



NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

All Public Notifications which appear in this Gazette, with any Official Signature thereunto annexed, are to be considered as Official Communications made to those persons to whom they may relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR, Colonial Secretary.

VOL. II.] AUCKLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1854. [No. 32.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
September 29, 1854.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the New Zealand Constitution Act, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government directs the publication of the following Act of the General Assembly for public information.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR, Colonial Secretary.

APPROPRIATION ACT, 1854.

IN THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN
VICTORIA.

No. 11,

ANALYSIS.

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| <p>Title.
Preamble reciting New Zealand Constitution Act.</p> <p>1. The sum of £36,497 7s. to be paid out of Land and General Revenue for support of Civil Establishments, &c., of the General Government.</p> | <p>2. To be paid by Treasurer under Governor's Warrant.</p> <p>3. The surplus of said Revenues to be divided among the Provinces.</p> <p>4. Treasurer to be allowed credit for all sums so paid.</p> <p>5. Short title.</p> |
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Title.

AN ACT to provide for the Appropriation of the Public Revenue of New Zealand.

(Assented to 16th September, 1854.)

Preamble reciting New Zealand Constitution Act.

WHEREAS by an Act made and enacted in the Parliament holden in the 15th and 16th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to grant a Representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand," it is amongst other things enacted, that after and subject to the payments to be made under the provisions therein contained, all the Revenues arising from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts, levied in virtue of any Act of the General Assembly, and from the disposal of Waste Lands of the Crown, shall be subject to be appropriated to such specific purposes as by any Act of the said General Assembly shall be prescribed in that behalf, and that the surplus of such Revenue which shall not be appropriated as aforesaid, shall be divided among the several Provinces in the like proportions, as the gross proceeds of the said Revenue shall have arisen therein respectively, but no specific provision has been made by the said recited Act, for the appropriation of Her Majesty's Revenue levied under and by virtue of Ordinances made and enacted by the Legislative Council of New Zealand, before the passing of the said recited Act. AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the Revenue arising from the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown, and from such Revenues as aforesaid, should be appropriated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the General Assembly as follows—

The sum of £36,497 7s. to be paid out of Land and General Revenue for support of Civil Establishments, &c. of the General Government.

1. Out of Her Majesty's Revenue arising from the Post Office, Duties of Customs, and Fees and Fines of the Supreme Court, now levied within the Colony, and out of the Revenue arising from the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown, after and subject to the payments to be made under the provisions of the said recited Act, there may be issued and applied in manner and as hereinafter particularly mentioned, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven pounds and seven shillings, to defray the salaries, allowances, and contingencies, of the Civil Establishments of the General Government of New Zealand, unprovided for by the said recited Act, for the period commencing on the 1st day of July 1854, and ending on the 30th day of June 1855, (that is to say),

LandPurchase Department	..	..	..	2373	15	0
Post-office	..	..	..	4076	0	0
Interest on Debentures	..	...	..	2225	17	0
Pensions	..	..	..	250	0	0
Governor's Establishment	..	..	..	643	16	0
General Assembly, building &c.	..	...	..	8995	0	0

Carried forward .. £18,564 8 0

	Brought forward ..	£18,564	8	0
Colonial Secretary's Department, Colonial Treasury, and				
Bank of Issue	565	0	0	
Supreme Court	1590	0	0	
Native Secretary's Department, Auckland. Native Asses-				
sors and Policemen at New Plymouth	1037	0	0	
Hospitals	2070	0	0	
Miscellaneous	4170	19	0	
Schools—Church of Rome... .. .	600	0	0	
Wesleyan body	700	0	0	
Service, Chatham Islands	500	0	0	
Vaccination	500	0	0	
Donation to family of the late Mr. Coates, late Clerk to				
the House of Representatives	200	0	0	
Inter-Provincial Postal Communication by steam	6000	0	0	
Total	36,497	7	0	

2. The Public Treasurer of New Zealand shall issue and pay the said several sums, to such persons for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, upon such days and in such proportions as the Governor, or the Officer Administering the Government for the time being, by any Warrant to be signed by him, shall from time to time order and direct, and the payment so to be made shall be charged upon, and payable out of such Revenues as aforesaid.

To be paid by Treasurer under Governor's Warrant.

3. The surplus of the said Revenues shall be divided among the several Provinces established in New Zealand, in the like proportions as the gross proceeds of the said Revenues shall have arisen therein respectively, and shall be paid over to the respective Treasurers of such Provinces, by the Public Treasurer of the Colony, in pursuance of Warrants under the hand of the said Governor, or Officer Administering the Government, directed to him in that behalf.

The surplus of said Revenues to be divided among the Provinces.

4. The said Treasurer shall in his accounts from time to time be allowed credit for any sum or sums of money paid by him in pursuance of any such Warrant as aforesaid, and the receipt or receipts of the respective persons to whom the same shall be so paid, shall be a full and valid discharge to the said Treasurer in passing his said Accounts, for any such sum or sums as shall be therein mentioned.

Treasurer to be allowed credit for all sums so paid.

5. This Act shall be called and may be cited as "The Short Title. Appropriation Act 1854."

In the name of Her Majesty I assent to this Act.

R. H. WYNYARD,
Officer administering the Government.
Auckland, 16th September, 1854.

DETAILS

Of the sums voted to be appropriated for the Civil Establishments of the General Government, for the period from the 1st July, 1854, to the 30th June, 1855

EXTRACT

From the Minutes of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Resolved that the several sums hereinafter mentioned, amounting in the whole to to the sum of thirty six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven pounds and seven shillings be appropriated, out of the Revenue of her Majesty, to the payment of the salaries, allowances, and contingencies of the Departments hereinafter named, and the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

LAND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

Principal Commissioner	500 0 0	
Travelling expenses	100 0 0	
Native Secretary attached to the Department ..	300 0 0	
Two District Commissioners	600 0 0	
Two Clerks, at 8s. and 7s. per diem ..	273 15 0	
Contingencies	200 0 0	
Presents to native chiefs	300 0 0	
Survey branch	100 0 0	
	<hr/>	2373 15 0

POST OFFICE.

