

or custody of any cowkeeper, dairyman, or dairywoman, or of any milkman or milkwoman, or vendor or purveyor of milk, or of any dealer in cattle, or farmer, or person in possession of cattle whatsoever, within those parts of the United Kingdom to which this Order refers, or if at any time hereafter while this present Order shall continue in force and unrevoked, any animal being in the possession or custody of any such person as aforesaid, within the last-mentioned parts of the United Kingdom, shall be seized or attacked with, or be found labouring or suffering under, any such disorder, notice of the existence of such disorder, or of the first appearance of such disorder in or among the animals belonging to or in the custody of any such person as aforesaid, shall immediately thereupon be given by the person in whose possession or custody such diseased animals or animal shall be, if such person shall reside within any burgh or town having a Town Council, to the Provost or other principal magistrate of such burgh or town, or if elsewhere, to the Clerk of the Peace of the county in which he resides; and upon receipt of such notice, or upon any other information which satisfies him or them that such disease has appeared within his or their jurisdiction respectively, it shall be lawful for such Provost or other principal magistrate, and for the Justices of such county, if he or they shall think fit, from time to time to appoint some veterinary-surgeon, or other person duly qualified, to be an Inspector for the purpose of carrying into effect the following rules and regulations within the burgh or town or county for which he shall have been appointed; and the same authority may from time to time revoke such appointment.

4. Every such Inspector shall have the power of entering upon and inspecting any premises in or upon which he has reason to believe that there is any animal labouring under such disease, from time to time, as often as he may think necessary.

5. Every person within any district for which an Inspector shall have been appointed as aforesaid upon whose premises there shall be any animal labouring under such disorder, shall, as far as practicable, keep such animal separate and apart from all other animals; and no person shall, without the license of such Inspector, send to market, or remove from his premises, any such animal, or any animal which has been in the same shed or stable, or has been herded, or been in contact, with any animal labouring under such disorder.

6. Every animal within any such district as aforesaid dying of such disorder, or slaughtered on account thereof, shall be buried, if practicable, on the premises where it has died, or been slaughtered, or (if this be not practicable) as near thereto as may be convenient; and if such animal be not buried with its skin, its skin shall be disinfected in such manner as the Inspector of the district may direct.

7. Every person within any such district on whose premises there shall be any animal so labouring as aforesaid shall cleanse and disinfect such premises in such manner as the Inspector of such district shall direct.

8. Every person offending against this Order shall for every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty pounds which the Justices before whom he or she shall be convicted of such offence may think fit to impose.

Arthur Helps.

Foreign Office, August 24, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Whyte Atkins as Consul at Bridgetown, in the Island of Barbadoes, for His Majesty the King of Denmark.

(1237).

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 24, 1865.*

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 St. Petersburg, containing a statement of certain modifications to have been recently made in the Russian Tariff, of which the following is a translation:—

(Extract from the "Journal de St. Pétersbourg.")

BY an ukase of the 21st of last June, the Senate issued the following Decree of the Imperial Council, sanctioned by His Majesty the Emperor, on the 5th April last.

I.—The under-mentioned modifications are made with a view of simplifying the General Customs' Tariff of European Russia, sanctioned by His Majesty the Emperor, on the 27th of May, 1857:—

A.—The following articles are added to the list of merchandise admitted free of duty:—

1. Powder for bronzing.
2. Wax unmanufactured, and wax prepared for grafting trees.
3. Calamine, burnt and ground.
4. Cobalt, ore, oxide of, and in a metallic state.
5. Teeth and bones of the Walrus, Elephant, and Mammoth, and also of fish, in a rough state or ground, &c., &c.
6. Talc.
7. Skins of fish, prepared.
8. Almond bran, not perfumed.
9. Parchment, and sheets of parchment pierced with holes for mills, &c.
10. Goats' hair and Camels' hair.
11. Down and plucked feathers of birds.
12. Deers' horns and fish bones, ground or not.
13. Straw cleaned but not manufactured.
14. Mica, or muscovite glass.
15. Potatoes.
16. Hair, unmanufactured.
17. Lemon juice.
18. Spermaceti and stearine, Whale and other fish oils, also grease and fat of fish.
19. Potash and pearlash.
20. Wax, manufactured.
21. Elastic bands of cotton or linen combined with india-rubber, for manufactories.
22. Wine bottles, imported at the southern ports or by the Bessarabian frontier.
23. Shave-grass, and other similar herbs.
24. Geldings.

B.—The following articles pay the under-mentioned rates:—

1. Guaiacum wood, ground, 10 copecks instead of 20 copecks per pood.
2. Odoriferous woods of all kinds, ground, 10 copecks per pood (as valuable woods, in logs or chips).