

of the Nobleman or Gentleman by whom he is to be presented. In order to carry out the existing regulation that no presentation can be made at a Levee excepting by a person actually attending that Levee, it is also necessary that a letter from the Nobleman or Gentleman who is to make the presentation, stating it to be his intention to be present, should accompany the presentation card above referred to, which will be submitted to The Queen for Her Majesty's approbation. It is Her Majesty's command that no presentations shall be made at Levees, except in accordance with the above regulations.

It is particularly requested, that in every case the names be *very distinctly written* upon the cards to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to His Royal Highness.

The State apartments will be open for the reception of Company coming to Court at one o'clock.

BRADFORD,
Lord Chamberlain.

Foreign Office, April 23, 1868.

Her Majesty's Minister at Florence has received a Note from Count Menabrea, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing him that arrangements had been made by the Director-General of Customs with the Administration of the North Italian Railway Company by which all the luggage of those travellers who enter Italian territory merely in transit, and which is not intended to be opened in Italy will be "plombé" unopened and sent on under the guarantee of the railway itself to its destination accompanied by a ticket of registry; and that only hand-bags and those boxes or portmanteaus which are not consigned in the above manner, or which are intended to be opened within the Italian territory, will be examined at the Custom-house.

The Italian Minister adds that travellers themselves will be informed of this arrangement on their arrival at Susa, to which place this measure more particularly applies.

Whitehall, April 23, 1868.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable John, Baron Romilly; the Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole; George Markham Giffard, Esq., a Vice Chancellor; Edward Howes, Esq.; Arthur Hobhouse, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel; Jacob Waley, Henry Thring, Edward Parker Wolstenholme, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law; John Young and William James Farrer, Esqrs.; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the operation of the Land Transfer Act, and also into the present condition of the Registry of Deeds for the county of Middlesex.

Whitehall, April 24, 1868.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend James Fleming to the church and parish of Kettins, in the presbytery of Meigle, and county of Forfar, vacant by the death of the Reverend John Alexander Mackenzie.

(C. 550.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 23, 1868.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, an extract from the "Moniteur," containing an Imperial Decree, dated 4th April, 1868, which gives effect to the Customs' Tariff in the Island of Réunion.

(C. 558.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 23, 1868.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Venezuela, the following translation of a Decree of the 9th March last, which establishes a blockade of the Coast of the State of Nueva Barcelona:—

Miguel Gil, General-in-Chief, First Vice-President (Designado) in charge of the National Executive.

A revolt having taken place in the State "Nueva Barcelona," against the political institutions which the nation has embraced, and it being the duty of the National Executive to employ force and other legal measures to re-establish the public peace:

Decreases:

ART. 1. That the coast of the State "Nueva Barcelona," is declared to be closed, from the entrance of the River Uchire to the point Conoma.

ART. 2. A blockade of the same extent of the coast is declared.

ART. 3. Should any vessel or vessels approach any part of the said coast the blockading forces will notify to them the existence of the blockade, noting down in their ship's papers the day and the hour or the latitude where they may have been found, as well as the notification made to them. In the case of the vessel or vessels persisting in the attempt to enter in spite of the notice, or should they again return to the same places, they are subject to be captured and detained for trial accordingly.

ART. 4. For the seizing and detention of vessels attempting to leave the coast that is blockaded the previous notification prescribed in the preceding Article is not necessary; but if the vessels attempting to leave the port of Barcelona should have entered before the establishment of the blockade they shall not be prevented from leaving.

ART. 5. Vessels carrying articles which are contraband of war for the coast of Barcelona or for the insurgents, shall also be captured and detained; unless their captains should agree to deliver up said articles to the captor, and that he without difficulty may receive them on board.

ART. 6. With respect to vessels detained for attempting to run the blockade or as carrying contraband articles, those in command of the blockading forces shall proceed in conformity with the ordinances on cruizers of 1822, in all that is not opposed to the preceding regulations, bringing the said captured vessels to the port of La Guaira to be adjudicated upon by the Supreme Federal Court.