AUCKLAND —Postmaster	300 0 0	
Chief Clerk	200 0 0	
Second Clerk & Messenger	150 0 0	
Village Postmasters and Letter Carriers	150 0 0	
Repairs, &c., alteration of Post Office	300 0 0	
Contingencies, including gratuities to masters of vessels, bags, stationery, etc.	200 0 0	
	<hr/>	1300 0 0
WELLINGTON —Postmaster	300 0 0	
Clerk	100 0 0	
District Postmasters and Letter Carriers, including £20 extra to the Postmaster at the Hutt	70 0 0	
Contingencies and gratuities	100 0 0	
Rent	35 0 0	
	<hr/>	605 0 0
WHANGANUI OR PETER —Postmaster	60 0 0	
Contingencies	20 0 0	
	<hr/>	80 0 0
NEW PLYMOUTH —Postmaster	100 0 0	
Two District Postmasters	50 0 0	
Contingencies	36 0 0	
	<hr/>	186 0 0
Carried forward	<hr/>	£4,544 15 0

	Brought Forward ..	£4,544 15 0	
NELSON—Postmaster	250 0 0		
Contingencies, including building of Office and Gratuities	220 0 0		
Inter-provincial communication between Nelson, Wairau, and Wellington	200 0 0		
Nelson and Motueka	50 0 0		
	<hr/>	720 0 0	
CANTERBURY—Postmaster	200 0 0		
Subposts, Christchurch	100 0 0		
Akaroa	100 0 0		
Kaiapoi	50 0 0		
Contingencies & Gratuities	80 0 0		
	<hr/>	530 0 0	
OTAGO—Postmaster (also Collector of Customs)	Nil.		
Clerk	75 0 0		
Subpost at Dunedin	30 0 0		
Contingencies	50 0 0		
	<hr/>	155 0 0	
POSTAL INTER-PROVINCIAL—			
Overland between Auckland, New Plymouth, and Wellington		500 0 0	
Postal Communication between the Provinces by steam		6000 0 0	
INTEREST ON DEBENTURES.			
Interest on 8 per cent Debentures—			
Principal £27,253 11s. 10d.	2180 6 0		
Interest on 5 per cent Land Debentures—			
Principal issued at Auckland £911 8s. 9d.	45 11 0		
	<hr/>	2,225 17 0	
PENSIONS.			
One Pensioner	25 0 0		
WALKER NENE'S ORDINANCE—			
Walker Nene's Annuity	100 0 0		
Gratuities to Chiefs	100 0 0		
	<hr/>	225 0 0	
Departments of the General Government not provided for on the Civil List.			
GOVERNOR'S ESTABLISHMENT.			
Allowance to Governor in lieu of Government house and Office rent	400 0 0		
Allowance for three horses... .. .	163 16 0		
Messenger	80 0 0		
	<hr/>	643 16 0	
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.			
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—			
Clerk	200 0 0		
Messenger, 6s. per diem when employed	75 0 0		
	<hr/>	275 0 0	
Carried forward		£15,819 8 0	

Brought forward	...	..	£15,819 8 0
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—			
Speaker	..	..	400 0 0
Clerk	..	..	250 0 0
Assistant Clerk	..	..	200 0 0
Chairman of Committees	..	..	100 0 0
Sergeant-at-Arms	..	..	150 0 0
Messengers, at 10s. per diem while employed...	..	..	120 0 0
Expenses of Members, exclusive of Speaker	..	..	3600 0 0
Passages for Members of both Houses	..	..	600 0 0
Printing, Stationery, and Contingencies	..	..	1000 0 0
Building and Furniture	..	..	3100 0 0
			<hr/>
			8720 0 0
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.			
Messenger	..	..	90 0 0
			<hr/>
			90 0 0
BANK OF ISSUE.			
AUCKLAND—Manager	..	..	150 0 0
WELLINGTON—Manager	..	..	150 0 0
Clerk	..	..	175 0 0
			<hr/>
			475 0 0
SUPREME COURT.			
TRAVELLING EXPENSES of Judges on Circuit..	..	..	300 0 0
PROVINCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—			
AUCKLAND.—Registrar, to be also Registrar of Deeds	..	..	400 0 0
Crier	..	..	90 0 0
Contingencies	..	..	50 0 0
			<hr/>
WELLINGTON.—Registrar, also Registrar of Deeds	..	..	400 0 0
Crier	..	..	90 0 0
Contingencies	..	..	50 0 0
NELSON.—Deputy Registrar	..	..	50 0 0
Contingencies	..	..	20 0 0
NEW PLYMOUTH.—Deputy Registrar	..	..	25 0 0
Contingencies	..	..	10 0 0
CANTERBURY.—Deputy Registrar	..	..	50 0 0
Contingencies	..	..	20 0 0
OTAGO.—Deputy Registrar	..	..	25 0 0
Contingencies	..	..	10 0 0
			<hr/>
			1290 0 0
Native Secretary's Department			
New Plymouth.—Nine Native Assessors	..	..	210 0 0
3 Native Policemen at £4 1s. 4d. per month	..	..	177 0 0
			<hr/>
			387 0 0
HOSPITALS.			
Grants in aid of Hospitals to defray the expenses of treating Native Patients—			
Auckland	..	..	650 0 0
Wellington	..	..	550 0 0
Wanganui	..	..	420 0 0
			<hr/>
			1620 0 0
			<hr/>
Carried forward	..	..	£29,351 8 0

	Brought forward	..	£29,351	8	0
New Plymouth .. .. .	..	..	250	0	0
Otago .. .. .	..	..	50	0	0
Canterbury .. .. .	..	..	50	0	0
Nelson .. .. .	..	..	100	0	0
			<u>450</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Domain at Auckland—					
Gardener .. .. .	..	..	100	0	0
Native Labourer .. .. .	..	..	54	12	0
Ranger .. .. .	..	..	72	10	0
Keeper of Government Grounds .. .. .	..	..	15	12	0
			<u>242</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
Government House and Domain, at Wellington—					
Gardener and Housekeeper .. .. .	..	..	120	0	0
Contingencies .. .. .	..	..	25	0	0
			<u>145</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Printing and Stationery .. .. .	..	..	700	0	0
Firewood .. .. .	..	..	200	0	0
Travelling Expenses .. .. .	..	..	600	0	0
Presents to Natives .. .. .	..	..	300	0	0
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	1500	0	0
			<u>3600</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

INTEREST ON DEBENTURES.

Principal issued at Wellington £3,675 16s.	183	15	0
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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Schools under the management of the Church of					
Rome	600	0	0
Ditto ditto Wesleyan Society .. .. .	..	..	700	0	0
			<u>1300</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

CHATHAM ISLANDS.

Collector of Customs, acting also as Resident Magistrate .. .. .	..	..	300	0	0
Contingencies, including instruments, stationery, boat, office, &c. .. .. .	..	..	200	0	0
			<u>500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Vaccination—To defray expenses of carrying out a system of vaccination amongst the natives .. .. .	..	..	500	0	0
Pension to Bernard Gapper .. .. .	..	..	25	0	0
Donation to Widow and Children of the late Mr. James Coates .. .. .	..	..	200	0	0
			<u>725</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total .. .. .	..	..	<u>£36,497</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
10th October, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to direct that the following Despatch from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies should be published for general information:

By His Excellency's command,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

Downing-street,
29th May, 1854

SIR,—Referring to my Circular communication of the 9th May, 1853, I transmit to you, enclosed, copies of the decrees, regulations, and instructions, under which His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, has directed that the Universal Exhibition of Agricultural and Manufacturing Products, shall be opened at Paris on the 1st of May, 1855.

