

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 6th day of *January*, 1862,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the tenth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled "an Act for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in England," it is among other things, enacted, that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order that the said Act be put in force in such county or counties as to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, should seem fit, and to divide the whole or part of any such county (including all counties of cities and counties of towns, cities, boroughs, towns, ports, and places, liberties and franchises therein contained or thereunto adjoining) into districts; and to order that the County Court should be holden for the recovery of debts and demands, under the said Act, in each of such districts; and, from time to time, to alter such districts, as to Her Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, should seem fit; and from time to time, with the advice aforesaid, to declare by what name, and in what towns and places the County Court should be holden in each district:

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by an Order in Council, of the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, to order that the said Act be put in force in the counties and places therein specified, and the same was put in force accordingly:

And whereas by certain other Acts, made and passed in the thirteenth, in the fourteenth, in the sixteenth, in the twentieth, and in the twenty-second years of the reign of Her Majesty, the provisions of the said recited Act have been amended and extended:

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by a further Order in Council of the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to order that the County Court of Cheshire, known by the name of "The County Court of Cheshire holden at Runcorn," should be held at Frodsham as well as at Runcorn, and the same was put in force accordingly:

And whereas it hath been represented that it is inexpedient to continue the holding of the County Court of Cheshire at Frodsham, in the same county:

Her Majesty, having taken the premises into consideration, is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two:

The County Court of Cheshire, known by the name of "The County Court of Cheshire holden at Runcorn," shall cease to be holden at Frodsham, in the county of Chester.

Arthur Helps.

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 6th day of *January*, 1862,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of Parliament, holden in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her

Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory.

And whereas Her Majesty hath power and jurisdiction in the islands included between the different branches of the River Danube, at its mouth, and forming, and commonly designated as the Delta of the Danube, which by the Treaty between Her Majesty, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, His late Majesty the King of Prussia, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, signed at Paris, on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, were replaced under the immediate sovereignty of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the efficient exercise of the said power and jurisdiction, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, in like manner as the same have been customarily and of right exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by Her Majesty's Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, and other officers within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

And whereas by the fifteenth Article of the General Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, His late Majesty the King of Prussia, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, signed at Paris, on the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, it was provided as follows: "The Act of the Congress of Vienna having established the principles intended to regulate the navigation of rivers which separate or traverse different States, the contracting powers stipulate among themselves that those principles shall in future be equally applied to the Danube and its mouths. They declare that this arrangement henceforth forms a part of the public law of Europe, and take it under their guarantee."

"The navigation of the Danube cannot be subjected to any impediment or charge not expressly provided for by the stipulations contained in the following Articles: in consequence, there shall not be levied any toll founded solely upon the fact of the navigation of the river, nor any duty upon the goods which may be on board of vessels. The regulations of police and of quarantine to be established for the safety of the States separated or traversed by that river, shall be so framed as to facilitate as much as possible the passage of vessels. With the exception of such regulations, no obstacle whatever shall be opposed to free navigation."

"And whereas by the sixteenth Article of the said last-mentioned Treaty, it was further provided as follows: "With the view of carrying out the arrangements of the preceding Article, a Commission, in which Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey shall each be represented by one delegate, shall be charged to designate and to cause to be executed the works necessary below Isatcha to clear the mouths of the Danube, as well as the neighbouring parts of the sea, from the sands and other impedi-