

such ship shall depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into any such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war or merchantships) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchant ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent; and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

Rule 3.—No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any such port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

Rule 4.—Armed ships of either belligerent are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's Colonies or possessions abroad.

The Governor or other chief authority of each of Her Majesty's territories or possessions beyond the seas shall forthwith notify and publish the above Rules.

I have, &c.,
M. W. RIDLEY.

(Enclosure.)

Rules annexed to Article VI of the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Washington May 8, 1871.

A Neutral Government is bound—

First.—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting-out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace; and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such

vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

Secondly.—Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies of arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly.—To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Scottish Office, Whitehall, April 6, 1898.

THE Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint John Robert Cosens, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff-Substitute of Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, at Kirkwall, in the room of Sheriff Armour, transferred to Cupar.

(S. 1307.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, April 26, 1898.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Madrid, reporting that quarantine has been removed on arrivals from Pensacola.

(S. 1308.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries Department),
London, April 26, 1898.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Lisbon, reporting that the provisions of the Notice of the 14th April, 1897, are applied to arrivals from Hong Kong.

Admiralty, 21st April, 1898.

Assistant Paymaster George Alfred Koe has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet. Dated 11th April, 1898.

Royal Marine Artillery:

Major Walter James Gaitskell is placed on half-pay on appointment as Paymaster. Dated 24th March, 1898.

Captain George Grey Aston, Seconded List, to be Major on the establishment, vice Gaitskell, to half-pay. Dated 24th March, 1898.

Lieutenant John Brough to be Captain, in lieu of Major Aston, extra-regimentally employed. Dated 24th March, 1898.

Admiralty, 22nd April, 1898.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Arthur George Dunning to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th April, 1898.

Admiralty, 23rd April, 1898.

IN accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Edmund Henry Davenport has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 16th April, 1898.