I also transmit to you a copy of a communication which has been addressed to me on this subject, by direction of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and by which you will perceive,—

1st. That it has been determined that the British Authorities which may be charged with the conduct of the Exhibition, shall defray the cost and carriage and Custom-house expenses from London to the French Frontier, of all goods which may be delivered within a certain specified time, and that all charges of general management shall be defrayed by the British Authorities.

2ndly. That it is considered desirable that Committees of persons of authority and experience should be appointed in the Colonies, for the purpose of securing a due representation of the industry and resources of the Colonies at the Exhibition.

3rdly. That it is requested that such Committees should immediately transmit to the Department of Science and Art at Marlborough House, estimates of the area in square feet which may be required for occupation at the Exhibition, and that such Committees should appoint Agents in London to put themselves in communication with the Department of Science and Art, or such other Authorities as may hereafter be entrusted with the management of the British Department of the Exhibition.

I have to desire that you will give due publicity to the project of this Exhibition, and that you will lend your influence to the formation of a Committee in the Colony under your Government, for the purpose of securing every facility for the due representation of the Manufactures or Produce of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

The Officer Administering
the Government of New Zealand,
&c., &c., &c.

Department of Science and Art,
Marlborough House, 23rd May, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE,

The Department of Science and Art has been directed to take the preliminary steps for ascertaining the amount of space which the Manufacturers and other Producers of the United Kingdom, and her Colonies, may be prepared to occupy in the approaching Paris Exhibition of 1855.

It being of great importance that the Colonies should be well represented, I have been directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy

Council for Trade to request your Grace to take such measures as may be necessary for calling the early attention of the Colonies to this subject.

I transmit herewith copies of the Regulations and Decrees issued by the French Imperial Commission. It is proposed that the British Authorities, who may be charged with the conduct of the Exhibition, shall defray the cost of carriage and Custom-house expenses from London to the French Frontiers, of all goods which may be delivered within a certain specified time, and that all charges of general management will also be defrayed by the British Authorities.

The steps which it is desirable the Colonies should take without delay are:—

1. To form in each Colony a Committee, invested with sufficient authority and experience to secure a due representation of the industry and resources of the Country.
2. That this Committee should immediately make and transmit to this Department an estimate of the area in square feet they think they may be prepared to occupy in the Exhibition.
3. That they should name an Agent in London, who shall put himself in direct communication with this Department, or with such other Authorities as may hereafter be entrusted with the management of the British Department of the Exhibition.

Other steps will naturally present themselves to a Committee having these objects in view, upon which, however, it may be my duty at no distant period again to have the honour of addressing Your Grace.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. C. OWEN,
Captain Royal Engineers.

His Grace
the Duke of Newcastle,
&c., &c., &c.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF
1855.—No. 1.

[Translation.]

IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

DECREES, REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

DECREES.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all whom these presents may concern, greeting:

On the report of our Minister, Secretary of State for the department of the Interior:

We have decreed and do hereby decree as follows:

Art. 1.—A Universal Exhibition of agricultural and manufacturing products will be opened at Paris, in the Palace of Industry, on the Carre de Marigny, on the

1st May, 1855, and will close on the 30th September, following.*

The products of all nations will be admitted to this Exhibition.

Art. 2.—The quinquennial exhibition, which by the terms of Art. 5 of the ordonnance of the 4th of Oct., 1853, was to open on the 1st May, 1854, will be united to the Universal Exhibition.

Art. 3.—An ulterior decree will fix the conditions in which the Universal Exhibition will take place, the regulations under which the goods exhibited will be placed, and the various kinds of objects capable of being admitted.

Art. 4.—Our Minister, Secretary of State for the department of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at the Palace of the Tuilleries, ~~the 10th~~ of March, 1853.

Signed: NAPOLEON.

Countersigned: F. DE PERSIGNY,
Minister, Secretary of State for the Interior.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all whom these presents may concern, greeting:

Considering that one of the most efficient means of contributing to the progress of the Arts is a Universal Exhibition, which, by throwing open a competition amongst all the artists of the world, and by placing so many various works in face of each other, ought to be a powerful motive to emulation, and present an occasion for fruitful comparisons;

Considering that improvements in manufactures are closely connected with high perfection in the Fine-Arts;

That, however, all the exhibitions of industrial products which have been hitherto held, have admitted the works of artists in only a very insufficient proportion.

That besides it belongs especially to France, whose manufactures owe so much to the fine-arts, to assign to them in the coming Universal Exhibition, the place which they merit;

We have decreed and do hereby decree, as follows:

Art. 1.—A Universal Exhibition of the Fine-Arts will be held at Paris, at the same time as the Universal Exhibition of Industry.

The building in which this Exhibition is to take place, will be designated hereafter.

Art. 2.—The annual exhibition of the Fine-Arts of 1854 is postponed to 1855, and United with the Universal Exhibition.

Art. 3. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at the Palace of Saint-Cloud, this 22nd of June, 1853.

Signed. NAPOLEON

Countersigned: ACHILLE FOULD,
Minister of State.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all whom these presents may concern, greeting:

On the report of our Minister, Secretary of State for the department of agriculture, commerce, and public works;

Taking into consideration our decrees of the 8th of March and 22nd of June last, declaring that there will be opened at Paris, on the 1st May, 1855, a Universal Exhibition of the products of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Fine-Arts.

We have decreed, and do hereby decree, as follows:

Art. 1.—The Universal Exhibition of the products of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Fine-Arts, is placed under the direction and superintendance of a Commission, of which our well-beloved cousin, Prince Napoleon, will be the President.

Art. 2.—That Commission is composed of the following members:

MM. Baroche, president of the Council of State;
Elie de Beaumont, senator, member of the Institute.

