

Melbury Osmond, and in the occupation of Thomas William Cave, together with the whole of the yards and fields and the pig-styes and other buildings therein, being the remainder of the said premises known as Holt Farm, and in the occupation of the said Thomas William Cave.

Windsor Castle, May 18, 1886.

THE Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Vincent Hunter Barrington Kennett-Barrington, Esq., M.A., LL.M., of the Manor House, Dorchester, Oxon, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Foreign Office, May 20, 1886.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Dr. Hermann Ernst Gustav Gerlich as Consul-General for British India, to reside at Calcutta, for the German Empire; of Demetrius Mavroyeni Bey as Consul-General at Malta for His Imperial Majesty the Sultan; of Mr. F. Lenders as Consul-General in London for His Majesty the King of the Belgians; of Mr. Charles de Coutouly as Consul at Gibraltar for the French Republic; and of Mr. Wilhelm Stemrich as Vice-Consul for the Port of London for the German Empire.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
May 21, 1886.*

HER Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the "Albert Medal of the Second Class" upon MR. JOHN HENRY WOOD, a Member of the South Shields Volunteer Life Brigade, for his gallantry, at the imminent risk of his own life, in rescuing a boy washed off the pier at South Shields during a gale on the 24th October, 1885.

(M. 9469.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
London, May 18, 1886.*

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lima, enclosing the following translation of a Decree of the Provisional Government of Peru, dated the 18th March, 1886:—

The Council of Ministers charged with executive power, taking into consideration the reasons adduced in the report presented this day to the Council of Ministers by the Minister of Finance and Commerce, decree:

1. That Articles 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 196, and 200, abrogated by the late Government, of the Chapter "Clearance and Cargo of National and Foreign Merchant Vessels" of the Consular Regulations of the Republic, dated the 22nd day of June, 1876, shall form an integral part of the "Commercial Code." Articles 201, 202, and 203 of the above mentioned Regulations, and the Supplementary Decree of the 4th of April, 1877, confirming the former dispositions, shall also form an integral part of the "Commercial Code," to which the following clauses shall be added:

2. The Custom House Authorities shall consider the Consular Officers of the Republic residing in foreign ports as their natural representatives in all matters concerning the aforesaid provisions of the Commercial Code. The Administrators of Customs shall request and be furnished by

them with any information likely to conduce to the improvement of the service.

3. No bill of lading or invoice of goods embarked in foreign ports and destined for Peru, no copies of one or the other document shall be considered authentic or of legal value in the public offices which shall not have been laid before the Peruvian Consul and bear his signature. Original bills of lading and invoices shall have the seal and signature affixed to their seal; in the absence of the Consul his deputy shall act in the manner prescribed by Article 196 of the Consular Regulations.

4. The ships manifest of all vessels arriving from foreign ports shall state separately and in detail the number of bales or cases to be discharged in the several parts of Peru.

Consular officers may, with the object of verifying the statement of the ship's manifest, and in their capacity of representatives of the Custom House Authorities, request whenever they deem it necessary that the original bills of lading and invoices, or the receipt given by the captain to the shippers for the cargo taken in for Peruvian ports, be submitted to them, and in the event of there occurring any discrepancy in the statement, the Consul shall decline to give his signature. Should, however, the vessel clear without rectifying the discrepancy, the Consul shall report the same to the Custom House Authorities, who shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Supreme Decree of the 4th of April, 1877.

5. If, notwithstanding the above-mentioned stipulations, the captain should see cause to effect any alterations in his manifest, either on handing over the same to the Custom House Authorities or after having done so, he shall have the right to make the aforesaid alterations in any Peruvian port where he may be discharging cargo, but only within the period and conditions of the stringent regulations in force at present.

The Administrators of the Customs, on receipt of the evidence, shall exercise their judgment in accepting the alterations made by the captain, provided always that the goods shall not have been stopped by the officials, or their clandestine disembarkation denounced. When the time referred to in the preceding paragraphs shall have expired, or the other conditions shall not have been complied with, the goods not specified in the ship's manifest shall be subject to the penalties inflicted by the regulations in force.

6. Whenever, as provided by Article 201, the vessel shall clear directly in ballast for any Peruvian ports, the Consular Officer shall report the same to the Administrator of Customs of the first port cleared for by the vessel.

7. Consular officers in their capacity of representatives of the national Custom House Authorities may, in order to certify to the correctness of the invoices presented for their signature, and in the exceptional cases where they shall deem such proceedings necessary, request to be furnished with legalized copies of the declaration of goods exported made by the shippers before the Custom House Authorities of the port of clearance where such forms are customary.

When the invoices submitted for their signature are not the original documents, they shall have the right, in exceptional cases where such proceedings are necessary, to require the production of the papers and correspondence in regard to the procedure and condition of the goods contained in the bales, and the conditions under which the merchandize has been placed on the invoice. Should the correspondence not tally