

Državni zakonik

za

kraljevine in dežele v državnem zboru zastopane.

Kos XLVI. — Izdan in razposlan dne 3. septembra 1872.

128.

Pogodba o prijateljstvu, trgovini in plovstvu (vožnji na ladijah) mej avstrijsko-ogersko monarhijo in japonskim cesarstvom od 18. oktobra 1869.

(Sklenska v Jeddo dne 18. oktobra 1869; vanjo pritrdilo Njegovo c. in kr. apostolsko Veličanstvo na Dunaji, dne 8. maja 1871, in v obojnih pritrditvah izmenjena v Jeddo, dne 12. januarja 1872.)

Nos Franciscus Josephus Primus,
divina favente clementia Austriae Imperator;
 Apostolicus Rex Hungariae, Rex Bohemiae, Dalmatiae, Croatiae, Slavoniae, Galiciae, Lodomeriae et Illyriae; Archidux Austriae; Magnus Dux Cracoviae; Dux Lotharingiae, Salisburgi, Styriae, Carinthiae, Carnioliae, Bucovinae, superioris et inferioris Silesiae; Magnus Princeps Transilvaniae; Marchio Moraviae; Comes Habsburgi et Tirolis etc. etc.

Notum testatumque omnibus et singulis, quorum interest, tenore praesentium facimus:

Posteaquam a Nostro atque Majestatis Suae Japaniae Imperatoris Plenipotentiaro fine stabiliendarum ac ampliandarum inter Utriusque Nostrum ditiones amicitiae, commercii et navigationis relationum in urbe Jeddo die decima octava mensis Octobris anni millesimi octingentesimi sexagesimi noni tractatus infra scriptus initus et signatus fuit tenoris ad verbum sequentis:

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary on the one part, and

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the other part,

being desirous to place the relations between the two Empires on a permanent and friendly footing and to facilitate the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, have resolved to enter into a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, and have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty: the Rear Admiral Baron Anthony Petz, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy in extraordinary Mission, Knight of the Military order of Maria Theresa, etc. etc. etc.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

Sawa Kiyowara no Ason Nobuyoshi, Principal Minister for foreign Affairs, invested with the second degree of the third rank, and

Terashima Fujiwara no Ason Munenori, assistant Minister for foreign Affairs, invested with the second degree of the fourth rank,

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers and found them to be in due and proper form have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the high contracting Powers and their respective subjects.

Njegovo Veličanstvo cesar avstrijski, kralj češki i. t. d. in apostolski kralj ogerski z ene strani in

Njegovo Veličanstvo cesar japonski z druge strani,

želeč razmerjem mej obema cesarstvoma podeliti trdno in prijateljsko podlogo in trgovanje mej obojnimi državljani olajšati, ukrenila sta skleniti pogodbo o prijateljstvu, trgovini in plovstvu (vožnji na ladijah), ter sta v ta namen izvolila si pooblaščenca, namreč:

Njegovo cesarsko in kraljevsko-apostolsko Veličanstvo:

konter-admirala barona Antona Petz-a, pooblaščenega ministra in poslanika v preizredni misiji, viteza vojaškega reda Marije Terezije i. t. d. i. t. d., in

Njegovo Veličanstvo cesar japonski:

Svojega prvega ministra vnanjih reči Sava Kiyowara no Ason Nabuyoshi, iz drugega razreda tretje stopinje,

in Svojega drugega ministra vnanjih reči Terashima Fujivara no Ason Munenori, iz drugega razreda četrte stopinje,

kateri so, podavši drug drugemu svoja v dobri in pravni obliki najdena pooblastila, dogovorili se o teh členih:

Člen I.

Mej visokima državama pogodbo sklepajoma in mej njijmi podložniki bodi večni mir in stanovito prijateljstvo.

Article II.

Člen II.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty shall have the right to appoint a diplomatic Agent, a Consul General, and for every port or town in Japan open to foreign trade a Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent; these Officials shall have the same privileges and rights as those of the most favoured nation.

The diplomatic Agent appointed by His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty as well as the Consul General, shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the Japanese Empire.

Likewise those Imperial and Royal Consular Officers, who are entrusted with judicial powers, shall have the right, whenever an Austro-Hungarian ship is wrecked, or an attack is made upon the life and property of an Austro-Hungarian citizen, within the limits of their jurisdiction, to proceed to the spot, in order to collect such evidence as may be necessary. But in every such case the Imperial and Royal Consular Officers shall inform the Japanese local Authorities in writing, of the object of their journey and the place to which they intend to proceed, and shall undertake this journey only in the company of a high Japanese officer, to be appointed by the Japanese Authorities.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may appoint a diplomatic Agent at the Court of Vienna and Consular Officers at any port or town of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy where Consular Officers of any other power are admitted to reside.

The diplomatic Agent and the Consular Officers of Japan shall, under the condition of reciprocity, enjoy in the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Empire the same rights, privileges and immunities, which those of any other Power now enjoy or may hereafter enjoy.

Njegovo cesarsko in kraljevsko-apostolsko Veličanstvo bode imelo pravico, diplomatičnega opravnika (agenta), glavnega konzula in za vsako odprto pristanišče ali odprto mesto v Japoniji po enega konzula, podkonzula ali konzulskega opravnika imenovati. Ti uradniki bodo uživali iste privilegije in prednosti, kakor taki uradniki naroda največji pribojšek uživajočega.

I diplomatični opravek Njegovega cesarskega in kraljevsko-apostolskega Veličanstva, i glavni konzul bosta imela pravico, svobodno in brezovirno potovati po vseh delih japonskega cesarstva.

Isto tako bodo s pravosodno oblastjo opravljeni cesarski in kraljevski konzulski uradniki imeli pravico, hođiti, da pozvedó dogodek, na samo mesto, kadar bi se v okraji njihove pravosodne oblasti avstrijsko-ogerska ladija razbila, ali kadar bi se v istem zgodil napad na življenje ali svojino avstrijsko-ogerskega državljana. A cesarski in kraljevski konzulski uradniki bodo dolžni ob vsakem takem slučaju japonskim oblastvom dotičnega kraja pismeno naznaniti, čemu in kam so namenjeni in to pot storiti samo v spremstvu višjega uradnika, katerega japonska oblastva določijo.

Njegovo Veličanstvo cesar japonski sme diplomatičnega opravnika na Dunajskem dvoru in konzulske uradnike nareči za tista pristanišča in mesta avstrijsko-ogerske monarhije, v katerih so pripuščeni konzulski uradniki katere koli druge države.

Diplomatični opravek in konzulski uradniki japonski bodo z uvetom vzajemnosti po ozemljiji omenjene monarhije uživali iste prednosti, oblasti in oprostivte, ki so ali bodo dodeljene takim uradnikom katere koli druge države.

Article III.

The ports and towns of Yokohama (in the district of Kanagawa), Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, Niigata, Ebisuminato on the island of Sado, Hakodate and the city of Tokei (Yedo), shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, be opened to the citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and to their trade.

In the above ports and towns Austro-Hungarian citizens may permanently reside; they shall have the right, therein to lease land, to purchase houses and to erect dwellings and warehouses.

The place, where Austro-Hungarian citizens shall reside and where they shall erect their buildings, shall be determined on by the Imperial and Royal Consular Officers in conjunction with the competent local authorities; the harbour-regulations shall be arranged in a similar manner.

If the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer and the Japanese Authorities cannot agree, the matter shall be submitted to the diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government.

No wall, fence or gate shall be erected by the Japanese, around the place, where Austro-Hungarian citizens reside, and nothing shall be done there, which may prevent free egress or ingress.

Austro-Hungarian citizens shall be free to go where they please within the following limits:

At Yokohama (in the district of Kanagawa) to the river Rokugo and ten Ri in any other direction.

At Hiogo in the direction of Kioto as far as ten Ri from that city, and ten Ri in any other direction.

At Osaka, on the South from the mouth of the Yamatogawa to Funabashimura and from the latter place within the limits of a line drawn from there through Kiokoji mura to Sada; the town of Sakai lies outside these limits,

Člen III.

Pristanišča in mesta Yokohama (v Kanagavski okrajini), Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, Niigata, Ebisuminato na otoku Sado, Hakodate, in mesto Tokej (Yedo) bodo od dne, katerega pride v moč ta pogodba, odprta državljanom avstrijsko-ogerskim in njihovi trgovini.

V prej omenjenih pristanih in mestih bodo avstrijsko-ogerski državljani smeli stanovitno domovati; imeli bodo pravico, ondi zemljišča v najem jemati, hiše kupovati ter stanovališča in hranišča sezidovati.

Kraj, koder bodo avstrijsko-ogerski državljani stanovali in poslopja postavljati smeli, določijo cesarski in kraljevski konzulski uradniki po domenilu s pristojnimi oblastvi dotičnega mesta; takisto se ustanové tudi pristaniški redi.

Kadar se cesarski in kraljevski konzulski uradnik in japonska oblastva v tem oziru ne morejo domeniti, naj se vprašanje podnese diplomatskemu opravniku in japonski vladi.

Krajev, koder bodo stanovali avstrijsko-ogerski državljani, Japonci ne smejo ni obzidati, ni s plotom ali lesami ograditi niti drugače okleniti, kar bi jim oviralo svobodni vhod in odhod.

Avstrijsko-ogerskim državljanom bode dopuščeno svobodno gibanje mej temi mejami:

Od Yokohame (v Kanagavskem predelu) do reke Rokugo, in na vsako drugo mér do 10 Ri daljave;

od Hiogo na Kioto do 10 Ri daljave od tega mesta, in na vsako drugo mér do 10 Ri daljave;

od Osake na jugu od ustja Yamatogavskega do Funabashimure, in od ondod v to stran črte od tega mesta na Kiokojimuro v Sado potegnene; mesto Sakai leži zunaj teh mej

but Austro-Hungarian citizens shall be allowed to visit it.

At Nagasaki into any part of the Nagasaki District.

At Niigata and Hakodate ten Ri in any direction.

At Ebisuminato throughout the whole island of Sado.

At Tokei (Yedo) within the following boundaries: from the mouth of the Shintonegawa to Kanamashi and from there along the highroad to Mito as far as Senji; from there, along the river Sumida as far as Furuyakamigo, and thence through Omuro, Takakura, Koyata, Ogiwara, Miyadera, Mitsugi and Tanaka to the ferry of Hino on the river Rokugo.

