

Whitehall, June 7, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Andrew Kennedy Hutchison Boyd, D.D., to the charge and office of First Minister of the church and parish of Saint Andrew's, in the presbytery of Saint Andrew's, and county of Fife, vacant by the death of the Reverend John Park, D.D.

Downing Street, June 7, 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

In the Gazette of the 20th of May, 1865, for "Horace Watts," Esq., M.D., read "Horace Newbegin Watts," Esq., M.D.

(831.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 9, 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 Minister at Washington, enclosing a copy of the following notice issued by the President of the United States, removing various restrictions on the trade of Southern States :

Washington, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well-disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered :

I. That all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by Acts of Congress and regulations in pursuance thereof, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President ; and excepting also from the effect of this Order the following articles contraband of war, to wit:—Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, grey uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraphic lines.

II. All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be, and the same are hereby, revoked ; and that no military or naval officer, in any manner, interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein, under proper authority, pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

(880.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 9, 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 the following regulations respecting passengers' luggage at Odessa, and which has been forwarded by Her Majesty's Consul-General at that port :—

REGULATIONS respecting Passengers' Luggage, supplying the Articles 1169–1211 of Civil Law of the Custom House, volume VI., edition of 1857.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

§ 1. Under the denomination of passengers' luggage are understood used things, brought by the passengers, and which are indispensable for them during the voyage. These things not being used for trading purposes, are free of duty.

Observation. The importation of prohibited articles does not refer to those which passengers bring with them on arrival free of duty.

§ 2. The following, when brought by passengers, are admitted free of duty.

(1.) Dresses, shoes and boots, wearing linen if used and not exceeding the necessary wants of passengers.

Observation. Cushions, pillows, mattresses, and table or bed linen, even if used, are admitted free of duty but in a quite restricted quantity.

(2.) Fur clothes, such as pelisses, fur caps, muffs, &c., one set to each passenger.

(3.) Gold, silver, and other metal objects for household use, not more than three pounds weight for each passenger ; travelling, dressing cases, or work-boxes of every kind, one for each passenger.

(4.) Haberdashery, gold or silver articles and others—two pieces of each denomination for every person ; retail articles of toilet, such as rings, pins, buttons, &c., in such quantity as the passengers bring, if they are evidently brought not for sale.

Observation to the paragraphs 3 and 4.

(a.) All used silver articles, manufactured in the empire or in the kingdom of Poland, and stamped by Russian assay-offices, can be imported free of duty in unlimited quantities.

(b.) Gold and silver articles, which the passengers can bring with them free of duty, are delivered to them without any investigation of the standard ; the things of this kind, which can be imported only by paying the duty, are admitted when they are of fixed standard ; in contrary case, it is allowed to re-export them.

(5.) All objects not before mentioned, serving for personal use during the voyage, in double number ; new gloves not more than one dozen pairs.

Observation. Kitchen utensils, table and tea services, bronzes, table clocks, curtains, door curtains, carpets, and generally all articles serving for room furniture and adornment, are not understood as objects of personal use.

(6.) With physicians—medical instruments ; with artisans—tools belonging to their profession ; with artists—all objects necessary to their arts ; with musicians—their manual musical instruments, if those objects are evidently not brought for sale.

(7.) An opened bundle of snuff-tobacco or smoke-tobacco ; segars not more than a hundred for every passenger.