



# The Edinburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

WHITEHALL, November 10, 1863.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto John Samuel of Newton House, in the parish of Llanblethian, and of Treacastle, in the parish of Llanharry, in the county of Glamorgan, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace for and sometime High Sheriff of the same county, son and heir of John Samuel of Great House, in the parish of Bonvilstone, also in that county, Esquire, by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of Thomas Williams of Cowbridge, in the same county, by Elizabeth, his wife, elder daughter of William Gibbon, and sister and co-heir of William Gibbon of Newton House and Treacastle aforesaid, Esquires, Her royal licence and authority that he may (as sole representative and possessor of the estates of the Gibbon family,) take and use the surname of Gibbon, in addition to and after that of Samuel, and also bear the arms of Gibbon; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' College, otherwise the said licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And further to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in the College of Arms.

CROWN OFFICE, November 9, 1863.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

City of Oxford.

Charles Neate, Esq., in the room of James Haughton Langston, Esq., deceased.

(1260.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,  
November 10, 1863.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at New Granada, the following translation of a decree recently issued by the President

of that Republic, requiring the presentation of certified invoices of all merchandize imported into New Granada:—

ART. 1.—The obligation is hereby imposed upon importers of foreign merchandize, of presenting, together with the manifests, the original invoices, certified by the Colombian Consul at the port from which they were sent.

ART. 2.—At the foreign ports where there are no Colombian Consuls, the certificate shall be obtained from the Consul of a friendly nation. The Consuls of the Republic of Chile are bound to perform this service according to Article 34 of the Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with that Republic.

ART. 3.—The certificate spoken of in Article 1st shall express the number of packages mentioned in the invoice, the species of merchandize, the Colombian weight of each package, the name of the vessel in which they are shipped, the Colombian port to which they are directed, and the name of the merchant or commission agent to whom they belong.

ART. 4.—The Consuls shall transmit to the "Oficina General de Cuentas" a legalized copy of the invoices certified by them.

ART. 5.—The Consuls shall be entitled to levy one dollar upon each invoice they certify, in accordance with the 4th Clause, Article 19th, of the Law of the 7th of March 1856, upon Consular Service.

ART. 6.—The following dates are fixed for the carrying out of this decree:—

60 days, as regards merchandize imported from ports in the Antilles, Central America, and the Republics on the Pacific.

90 days, as regards merchandize proceeding from the United States and Mexico; and

120 days, as regards merchandize proceeding from other ports.

These dates shall be counted from the date of this decree.

ART. 7.—The non-presentation of certified invoices subjects every package composing the cargo to examination, and to an additional duty of 10 per cent. over and above the ordinary duties.

Given in Popayan, the 7th day of August, 1863.