Billault, president of the Legislative Body;
Blanqui, member of the Institute, director of the superior school of commerce;

Eugene Delacroix, painter, member of the municipal and departmental commission of the Seine;

Jean Dollfus, manufacturer;
Arlès-Dufour, member of the Chamber of commerce of Lyons;

Dumas, senator, member of the Institute;
Baron Charles Dupin, senator, member of the Institute;

Henriquel-Dupont, member of the Institute;
Count de Gasparin, member of the Institute;
Greterin, Councillor, of State, director-general of Customs and Indirect Taxes;

Heurtier, Councillor of State, director-general of Agriculture and Commerce;
Ingres, member of the Institute;

Legentil, president of the Chamber of commerce of Paris;

Leplay, engineer-in-chief of mines;
Count de Lesseps, director of consulates and of commercial affairs at the ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mérimee, senator, member of the Institute;
Michel Chevalier, Councillor of State, member of the Institute;

Mimerol, senator;
General Morin, director of the Conservatoire Impérial des Arts-et-Métiers;

Count de Morny, deputy at the Legislative Body, member of the superior council of Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures;

Prince de la Moskowa, senator;
Duke de Mouchy, senator, member of the superior council of Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures;

Marquis de Pastoret, senator, member of the Institute;

Emile Percire, president of the board of directors of the Southern Railway;
General Poncelet, member of the Institute;

Regnault, member of the Institute, administrator of the imperial manufactures of Sevres;
Sellaudrouse, manufacturer, deputy at the Legislative Body;

De Saulcy, member of the Institute, conservator of the Museum of Artillery;

Schneider, vice-president of the Legislative Body, member of the superior council of Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures;

Baron Seillere (Achille);
Seydoux, deputy at the Legislative Body;

Simart, member of the Institute;
Troplong, president of the Senate, first president of the Court of Cassation, member of the Institute;

Marshal Count Vaillant, grand marshal of the Palace, senator, member of the Institute;
Visconti, member of the Institute, architect to the Emperor.

Art. 3.—The Commission is divided into two sections:

That of the Fine-Arts, and that of Agriculture and Manufactures.

The following are the members of the section of the Fine-Arts:

MM. Baroche,	MM. Prince de la Moskowa,
Eugene Delacroix,	Duke de Mouchy,
Henriquel-Dupont,	Marquis de Pastoret;
Ingres,	De Saulcy,
Mérimee,	Simart,
Count de Morny,	Visconti,

The following are the members of the section of Agriculture and Manufactures:

MM. Elie de Beaumont,	MM. Count de Lesseps
Billault,	Mimerol,
Blanqui,	General Morin,
Michel Chevalier,	Emile Percire,

* The date fixed for the closing of the Exhibition has been extended to October 31. (Vide Art. 1 of the General Regulations.)

Dollfus (Jean),
Arles-Dufour,
Dumas,
Léon Charles Dupin,
Count de Gasparin,
Greterin,
Heurtier,
Legentil,
Leplay.

General Poncelet,
Regnault,
Sallandrouze,
Schneider,
Seilliere,
Seydoux,
Troplong,
Marshal Count Villiaut.

Art. 4.—In case Prince Napoleon should be absent, the Commission when assembled at a general meeting, will be presided over by the Minister of State, or by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works; and in default of these gentlemen, by a vice-president, voted for at the first sitting.

The section of the Fine-Arts will be presided over by the Minister of State; and the section of Agriculture and Manufactures by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.

Each section will elect a vice-president.

Art. 5.—M. Arles-Dufour is appointed Secretary of the Commission, and M. Adolphe Thibaudet, Assistant-Secretary.

M. de Mercey, chief of the section of the Fine-Arts at the Ministry of State, is named Secretary of the section of the Fine-Arts.

M. Audiganne, chef de bureau of Manufactures, and M. Chemin-Dupontes, chef de bureau of the general movement of Commerce and Navigation at the department of foreign commerce, are nominated Secretaries of the section of Agriculture and Manufactures.

Art. 6.—Our Minister of State, and our Minister, Secretary of State for the department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 24th of December, 1853.

Signed NAPOLEON.

Countersigned: ACHILLE FOULD,
Minister of State.

P. MAGNE,
Minister, Secretary of State for Agriculture,
Commerce and Public Works.

The Imperial Commission assembled for the first time on the 23th of December, 1853, at the Palais-Royal, prince Napoleon presiding. His Imperial Highness, after reading the decrees instituting the Commission, delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN,—

The Emperor confides to us a noble and honourable mission, when he charges us to organize this grand competition, in which France will show herself worthy of her name, by the eagerness with which her artists and her manufacturers will respond to the appeal which is made to them.

Our duty towards foreigners is to receive them with a liberal and kind-hearted hospitality.

All opinions in matters of political economy are represented in our body, not for the purpose of entering into fruitless discussions, which are foreign to our mission, but of co-operating with equal ardour, whatever may be their point of view, in the success of this work, which is calculated to throw so great a lustre on France and Europe of the nineteenth century.

On that point, gentlemen, there cannot be any difference of opinion amongst us.

The Emperor has testified his high impartiality in assembling in the same body the leading men in politics, sciences, arts, manufactures, and commerce.

For the first time, to a Universal Exhibition of Industry will be adjoined a Universal Exhibition of the Fine-Arts.

It belongs to our country to set the example of this alliance, which is so well suited to our initiatory genius.

I hope, gentlemen, that the most entire confidence will preside over our relations, and I ask you to grant me, as your president, that indulgence of which I stand in need.

Feeling my insufficiency for the great mission which the confidence of the Emperor has been pleased to confer on me, I shall at least devote to it my most ardent

zeal and the firm determination to act for the best, which is the first condition of success.

The questions which we shall have to solve are numerous and complicated, and are connected with a multitude of diversified interests, I propose to submit them to your decision successively, as they will present themselves, in order not to over-burden ourselves uselessly at the commencement of our labours.

They naturally divide themselves into two great parts:—the questions which may call for decrees on the part of His Majesty, and these which we can solve on our own authority.

In execution of the decree which has been published, our first operation is the nomination of the Vice-President of the general Commission, and of the two Vice-Presidents of the sections of Manufactures and of the Fine-Arts.

I shall afterwards request you to adjoin to me a sub-commission to assist me in the execution of the measures which you shall have decided on. Business can only be got through in a practical manner by a small number of persons devoting to it their special aptitude and their time.

The first question to occupy the attention of that sub-commission will be to draw up a series of regulations for the prompt dispatch of the numerous affairs which we shall have to decide on.

The general regulations, framed by the Imperial Commission for the management of the Universal Exhibition, were approved of by the following decree:

Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all whom these presents may concern, greeting.

Considering the draft of the general regulations proposed by the Imperial Commission for the Universal Exhibition of the products of Agriculture, Industry, and the Fine-Arts;

We have decreed and do hereby decree, as follows:

The general regulations for the Universal Exhibition, annexed to the present decree, are hereby approved of.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 6th of April, 1854.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Countersigned: ACHILLE FOULD,

Minister of State.

P. MAGNE,
Minister, Secretary of State for Agriculture,
Commerce, and Public Works.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Art. 1.

The Universal Exhibition, appointed to be held at Paris in the year 1855, will receive the agricultural and manufacturing products as well as the works of art, of all nations.

It will open on the 1st of May, and will close on 31st of October of the same year.

Art. 2.

