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FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1854.

Whitehall, January 18, 1854.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole; the Right Honourable Joseph Napier; Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Knt., Her Majesty's Attorney-General; Sir Richard Bethell, Knt., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General; Thomas Emerson Headlam, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel; Vincent Scully, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel; Robert Lowe, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; William David Lewis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Henry Drummond, Esq.; John Evelyn Denison, Esq.; Robert Wilson, Esq.; and William Strickland Cookson, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for considering the subject of the registration of title with reference to the sale and transfer of land.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 17, 1854.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lima, enclosing a translation of a Decree of the Peruvian Government, by which vessels, laden with Guano at the Chincha Islands, are no longer compelled to touch at Callao, of which the following is a Copy:

(Copy.)

(Translation.)

Lima, November 23, 1853.

It being unnecessary that the vessels occupied in carrying guano, and which go with this object to the Chincha Islands, with the permission of the Government, should return to Callao for the purpose only of fulfilling the formality of finally closing their register, which can be effected at the said islands, that measure causing to the shipping the loss of some days, which can be employed to the benefit of the long voyage which they have to make to arrive at their destination, and at the same time they suffer much injury by the desertion of the crews consequent upon the vessels staying in the Port of Callao; it is resolved, that the captains of vessels loaded with guano who wish to depart direct from the Chincha Islands to the place of discharge, may do so; and in such case they must be cleared by the chief of the station or the government which may be established there, who shall give notice to the Custom House of Callao of those to whom the

permission is conceded. And in consideration that by this measure the owners of ships derive a benefit, and that the excessive cost occasioned by the demurrage on account of the impossibility of exporting the quantity of tons required for the demands of the different markets, ten laydays more than those fixed in the charters for guano shall be allowed in compensation for the concession made. At the same time the consignees of those ships shall exact that they have at the islands the quantity of water allotted to them until the government can make other arrangements.

Communicate, register, and publish this.

(Signed.) JOSE RUFINO ECHENIQUE.

(Signed.) PAZ SOLDAN.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 18, 1854.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following translation of a Circular Memorandum from the Sublime Porte, announcing certain modifications in the measures, recently adopted for the prohibition of the exportation of grain from the Ottoman States.

(Copy.)

(Translation.)

Circular Memorandum from the Porte.
December 26, 1853.

THE Sublime Porte having ascertained that the measure recently adopted by Her and communicated by memorandum to the Representatives of the friendly powers, relative to the prohibition of the exportation of provisions from the Ottoman States would be productive of much embarrassment in Europe, owing to the scarcity of provisions there this year, she has, conformably with the friendly disposition entertained by her towards all nations, decided upon modifying the measures in question in the manner hereafter explained.

Whereas the grain of the provinces of Widdin, Silistria, Scodea, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Trebizond, and of the places therein comprised, is exclusively destined for the subsistence of the Imperial Armies in Roumelia and Anatolia; and whereas the grain produced at Adrianople and the districts and scelas of that province has been allotted to the subsistence of the imperial troops which are to be stationed in that province and to that of the capital, all contracts entered into with the corn proprietors previously to the