The distances of ten Ri shall be measured by land from the Saibansho or Townhall of each of the above mentioned places.

One Ri is equal to:

12.367 feet Austrian Measure

4.275 Yards English „

3.910 mètres french „

Austro-Hungarian citizens who transgress these limits shall be liable to a fine of one hundred Mexican Dollars for the first offence and for a second offence to a fine of two hundred fifty Mexican Dollars.

Article IV.

Austro-Hungarian citizens residing in Japan shall be allowed the free exercise of their Religion and for this purpose they shall have the right to erect within the limits of their settlement suitable places of worship.

Article V.

All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or of person, arising between Austro-Hungarian citizens residing in Japan shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Imperial and Royal Authorities.

In like manner the Japanese Authorities shall not interfere in any question which may arise between Austro-Hungarian

ali avstrijsko-ogerski državljani smejo vendar va-nje;

od Nagasaki v vsaki del okrajine Nagasaki;

od Niigate in Hakodate na vsako mér do 10 Ri dalje;

od Ebisuminato po vsem otoku Sado;

od Tokei (Yedo) mej temi mejami: od ustja reke Shintonegave do Kanamashi in ob cesti v Mito do Senji, od ondod ob reki Sumidi do Furujakamigo in na Omuro, Takakuro, Koyato, Ogivaro, Miyadero, Mitsugi in Tanako do brodišča Hino na reki Rokugo.

Daljave od 10 Ri se izmerijo po suhem, s Saibansho ali svetovalnice vsakega prej imenovanih pristanišč.

En Ri je enak:

12.367 črevljem avstrijske,

4.275 yardom angleške,

3.910 metrom francoske mere.

Avstrijsko-ogerski državljani, kateri prestopijo te meje, plačajo sto (100) mehikanskih dolarjev globe, in ako se vdrugeč tako zgodí, dve sto in petdeset (250) mehikanskih dolarjev.

Člen IV.

V Japoniji prebivajoči avstrijsko-ogerski državljani bodo imeli pravico svobodnega zvrševanja svoje vere. V ta namen bodo na zemljišči, ki se jim odkaže v stanovanje, smeli postavljati poslopja, kjer bodo službo božjo po svoje opravljali.

Člen V.

Vsi prepiri, ki o osebi ali svojini nastanejo mej prebivajočimi v Japoniji avstrijsko-ogerskimi državljani, bodo podvrženi razsodbi cesarske in kraljevske oblasti.

Niti se bodo japonska oblastva vtikala v prepire, ki bi utegnili poroditi se mej

citizens and the subjects of any other Treaty Power.

If an Austro-Hungarian citizen has a complaint or grievance against a Japanese subject, the case shall be decided by the Japanese Authorities.

If on the contrary a Japanese has a complaint or grievance against a citizen of the said Monarchy, the case shall be decided by the Imperial and Royal Authorities.

Should any Japanese subject fail to discharge debts, incurred to an Austro-Hungarian citizen, or should he fraudulently abscond, the competent Japanese Authorities will do their utmost to bring him to justice and to enforce recovery of the debts. And, should any Austro-Hungarian citizen fraudulently abscond or fail to discharge debts, incurred by him to a Japanese subject, the Imperial and Royal Authorities will do their utmost, to bring him to justice and to enforce recovery of the debts.

Neither the Austro-Hungarian nor the Japanese Authorities shall be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by Austro-Hungarian or Japanese subjects.

Article VI.

Austro-Hungarian citizens, who may commit any crime against Japanese subjects or against the subjects of any other nation, shall be brought before the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer and punished according to the laws of their country.

Japanese subjects, who may commit any crime against Austro-Hungarian citizens shall be brought before the Japanese Authorities and punished according to Japanese laws.

Article VII.

Any case involving a penalty or confiscation by reason of any breach of this Treaty, the Trade-Regulations, or the Tariff annexed

avstrijsko-ogerskimi državljani in podložniki katere druge države pogodnice.

Kadar ima avstrijsko - ogerski državljan tožbo ali pritožbo proti Japoncu, razsojuje japonsko oblastvo.

A kadar ima Japonec tožbo ali pritožbo zoper avstrijsko-ogerskega državljana, razsoja cesarsko in kraljevsko oblastvo.

Ako bi Japonec ne plačal, kar je dolžan avstrijsko-ogerskemu državljani, ali ako bi iz prevare skrival, prizadenejo si pristojna japonska oblastva, kolikor bodo koli mogla, da ga postavijo pred sodišče in prisilijo k plačilu. In kadar bi se avstrijsko-ogerski državljan prevarljivo skrival in kratil dolgove Japoncem plačati, prizadenejo si cesarska in kraljevska oblastva, kar bodo koli mogla, da dolžnika pred sodišče pripravijo in k plačilu dolga prisilijo.

Ni avstrijsko-ogerska ni japonska oblastva ne bodo odgovorna za plačilo dolgov, ki jih avstrijsko-ogerski in japonski podložniki imajo med saboj.

Člen VI.

Avstrijsko - ogerski državljani, ki bi se zakrivali hudodelstva zoper japonske podložnike ali zoper ljudi katerega drugega naroda, privedó se pred cesarskega in kraljevskega konzulskega uradnika ter bodo po postavah svoje dežele kaznjeni.

Japonski podložniki, ki se zakrivé hudodelskega dejanja zoper avstrijsko-ogerske državljane, privedó se pred japonska oblastva ter bodo kaznjeni po japonskih postavah.

Člen VII.

Vsi zahtevki o globi ali konfiskaciji za prestopke zoper to pogodbo, zoper priložena trgovinska določila ali tarifo, rešijo se pri

thereto, shall be brought before the Imperial and Royal Consular Authorities for decision. Every penalty enforced or confiscation made by these authorities, shall belong to and be appropriated by the Japanese Government. Goods, which are seized, shall be put under the seals of both the Japanese and the Consular Authorities, and shall be kept in the godowns of the Customhouse until the Imperial and Royal Consul shall have given his decision.

If this decision is in favour of the owner or consignee of the goods, they shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the Consul; but should the Japanese Government wish to appeal against the decision of the Consul, the owner or consignee of the goods shall be bound to deposit their value at the Imperial and Royal Consulate until the final decision has been pronounced.

Should the seized goods be of a perishable nature, they shall be handed over to the owner or consignee, even before the final decision be given, on his lodging the amount of their value at the Imperial and Royal Consulate.

Article VIII.

At each of the ports open or to be opened to trade, Austro-Hungarian citizens shall be at full liberty to import from their own or any other ports, and sell there and purchase therein, and export to their own or to any other ports all manner of merchandize not contraband, paying the duties thereon as laid down in the tariff annexed to this Treaty, and no other charges whatsoever.

In estimating ad valorem duties, if the Custom House officers are dissatisfied with the value placed by a merchant on any of his goods, they may themselves place a value thereon and offer to take the goods at that valuation.

cesarskih in kraljevskih konzulskih oblastih. Globe ali konfiskacije, ki jih izrekó te oblasti, pripadejo japonski vladi. Blago, katero se komu odvzame, zapečatijo japonska in cesarska in kraljevska konzulska oblastva, ter dokler cesarski in kraljevski konzul razsodbe ne izreče, shrani se tako blago v colnijskih skladiščih.

Ako konzul razsodi lastniku ali konsignatarju blaga na prid, izroči se blago takoj konzulu, da dalje z njim obrne; vendar mora lastnik ali konsignatar, kadar bi japonska vlada želela zoper to konzulovo izreko obrniti se do višje oblasti, vrednost blaga v novcih vložiti cesarskemu in kraljevskemu konzulatu, in to dotle, dokler se stvar dokončno ne reši.

Ako je zapečateno blago tako, da se lahko pokvari in izpridi, še pred dokončno razsodbo ga je izročiti lastniku ali konsignatarju, kateri naj cesarskemu in kraljevskemu konzulatu vrednost v novcih dá shraniti.

Člen VIII.

Po vseh pristaniščih, katera so zdaj ali bodo kdaj trgovini odprta, bodo avstrijsko-ogerski državljani smeli svobodno iz svojih ali tujih pristanišč vsakovrstno blago, razen zabranjevine, vvažati in prodajati, in tudi kupovati ter v svoja ali tuja pristanišča izvažati. Plačevali bodo samo cole, ki jih našteva tarifa, priložena pričujoči pogodbi, ter bodo prosti vseh drugih davščin.

Ako japonski colnijski uradniki niso zadovoljni z vrednostjo, kakor jo trgovci o nekterem svojem blagu pové, bodo oni smeli sami ceniti blago in ponuditi se, da ga kupijo po ceni, kakoršno so sami postavili.

If the owner refuses this offer, he shall pay the duty on the valuation, which the Japanese Custom House officers have made. If on the contrary the owner accepts the offer, the Custom House valuation shall be paid to him without delay and without any abatement or discount.

Article IX.

Austro-Hungarian Citizens having imported merchandize into one of the open ports of Japan and having paid the duty due thereon, shall be entitled to demand from the Japanese Custom House Authorities a Certificate, stating that such payment has been made, and shall be at liberty, by virtue of this certificate, to reexport the same merchandize and land it in any other of the open Ports without the payment of any additional duty whatever.

Article X.

The Japanese Government engages to erect in all the open Ports Warehouses, in which imported goods may be stored on the application of the importer or owner without payment of duty.

The Japanese Government will be responsible for the safe custody of these goods, so long as they remain in their charge, and during such time will adopt all the precautions necessary to render the said goods insurable against fire. When the owner or importer wishes to remove the goods from the said warehouses, he must pay the duties fixed by the tariff annexed to this treaty, but if he should wish to reexport them, he may do so without payment of duty.

Storage-charges must be paid in any case on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges as well as the regulations necessary for the management of the said warehouses will be established by common consent of the high contracting parties.

Ako bi se trgovec branil, sprejeti to ponudbo, naj plača col od vrednosti, kakor so jo japonski carinarji postavili. A kadar se poprime ponudbe, naj se mu ponujena vrednost brž in brez odbitka (rabata ali diskonto) izplača.

Člen IX.

Avstrijsko-ogerski državljani, ki pripeljejo blaga v odprto japonsko pristanišče in opravijo od njega dolžne cole, bodo imeli pravico, od japonskega colnijskega oblastva zahtevati spričo o opravljenih colih, in na podlogi tega spričevala bodo smeli isto blago zopet odpeljati in v drugo odprto pristanišče prepeljati, niti jim ne bode treba, dalje kak col plačati.

Člen X.