The Universal Exhibition of 1855, is placed under the direction of the Imperial Commission, nominated by the decree of the 24th of December, 1853.

Art. 3.

In every department, a committee, nominated by the Prefect, in accordance with the instructions of the Imperial Commission, will be charged with the necessary measures for the success of the Exhibition, and with the admission and rejection, in proper time, of the articles presented.

There shall also be appointed, should the Imperial Commission deem it necessary, local sub-committees or special agents, in every town and centre of industry, where the necessity of them may be felt.

Art. 4.

Special instructions will be addressed, in the name of the Imperial Commission, to the Ministers of War and Marine, for the exhibition of the products of Algeria and of the French colonies.

Art. 5.

The various foreign Governments will be invited to appoint, for the examination, selection, and transmission

of their national products, committees, the formation and composition of which should be notified as soon as possible to the Imperial Commission, in order that it may immediately place itself in communication with such committees.

Art. 6.

The departmental committees, as well as the foreign committees, authorized by their respective Governments, will correspond directly with the Imperial Commission, which will not hold any correspondence whatever with the exhibitors themselves, or with other private persons, either French or foreigners.

Art. 7.

Such French subjects or foreigners, as intend exhibiting, should apply to the committee of the department, colony, or country which they inhabit.

Foreigners, residing in France, may apply to the official committees of their respective countries.

Art. 8.

No article will be admitted to the Exhibition, if not sent with the authorization, and under the seal of the departmental or foreign committees.

Art. 9.

The foreign and departmental committees should make known, as soon as possible, the presumed number of exhibitors in their division, and the space which it is supposed they will require.

Art. 10.

On receipt of that intimation, the Imperial Commission will, without delay, proceed to the division of the general space amongst France and the other countries, in proportion to the demands sent in.

Art. 11.

When that division has been effected, notice of the same will be immediately sent to the French and Foreign committees, who will then have to subdivide the space thus allotted to them amongst the exhibitors of their divisions.

Art. 12.

The lists of the exhibitors who are admitted must be sent to the Imperial Commission, by the 30th of Nov., 1884, at the latest.

These lists ought to mention :

- 1st. The names, christian names (or name of firm), profession and address of the parties applying :
- 2nd. The nature and number, or quantity of the articles which they desire to exhibit :
- 3rd. The space which they require in height, width, and depth.

These lists, as well as all other documents coming from foreign countries, ought, as much as possible, to be accompanied by a translation into French.

ADMISSION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTS.

Art. 13.

All the products of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Art are admissible to the Universal Exhibition, with the exception of these included in the following categories :

- 1st. Living animals and plants.
- 2nd. Vegetable and animal substance in a fresh state, and of a nature liable to be spoiled from keeping ;
- 3rd. Detonating substances, and, in general, all such as may be considered dangerous ;
- 4th. And, finally, such objects, as, by their bulk, do not come within the scope of the Exhibition.

Art. 14.

Spirits or alcohols, oils and essences, acids and corrosive salts, and generally bodies easily inflammable, or of a nature to lend to combustion, will only be admitted to the Exhibition when contained in solid and perfectly closed vessels: the owners of such articles will, besides, be bound to conform to such measures of safety as may be prescribed to them.

Art. 15.

The Imperial Commission will have the right of excluding, on the proposition of the competent agents,

such French objects as may appear to it injurious or incompatible with the object of the Exhibition, and of diminishing those which have been sent in excess of the requirements or accommodation of the Exhibition.

Art. 16.†

The objects sent for Exhibition will form two distinct divisions: *Products of Industry*, and *Works of Art*. They will be distributed, for each country, into eight groups, comprising thirty sections, viz.:

1st DIVISION.—PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

1st GROUP.—*Industrial pursuits having for principal object the extraction or production of raw materials.*

1st Class. Mining and Metallurgical products.

2nd — Everything relating to the management of trees, or to hunting, shooting, and fishing, and products obtained without cultivation.

3rd — Agriculture.

2nd GROUP.—*Industrial pursuits having specially for object the employment of mechanical power.*

4th Class. Machinery in general, as applied to industry.

5th — Special machinery and apparatus for railways, and other modes of transport.

6th — Special machinery and apparatus for workshops.

7th — Special machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of woven fabrics.

3rd GROUP.—*Manufactures specially based on the employment of physical and chemical agents, or connected with the sciences and instruction.*

8th Class. Arts relating to the Exact Sciences and to Instruction.

9th — Manufactures relating to the economical production and employment of heat, light, and electricity.

10th — Chemical manufactures, dyeing and printing, paper, leather, skins, India-rubber, etc.

11th — Preparation and preservation of alimentary substances.

4th GROUP.—*Industrial pursuits specially connected with the learned professions.*

12th Class. Hygiène, pharmacy, surgery, and medicine.

13th — Naval and military arts.

14th — Civil engineering and building.

5th GROUP.—*Manufactures of mineral products.*

15th Class. Steel and its products.

16th — General metal work.

17th — Goldsmith's work, jewellery, and bronzes.

18th — Glass and pottery.

6th GROUP.—*Woven Fabrics.*

19th Class. Cotton manufactures.

20th — Woollen and worsted manufactures.

21st — Silk and velvet manufactures.

22nd — Flax and hemp manufactures.

23rd — Mercery, hosiery, carpets, embroidery, lace of every kind, gold and silver fringes, &c.

7th GROUP.—*Decorative furniture and upholstery, millinery, industrial design, printing, and music.*

24th Class. Industry applied to furniture and decoration.

25th — Articles of clothing, objects of fashion and fancy.

26th — Drawing and modelling applied to industry, letter-press and copper-plate printing, photography.

27th — Manufacture of musical instruments.

2nd DIVISION.—WORKS OF ART.

8th GROUP.—*Fine Arts.*

28th Class. Painting, engraving, and lithography.

29th — Sculpture and die-sinking.

30th — Architecture.

† A document entitled "System of Classification," and specifying the division of all branches of manufactures and of all hearts, of their raw materials, their means of action and their products, amongst the thirty sections established in this article, will be published hereafter.

RECEPTION AND PLACING OF GOODS.

Art. 17.

The various objects, both French and foreign, will be received at the Exhibition-Palace, from the 15th of January to the 15th of March, 1855, inclusively.

Nevertheless, a supplementary delay will be accorded for such manufactured articles as are likely to suffer from being too long packed up, on condition that the arrangements necessary for their exhibition shall have been made beforehand. That delay cannot in any case extend beyond the 15th of April.

Heavy and cumbersome articles or any others, the placing of which would require considerable labour, must be sent before the end of February.

Art. 18.

The Committees of each country and of each French department, are requested to send, as much as possible, in one consignment, the products of their divisions.

Art. 19.

