



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1871.

Downing Street, October 6, 1871.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Sidgreaves, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Edward Graham Alston, Esq., to be Queen's Advocate for Her Majesty's Settlement of Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast of Africa.

Whitehall, September 27, 1871.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Leonard Jenyns, of Belmont, in the city of Bath, Clerk, Master of Arts, the youngest son of George Leonard Jenyns, late of Bottisham Hall, in the county of Cambridge, Clerk, deceased, Her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of Francis Blomefield, late of Swaffham, in the county of Norfolk, Gentleman, deceased, henceforth use, assume, and take the surname of Blomefield only in lieu of that of Jenyns, and also bear and use the arms of Blomefield; 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 to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(C. 896.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
October 2, 1871.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, enclosing a copy of the Declaration exchanged with the Russian Government, relative to the more effectual protection of trademarks:

The subjoined are the Articles (in translation) of this Declaration:—

ART. 1. Any person offering for sale or placing in circulation articles bearing counterfeit Russian

or English trademarks, will, in both countries, be deemed guilty of a fraudulent act, and will render himself liable,—in Russia, to the penalties prescribed by Articles 173-176 and 181 of the code relating to penalties inflicted by Justices of the Peace, and Articles 1665-1669 and 1671-1675 of the penal code (Edition 1866),—in England, to the penalties provided by the Act of Parliament of 1862 (Merchandise Marks Act).

The parties injured may also bring an action for damages against those who have rendered themselves liable thereto, before the tribunals, and according to the law of the country in which the fraudulent act has been committed.

ART. 2. English subjects wishing to secure their right to their trademark in Russia, must register them at the Department of Commerce and Manufactures, at St. Petersburg.

If at any future time trademarks should be subjected to registration in England the same regulations will apply equally to English and to Russian trademarks.

Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg further states, that persons wishing to register trademarks at St. Petersburg, should send to Her Majesty's Consul, or to any Patent-Agent at St. Petersburg, a power of attorney for that purpose, duly certified by a Russian authority in England, to be legal according to British law and containing a delegation clause.

(C. 911.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall
October 5, 1871.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Havre, reporting that all vessels arriving from foreign ports at Caen and Honfleur will be subjected to three days' quarantine, unless provided with a clean bill of health, certified by a French Consular Officer.

Their Lordships have also received information, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, to the effect that all vessels arriving in Italian ports from Smyrna and its neighbourhood will be subjected to quarantine.