Japonska vlada se zavezuje, da napravi po odprtih pristaniških skladišča, v katerih utegne vvažano blago, če vvoznik ali lastnik zaprosi, ležati ne plačujoč cola.

Japonska vlada je odgovorna o varnosti blaga, dokler bode v njeni obrambi, ter se poprime vseh naredeb zaradi previdnosti, ki so potrebne, da se bode shranjeno blago moglo ognju zavarovati. Kadar vvažalec ali lastnik blago želi iz skladišča vzeti, plačati mu je cole, v priloženi tarifi postavljene; a če ga je volja, zopet izpeljati ga, bode to smel, niti ne bode dolžan, col plačati. Najemščino od skladišča je vsakakor pri oddaji blaga odpraviti.

Znesek te najemščine in določila, potrebna upravi skladišč, ustanové se po vkupnem dogovoru visokih pogodnikov.

Article XI.

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire shall be at liberty to ship all kinds of Japanese produce bought in one of the open ports in Japan to another open port in Japan without the payment of any duty.

When Japanese products are shipped by an Austro-Hungarian citizen from one of the open ports to another, the said citizen shall deposit at the Custom-House the amount of duty, which would have to be paid, if the same goods were exported to foreign countries.

This amount shall be returned by the Japanese Authorities to the said citizen immediately and without any objection on their part upon the production within six months of a certificate from the Custom-House Authorities at the port of destination, stating that the same goods have been landed there.

In the case of goods, the export of which to foreign ports is absolutely prohibited, the shipper must deposit at the Custom-House a written declaration, binding himself to pay to the Japanese Authorities the full value of the said goods, in case he should fail to produce the aforesaid certificate within the above mentioned time.

Should a vessel, bound from one of the open ports to another, be lost on the voyage, proof of the loss shall take the place of the Custom House Certificate, and a term of one year shall be allowed to the Austro-Hungarian citizen to furnish this proof.

Article XII.

All goods imported by citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy into one of the open ports in Japan, on which the duties stipulated by the present treaty have been paid, may — whether they are in the possession of Austro-Hungarian citizens or of Ja-

(Slovenisch.)

Člen XI.

Isto tako bodo avstrijsko-ogerski državljani smeli, vsakovrstne japonske pridelke v odprtem japonskem pristanišči kupovati in v drugo odprto japonsko pristanišče prevažati, ne plačujoč od njih nikakega cola.

Kadar avstrijsko-ogerski državljan iz kakega odprtega pristanišča v drugo tako pristanišče želi prepeljati blago japonskega pridelka, položiti mu je na colniji v shrambo znesek cola, katerega bi moral plačati, ako bi bilo blago namenjeno za izvoz v kako vnanjo državo.

Ta znesek oménjenemu državljanu povrnejo japonska oblastva takoj in brez vgovorov, kakor v šestih mesecih prinese od colnije, kamor je blago namenjeno, list, s katerim je dokazano, da je dotično blago bilo ondi iz ladije oddano.

O blagu, katero je sploh prepovedano izvažati v vnanja pristanišča, oddati je izvažalcu na colniji pismo izreko, s katero se zavezuje, da plača vso vrednost blaga japonskim oblastvom, ako bi omenjenega lista v zapovedanem času ne donesel.

Kadar bi ladija iz odprtega pristanišča v drugo tako pristanišče namenjena mej potom potonila, pride namesto colnijskega lista dokaz tega dogodka in avstrijsko-ogerskemu državljanu se dovoli eno leto, v katerem more ta dokaz pripraviti.

Člen XII.

Vse tako blago, katero avstrijsko-ogerski državljani v odprto japonsko pristanišče pripeljejo, in od katerega so se opravili coli v tej pogodbi postavljeni, bodi si v posesti avstrijsko-ogerskih državljanov ali japonskih podložnikov, smejo posestniki pošiljati v ka-

panese subjects — be transported by the owners into any part of the Japanese Empire without the payment of any tax or transit-duty whatever.

All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed by Japanese subjects from any place in Japan to any of the open ports without being liable to any tax or transit duty, with the exception of such tolls as are levied equally on all traders for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

Article XIII.

Austro-Hungarian citizens shall be at liberty to buy from Japanese and sell to them all articles without the intervention of any Japanese officer either in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same.

All Japanese shall be at liberty to buy any articles from Austro-Hungarian citizens either within the limits of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or in the open ports of Japan, without the intervention of any Japanese officer, and they may either keep and use the articles, which they have thus bought, or resell them. — In their commercial transactions with Austro-Hungarian citizens, the Japanese shall not be subject to higher taxation, than that usually paid by them in their transactions with each other.

Likewise all Japanese subjects may, on condition of observing the laws, visit the Austro-Hungarian Empire as well as the open ports of Japan, and there transact business with citizens of the said Empire freely and without the intervention of Japanese officers, provided always, they submit to the existing police regulations and pay the established duties.

All Japanese subjects may ship goods of Japanese or foreign origine to, from or between the open ports in Japan, or from or

teri bodi del cesarstva, ne plačujoč od njega nikakoršne davščine ali prevoznine kakoršnega imena koli.

Japonci bodo smeli vse japonske pridelke od vsakod iz dežele v odprta pristanišča odpravljati, ne plačujoč davščin ali prevoznin, razen takih cestnin, katere se enakomerno pobirajo od vseh trgovcev za vzdrževanje poti po suhem in po vodi.

Člen XIII.

Avstrijsko-ogerski državljani bodo smeli vsakovrstno blago od Japoncev kupovati in jim prodajati, in sicer brez posredstva japonskega uradnika, ni pri kupovanji ni pri prodajanji, niti ne pri plačevanji in sprejemanji kupščine.

Vsem Japoncem bode dovoljeno, vsakovrstno blago od avstrijsko-ogerskih državljanov, bodi si v ozemljiji avstrijsko-ogerske države ali v odprtih japonskih pristanih, brez posredstva japonskega uradnika kupovati, ter kar so kupili, imeti in rabiti ali dalje prodati. Trgujoč z avstrijsko-ogerskimi državljani Japonci ne bodo pod večjimi davščinami nego jih plačujejo za svoja opravila mej saboj.

Isto tako sme vsak Japonec po občnih postavnih določilih hoditi v cesarske in kraljevske države, in v odprta japonska pristanišča ter ondi svobodno in brez posredstva japonskih uradnikov z avstrijsko-ogerskimi državljani trgovati, z uvetom, da se držé veljajočih policijskih propisov in da ustanovljene davščine plačujejo.

Isto tako bodi vsem Japoncem dovoljeno, blago japonskega ali tujega izvira na ladijah, katere so lastnina Japoncev ali avstrijsko-

to foreign ports either in vessels owned by Japanese or by citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Article XIV.

The Regulations of trade and the Tariff annexed to this Treaty shall be considered as forming a part of the Treaty and therefore as binding on the high contracting parties.

The diplomatic agent of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Japan in conjunction and by mutual agreement with such officers as the Japanese Government may designate for this purpose shall have power to make for all ports open to trade, such rules as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the annexed Regulations of Trade.

The Japanese Authorities will adopt at each port such measures as they may judge most proper to prevent fraud and smuggling.

Article XV.

The Japanese Government will not prevent citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy residing in Japan from taking Japanese into their service as interpreters, teachers, servants etc., or from employing them in any way not forbidden by law; provided always that in case such Japanese shall commit a crime, he shall be subject to Japanese law.

Japanese shall also be at liberty to take service in any capacity on board of ships belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Japanese in the service of Austro-Hungarian citizens shall, on application to the local authorities, obtain permission to accompany their employers abroad.

Furthermore all Japanese, on being provided with regular passports from their authorities, according to the proclamation of the Japanese Government dated the 23rd of May

ogerskih državljanov, prevažati v odprta pristanišča iz njih ali mej njimi, ali tudi iz tujih ali v tuja pristanišča.

Člen XIV.

Trgovinska določila priložena pričujoči pogodbi in tarifa štejejo se za celotni del te pogodbe in bodo torej vezala oba visoka pogodnika.

Cesarski in kraljevski diplomatični opravnik v Japoniji bode imel pravico, skupno in soglasno s tistimi uradniki, katere odbere japonska vlada v ta namen, o vseh trgovini odprtih pristanih izdati tista pravila, ki so potrebna in primerna, da se priložena trgovinska določila izvršijo.

Japonska oblastva bodo v vsakem pristanišči naredila, kar se jim bode zdelo najprimerneje, da se skrivna kupčija in kontrabant ubrani.

Člen XV.

Japonska vlada avstrijsko-ogerskim državljanom, prebivajočim v Japoniji, ne bode branila, jemati Japoncev v službo za tolmače, učitelje, služabnike i. t. d. in rabiti jih za vsa dela, katerih postave ne prepovedujejo; a samo po sebi se umeje, da bodo taki Japonci pod japonskimi postavami, ako bi se zakrivali hudodelstva.

Japonci bodo smeli v katero koli službo na avstrijsko-ogerski ladiji stopiti.

Japonci, služéči avstrijsko-ogerskim državljanom, bodo na dotično prošnjo dobivali od krajevnih oblastev dovolitev, iti s svojimi gospodarji v kako vnanjo državo.

Isto tako bode vsem Japoncem, kateri imajo zapovedane potne liste po oznanilu japonske vlade od 23. maja 1866, dovoljeno,

1866, may travel to the Austro-Hungarian Empire for purposes of study or trade.

Article XVI.

The Japanese Government engage to improve immediately the manufacture of Japanese coin. The Japanese principal Mint as well as the special offices to be organized at all the open ports will then receive from foreigners and Japanese, without distinction of rank, foreign coins of all kinds as well as silver and gold bullion and will exchange the same for Japanese coin of the same intrinsic value, deducting a certain charge for coinage, the amount of which will be fixed by consent of the high contracting powers.

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Japanese subjects may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payments to each other.

Coins of all description (with the exception of Japanese copper coin), as well as foreign bullion in gold and silver may be exported from Japan.

Article XVII.

The Japanese Government will provide all ports open to the trade of Austro-Hungarian Citizens with such light-houses, lights, buoys and beacons as may be necessary to facilitate and render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said ports.

Article XVIII.

If any vessel of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy be wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Japan, or be compelled to take refuge in any Japanese port, the competent Japanese Authorities, on being apprized of the fact, shall immediately render to the vessel all the assistance in their power. The persons on board shall receive friendly treatment and

iti v avstrijsko-ogersko monarhijo, da se ondi izomikajo, ali tudi zaradi trgovanja.

