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FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860.

Buckingham Palace, June 22, 1860.

THIS day had audience of Her Majesty: Seeyed Mohamed El Shamee, on a Special Embassy from the Emperor of Morocco, accompanied by Seeyed al Hadj Abderrahman el Ajre as Plenipotentiary and Councillor, and by the Kaid Afrag Kaid Madanee;

To which audience they were introduced by Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

War-Office, June 29, 1860.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, June 28, 1860.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Philip Jacob, M.A., to the Archdeaconry of Winchester, void by the promotion of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Joseph Cotton Wigram to the see of Rochester.

(1023.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 26, 1860.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, transmitting a translation of a Spanish Royal Decree revising the quarantine regulations hitherto in force at the ports of Spain, and providing, that: (1) all vessels arriving with foul bills of health or proceeding from ports infected with the plague or yellow fever; (2) those which may have had, or have, on board dead bodies or persons suffering from typhus, scurvy, small-pox, or other contagious maladies; (3) those that have no bill of health and cannot satisfactorily account for the want of it; and (4) those which are in a bad

state of health, shall perform quarantine in the lazaretto of San Simon and Mahon; also that ships having a foul bill of health for cholera will be sent to either of the lazarettos of observation established in the first class ports, and will undergo the quarantine which the 35th article of the law imposes. Ships proceeding from foreign ports, and not having a bill of health countersigned by the Spanish Consular Agents whenever there are such at the port of clearance, will be sent to the same quarantine station. Ships on board which any death may have occurred during the voyage, or may carry persons suffering from dysentery or any other febrile or contagious illness, those which may have had contact or communication at sea with ships infected, or whose port of departure was unknown, or those which may have cleared from ports which were foul during the first fifteen days following the official declaration of the sickness having ceased, and all those whose state of health may or may not be completely satisfactory, shall receive the treatment accorded by the 36th article of the Sanitary Regulations.

(1026.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 28, 1859.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Naples, enclosing a copy of a Neapolitan Decree fixing the export duty upon refuse olive oil exported from the Neapolitan Continental Dominions in national vessels at 2 ducats 20 grani (7s. 3½d) per cantar (196½ lbs.), and at 3 ducats 50 grani (11s. 7¼d.) per cantar, when exported in foreign vessels.

N.B. The latter rate of duty does not apply to exportation in British vessels, which are placed by treaty stipulations upon an equality with those of the Two Sicilies.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 28, 1860.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Vienna, enclosing the following Declaration of the Imperial Austrian Government; viz.:

Whereas Austrian steamers enjoy full liberty of transporting passengers, with their baggage and