

licence and authority that he may (in compliance with the desire expressed in the will of the said Sophia Broadley) henceforth take and use the surname of Broadley, in addition to and after that of Harrison, and bear the arms of Broadley, quarterly in the first quarter, with those of Harrison, and that the said surname and arms may in like manner be taken, used, and borne by his issue; 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 also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Whitehall, March 17, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Richard Walter Byrd Mirehouse (heretofore Richard Walter Bird Levett), a minor of the age of fifteen years, or thereabout, eldest son of Richard Byrd Levett, of Milford Hall, in the county of Stafford, Esquire, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the King's Own Stafford Rifles, by Mary Elizabeth, his Wife, eldest daughter of John Mirehouse, of Bangeston and Brownslade, in the county of Pembroke, and of Upper Seymour-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, Her Royal license and authority that he may (upon the petition of his said father) henceforth continue to use the surname of Mirehouse:

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

(327.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall
March 17, 1865.*

THE Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following translation of Provisional Regulations, issued by the European Commission for the Danube, with respect to the Navigation and Police of that River:—

PROVISIONAL REGULATION OF NAVIGATION AND POLICE, APPLICABLE TO THE LOWER DANUBE.

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE.

Whereas inconveniences result from the variety of the regulations enacted by common agreement, and put in force provisionally on the part of the Danube situated below Isaktcha, in pursuance of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, under date of 30th March, 1856:

The Commission enacts the following Regulation of Navigation and Police, in which are united in one single text, after having been revised, the provisions having force of law of the regulations successively promulgated up to this time.

General Provisions.

Art. 1.

The navigation of the Lower Danube below Isaktcha is placed under the immediate superintendence of the Inspector-General of the Lower Danube and of the Captain of the Port of Sulina.

Art. 2.

The Inspector-General is specially charged with the Police of the Lower Danube, exclusive of the Port of Sulina.

He is assisted by several overseers distributed over the different sections of the river under his jurisdiction.

Art. 3.

The Captain of the Port of Sulina, under whose orders act the port-officers (bossemans), is charged with the Police of the port and roadstead of Sulina.

Art. 4.

The masters of merchant-vessels, to whatever flag they belong, are bound to comply with the orders which are given them by the Inspector-General, by the Captain of the Port, and by the subalterns placed under the orders of these two officers.

They are equally bound to state to them, when called upon to do so, their name, as well as the name and flag of their vessel, and to show to them their agreement with the crew, without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 10, 17, and 65 hereinafter contained.

Art. 5.

Independently of the judicial functions exercised by them in the cases provided for in Articles 79 and 107 of the present Regulation, the Inspector-General and the Captain of the Port of Sulina decide summarily on disputes arising between captains and their crews, calling in the aid of two captains of the same nationality as the contending parties, or, in their absence, of two other captains.

They do not, however, exercise this part of their powers unless their interference is claimed by one of the parties concerned, and then only in the event of there being no other competent authority on the spot.

Art. 6.

As regards the action of the vessels-of-war stationed at the mouth of the river, it is exercised in conformity with the 19th Article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th March, 1856, which states that the said vessels have for mission to ensure the execution of the regulations enacted by common agreement.

PART I.

Concerning the Police of the Sulina Roads and Port.

CHAPTER 1.

Police Regulation for the Sulina Roads.

Art. 7.

The Sulina roadstead comprises the waters of the sea for a radius of two nautical miles round the head of the north pier.

Art. 8.

Every vessel arriving in the Sulina roads from seaward must hoist her national colours.

Art. 9.

If she remains in the roads to ship or unload cargo, she must nevertheless obey the orders of the Captain of the Port and of his agents in everything relating to the navigation police. She is specially bound to conform to the provisions of the present regulations contained in Part V, and having reference to the lighter service.