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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 10, 1863.

EARL RUSSELL, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from M. Musurus, Turkish Ambassador at this Court, a Note, of which the following is a translation:—

(Translation.)

Bryanston Square,

MY LORD,

March 3, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to communicate herewith to your Excellency the translation of an Ordinance of the Sublime Porte, prohibiting all importation of Arms and munitions of War into the States of the Ottoman Empire.

In begging your Excellency to have the goodness to give to this Ordinance the necessary publicity for the information of British commerce.

I avail myself, &c.,

(Signed) C. MUSURUS.

His Excellency the Earl Russell, K.G.

Translation of the Ordinance addressed on the 29th Redjeb, 1279 of the Hegira (January 7 1863), to the Board of Customs.

THE repose and security of the Empire, and of all the people residing therein, demanding the prohibition of the trade in arms and munitions of war, the following provisions are made with regard to powder, cannons, arms, and all sorts of munitions of war which may henceforward arrive from abroad, and of which the importation is formally forbidden, in conformity with the Treaties of Commerce recently concluded with friendly Powers.

1. It is absolutely forbidden to import into the Empire, powder in grain, whatever may be the species and the quantity, and whatever be the motive of the importation.

2. The introduction of powder-cartridges, with or without balls, is equally interdicted.

3. Neither may there be imported into the Empire any kinds of cannons, mortars, and howitzers, nor their charges, such as bomb shells, grape shot, cartridges, and all sorts of projectiles, whether or not containing fulminating matter, balls for rifled guns, with or without bayonets, ordinary guns, carbines, pistols, lances, and saltpetre used by troops and in war. Are excepted, arms for

shooting, and ornament side arms (armes blanches), such as sabres, swords, knives, and powder for sporting purposes, in small quantities destined for private use.

4. The prohibited articles, enumerated above, which, from the date of the present publication, shall be introduced into the Empire in greater or less quantity, will be confiscated and delivered over to the military magazines.

The regulations contained in the preceding Articles will, in conformity with the decision of the Imperial Government, be put into operation in the custom-houses of Constantinople and the whole Empire, from the date of the present Ordinance.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 6, 1863.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Francisco Martinez Inglés as Consul at Cardiff, and of Don Joaquin de Avendaño as Consul at Malta, for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr John Franks as Consul at Cardiff for the Argentine Republic.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

DUBLIN CASTLE, March 6, 1863.

This day the Privy Council assembled, when His Grace the Most Reverend Richard Lord Archbishop of Dublin; the Right Honourable Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; and General the Right Honourable Sir George Brown, G.C.B., Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Ireland, were sworn Lords Justices for the Government of Ireland during the absence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

WHITEHALL, February 19, 1863.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Charles Luard, of Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, Gentleman, to be Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England.

