

with clean bills of health to pratique, stands as follows :—

“Art. 30. Todo buque procedente del extranjero con patente limpia visada por el Agente Consular Español, con buenas condiciones higiénicas, y sin accidentes sospechosos en el viaje se admitirá desde luego á libre plática sin mas que la visita y reconocimiento, *a no ser que conste oficialmente que en el punto o puerto de donde proceda el buque se habia desarrollado alguna enfermedad contagiosa.*”

By the last clause your Lordship will perceive that the presentation of a clean bill of health does not ensure a vessel against quarantine in case the Spanish Boards of Health may, in the meantime, have received information which they consider to be official, that a contagious malady has appeared at the port of departure, even when the Spanish Consul there, from ignorance of the existence of such a malady, or from its having declared itself after the departure of the vessel, has countersigned her clean bill of health. A circumstance which renders the occurrence of such decisions on the part of the Spanish Boards of Health very frequent, and often unexpected is the entire distrust felt in this country, and by its government of the efficiency of the sanitary measures in force in Great Britain.

The consequence of this is, that little or no attention is paid by the Spanish authorities to a public announcement by the authorities in Great Britain that a contagious malady has ceased to exist, or to the absence of any announcement that such malady exists; any report which may come to the knowledge of the Spanish Boards of Health, which they deem credible, that contagious malady has shown itself in an English port or place, is considered by them to be sufficient to authorize them to adopt measures of precaution, which are rigidly enforced until they themselves, from their own sources of information, become convinced that all danger has disappeared.

In the present instance it may be announced as a certainty that all vessels coming to Spain from Great Britain will be subjected to quarantine, either at a foul lazaretto or at a lazaretto of observation, as their ports of departure may be judged to be foul “sucios,” or compromised “comprometidos,” and that it would be impossible to assure to a shipmaster beforehand to which of these annoyances he will be exposed.

Under these circumstances, and their being in the present state of public feeling in Spain upon this subject no chance of any relaxation of the law of health, I can see no complete remedy for the inconvenience to which our commerce with this country will be subjected, if unfortunately the cholera should prevail in any degree in Great Britain this summer.

NOTE. — Translation of the Article quoted in this Despatch.

“Every ship arriving from abroad with a clean bill of health viséd by the Spanish Consular Agent, in good sanitary condition, without suspicious accidents during the voyage, will be at once admitted to free pratique after the visit and examination, *except it be known officially that some contagious malady has broken out in the place or port from whence the ship sailed.*”

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June, 1866.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the 410th section of “The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,” it is enacted that, upon the completion of any new lighthouse, buoy, or beacon, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, fix such dues in respect thereof, to be paid by the master or owner of any ship which passes the same, or derives benefit therefrom, as Her Majesty may deem reasonable, and may from time to time alter the amount thereof; and that such dues shall be paid and collected in the same manner and by the same means, and subject to the same conditions, in, by, and subject to which the light-dues authorised to be levied by the said Act are paid and collected: And whereas the Port of Dublin Corporation have erected and are about to light certain new lighthouses at the undermentioned places, viz. :—

1st. At Calf Rock, situate about three-quarters of a mile off Dursey Head, the north-western point of Bantry Bay, in County Cork :

2nd. At Blacksod Point Quay, on the western side of Blacksod Bay, in County Mayo :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that, upon the completion and lighting of the said lights respectively, there shall be paid, in respect of each of the said lights, for every vessel, whether British or foreign, which may pass or derive benefit from such light, the toll of three-sixteenths of a penny per ton, of the burthen of every such vessel for each time of passing or deriving benefit therefrom, if on an oversea voyage; and one-sixteenth of a penny per ton for each time of passing or deriving benefit therefrom, if on a coasting voyage; and that the said tolls in respect of each of the said lighthouses shall be levied by the Port of Dublin Corporation, subject to the gross abatement or discount of sixty per cent., and other regulations and abatements, mentioned in the new consolidated tables of light duties sanctioned by an Order in Council dated the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Arthur Helps.

Council Office, Whitehall, June 19, 1866.

WHEREAS the University of Oxford, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the “Oxford University Act, 1862,” did, on the sixteenth and twenty-third days of March, 1866, respectively, duly make two Statutes, relating to the Professorship of Experimental Philosophy, and to the Aldrich Professorship of Chemistry;

And whereas the said Statutes, and those which it is proposed to abrogate, have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, the same are published in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act; and notice is hereby given, that it is lawful for the bodies or persons mentioned in the seventh section of that Act, within one month, to petition