Člen XVI.

Japonska vlada popravi brez odloga kovanje deželnih novcev, kolikor je treba. Japonska glavna kovnica, in posebne kovnice, katere se napravijo po odprtih pristaniščih cesarstva, bodo torej od tujcev in Japoncev brez razločka stanú prejemale vsakovrstne tuje novce, tudi zlato in srebro v šibikah, ter jih zamenjevale za japonske novce enake čistine, s pridržkom stanovitne pretopnine, katerej se znesek ustanóví po skupnem dogovoru visokih pogodnikov.

Avstrijsko-ogerski državljani in japonski podložniki se smejo mej saboj plačevati s tujimi ali japonskimi novci, kakor hoté.

Vsakovrstni novci, razen japonskih bakrenih, tudi tuje nepokovano zlato in srebro smejo se iz Japonije izvažati.

Člen XVII.

Japonska vlada preskrbí vsa trgovini avstrijsko-ogerskih državljanov odprta pristanišča s prelukami, z ladijami, ki imajo ogenj v znamenje, tonami in morskimi znamenji, ki so potrebna, da se ladijam vhod in odhod olajša in zagotovi.

Člen XVIII.

Kadar se ladija avstrijsko-ogerske monarhije razbije ali na breg japonskega cesarstva zadrevi, ali če je prisiljena, uteči se v kako japonsko pristanišče, naj pristojna japonska oblastva, doznavši ta prigodek, ladiji pomagajo, kolikor morejo. Z ljudmi, kar jih ladija vozi, naj se dela dobrohotno ter naj se jim, če je treba, podadó pomočki, da pridejo

be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Austro-Hungarian Consular Station.

Article XIX.

Supplies of all kinds for the use of the Austro-Hungarian Navy may be landed at the open ports of Japan and stored in warehouses in the custody of Austro-Hungarian officers, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold to foreigners or Japanese, the purchasers shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

Article XX.

It is hereby expressly stipulated, that the Austro-Hungarian Government and the citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy shall from the day, on which this Treaty comes into operation, participate in all privileges, immunities and advantages, which have been granted, or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Article XXI.

It is agreed that either of the high contracting Parties may demand a Revision of this Treaty, of the Trade Regulations and the Tariff annexed thereto, on and after the 1st of July 1872, with a view to the insertion therein of such modifications or amendments as experience shall prove to be expedient. It is necessary however, that one year's notice must be given, before such Revision can be claimed.

In case however, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan should desire the Revision of all the Treaties before the above mentioned date and obtain thereto the consent of all the other Treaty Powers, the Austro-Hungarian Government will also join, at the request of the Japanese Government, in the negotiations relating to the same.

v najbližje mesto, kjer stoluje kako cesarsko in kraljevsko konzulstvo.

Člen XIX.

Vsakovrstna zaloga hrane za cesarske in kraljevske vojne ladije bode se smela v odprtih japonskih pristaniščih iz ladije v hranišča pod varstvo avstrijsko - ogerskih državnih uradnikov spraviti, ne plačujoč nikakih colov. A kadar bi se taka zaloga prodala Japoncem ali tujcem, plačajo kupci japonskim oblastvom col, kateri se ji prilega.

Člen XX.

Izrečno se ustanovljuje, da bodo od dne, katerega pride pričujoča pogodba v moč, vlada in ljudje avstrijsko - ogerske države precej uživali vse pravice, svoboščine in koristi, katere je ali bi pozneje Njegovo Veličanstvo cesar japonski podelil vladi in podložnikom katere koli druge države.

Člen XXI.

Dogovorjeno je, da bodeta oba visoka pogodnika počenši od 1. julija 1872 smela zahtevati pregled te pogodbe, priloženih ji trgovinskih določil in tarife, da se predružači ali popravi tako, kakor bode izkušnja učila, da je potreba. A tak predlog je treba eno leto oznaniti, predno se more pregledovanje začeti.

Ako bi vendar Njegovo Veličanstvo cesar japonski še pred tem časom želel, da se vse pogodbe pregledajo ter bi mu v to vse druge države pogodnice privolile, udeleži se tudi avstrijsko - ogerska vlada dotičnih razprav, če ji japonska vlada izreče željo.

Article XXII.

All official communications addressed by the Imperial and Royal diplomatic agent or Consular officers to the Japanese Authorities, shall be written in the German language.

In order however to facilitate the transaction of business, these communications will, for a period of three years from the date, on which this Treaty comes into operation, be accompanied by an English or Japanese translation.

Article XXIII.

The present Treaty is written in seven copies, viz. two in the Japanese, three in the English and two in the German language. All these versions have the same meaning and intention, but in case of dispute the English Text shall be considered as the original one.

Article XXIV.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary and H. M. the Emperor of Japan under their hands and seals, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within twelve months from this date or sooner, if possible.

It is also agreed, that this Treaty shall come into operation from the present date.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Tokei (Yedo) this eighteenth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, or the fourteenth day of the ninth month of the second year of Meiji according to Japanese reckoning.

Sava Kiyovara no Ason Nobuyoshi.

Terashima Fujivara no Ason Munenori.

Člen XXII.

Vsa uradna priobčila cesarskega in kraljevskega diplomatskega opravnika ali konzulskega uradnika, namenjena japonskim oblastvom, bodo se pisala po nemški.

A da se opravilstvo, kolikor se more, olajša, naj se v treh letih po dobi, ko ta pogodba v moč pride, tem priobčilom prideva prestava v angleški ali japonski jezik.

Člen XXIII.

Pričujoča pogodba je spisana sedemkrat, namreč dvakrat v japonskem, trikrat v angleškem in dvakrat v nemškem jeziku. Vsi ti izdatki imajo isto pomembo in veljavo, ali ob kakem prepiru bode angleški spis veljal za izvirni ali prvotni tekst.

Člen XXIV.

Njegovo Veličanstvo cesar avstrijski in apostolski kralj ogerski in Njegovo Veličanstvo cesar japonski pritrdita pričujočo pogodbo s podpisom svojih imen in s pritiskom svojih pečatov, ter pritrdilni pismi naj se izmenjata v dvanajst mesehi, ali še prej, ako bi se dalo.

Ta pogodba pride v moč današnjega dne.

V dokaz so dotični pooblaščenci to pogodbo podpisali in pritisnili na-njo vsak svoj pečat.

Tako storjeno v Tokei-u (Yedo) dne osemnajstega oktobra v letu našega Gospoda tisoč osem sto šestdeset devetem, to je štirinajstega dne devetega meseca v drugem letu od Meiji po japonskem časoštetji.

Baron Petz,

Konter-admiral.

Regulations

under which the trade of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is to be conducted in Japan.

Regulation I.

Within forty eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of an Austro-Hungarian ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom-House Authorities the receipt of the Imperial and Royal Consul, showing that he has deposited all the ship's papers, the ship's bills of lading etc. at the Imperial and Royal Consulate and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship, and the name of the port, from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any) and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the Captain or Commander to be a true statement and shall be signed by him; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the person or persons to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest.

The Captain or Commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship and shall sign his name to the same. If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty four hours (Sunday excepted) without the payment of any fees, but for any alteration or post entry to the mani-

Določila,

po katerih naj avstrijsko-ogerski državljani v Japoniji trgujejo.

Določilo I.

V 48 urah (ne števisi nedelje) po prihodu avstrijsko-ogerske ladije v japonsko pristanišče pokaže kapitan ali poveljnik japonskim colnim oblastvom prejemni list cesarskega in kraljevskega konzula, iz katerega se vidi, da je vsa ladijna pisma, *connaissements* i. t. d. oddal na cesarskem in kraljevskem konzulatu, in potlej naj vpové svojo ladijo, izročaje pismo, v katerem stoji ime ladije, ime pristanišča, iz katerega je prišla, njena drživost, ime njenega kapitana ali poveljnika, imena popotnikov (če jih kaj vozi), in število ladijnega moštva.

To pismo naj kapitan ali poveljnik potrdi, da je resnično, kar govori, in podpiše; obenem naj oddá pismen manifest o svojem tovoru, ki naznanja znamenja in števila posamnih kosov in kaj ima vsak v sebi, kakor so zaznamenani v *connaissementu* ter tudi imena tistega ali tistih, kateremu ali katerim so konsignirani. — Popisek ladijne

fest made after that time a fee of fifteen dollars shall be paid.

All goods, not entered on the manifest, shall, besides the duty, pay a fine equal in amount to that duty.

Any Captain or Commander, who shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom-House within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

Regulation II.

The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom-House Officers on board of any ship in their ports (men of war excepted). The Custom-House Officers shall be treated with civility and such reasonable accomodation, as the ship affords, shall be allotted to them.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship between sunset and sunrise except by special permission of the Custom-House Authorities and the hatches and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship, where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between sunset and sunrise, by fixing seals, locks or other fastening; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance so secured, or break open or take off any seal, lock or other fastening, that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom-House officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of sixty dollars for each offence.

zaloge naj se priloži manifestu. Kapitan ali poveljnik naj manifest potrdi, da po resnici ves tovor in vso zalogo ladije naznanja, ter naj svoje ime podpiše. Ako se v manifestu kaka pomota najde, sme v 24 urah (brez nedelje) popraviti in zato ne bode treba plačati nikakoršne pristojbe; a če se po tej dobi kaj predrugači ali pozneje dopiše v manifest, plačati je 15 dolarjev pristojbe.

Od vsakega blaga, katero nij vpisano v manifest, plača se col ter enóliko globe.

Vsak kapitan ali poveljnik, kateri svoje ladije v dobi s tem določilom ustanovljeni japonskemu colnemu uradu ne vpové, plača 60 dolarjev globe od vsakega dne, za kate-rega zamudi vpoved ladije.

Določilo II.

Japonska vlada bode imela pravico, poslati colnijske uradnike na vsako ladijo v svojih pristaniščih da na nji ostanejo, samo ne na vojne ladije. S temi uradniki naj se dela uljudno, ter naj se jim odloči spodoben prostor, kakor ga je na ladiji dobiti.

Mej solnčnim zahodom in vzhodom se ne sme blago iz ladij razkladati, brez posebne dovolitve colnijskih oblastev, ter smejo japonski uradniki mej solnčnim zahodom in vzhodom line (luke) in druga vhodišča v tisti del ladije, kjer je blago shranjeno, s pečati, ključanicami ali z drugo zaporo zatrditi, in ako bi kdorkoli brez prave dovolitve tako zatrjeno vhodišče odprl, ali pečat, ključanico ali drugo zaporo japonskih colnih uradnikov odlomil ali snel, plača vsak takošen krivec od vsakega prestopka po 60 dolarjev globe.