The consignment of each exhibitor, whether sent with those of other exhibitors or separately, must be accompanied by a bulletin of admission delivered by the competent authority. This bulletin, drawn up in triplicate, and in the form prescribed by Art. 13, will likewise contain the number and weight of the several packages, as well as the particulars and price of every article composing the consignment.

Models of these bulletins will be sent to all the committees, French and foreign.

Art. 20.

The French objects intended for the Universal Exhibition will be forwarded, from the places appointed for the purpose by the departmental and colonial committees, and taken back from Paris to the same places at the expense of the State.

Foreign articles, having the same destination, will likewise be conveyed to Paris at the cost of the State, but only from the French frontier, and will be sent back under the same conditions.

Art. 21.

They must be addressed to the commissioner of arrangement at the Exhibition-Palace.

Art. 22.

The address of each package, destined for the Exhibition, ought to bear, in clear and legible characters, the indication,

Of the place from which it comes,
Of the name of the exhibitor,
And of the nature of the contents.

MODEL OF ADDRESS.

A Monsieur le Commissaire de l'Arrangement de l'Exposition universelle.

Au Palais de l'Exposition. — PARIS.

Envoi de (here come the name and christian names of the person sending, or the name of the firm), demeurant à (residence, or seat of the establishment), exposant de (nature of the object exhibited).

Art. 23.

Packages containing articles sent by several exhibitors, must have the names of all those exhibitors, inscribed on the address, and be accompanied by a separate bulletin of admission for each of them.

Art. 24.

Exhibitors are requested not to send separately packages of less dimensions than half a cubic metre, but to place in the same packing case with other packages of the same class such as come within these dimensions.

Art. 25.

The admission of all articles to the Exhibition will be gratuitous.

Art. 26.

Exhibitors will not be subjected to payments of any kind, either for entrance, or space, or on any other pretext whatever, during the whole time of the Exhibition.

Art. 27.

The Imperial Commission will provide for the moving, placing, and arranging of articles in the interior of the Exhibition-Palace: also, for the works necessary to set the machinery in motion.

Art. 28.

Tables, counters, flooring, enclosures, barriers, and partitions between the various sections of products, will be furnished gratuitously.

Art. 29.

All particular arrangements, such as stands, shelves, supports, suspenders, glass-cases, hangings, awnings, paintings, and ornaments, will be at the charge of the exhibitor.

Art. 30.

These dispositions, arrangements, and ornamentations can only be executed in conformity with the general plan, and under the superintendence of inspectors, who will determine the height and form of the front of the stalls, and likewise the colour of the paintings, hangings, and drapeaux.

Art. 31.

Workmen, designated or approved of by the Imperial Commission, will hold themselves at the disposition of the exhibitors, and their bills will be examined by agents specially appointed for the purpose, should the exhibitors desire it.

Nevertheless, exhibitors will be at liberty to employ such workmen as they may think fit, having previously obtained the authorization of the Commission.

Art. 32.

Manufacturers wishing to exhibit machinery or other objects of extraordinary weight or size, and which will require foundations or special constructions, must make a declaration to that effect, on their demand for space.

Art. 33.

Likewise, persons intending to exhibit machinery which is to be moved by steam, or contains throwing up water, or hydraulic engines, ought to make a declaration of their intention at an early period, and state the quantity and degree of pressure of steam or water, which they may require.

Art. 34.

The various products will be arranged together by nations, in the order of the classification indicated in Art. 16. Nevertheless the different products exhibited by an individual, corporate body, city, department, or colony, may, if necessary, and with the authorization of the Executive Committee, be exhibited in separate groups, when that disposition does not materially interfere with the regular arrangements.

Art. 35.

The Imperial Commission will take every measure to preserve from damage the articles exhibited. Nevertheless, if, notwithstanding these precautions, some accident should chance to occur, the Commission will not hold itself responsible for any damage which might result. These risks exhibitors must take on themselves, as likewise the expense of insurance, should they consider that precaution necessary.

Art. 36.

The Imperial Commission will likewise take care that the goods shall be watched over by an active and numerous staff; the Commission will not, however, be responsible for any thefts or frauds which may take place.

Art. 37.

Each exhibitor will have the faculty of having his goods watched over at the Exhibition by an agent chosen by himself. Notice must be given, before the Exhibition opens, of the name and position of this agent. A personal card of admission will be given him, which, as long as the Exhibition remains open, he is neither to transfer nor lend, under pain of forfeiture.

Art. 38.

The agents of exhibitors must confine themselves to answering such questions as may be addressed to them, and to delivering cards of address, prospectuses, or lists of prices, when asked for.

They will be interdicted, under pain of expulsion, from soliciting the attention of visitors, or inducing them to purchase the articles exhibited.

Art. 39.

The current trade price of any article, at the period of the Exhibition, may be prominently affixed to it.

Any exhibitor, who may wish to avail himself of this permission, must announce his intention beforehand to the local committee of his division, who will sanction the prices, on having ascertained their correctness.

The price thus affixed must, in case of a sale taking place, be strictly adhered to by the exhibitor, as regards the buyer.

In case the declaration should be proved to be false, the Imperial Commission may order the goods to be removed from the building, and the exhibitor excluded from exhibiting any longer.

Art. 40.

Articles sold cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition.

FOREIGN GOODS.—CUSTOMS.

Art. 41.

With respect to foreign goods admitted to the Exhibition, the Exhibition-Palace will be constituted a bonded warehouse.

Art. 42.

These goods, accompanied by the bulletins mentioned in Art. 19, will enter France by the ports and frontier-towns here mentioned, viz :

Lisle, Valenciennes, Forbach, Wissemburg, Strasbourg, Saint-Louis, Les-Verrières-de-Joux, Pont-de-Beauvoisin, Chapareillan, Saint-Laurent-du-Var, Marseilles, Cetta, Port-Vendres, Perpignan, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Nantes, Havre, Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk.

Art. 43.

Packages may be directed to agents designated by the Imperial Commission in each of these ports or towns. These agents, for a certain amount of remuneration ~~and beforehand~~, will undertake the requisite customhouse formalities, and forward the articles to the Exhibition-Palace.

Art. 44.

Foreign goods, thus imported into France, will be received at the Exhibition-Palace, where they will be taken charge of by the custom-house officers.

Art. 45.

The removal of the lead stamps, and the opening of the packages, can only take place in the interior of the Palace, in presence of the exhibitors or of their agents, and by the custom-house officers.

Art. 46.

One copy of the bulletin sent with each package, to be considered as certificate of origin, will be retained by the customs department; another copy will be left with the commissioner of arrangement at the Exhibition; and the third will be deposited at the office of the Secretary of the Imperial Commission.

Art. 47.

