



# The Edinburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1853.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, August 24, 1853.

IT is hereby notified that the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, K. G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Sir Charles Hotham, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Minister on a Special Mission, and from Martin T. Hood, Esq. late Her Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres, Despatches, dated respectively the 22d and 24th of June last, announcing that the Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres, heretofore established by the Provisional Director-General Urquiza, has ceased to exist since the 20th of June aforesaid.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, August 25, 1853.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Philip T. Hearst as Consul at Glasgow; of Mr James McDowell as Consul at Leith, and of Mr John L. Nelson as Consul at Turk's Island, for the United States of America.

At the Court at Buckingham-Palace, the 13th day of June 1853,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India," it was among other things enacted that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty to appoint, not exceeding three of His Majesty's subjects, to be Superintendents of the Trade of His Majesty's subjects to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China; and by any Order or Orders in Council to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade, and for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions:

And whereas by a certain other Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," it was among other things enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to authorise the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (so long as such Superintendent should be also the Governor of the Island of Hong-Kong) to enact, with the advice of the Legislative Council of

the said Island of Hong-Kong, all such Laws and Ordinances as might from time to time be required for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China; and that it should also be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders in Council, to ordain for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, any Law or Ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet.

And whereas by a certain other Act passed 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 was among other things enacted that it should 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 jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory:

And whereas by Treaty, Grant, Sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty hath power and jurisdiction over British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China; and the same or certain parts thereof have heretofore been exercised on behalf of Her Majesty, by Her Majesty's Consular officers resident within the said dominions.

And whereas, in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by the above-recited Act of the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, Her Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council passed on the twenty-fourth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to prohibit Her subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than might be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces.