

reached Nassau respecting their condition after the late Cyclone, all the boats belonging to the island having been lost or seriously injured. Supplies have since been sent, and more it is feared will be required.

## 18. NEW PROVIDENCE.

31. I have nothing to add to my previous reports regarding this island. The same hopefulness and activity continues to exist. Some assistance has been given by the Central Relief Committee in the shape of loans upon good security for the repair of vessels and boats, and the reconstruction of dwelling-houses. Their number has been fewer than was expected. It has been kept down by the knowledge, on the part of private capitalists, that if they demanded unreasonable terms assistance might be obtained from the Government. I am sanguine that in a few months all traces of the late visitation, excepting the disappearance and disfigurement of the oldest and finest trees, will have been obliterated, and that the city will have even a brighter and fresher appearance than heretofore.

32. I am unwilling to transmit any report upon the course of the Cyclone until I shall have procured definite information whether it commenced at St Thomas, or, if not, on which side it passed that island. I will only here notice—

1st. That the centre passed over Grand Turk, in lat. 21° 26' N., and long. 71° 7' W., at 12·30 P.M., on the 30th September; and over Nassau, in lat. 25° 5' N., and long. 77° 21' W., at 7·30 P.M., on the 1st October, having travelled a distance of about 500 miles in a direct line in thirty-one hours.

2d. That its influence was felt, as I have already stated, at the Cay Lobos Lighthouse, which is nearly 400 miles to the west of Grand Turk; and at Cay Sal Lighthouse, which is nearly 200 miles south-west of Nassau, it was felt on the morning of the 1st October when it was approaching its height at this place.

3d. The barometer, which fell at Inagua only from 29·90 inch to 29·40 inch, fell at Nassau from 30·18 inch at 2 P.M., on the 30th September, to 27·70 inch during the lull on the evening of the 1st October.

33. I am almost afraid that this Report has extended to an excessive length. But it embraces so many islands, whose circumstances differ greatly, that I could not compress it further without failing in my double object, of which I hope your Lordship will approve, of furnishing full information as to the condition and prospects of the several parts of the colony, and a faithful record, for future reference, of the effects of this destructive hurricane upon the different islands.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON,  
Governor.

The Right Honourable  
Earl of Carnarvon,  
&c., &c., &c.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 28, 1867.

(Quarantine, No. 12.)

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received, from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Venice, the Circular, of which the following is

a translation, issued by the Central Maritime Government at Trieste:—

WITH reference to the Circulars of the 21st October, 16th November, and 28th December 1866, Nos. 9059, 9659, and 10,608, the Central Maritime Government orders that vessels from the Gulf of Naples to Cape Spartivento, from the Gulf of Castellamare, from Termini, and from Catania, in Sicily, as also from London, if provided with clean bills of health, and in a normal state, shall on arrival be admitted to free pratique. Trieste, the 14th of January 1867.

THE PRESIDENT.  
GÖDEL-LANNOY.

(Quarantine, No. 13.)

The Secretary of State has also received, from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople, a Despatch of which the following is an extract:—

Constantinople, January 10, 1867.

I have now the honour to state that in consequence of the disappearance of cholera from the various ports where it existed, the Central Board of Health in this capital has decided upon removing the restrictions referred to above, and that from this date, vessels bound to Constantinople from the Mediterranean can obtain the necessary *visâ* of their bills of health at any one of the five following places, viz.—Dardanelles, Sital-Bahar, It-Ghelinez, Lampsacus, and Gallipoli. Vessels failing to comply with this formality are subjected to a fine varying from ten to twelve Turkish liras, according to their size.

(Quarantine, No. 14.)

The Secretary of State has also received, from Her Majesty's Consul at Brindisi, a Despatch of which the following is an extract:—

Brindisi, January 9, 1867.

I have the honour to report that vessels arriving from England at this port are now admitted to free pratique.

(Quarantine, No. 15.)

The Secretary of State has also received, from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, the Notice of the Portuguese Board of Health, of which the following is a translation:—

The Board of Health of the Kingdom makes known that the port of Cork, as well as the ports of Germany and of the Baltic Sea, referred to in the Notices of the 26th September and 20th July of last year, are considered free from cholera morbus.

Lisbon, January 18, 1867.

(Signed)

DR MARCELLINO CRAVIERO DA SILVA.

WHITEHALL, January 29, 1867.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Myles Galloway Booty, M.A., to the Rectory of Middleham, in the county of York, and diocese of Ripon, void by the death of the Reverend James Alexander Birch.

WHITEHALL, January 22, 1867.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William John Boteler, of Taplow, in the county of Buckingham, a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet, Her royal licence and authority that he and his