

Whitehall, February 8, 1879.

THE Queen has been pleased to grant unto Henry Marriott Walker, of Mosborough Hall, in the parish of Eckington, in the county of Derby, Gentleman, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of George Marriott, late of Sunderland House, in the parish of Tickhill, in the county of York, Gentleman, deceased, assume, take, and use the surname of Marriott in lieu of the surname of Walker :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

Whitehall, February 11, 1879.

THE Queen has been pleased to grant unto Richard John Erskine Oliver, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 20th Hussars, Her Royal licence and authority that he may, in compliance with a direction contained in the last will and testament of his maternal uncle, Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis, of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, Esquire, take and henceforth use the surname of Bellasis, in addition to and after that of Oliver, and bear the arms of Bellasis quarterly with those of Oliver ; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's said College of Arms.

(H. 1217.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
Whitehall Gardens, February 11, 1879.*

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Trieste, enclosing a copy of a Maritime Circular issued by the Austro-Hungarian Government in consequence of the appearance of plague in Russia. A translation of the Circular is appended :—

CIRCULAR No. 974 of the I.R. Maritime Government to all the I.R. Port and Maritime Sanitary Officials and to all the I.R. Consular Officers in Russia.

In accordance with the provisions of the Decree of the I.R. Ministries of the Interior, of Finance, and of Commerce (Code of Laws, cap. VI, Sec. No. 17, of the 2nd January last past) prohibiting the importation and conveyance in transit of various kinds of merchandize coming from Russia, on account of the epidemic prevailing in the Province of Astrachan, and in order to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, it is ordered, in concert with the R. Hungarian Government :

1. The introduction from Russia by sea, even for conveyance in transit, of any of the following articles into Austro-Hungarian Ports is prohibited, viz. :

Used bed and body linen, used clothes, rags, and refuse of every description, paper shavings, articles of leather and fur, skins and hides, leather, sheep and goat skins, dressed or undressed, bladders, animal entrails, fresh, dry, or salt (d catgut), felt, hair, and wool (including the so-called Zachelwolle), brushes, feathers, caviar, fish, and sarepta balsam.

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2. The provisions contained in the preceding paragraph do not refer to the linen, clothes, and other personal effects carried by travellers for their own use. The time when and the mode in which these articles are to be subjected to a disinfecting process are reserved for special provision.

3. The importation and transit of wool coming from Russia are permitted only after previous disinfection. If the wool has been subjected to a cleansing process during manufacture, the disinfecting of the packing materials shall suffice. The disinfection of wool, which has not been so subjected, shall be effected by means of sulphurous acid.

4. The expense of disinfection shall be borne by the parties.

The goods mentioned above (§ 1), shall for the present, in conformity with § 97 of the Maritime Sanitary Regulations, be removed to the Maritime Quarantine Ground, and be there, in closed rooms, isolated from other goods.

The merchandise, the importation of which is not prohibited by the above regulations, shall be admitted without hindrance to free pratique. Before subjecting to disinfection wool which has not previously been submitted to the cleansing process during manufacture, the outside covering must be removed. Those spaces of vessels in which the goods and articles mentioned in § 1, and also uncleaned wool, have been stowed, must, after the said goods have been discharged, be disinfected, cleaned, and ventilated under the superintendence of a special port and sanitary official ; and only after this has been effected can the vessel be admitted to free pratique.

Trieste, February 3, 1879.

The President,
(Signed) ALBER.

(H. 1218.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
Whitehall Gardens, February 11, 1879.*

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, reporting that, in consequence of the appearance of plague in Russia, vessels arriving from the Black Sea and Sea of Azov with clean bills of health will be subjected to three days' quarantine of observation and medical inspection in Egypt, and that such vessels with foul bills of health will be repelled, as there is no lazaretto on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt ; and that, on account of typhus in Roumelia, vessels arriving from Turkish ports between Gallipoli and the Greek frontier, including the adjacent islands, must undergo medical inspection, and susceptible goods brought by them must undergo disinfection, in Egypt.

(S. & C. 465.)

*Board of Trade, 1, Whitehall,
February 13, 1879.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Petersburg, reporting the discontinuance at the Custom-houses of St. Petersburg and Moscow of the two per cent. per rouble of duty levied on imported goods, which had formerly been exacted for the purpose of constructing a permanent bridge over the River Neva.