Foreign exhibitors, or their agents, will have to declare, after the close of the Exhibition, whether their goods are intended for re-exportation or for interior consumption.

In the latter case, they will be at liberty to dispose of them immediately, after paying the duty, in the fixing of which the customs' authorities will take into account the depreciation the goods may have undergone in consequence of their stay in the Exhibition.

Art. 48.

Goods, at all other times prohibited, will, by special exception, be admitted to interior consumption, on paying a duty of 20 per cent. on their actual value. That amount of duty will be the maximum levied on any article exhibited.

INTERIOR ORGANIZATION AND POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Art. 49.

The interior organization and police of the Exhibition

are placed under the direction of an Executive Committee, composed of different heads of department, who will decide on all questions coming under their jurisdiction.

Art. 50.

A set of regulations, published before the time fixed for the reception of goods, and posted up within the building, will decide all points relative to the order of the interior service, and will designate the persons charged to assist the exhibitors, and to watch over the order and security of the Exhibition.

Art. 51.

The agents and officers, attached to the foreign divisions, must speak one or more of the languages of those nations with which they are to be in communication.

Interpreters, officially designated by the Imperial Commission, will besides be placed in various parts of the foreign division.

Art. 52.

Foreign Governments are requested to accredit to the Imperial Commission, special commissioners, whose duty it will be to represent their countrymen at the Exhibition, during the reception, classification, and placing of the goods, and in all circumstances where their interests are concerned.

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND INVENTIONS.

Art. 53.]

Every exhibitor who is the inventor or legal proprietor of any process machine, or design admitted to the Exhibition, and not yet registered or patented, may obtain from the Imperial Commission a certificate descriptive of the article exhibited, provided he make an application to that effect, before the opening of the Exhibition, or during the first month after the opening.

Art. 54.]

That certificate will secure to the person who receives it, the property of the article therein described, as well as the exclusive privilege of employing it to the best advantage, for the period of one year from the 1st of May, 1855, without prejudice to any patent which the exhibitor may take out, in the usual manner, before the expiration of that period.

Art. 55.

Every application for an inventor's certificate should be accompanied by an accurate description of the object or objects for which protection is sought, and, should it be necessary, by a plan or drawing of the said objects.

Art. 56.

These applications, as well as the decisions arrived at with regard to them, will be inscribed in a register kept for the purpose, and which will be ultimately deposited at the office of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works (department of industry) to serve as a proof, during the period above indicated, of the validity of the certificates.

Art. 57.

These certificates will be delivered without any charge.

JURIES AND REWARDS.

Art. 58.

The examination of the articles exhibited, and the decisions with respect to the rewards to be given, will be confided to a great international mixed jury. This jury will be composed of members and deputies, who will be divided into thirty special juries, corresponding to the thirty classes mentioned in Art. 16.

Art. 59.

In the division of Products of Industry, the number of members for each special jury is fixed as follows.

For each of the classes :	Jurors.	Deputies.
3, 10, 20, and 23	14	4
2, 6, 16, 18, and 24	12	3
7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 25, & 26	10	2
1, 4, 5, 9, 11, 15, 22, and 27	8	2
In the division of Works of Art,		
Class 28 will have	20	
29	14	
30	8	

Art. 60.

The number of Jurors to be appointed will be for France, as well as for each foreign country, in proportion to the number of exhibitors furnished by each.

Art. 61.

The official committee of each country will designate persons to form the number of jurors which that country is entitled to nominate.

The French jurors for the first 27 classes will be nominated by the section of agriculture and industry of the Imperial Commission, and for the last 3 classes, by the section of the Fine Arts.

Art. 62.

In case the committee of any country exhibiting should not appoint jurors to represent it, the omission will be met by means of the general meeting of the jurors present.

Art. 63.

The Imperial Commission will make the division of the members of the international jury amongst the various classes. It will also fix the general rules which will serve as the basis for the operations of the special juries.

Art. 64.

Each special jury will have a president named by the Imperial Commission; likewise a vice-president and a reporter, both of whom will be nominated by an absolute majority of the votes of the jury.

Art. 65.

In case none of the members should obtain the absolute majority, the two candidates who have received the greatest number of votes will decide the point by lot.

Art. 66.

The president of each jury, and in his absence the vice-president, will, in case of equality of numbers, have the casting vote.

Art. 67.

Special juries will besides be distributed into groups, representing the branches of industry, connected together by certain points of analogy or similitude.

These groups are eight in number, in conformity with the statement made in Art. 16.

The members of each group will elect their own president and vice-president.

Art. 68.

The decisions of any special jury can only be definitive when sanctioned by the group to which it belongs.

Art. 69.

Rewards of the highest degree will not be granted until after they have been revised by a council, composed of the presidents and vice-presidents of the special juries.

The jury for the Fine Arts is excepted from this regulation.

Art. 70.

Each special jury will be at liberty to call to its assistance, as associates or experts, one or more persons, technically acquainted with any of the articles submitted to it for examination. These persons may be selected either from the members and deputies of the other classes, or from amongst persons who do not belong to the jury, but possess the required information. The members thus called in will only take part in the labours of the jury as regards the particular object for which their services were required; they will only be entitled to take part in the discussion, and not to vote.

Art. 71.

Such exhibitors as may accept the functions of jurors or deputies, will be by that fact rendered ineligible to receive any reward.

The jury for the Fine Arts is excepted from this regulation.

Art. 72.

Such exhibitors also as have been called in to aid juries, as associates or experts, will be held ineligible to receive a reward, but only for the particular class in which they have acted.

Art. 73.

Each jury may, according to circumstances, subdivide itself into committees; but it cannot come to any final decision without the sanction of the majority of the entire jury.

Art. 74.

Special commissioners, assisted by the inspectors of the Exhibition, will be charged to prepare the works for the jury,—to see that the goods of no exhibitor escape their examination,—to receive the observations and complaints of the exhibitors,—to have all omissions, errors, or confusions repaired,—to take care that the established rules are observed,—and to explain these rules to the juries, when necessary.

Art. 75.

These commissioners will not interfere with the deliberations of the jury, further than to bring before them facts, remind them of rules, and present the complaints of exhibitors.

Art. 76.

The nature of the rewards to be distributed, and the general principles to be adopted as the basis of such rewards, will be at a later period determined by a decree based on the recommendations of the Imperial Commission.

Art. 77.

However, independently of the honorary distinctions which may be granted, the Council of presidents and vice-presidents will have the power of recommending to the Emperor such exhibitors as they may think deserving of special marks of public gratitude, on account of extraordinary services rendered to civilization, humanity, sciences, and the arts; or of encouragements of a different kind for considerable sacrifices incurred with a view to general utility, due attention being always paid to the position of the inventors or producers.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FINE ARTS.