Goods, that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged from any ship without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom-House, as herein after provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods, made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan by concealing therein articles of value, which are not set forth in the invoice shall be forfeited.

If any Austro-Hungarian ship shall smuggle or attempt to smuggle goods at any of the non-opened harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand Dollars for each offence of this kind.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods, so landed, shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour and supervision shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transshipped to another vessel in the same harbour without payment of duty, but all transshipment shall be made under the supervision of Japanese Officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom-House Authorities of the bona fide-nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities. A fine of sixty dollars shall be paid for any infraction of this rule.

The importation of Opium being prohibited, any Austro-Hungarian vessel coming to Japan for the purpose of trade and having more than three catties weight of opium on board, the surplus quantity may be seized and destroyed by the Japanese Authorities; and any person or persons smuggling or attempting to smuggle Opium, shall be liable to pay a fine of fifteen Dollars for each catty

(Slovenisch).

Blago, ki se iz ladije spravi ali spraviti izkuša, predno je japonski colniji, kakor se tu niže določi, prav napovedano, odvzame se državi na korist.

Bale blaga, ki se z namenom tako zavijejo, da bi japonski colni dohodki bili prikračeni, ker se skrije kaj blaga od neke vrednosti, katero v fakturi nij naštetu, bodo na državno korist odvzete.

Ako bi avstrijsko-ogerska ladija blago skrivaje pripeljala ali pripeljati izkušala v katero neodprtih japonskih pristanišč, zapade vse tako blago japonski vladi, in ladija plača od vsakega takšnega prestopa po tisoč dolarjev globe.

Ladije, ki potrebujejo poprave, smejo za tegadelj svoje blago na suho dejati, ne plačujoč cola; vse tako iz ladije spravljeno blago hranijo japonska oblastva, in od njega se plača, kar se bode po pravici za hrambo, delo in prigled zahtevalo. A če se nekaj takega blaga poprodá, naj se za ta del opravi pravični coli.

Blago se sme v istem pristanišču prelagati iz ladije v ladijo, ne plačujoč cola, ali to prelaganje naj se zgodi vsegdar pod nadzorom japonskih uradnikov, in še le po tem, ko se je colni oblasti zadostno dokazalo, da to delo ne skriva v sebi prevare, in z dovolilnim listom, ki ga to oblastvo v ta namen izdá. Od vsakega prestopa tega določila se plača po 60 dolarjev globe.

Ker je vvoz opija prepovedan, smejo japonska oblastva avstrijsko-ogerski ladiji, ki pride zaradi trgovanja v Japonijo ter vozi čez tri (3) keti opija s saboj, previšek (kar je čez) odvzeti ter uničiti, in vsakdo ali vsi, ki opij skrivaje pripeljajo ali pripeljati izkušajo, zapadejo globi po petnajst (15) do-

of opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled.

Regulation III.

The owner or consignee of any goods who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same at the Japanese Custom-House. The entry shall be in writing and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in one amount; and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing, that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods and that nothing has been concealed, whereby the customs of Japan would be defrauded, and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods, so entered, shall be presented to the Custom-House Authorities and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all the packages so entered and for this purpose may take them to the Custom-House; but this examination must be made without expense to the importer or injury to the goods; and after examination the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable) and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation before having been delivered to him, he may notify such damage to the Custom-House Officers and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who after due examination shall deliver a certifi-

larjev od vsakega keti (katty) opija, ki ga skrivaje prinesó ali prinesiti izkušajo.

Določilo III.

Lastnik ali konsignatar blaga, ki ga želi spraviti na suho, naj vpoved (deklaracijo) istega colniji japonski izročí. Vpoved naj bode pismena ter naj naznanja: ime tistega, kateri vpoved od sebe daje, ime ladije, na kateri se je blago vozilo, znamenja, številke, bale in njih vsebino z vrednostjo vsake bale posebe zapisano; na konci deklaracije naj se postavi skupna vrednost vsega v njej popisane blaga. Na vsaki vpovedi naj lastnik ali konsignatar pismeno potrdi, da podana vpoved kaže resnično ceno blaga, in da se nij nič na škodo japonske carine utajilo, in pod tako spričevalo podpiši lastnik ali konsignatar svoje ime.

Izvirna faktura ali izvirne fakture tako vpovedanega blaga naj se položé pred colnijska oblastva ter naj ostanejo v njih rokah, dokler ne raziščejo vpovedanega blaga.

Japonski uradniki smejo nekatere ali vse tako vpovedane (deklarovane) bale raziskati in v ta namen na colnijo prinesiti; ali tako raziskovanje bodi brez troška za vvaževalca in brez pokvare blaga, in po opravljenem razgledu naj Japonci blago v prejšnjem stanu zopet v bale spravijo (kolikor se dá), tudi naj se razisk opravi brez zamude, katera bi se ne dala opravičiti.

Ako lastnik ali vvaževalec zapazi, da se je blago na semkajšnji vožnji poškodovalo, predno mu je bilo izročeno, more to poškodbo naznaniti colnim oblastvom ter sme poškodovano blago dati dvema ali več zvedenim in nepristrastnim osebam ceniti; ti cenilci naj blago prav pregledajo in potem izdadó list, ki v odstotkih pové, koliko je škode pri vsaki

cate setting forth the amount per cent of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number. This certificate shall be signed by the appraisers in presence of the Custom-House Authorities. The importer may attach it to his entry and make a corresponding deduction from it.

But this shall not prevent the Custom-House Authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in the Article VIII of the Treaty to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid the owner shall receive a permit authorizing the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom-House or on ship-board.

All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom-House before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages and the quantity, description and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing, that the entry is a true account of all goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

Any goods, which are put on board a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom-House, and all packages, which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government.

No entry at the Custom-House shall be required for supplies for the use of the ships, their crews and passengers nor for the clothing etc. of passengers.

The Japanese Custom-House Officers may seize any suspected package, but on doing so, they must give notice to the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer.

Goods which are confiscated by the decision of the Imperial and Royal Consular Officers, shall at once be delivered to the Japanese Authorities and all fines or forfei-

bali, popisujoč jo po znamenji in številu. To spričevalo naj cenilci v pričo colnijskih uradnikov podpišejo, in vvaževalec sme spričevalo priložiti svoji povedi in primeren znesek odbiti.

A to colnim oblastvom ne bode branilo, blaga tako ceniti, kakor govori člen VIII pogodbe, kateri so ta določila pridodana.

Opravivši cole dobode lastnik dovolilni list, ki dopušča, da se mu blago izročí, naj si bode na colniji ali na ladiji.

Vse za izvoz namenjeno blago je vpovedati na japonski colniji, predno pride v ladijo; vpoved naj bode pismena in naj naznanja ime ladije, v kateri se bode blago izvažalo, znamenja in številke bal in množino, kakovost in vrednost tega, kar v sebi imajo. Izvažalec naj pismeno potrdi, da njegova vpoved resnično naznanja vse blago, o čemer govori, in naj to s svojim imenom podpiše.

Blago, ki se v namenu izvoznje spravi na ladijo, predno se je napovedalo na colniji, in vse bale, ki imajo prepovedane stvari v sebi, pripadejo japonski vladi.

Provizije za ladijo, njeno moštvo in vožene ljudi in oblačila i. t. d. takih voženih ljudi nij treba, da bi se colniji povedala.

Ako se japonskim colnim uradnikom katera bala zdi sumna, smejo jo vzeti, ali to je treba, da se cesarskemu in kraljevskemu konzulskemu uradniku naznani.

Blago, katero je po izreku cesarskih in kraljevskih konzulskih uradnikov zapadlo konfiskaciji, naj se takój japonskim oblastvom izročí, in globe, ki jih cesarski in kraljevski

tures decreed by the Imperial and Royal Consular Officers shall be levied by them without delay and paid over to the Japanese Authorities.

Regulation IV.

Ships, wishing to clear, shall give twenty four hour's notice at the Custom-House and at the end of that time they shall be entitled to their clearance. But if it be refused, the Custom-House Authorities shall immediately inform the Captain or consignee of the ship of the reason, why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the Imperial and Royal Consul, who will not deliver to the Captain the deposited ship-papers, until he produces a receipt from the Custom-House stating that all duties have been paid.

Imperial and Royal Men-of-War shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom-House, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom-House or police officers.

Steamers, conveying the Mails of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, may enter and clear on the same day and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods, as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall in all cases enter and clear at the Custom-House.

Whaleships, touching for supplies, or ahips in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo; but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest as required in Regulation I.

The word „ships,“ wherever it occurs in these regulations or in the treaty, to which they are annexed, is to be held as meaning a vessel, barque, brig, schooner, sloop or steamer.

Regulation V.

Any person, signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the

konzulski uradniki komu prisodijo, naj oni hitro poterjajo in japonskim oblastvom plačajo.

Določilo IV.

Ladije, ki se želé razpovedati, naj to 24 ur poprej colniji naznanijo, in ko ta doba mine, imele bodo pravico do tega. Ako se jim to odreče, naj colni uradniki precej kapitanu ali konsignatarju ladije povedó, zakaj mu razpoved odrekajo, in isto naznanilo naj pošljejo tudi cesarsko-kraljevskemu konzulu, kateri shranjenih ladijnih pisem prej ne izroči kapitanu ladije, dokler ta ne prinese colnijske pobotnice o plačilu vseh pristojbin.

Cesarskim in kraljevskim vojnim ladijam nij treba ni vpovedovanja ni razpovedovanja, niti bodo japonski colni ali policijski uradniki na-nje hodili.

Ladije parnice, ki vozijo cesarsko in kraljevsko pošto, smejo se isti dan vpovedati in razpovedati, ter ne bode jim treba delati manifesta razen o takih ljudéh in stvaréh, ki imajo v Japoniji ostati. A take ladije parnice se morajo ob vseh slučajih pri colniji vpovedati in razpovedati.

Kitolovnim ladijam, ki pridejo v pristanišče, da bi živeža na se vzele, in ladijam, ki jih prižene sila, ne bode treba manifesta od svojega blaga dajati; a če pozneje želé trgovati, naj oddadó manifest, kakor piše določilo I.

