

shall be made at the Levee, 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 half-past one o'clock.

MOUNT-EDGCUMBE,  
Lord Chamberlain.

*Foreign Office, April 26, 1880.*

THE Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following Telegraphic Despatch from Mr. St. John, Her Majesty's Minister at Lima, dated April 14, 1880:—  
"Callao blockaded."

*Foreign Office, April 27, 1880.*

HER Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from Her Majesty's Minister at Caracas, copies of two Decrees issued by the Venezuelan Government on the 10th and 23rd of February, translations of which are subjoined, ordering that, in consequence of disturbances in the State of Guayana, the Custom-house at Ciudad Bolivar should be abolished, and all trade prohibited with the Ports of the Orinoco:—

Translation.

Guzman Blanco, Illustrious American, Pacifist, Regenerator, and Provisional President of the Republic.

In view of the disturbances that have occurred in the State of Guayana, in consequence of the rising and the criminal proceeding that took place in Bolivar City on the 29th of last month; and in exercise of the authority granted to me by Article 3 of the Legislative Decree of 17th May, 1873,

DECREE:

ART. 1. The Custom House established in the Port of Bolivar City is abolished, consequently the import and export trade carried on by the Orinoco with foreign ports, as well as the coasting trade, cease.

ART. 2. The importations and exportations of the trade of Bolivar City are to be carried on by the Port of Guzman Blanco, and until the road which leads from Barcelona to Soledad, on the Orinoco, is made ready, the Port of Carispano is empowered, without restrictions, to serve for the same purposes.

ART. 3. Every boat bound for the Ports of the Orinoco shall be detained by the Government vessels appointed to cruise at the mouths of that river, and be taken to the nearest constituted port to have its cargo dealt with according to No. 2, Article 75, Law XVI of the Fiscal Code, and the other laws for the regulation of trade with foreign parts and the coast trade.

ART. 4. The provisions of the preceding article shall take effect fifteen days after the publication of this decree in the Official Gazette of this city, for vessels coming from the Antilla Islands, thirty days after for those which come from the United States of North America, and forty-five days for those coming from Europe.

ART. 5. At the expiration of these terms, which are granted in favour of importers, the said vessels shall be considered as smuggling boats, and as such shall be pursued and captured, and then be

taken to the nearest constituted port to be there tried in conformity with the existing fiscal laws.

ART. 6. National or foreign vessels found fitted out for warfare by the insurgents in the Orinoco, or in the vicinities thereof, shall be considered as pirates, and as such shall be pursued and captured, and be placed at the disposal of the Naval Station established in the Port of Carispano of the State of Cumana, by decree of this date.

ART. 7. The Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of this Decree, and with the communication thereof to the Consuls of the Republic abroad, and to the other authorities whom it may concern.

Given and signed with my hand in the Federal Palace of the Capital of Caracas, the 10th of February, 1880, sealed with the Great National Seal, and countersigned by the Minister of Finance.

GUZMAN BLANCO.

Countersigned,

J. P. ROJAS PAUL,

Minister of State in the Department of Finance.

Guzman Blanco, President of the Republic.

In virtue of the powers with which I was invested by the last Congress of Plenipotentiaries, I decree—

ART. 1. In consequence of the armed revolt lately occurred in Ciudad Bolivar against the Commander of the National Forces in the State of Guayana, the navigation of the River Orinoco is forbidden, and all the coast in the vicinity of its mouth is blockaded.

ART. 2. A sufficient naval force will make this blockade effective.

ART. 3. The Commanders of the blockading vessels will act in conformity with the Ordinance of the 30th of May, 1822.

ART. 4. In the blockade above referred to the following rules will be observed:

1. For vessels proceeding from Europe this decree shall not take effect until forty-five days after its publication for sailing vessels, and fifteen for steamers. For those from the United States, until thirty days for sailing vessels and ten for steamers. Eight days for those coming from the West Indies, excepting from Trinidad and Caracas. In these two islands and in Demerara the blockade shall apply to vessels leaving at any time after the notification of it to the respective authorities. Whenever a vessel shall arrive from any of the above ports at the line of blockade, the commander of the nearest vessel of war shall desire it not to pass the line: should it insist on doing so, it will be considered as desiring to break the blockade.

2. All vessels above alluded to shall be informed by the Boarding Officers of the permission granted by the second case of the 75th Article of Law XVI of the Code of Finance now in force.

3. So soon as the periods fixed by the preceding Articles shall have expired, all vessels arriving at the line will be considered as already notified, and will be sent to the station at Carispano under guard, in order that the Government may determine on the course to be pursued on the report of the chief of the station.

ART. 5. The Minister of War and Marine is charged with the publication and execution of this Decree.

Given, &c., in Caracas, this 23rd of February, 1880.

GUZMAN BLANCO.

Countersigned,

JULIO F. SARRIA,

The Minister of War and Marine.

The case 2 of the 75th Article of Law XVI.