Art. 78.

A French jury, instituted at Paris, will decide on the admission of the works of French artists.

Art. 79.

The members of the French jury of admission will be nominated by the section of the Fine Arts of the Imperial Commission.

Art. 80.

The jury of admission for the Fine Arts will be divided into three sections:

The first will comprise painting, engraving, and lithographic works;

The second, sculpture and die-sinking;

The third, architecture.

Each of these sections will decide with respect to works belonging to its special department.

Art. 81.

The Exhibition is open to the works of all French and Foreign artists, alive on the 22nd of June, 1853, the date of the decree which constitutes the Exhibition of the Fine Arts.

Art. 82.

Artists can present to the Universal Exhibition works which have been previously exhibited; but these cannot be admitted.

1st. Copies (excepting such as may reproduce a work in a different manner, on enamel, by drawing, &c.);

2nd. Pictures and other objects without frames;

3rd. Sculptures in unbaked clay.

Art. 83.

The following articles of the present regulations are applicable to the division of the Fine Arts:

Arts. 1 to 13; 15 to 30; 35, 36, 40 to 47; 49 to 52; and 58 to 77.

Just before these regulations were finally agreed to, the following circular was sent to all the prefects of the 86 departments of France:—

MONSIEUR LE PREFET,

The Imperial Commission for the Exhibition of all Nations to be held in 1855, nominated by a decree of

the 27th December last, under the presidency of H.I.H. the Prince Napoleon, is definitely constituted.

Its first care has been to draw up the regulations of the Exhibition. This work is nearly completed, [and will soon be communicated to you.

Meanwhile, the most urgent measure being the organization throughout France of Committees, to be entrusted with the preliminary business of the Exhibition, the Commission has decided, M. le Prefet, on confiding to you that important duty.

You will, therefore, be pleased to put yourself in communication with the chambers of commerce, with the consulting chambers of Arts and Manufactures, the chambers of Agriculture, the Academical councils, and the other practical or learned societies which may exist in your department, claiming urgently their advice as to the most prompt and efficacious mode of establishing these committees, the number of members of which they ought to consist, and also whether one or several ought to be established in the department. You will request them, therefore, to lay before you lists of candidates as numerous as possible, from which you will select and appoint the number of members and special men who may appear to you best informed as to the agricultural, manufacturing, and artistical requirements of the department; that number, however, must not go beyond twenty to each committee.

Your selection ought to be made from agriculturalists, manufacturers, merchants, professors, artists, and special men, whose technical knowledge is of a nature to enlighten the Committees on local points of interest.

In case you should deem a single Committee sufficient for the entire department, you will examine whether it might not be useful to appoint in one or more arrondissements, in one or more given localities, special agents whose duty would be to stimulate the zeal of our manufacturers, to enlighten them as to the real interest, tendency, and important bearing of a Universal Exhibition; as well as to point out to you branches of industry, heretofore but little known, which it might be useful or interesting to have represented at it.

You will be pleased to communicate, without delay, to the Imperial Commission the results of these nominations, the elements of which should be so combined, that while the largest share is given to the branch of industry which holds the first place in the department, all the others will be also sufficiently represented.

You will leave to the local Committees the care of electing their own president, reporter, and secretary, reserving to yourself however the right of being present at their sittings whenever you think fit.

As soon as the Committees shall be duly constituted, which must be effected within the briefest delay, you will be pleased to communicate that fact to the Secretary of the Imperial Commission, and at the same time to transmit to him an exact list of the members who compose them, with the addresses of their presidents and secretaries.

Besides the enclosed instructions, which you are requested, M. le Prefet, to communicate to the Committees and special agents appointed by you, detailed instructions will be successively forwarded to them, on all points on which doubts might arise.

The Commission also requests you, M. le Prefet, to forward to it all communications which you may deem useful for the success of the Exhibition of All Nations.

Receive, M. le Prefet, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Signed: NAPOLEON,

President of the Imperial Commission.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The local committees are the official and necessary medium of communication between the Imperial Com-

mission and all the persons who intend taking part in the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

They will be in direct communication with the Imperial commission, and will correspond with it, through their presidents and secretaries, for all the information which they may stand in need of in the interest of their mission.

The Imperial Commission will transmit to them, according as circumstances may require, the documents, instructions, and suggestions calculated to enlighten them on all the questions relative to the Exhibition.

The Imperial Commission, in thus enabling the local committees to supply its place, and to act directly under their own inspirations, considers itself obliged to decline all intercourse and all direct correspondence with the persons or industrial firms which intend taking part in the Exhibition; it cannot and will not correspond but with the committees.

The mission of the local committees are,—

1st. To execute and cause to be executed, as far as they are concerned, the provisions of the general regulations;

2nd. To disseminate within the circle of their locality all the informations and suggestions likely to strongly direct the attention of the parties interested to the object of the Exhibition;

3rd. To open a register in which all persons who desire to take part in the Exhibition will be bound to get their names inscribed, on applying for it either verbally or in writing;

In this register will be specified the nature of the objects which each person inscribed proposes to send, and the space which is required for their being arranged in place;*

4th. To give, within the shortest possible period, to the Imperial Commission an idea of the probable number of exhibitors from their localities, and of the space which their articles may occupy;

5th. To encourage, by every means in their power, the fabrication of objects calculated to throw lustre on our manufactures;

6th. To visit, for that purpose, all the manufactories and places of production in their neighbourhood, and to enter into direct communication with the proprietors;

7th. To fulfil, when the proper time arrives, the functions of a jury, and to decide on the rejection and admission of the articles proposed;†

8th. To forward to the Imperial Commission, after their examination, a list of the exhibitors admitted;

9th. To have the objects, which they will have decided to admit, and which will be sent to the Exhibition, accompanied by the necessary papers and documents;

10th. To point out in a written report the services rendered to agriculture and manufactures by the proprietors of works and factories, foremen, workmen, or labourers, residing in their neighbourhood;

11th. To stimulate around them the desire to visit the Exhibition, and to facilitate the means of doing so as much as lies in their power;

12th. To make known to the Imperial Commission the measures which may appear to them calculated to procure for the greatest possible number of workmen from their neighbourhood the means of visiting the Exhibition.

* The manufacturers ought to limit the number of articles, which they intend exhibiting, to the proportion strictly necessary to allow their establishments to be sufficiently appreciated. Art. 13 of the general regulations specifies the objects which are not admissible to the Universal Exhibition.

† The Imperial Commission, being unwilling to use, except in cases of absolute necessity, the right which it has reserved to itself of admitting or rejecting, without appeal, the articles presented, recommends the committees, from the very outset, to encourage only the production of such articles as may contribute to the better knowledge of their local manufactures and to their celebrity.