Kjer koli se v teh določilih ali v pogodbi, kateri so pridodana, beseda „ladija (Schiff)“ čita, bode pomenila polno ladijo, barko, brig, škuno, šljubko ali parno ladijo.

Določilo V.

Kdor v namenu, prikratiti japonske državne dohodke, neresnično potrjenje ali vpoved

revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of one hundred and twenty five (125) dollars for each offence.

Regulation VI.

No tonnage-dues shall be levied on Austro-Hungarian ships in ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom-House Authorities:

For the entry of a ship fifteen dollars;
for the clearance of a ship seven dollars;
for the permit to land or ship goods, wherever they may be mentioned in these regulations, no fee has to be paid.

For every other document, as: bills of health etc. one dollar and a half.

Regulation VII.

Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government on all goods landed in Japan, and on all Japanese goods, intended for exportation according to the Tariff annexed to this Treaty.

Regulation VIII.

Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase either in the open ports or abroad every description of sailing vessels, or steamers intended to carry either cargo or passengers, with the exception of ships of war, which may only be purchased under the Authorisation of the Japanese Government.

All Austro-Hungarian ships, purchased by Japanese subjects, shall be registered as Japanese ships on payment of a duty of three Boos pr. Ton for Steamers and one Boo per Ton for sailing vessels.

The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the Austro-Hungarian register of the ship, which shall be certified as authentic by the Imperial and Royal Consular Officer and exhibited by him to the Japanese authorities on their demand. Ammunitions of war can only be sold to the Japanese Government and to foreigners.

(deklaracijo) podpiše, plača od vsakega takšnega pregreška po sto pet in dvajset (125) dolarjev globe.

Določilo VI.

V japonskih pristanih se ne bode od avstrijsko-ogerskih ladij pobirala nikaka bečvarina, ali te pristojbine bode treba plačevati japonskim colnim oblastvom:

Od vpovedi ladije po 15 dolarjev,
od razpovedi ladije po 7 dolarjev;
od listov dovoljujočih ladijo izprazniti ali na-nje blago naložiti, kjer koli se v določilih omenjajo taki dovolilni listi, ne opravlja se nikaka pristojbina.

Od vsakega drugega pisma, na pr. od zdravstvenega lista i. t. d. po poldrugi (1½) dolar.

Določilo VII.

Od vsega v Japoniji na suho dejanega blaga in od vsega japonskega za izvoz namenjenega blaga se plačajo japonski vladi tisti colni, katere postavlja tarifa, tej pogodbi priložena.

Določilo VIII.

Vsakemu Japoncu bode dovoljeno, v odprtih pristaniščih ali v vnanji deželi vsakovrstne ladije, jadernice in parnice v prevožno blaga ali ljudi nakupovati, samo ne vojnih ladij, katere se smejo z edinim odobrenjem japonske vlade kupiti.

Vse avstrijsko-ogerske ladije, ki jih kupijo Japonci, vpišejo se za japonske ladije, plačujoč po 3 bu od bečve za parnike in po en bu od bečve za jadernice.

Drživost vsake ladije se ustanovi po avstrijsko-ogerskih ladijnih pismih, katera izroči japonskim oblastvom na zahtevo konzul, poverivši jih. Vojna municija se sme samo japonski vladi in tujcem prodajati.

Regulation IX.

Austro-Hungarian citizens residing in Japan, and the crews and passengers of ships, belonging to the said Monarchy shall be free to purchase for their own consumption supplies of those kinds of grain and flour, the export of which is prohibited by the tariff; but the usual permit must be obtained from the Custom-House, before any of the aforesaid kinds of grain or flour can be shipped on board of an Austro-Hungarian vessel.

The Japanese Government will offer no difficulty to the transport from one open port to another of those kinds of Japanese grain and flour, the export of which to foreign ports is prohibited. Should however particular circumstances make it desirable, that the transport of these articles from any one of the open ports should, for a certain time, be prohibited both to Japanese and foreigners, the Japanese Government will give two month's notice of such prohibition to the foreign authorities, and will further undertake that the said prohibition shall not remain longer in force than is absolutely necessary.

Regulation X.

The catty, mentioned in the tariff, is equal to 604 grammes 53 centigrammes or $1\frac{1}{3}$ pound english A. d. P. or 1.08 pound Austrian weight.

The Yard is a measure of three english feet equal to 914 millimetres.

The english foot is equal to 0.3047 mètres and is one eighth of an inch longer than the Japanese Kaneshaku.

The Koku is equal to ten cubic feet english measure or to one hundred twenty feet of american timber measure of one inch in thickness.

The Boo or Itziboo is a silver coin weighing not less than 8.67 grammes (134

Določilo IX.

Avstrijsko-ogerski državljani, stanujoči na Japonskem, in moštva avstrijsko-ogerskih ladij ter ljudje voženi na njih imajo pravico, vrste žita in moke, v izvozni tarifi mej prepovedanimi stvarmi naštete, kupovati, kolikor jih potrebujejo sami v svojo potrebo, a dobiti jim je od colniše sploh navadni dovolilni list, predno smejo omenjeno žito in moko prinesiti na avstrijsko-ogersko ladijo.

Prepovedane vrste žita in moke japonskega pridelka prevažati iz odprtega pristanišča v drugo tako pristanišče japonska vlada ne bode branila; a če bi zaradi posebnih okolnosti bilo želeto, da se za nekaj časa prevoženja takih predmetov iz katerega odprtih pristanišč do dobrega prepove Japoncem in inostrancem, japonska vlada svoj namen, izdati tako prepoved, naznani tujim oblastim dva meseca poprej ter bode ob enem skrbela za to, da ta prepoved ne ostane dalje v moči, nego je po okolnostih neogibno potreba.

Določilo X.

V tarifah omenjeni keti (catty) vaga 604 gramov 53 centigramov, ali $1\frac{1}{3}$ funt angleške A. d. P. = 1.08 funt avstrijske vage.

Yard je angleška mera 3 črevljev angleških ali 914 milimetrov. Angleški črevelj 304.7 milimetrov je $\frac{1}{8}$ palca daljši nego japonski Kanešaku.

Koku je enak deset (10) kubičnim črevljem angleškim ali 120 črevljem ameriške votle mere pri enem palci debeline.

Bu ali icibu je srebrnik ki ne vaga izpod 8 gramov in 67 centigramov (134 gramov

grains Troy weight) and containing nine parts of pure silver and one part of alloy.

The cent is the one hundredth part of the Boo.

Regulation XI.

In order to put a stop to the abuses and inconveniences at the open ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom-House, the landing and shipping of goods and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants etc. the high contracting Parties have agreed, that at each port the local authorities shall from time to time enter into negotiations with the foreign Consuls, with a view to the establishment by mutual consent of such measures, as shall effectually put an end to any complaints and shall afford all desirable facility and security both to the operation of trade and to private transactions between foreigners and Japanese.

The Japanese Government will construct at the landing places of each of the open ports, one or more landing sheds for the use of Austro-Hungarian citizens when landing or shipping cargo.

Sawa Kiyowara no Ason Nobuyoshi.

Terashima Fujiwara no Ason Munenori.

angleške cetne [denarne] uteži), in ki ima $\frac{9}{10}$ čistega srebra ter $\frac{1}{10}$ primesi. Cent je stotni del od bu.

Določilo XI.

Da ne bode dalje razvad in ovir, o katerih se je doslej tožilo po odprtih pristanih pri colni odpravi, pri nakladanji in razkladanji blaga, pri najemanji bark, nosičev, služabnikov i. t. d., domenila sta se visoka pogodnika, da v vsakem pristanu krajevna oblastva v soglasji s tujimi konzuli dogovoré in izvršujejo tiste naredbe, ki utegnejo te tožbe odpraviti, ter trgovanju in privatnemu občenju mej inostranci in Japonci zaželeno dajati lahkoto in varnost.

Isto tako bode japonska vlada skrbela, da se v vsakem odprtem pristanu na nakladališčih in razkladališčih postavi ena ali več sohot, v katero bode moči blago pred nakladanjem ali po izpraznjenji ladije spravljati.

Baron Petz,

Konter-admiral.

T a r i f f.

A. Import.

Class I. — Specific Duties.

N ^o	Article	Per	Boos	Cents
1	Alum	100 Catties	—	15
2	Betelnut	"	—	45
3	Brass buttons	Gross	—	22
4	Candles	100 Catties	2	25
5	Canvas and Cotton Duck	10 Yards	—	25
6	Cigars	Catty	—	25
7	Cloves and Mother Cloves	100 Catties	1	—
8	Cochineal	"	21	—
9	Cordége	"	1	25
10	Cotton, raw	"	1	25
Cotton Manufactures:				
11	Shirtings, grey, white and twilled, white spotted or figured, Drills and Jeans, white Brocades, Veloth, Cambries, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quiltings, Cottonets; all the above Goods dyed, printed Cottons, Chintzes and Furnitures:			
	a) not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 Yards	—	7½
	b) " " 40 " "	"	—	8¾
	c) " " 46 " "	"	—	10
	d) exceeding 46 " "	"	—	11¼
12	Taffachelass, not exceeding 31 inches	"	—	17½
	" exceeding 31 inches and not exceeding 43 inches	"	—	25
13	Fustians, as: Cotton velvets, Velveteens, Satins, Sattinets and Cotton Damask not exceeding 40 inches	"	—	20
14	Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	"	—	6
	" " " 43 "	"	—	9
15	Handkerchiefs	Dozen	—	5
16	Singlets and Drawers	"	—	25
17	Table cloths	Each	—	6
18	Cotton thread, plain or dyed in reel or ball	100 Catties	7	50
19	" yarn, plain or dyed	"	5	—
20	Cutch	"	—	75
21	Feathers (Kingfisher, Peacock etc.)	100 in Nr.	1	50
22	Flints	100 Catties	—	12
23	Gambier	"	3	45
24	Gamboge	"	—	—
		box of		
25	Glass Window	100 square feet	—	35
26	Glue	100 Catties	—	60
27	Gum Benjamin and oil of d ^o	"	2	40
28	" Dragon's blood, Myrrh, Olibanum	"	1	80
29	Gypsum	"	—	8
30	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	"	1	20
31	Horns, Buffalo and deer	"	1	5
32	" Rhinoceros	"	3	50
33	Hoofs	"	—	30
34	Indigo liquid	"	—	75
35	" dry	"	3	75
36	Ivory-Elephant's teeth, all qualities	"	15	—

Colna tarifa.

