Custom-house within the space

of eight days, from the 1st to the 8th of January, 1868, all the goods in their warehouses, stores, shops, or dwelling-houses, specifying them according to the denominations in the tariff.

Retail dealers will not be obliged to state with extreme accuracy the weight and description of each article.

Owners of goods may make their declarations before the above-mentioned term at any time after the 10th of December, 1867.

ART. 3. Declarations must be made up in the form prescribed by the Director-General of Customs. They must be made out in triplicate and must be signed by the holders of the goods.

ART. 4. A temporary office will be provided for the purpose of receiving the above-mentioned declarations.

The three copies of each declaration having been compared with each other and found to correspond, they will be numbered progressively in the order in which the declarations are presented, and one copy will serve for registration, another for the Custom-house operations which are about to be mentioned, and the third having been certified and stamped at the office will be returned to the declarer, in order that by means of it he may be able to prove his right to the possession of the goods until the completion of the Customs' operations.

ART. 5. Goods destined for re-exportation may be conveyed to the Custom-house (if there be room enough), or to suitable private warehouses, or they may remain where they are, provided they are ready to be sent abroad in the course of the month of January, 1868.

ART. 6. Goods intended to be deposited under the care of the Custom-house officers or in private warehouses must be conveyed to the proper warehouses in packages or mixed together according to circumstances. Even tissues may be kept in private warehouses provided they are in the condition required by Art. 35 of the Customs' regulations. The Director-General of the Customs may in conformity with Article 58 of the Custom-house instructions permit under special circumstances the warehousing of goods to be kept in packages without the formality of two keys.

ART. 7. The District Director of Customs will designate the office where goods for transit and transmission to other Custom-houses or warehouses in the Kingdom are to be delivered. As securities in these transactions, bonds signed by two merchants of good repute—and as such are to be considered those recommended by the Chambers of Commerce—may be received, as well as the kinds of security prescribed by Article 27 of the Custom-house Instructions.

ART. 8. Goods which admit of immediate clearance will be examined on the spot, and on payment of duty delivered up to the owner, with a certificate of payment of import duty.

The stamp may be affixed to tissues on the spot, whenever that is possible, otherwise they must be taken to the Custom-house.

ART. 9. The District Director, upon information received as to the honesty of the merchant, may dispense with the actual examination, and settle the amount of duty according to the declaration made.

The Chamber of Commerce will name one of its members, and choose five of the most respectable merchants, to assist the Director in deciding upon the above-mentioned exemptions.

ART. 10. The payment of duty may begin on the 10th of December, 1867.

A delay for the payment of duty may be granted to all those who make their declarations before