

Charles Louis Gordon. Dated 1st September, 1881.
 Benjamin Henry Lee. Dated 1st September, 1881.
 Edward Charles Bartlett Roe. Dated 1st September, 1881.
 Bertram Cornish Couchman. Dated 1st September, 1881.

Whitehall, August 11, 1883.

THE Secretary of State for the Home Department hereby gives notice that he has certified the Chadwick Memorial Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Grand Stand, Town Moor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as fitted to receive one hundred and twenty boys, instead of fifty as heretofore.

(H. 6143.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
 Whitehall Gardens, August 14, 1883.*

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, stating that a quarantine of twenty-one days has been imposed upon vessels arriving in Greece from any port of Syria from Alexandretta to the frontier of Egypt inclusive.

(H. 6195.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
 Whitehall Gardens, August 14, 1883.*

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Brest, reporting that the following quarantine regulations are at present in force, viz. :—

1. All ships arriving from Cyprus, Malta, Egypt, Suez Canal, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean, whether they are provided with clean bills of health or not, are placed in observation quarantine during a period of four and twenty hours, followed by medical visits, &c.

2. All ships with a case of cholera or other disease on board, considered epidemic, are placed in quarantine during seven days followed by the rigorous sanitary measures prescribed by law or by ministerial orders, that is, if, after the expiration of the seven days, all suspicion has not been removed, they will be sent to the regular quarantine station (Lazaret).

3. All ships arriving from the coasts of Spain and Portugal from Mediterranean ports, as well as from Gibraltar, must now, in order to escape observation quarantine, be provided with a clean bill of health.

(H. 6195.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
 Whitehall Gardens, August 14, 1883.*

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Algiers, reporting that vessels from the coasts of Spain, Italy, Malta, Cyprus, the Adriatic, and Greece, will be required to produce bills of health, and that vessels from Egypt and neighbouring countries bound for the ports of the channel which have to undergo an enforced quarantine must do so at Pauillac or Mindin.

(C. 2866.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
 August 9, 1883.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, enclosing the following Memorandum on the Italian Law of July 6, 1883, sanctioning recent modifications of the General Customs Tariff :—

MEMORANDUM.

THE Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Italy of the 6th instant publishes the text of a law, signed the same day, to give effect to the modifications recently introduced into the Italian Customs Tariff by the Legislature.

M. Magliani, the Minister of Finance, and M. Berti, the Minister of Commerce, had presented a joint project to the Chamber of Deputies at the close of its last session, embodying some modifications which the Government desired to introduce into the General Tariff, accompanied by a number of documents in explanation and in support of their proposals.

When the Chamber next met this project was submitted to a Committee, who duly examined it, and sent in their report upon it in May last.

The law contains twenty-one articles. The first of these announces the suppression of two clauses (Nos. 2 and 10) of the 16th Article of the "preliminary dispositions of the Customs Tariff" issued on the 30th of May, 1878. In virtue of this suppression (1) furniture and effects, not new, inherited by Italian citizens, and (2) wedding trousseaux brought into the country by the brides of Italians, being foreigners, may no longer be imported free of duty. The Ministerial project had proposed to abolish the free importation of furniture and effects on change of residence allowed by the same "preliminary dispositions," but this proposal did not pass.

The next fourteen Articles, from Article 2 to Article 15 inclusive, contains rules for fixing "tare" upon the casks or cases in which sugar is conveyed (Articles 3 and 4); the amounts to be returned to importers of salts of chinchona (Article 2), spirits, wine (Articles 5 and 6), salted provisions, and cheese (Article 15), on account of the inland excise and factory dues already paid upon them; the kind and amount of such inland dues (Articles 7 to 12); a definition of salt for Customs' purposes, viz., any mixture of salts containing more than 15·2 per cent. of chlorine and 9·8 per cent. of sodium, with a permission to the Ministry of Finance to allow salt to be issued to proprietors of restaurants for iceing, at 25 francs a hundredweight, provided it is of such a quality as to serve no other purpose (Article 13); and finally a heavy increase in the amount of the fines leviable under the 33rd and 34th Articles of the law of the 15th of June, 1865, on the Royal monopoly of salt and tobacco, from masters of ships carrying tobacco, for presenting false or incorrect manifests, namely, 15 francs instead of 5 per kilogram in the case of leaf tobacco, and 30 instead of 10 in that of prepared tobacco.

Up to this point the law seems to affect only the home trade, and none but purely native Italian interests. All the changes which concern the foreign trade, properly speaking, are contained in the 16th Article, which is translated below in full, with the old dispositions of the Customs' Tariff placed opposite the new enactments :—