A. Vvoz.

Prvi razred. — Stanovitni coli.

Št.	Ime blaga	Ednica mere za	Bu	Cent
1	Alun (galun)	100 keti	—	15
2	Barve vsakovrstne, rdeča, bela, rumena, svinčena (minium, ceruse, massicot) in malarsko olje	"	1	50
3	Bombaž (pavola), sirov	"	1	25
4	Bombaževa preja, nebarvana in barvana	"	5	—
Bombaževina in prtenina (manufakture):				
5	Barhent volneni žameti, velvetenus, satin, bombažev damast ne čez 1·01 meter širok	m. 9·14 (10 yardov)	—	20
6	Gingham ne čez 0·78 metra širok	"	—	6
	Gingham ne čez 1·09 meter širok	"	—	9
7	Jopiči in spodnjice	dvanajst	—	25
8	Mizni prti, namizja	eden	—	6
9	Platno vsakovrstno	m. 9·14 dolgo	—	20
10	Robci ali rute za nos	dvanajst	—	5
11	Shirting, siv, belo pikast ali pisan, drills in jeans, beli brokat, t. ogrinjala, kam-brik, muselin, lawns, dimitys, guiltings, cottonets in vse tkanje te vrste, barvano ali tiskano, in cie za pohišno opravo:	m. 9·14 dol-gosti	—	7½
	a) ne čez 0·86 metra širokosti	"	—	8¾
	b) ne čez 1·01 meter širokosti	"	—	10
	c) ne čez 1·17 meter širokosti	"	—	11¼
	d) čez 1·17 meter širokosti	"	—	17½
12	Tafahelas ne čez 0·78 meter širok	"	—	25
	Tafahelas čez 0·78 meter širok	"	—	25
13	Bombaževi sukanec, bel ali barvan, namotan ali ovit	100 keti	7	50
14	Benzoe	"	2	40
15	Betelovi oreški	"	—	45
16	Chinin	keti	1	50
17	Cigare	"	—	25
18	Cinober	100 keti	9	—
19	Cochenille	"	21	—
20	Cuker, beli	"	—	75
21	Cuker, rjavi	"	—	40
22	Cukerkandis in cukur v klobukih	"	1	—
23	Cutih	"	—	75
24	Gumigut	"	3	75
25	Gumi gambir	"	—	45
26	Gumi, zmajeva kri } mira } olibanum }	"	1	80
27	Indigo, tekočina	"	—	75
28	Indigo, suhi	"	3	75
29	Jadrovine, gl. Segeltuch	"	3	60
30	Klej (lim)	"	—	30
31	Kopita in parklji	"	1	20
32	Kože, bivolovina ali kravina	"	—	12
33	Kresilno kamenje	"	1	75
34	Lak v šibikah	"	—	15
35	Mangrovova skorja (lubad)	"	—	8
	Malec	"	—	—

Št.	Ime blaga	Ednica mere za	Bu	Cent
Metali (kovine):				
36	Baker in mesink v pločah, plehih, drogih in žrebljih	100 keti	3	50
37	Beli pleh	zaboji ne čez 54 kilogramov težki	—	70
38	Cink in spelter	100 keti	—	60
39	Jeklo	"	—	60
40	Kositar (cin)	"	3	—
41	Svinec v pločah	"	1	—
42	Svinec v grudah	"	—	80
43	Yellov, denarokovni metal, za obijanje ladij, in žreblji	"	2	50
44	Železna žica (drat)	"	—	80
45	Železo, podelano v palice, droge, žreblje	"	—	30
46	Železo v grudah	"	—	15
47	Železo, balast, železna starina	"	—	6
48	Živo srebro	"	6	—
49	Metalni gumbi	gros	—	22
50	Milo, navadno	100 keti	—	50
51	Mroževi zobje	"	7	50
52	Narvalovi (enozobčevi) zobje	keti	1	—
53	Perje (zimorodkovo, pevovo)	sto	1	50
54	Poper, črni in beli	100 keti	1	—
55	Pučuk	"	2	25
56	Rabarbara	"	1	—
57	Ribe, nasoljene	"	—	75
58	Ribji mehovi	sto	7	50
59	Rogovi, bivolji ali jelenji	100 keti	1	5
60	Rogovi, nosorogovi	"	3	50
61	Rotang (vhodnoindijska trstika)	"	—	45
62	Sandalovina (les)	"	1	25
63	Sapanovina (les)	"	—	40
64	Segeltuch (Jadrovina) konopneni ali bombaževi	m. 9-14 (10 yard.)	—	25
65	Slonova kost (slonovi zobje vsake vrste)	100 keti	15	—
66	Šteкло (za okna)	zaboj □ metr. 9-14 ali 100 □ črevljev	—	35
67	Sveče	100 keti	2	25
68	Rogozine (štorje) za pode	zvitok 36-3 m. dol-gosti (40 yardov)	—	75
69	Tabak kadilni	100 keti	1	80
70	Tabak njuhatni	keti	—	30
71	Usnje	100 keti	2	—
Volnenina (manufakture):				
72	Camelot, angleški	m. 9-14 dolg.	—	40
73	Camelot, holandski	"	—	75
74	Kazimir, serše, flanel, longells	"	—	45
75	Odeje na posteljo in plakte konjske	10 keti	—	50
76	Odeje potne, plaids in shawls	po eden	—	50
77	Bandrovina	m. 9-14 dolg.	—	15
78	Volnene in bombažaste mešane tkanine, posnemani camelot, ponarejeni lastings, orleans (muštran in ne muštran), lustres (muštrani in ne muštrani), alpaccas, baratheas, damast, Italian cloth, tafahelas, russelcords, cassandras, volneno, modno tkanje, camelot-cords in vse drugo iz bombaža in volne narejeno tkanje (volneno tkanje):			
	a) ne čez 0-86 metra	"	—	30
	b) čez 0-86 metra	"	—	45
79	Jopiči in spodnjice volnene	dvanajst	—	80
80	Jopiči in spodnjice mešane iz volne in bombaža	"	—	50
81	Lastings, crape-lastings, worsted crape, merinos in drugo pod št. 84 ne naštetu volneno tkanje:			
	a) ne čez 0-86 metra široko	m. 9-14 dolg.	—	30
	b) čez 0-86 metra široko	"	—	45
82	Spanish stripes	"	—	75
83	Namizno sukno, tiskano	po eno	—	75
84	Sukno, broad, habit, medium cloth in ozko sukno, ne čez 0-86 metra	m. 9-14 dolg.	—	60
	Sukno, broad, habit, medium cloth in ozko sukno, ne čez 1-40 meter	"	1	—
	Sukno, broad, habit, medium cloth in ozko sukno, čez 1-40 meter	"	1	25

<i>N^o</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Per</i>	<i>Boos</i>	<i>Cents</i>
84	Blanchets and Horse Cloths	10 Catties	—	50
85	Travelling Rugs, Plaids and Shawls	Each	—	50
86	Figured woollen Table cloths	"	—	75
87	Woollen Singlets and Drawers	Dozen	—	80
88	" and Cotton Singlets and Drawers	"	—	50
89	" Yarn, plain and dyed	100 Catties	10	—

Class II. — Duty free Goods.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. All animals used for food or draught.
2. Anchors and chain cables.
3. Coal.
4. Clothing, not being articles named in the tariff.
5. Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined.
6. Grain, including Rice, Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Beans, Millet, indian Corn.
7. Flour and Meal, prepared from above.
8. Oil cake.
9. Packing, Matting. | 10. Printed Books.
11. Salt.
12. Salted Meats in Casks.
13. Salpetre.
14. Solder.
15. Tar and Pitch.
16. Tea-firing Pans and Baskets.
17. Tea Lead.
18. Travelling Package. |
|---|---|

Class III. — Prohibited Goods.

Opium.

Class IV. — Goods, subject to an ad valorem Duty of five Percent on original value.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Arms and Munitions of War.
2. Articles de Paris.
3. Boots and Shoes.
4. Clocks, watches and Musical boxes.
5. Coral.
6. Cutlery.
7. Drugs and medicines, such as Ginseng etc.
8. Dyes.
9. European Porcelain and Earthenware.
10. Furniture of all kinds, new and second hand.
11. Glas and Cristalware.
12. Gold and Silver Lace and Thread.
13. Gunis and Spices not named in tariff.
14. Lamps. | 15. Looking glasses.
16. Jewellery.
17. Machinery and Manufactures in Iron and Steel. Manufactures of all kinds in Silk, Silk and Cotton or Silk and Wool, as Velvets, Damasks, Brocades etc.
18. Paintings and Engravings.
19. Perfumery, Scented Soap.
20. Plated Ware.
21. Skins and Furs.
22. Telescopes and Scientific Instruments.
23. Timber.
24. Wines, Malt and Spirituous Liquors, Table-stores of all kinds.
And all other unenumerated Goods. |
|--|---|

B. Export.

Class I. — Specific Duties.

<i>N^o</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Per</i>	<i>Boos</i>	<i>Cents</i>
1	Awabi	100 Catties	3	—
2	" shells	"	—	8
3	Camphor	"	1	80
4	China root (Bukrio)	"	—	75
5	Cassia	"	—	30
6	" Buds	"	2	25
7	Coal	"	—	4
8	Cotton, raw	"	2	25
9	Coir	"	—	45
10	Fish, dried, or salted salmon & Cod	"	—	75
11	" cuttle	"	1	5
12	Galnuts	"	—	90
13	Ginang	"	—	45
14	Hemp	"	2	—
15	Honey	"	1	5
16	Horns, Deers, old	"	—	90

Št.	Ime blaga	Ednica mere za	Bu	Cent
85	Volnena preja nebarvana in barvana	100 keti	10	—
86	Voščeno platno za pode	m. 9-14 (10 yard.)	—	30
87	Voščeno platno in usnjasto za pohišno opravo	—	—	15
88	Vrvje	100 keti	1	25
89	Žrebiče in glavice	—	1	—

Drugi razred. — Blago cola prosto.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bukve, tiskane. 2. Hlebei oljni (preše, prga). 3. Meso, nasoljeno v sodih. 4. Moka, debela in tenka iz ovsa, žita, sočivja, prosa, riža, paddy. 5. Oblačila. 6. Oglijje kopano (premog). 7. Ponve in koši, čajju za sušilo. 8. Pratež popotnih. 9. Saldatura (varilna ali spaljalna kovina). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Sidra in siderne verige. 11. Smola. 12. Sol. 13. Solitar. 14. Svinec v oblaganje zabojev za čaj. 15. Zavojne plahte in tkanine. 16. Zlato in srebro, v denar pokovano in ne pokovano. 17. Zrnje, kakor: oves, žito, bob, ječmen debeljača, turšica, proso, grah, paddy, riž, rž. 18. Živali, klalne, tovarne in vprežne vsake vrste. |
|---|--|

Tretji razred. — Prepovedano blago.

Opij.

Četrty razred. — Blago, podvrženo colu od 5 odstotkov vrednosti.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barvila. 2. Črevlji in skornje. 3. Dišave in toaletna mila. 4. Dragotine, zlatenina. 5. Droge in zdravila, kakor ginseng i t. d. 6. Korlatde. 7. Kože in kožuovina 8. Lampe. 9. Les za stavbo. 10. Malarije in bakrorezi. 11. Mašine, železnina in jeklenina. 12. Nožarsko blago. 13. Orodje, optično, ranocelsko in znanstveno. 14. Orožje in vojna municija. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Pariška roba. 16. Platirano blago. 17. Pohišje vsakovrstno, novo in že rabljeno. 18. Porcelanovina in lončenina. 19. Smole in korenje v začimbo, neimenovane v tarifi. 20. Steklenina in kristalovina. 21. Svilenina in tkanje vsakovrstno iz svile in bombaža ali iz svile in volne, žamet, damast, brokat. 22. Ure, viseče in žepne, škatle v igračo. 23. Vina, sladovne in opojne pijače, vsake vrste živež, vse drugo v zgornjem zapisu ne naštetu blago. 24. Zlate in srebrne preme ali porte, prave in neprave. 25. Zreala. |
|--|---|

B. I Z V O Z.

Prvi razred. — Stanovitni coli.

Št.	Ime blaga	Ednica mere za	Bu	Cent
1	Avabi, posušen	100 keti	3	—
2	Avabijeve lupine	—	—	8
3	Bombaž (pavola), sirov	—	2	25
4	Botanži (peonijna skorja)	—	3	75
5	Cassia	—	—	30
6	Cassia cvetje	—	—	25
7	Chinova skorja (Bukrio)	—	—	75
8	Coir (palmovo ličje)	—	—	45
9	Čunje	—	—	12
10	Čaj	—	3	50
11	Čaj Bantsha imenovan, če se izvaža iz Nagasaki	—	—	75
12	Garnele, morski raki, suhi, nasoljeni	—	1	80
13	Gobe, jedne in vsakovrstne	—	5	—
14	Grah, bob, vsakovrstno sočivje	—	—	30
15	Guinang ali Ichio	—	—	45
16	Irico (Biche de mer ali Tripang)	—	3	—

<i>N^o</i>	Article	Per	Boos	Cents
17	Irico or Biche de mer	100 Catties	3	—
18	Iron, Japanese	"	—	60
19	Isinglass	"	2	25
20	Lead	"	—	90
21	Mushrooms, all qualities	"	5	—
22	Oil, fish-	"	—	30
23	" seed-	"	1	5
24	Paper, writing-	"	3	—
25	" inferior	"	1	—
26	Peas, Beans & Pulse of all kinds	"	—	30
27	Pyone bark (Botampi)	"	3	75
28	Potatoes	"	—	15
29	Rags	"	—	12
30	Saké or Japanese wines or spirits	"	—	90
31	Seaweed, uncut	"	—	30
32	" cut	"	—	60
33	Seeds, rape	"	—	45
34	" sesamum	"	—	90
35	Shark's fins	"	1	80
36	Shrimps and Prawns, dried salt	"	1	80
Silk:				
37	Raw and Thrown	"	75	—
38	Tama or Dupioni	"	20	—
39	Noshi or Skinsilk	"	7	50
40	Floss silk	"	20	—
41	Cocoons, pierced	"	7	—
42	" unpierced	"	12	—
43	Waste silk and waste Cocoons	"	2	25
44	Silkworm eggs	Sheet	—	7 1/2
45	Roy	100 Catties	—	45
46	Sulphur	"	—	30
47	Tea	"	3	50
48	" quality known as „Bancha“ (when exported from Nagasaki only)	"	—	75
49	Timber, Soft woods:			
	All kinds, as Kinoki (spruce), matsu (fine), Todo (fir), Sugi (Cedar) etc. whether in the rough, cut or dressed	100 Kokus	6	—
50	Timber, Hard woods, all kinds as Nara (oak), Tamo (elm), Sen (ash), Buno (beech), Haya (maple), Kuri (chestnut), Ha (alder), Kaba (birch), Katsura, Ho, S'koro, Yask, Keaki, Kashi, Is'u, Kusunoki, Kurogaki etc., whether in the rough, cut or dressed	"	7	60
51	Tobacco, leaf	"	—	75
52	" cut or prepared	"	1	50
53	Vermicelli	"	—	45
54	Wax, vegetable	"	1	50
55	" Bees	"	2	50

Class II. — Duty free Goods.

Gold and Silver coined.

Gold and Silver uncoined of Japanese production to be sold only by the Japanese Government at public Auction.

Class III. — Prohibited Goods.

1. Rice, Paddy, Wheat and Barley.
2. Flour made from the above.

3. Salpetre.

Class IV. — Goods subject to an ad valorem duty of five Percent to be calculated on their Market value.

1. Bamboo Ware.
2. Copper and Copper Utensils of all kinds.
3. Charcoal.
4. Ginseng and unenumerated drugs.
5. Horns, Deer, young or soft.

6. Mats and Matting.
7. Silk dresses, Manufactures or Embroideries.
8. Timber, except that of Hakodate.

And all other unenumerated Goods.

Sawa Kiyowara no Ason Nobuyoshi.
Terashima Fujiwara no Ason Munenori.

Freiherr von Petz,
Contre-Admiral.

Št.	Ime blaga	Ednica mere za	Bu	Cent
17	Kafra	100 keti	1	80
18	Konoplje	"	2	—
19	Krompir	"	—	15
20	Les za stavbo, izvažen iz Hakodate, obdelan in neobdelan; mehki les vsake vrste, kakor: hinoki (jeleca), matsu (smreka), Fodo (bor), sugi (ceder) i. t. d.	100 koku	6	—
21	Les trdi vsake vrste, kakor: nara (hrast), tamo (brest), sen (jesen), buno (bukev), haya (javor), kuri (kostanj), ha (jelša), kaba (breza), katsura, ho, skorro, yasse, kiaki, kači, issu, kusunoki, kuragaki in drug	"	7	60
22	Med (strd)	100 keti	1	3
23	Mórava (morska trava), rezana	"	—	60
24	Mórava, nerezana	"	—	30
25	Olje iz semenja	"	1	5
26	Papir, pisni	"	3	—
27	Papir, nižji	"	1	—
28	Požerunove plavuti	"	1	80
29	Premog (kopano ogljije)	"	—	4
30	Repno seme	"	—	45
31	Rezanci, dolgi (vermicelli)	"	—	45
32	Ribe, lososi in polenovke, suhe in soljene	"	—	75
33	Ribja kost	"	—	30
34	Ribja mast	"	2	25
35	Rogovi, jelénji, stari	"	—	90
36	Saki ali japonsko vino in žganje	"	—	90
37	Sezamovo seme	"	—	90
38	Sipa (črnica)	"	—	75
39	Soya	"	—	45
40	Svila, sirova in sukana	"	75	—
41	Svila, motana (Dupions)	"	20	—
42	Svila, noshi	"	7	50
43	Svila, odpadki svilni in odpadki od meščikov	"	2	25
44	Svila floreta	"	20	—
45	Svilno semenje	karton	—	7 ¹ / ₂
46	Svilni kokoni, prevotljeni	100 keti	7	—
47	Svilni kokoni, ceči	"	12	—
48	Svinec	"	—	90
49	Šiške	"	—	90
50	Tabakovo perje	"	—	75
51	Tabakovo perje, pripravljeno	"	1	50
52	Vosek čebefni	"	2	50
53	Vosek, rastlinski	"	1	50
54	Železo, japonsko	"	—	60
55	Žeplo	"	—	30

Drugi razred. — Blago cola prosto.

Zlato in srebro, v denar pokovano.

Nepokovano v denar, japonsko zlato in srebro prodaje samo japonska vlada na javni dražbi.

Tretji razred. — Prepovedano blago.

1. Riž (rajž), čiščeni in nečiščeni (paddy).
2. Riževa, ržena in pšenična moka.

3. Rž in pšenica.
4. Solitar.

Četrti razred. — Blago, podvrženo 5 odstotkom vrednosti, katera se računi po tržni ceni.

1. Baker, obdelan in ne obdelan.
2. Bambusovo blago.
3. Ginseng in vsa v tarifi ne posebe našeta zdravila.
4. Les za stavbo, razen lesa, ki se izvaža iz Hakodate.
5. Ogljije iz drv.

6. Rogovi, jelenji, novi ali mehki.
 7. Švilena oblačila in drugo tkanje in svileno vézenje.
 8. Štorje (rogožine).
- Vse drugo v tem zapisku ne posebej našeto blago.

Sava Kiyovara no Ason Nabuyoshi.
Terashima Fujivara no Ason Munenori.

Baron Petz,
Konter-admiral.

Nos visis et perpensis tractatus huius articulis ea omnia, quae in illis contin^{et}ur Nos visis et perpensis tractatus huius articulis ea omnia, quae in illis Caesareo-Regio promittentes, Nos ea omnia fideliter observaturos atque executioni mandaturos esse.

In quorum fidem majusque robur praesentes ratihabitionis Nostrae tabulas manu Nostra signavimus, sigilloque Nostro Caesareo Regio appenso firmari jussimus.

Dabantur in Imperiali Urbe Nostra Vienna die octava mensis Maji, anno Domini millesimo octingentesimo septuagesimo primo, Regnorum Nostrorum vigesimo tertio.

Franciscus Josephus m. p.



Comes a Beust m. p.

Ad mandatum Sacrae Caes. et Reg. Apost. Majestatis proprium:

Maximilianus Liber Baro a **Gagern** m. p.,

C. R. Consiliarius aulicus et ministerialis.

Zgornja pogodba s trgovinskimi določili in colno tarifo se dovoljena v obeh zbornicah državnega zbora tukaj razglša.

Na Dunaji, dne 7. avgusta 1872.

Auersperg s. r.

Banhans s. r.