

Foreign Office, October 15, 1863.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Charles S. Ogden as Consul at Quebec for the United States of America.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of M. Paul Grimblot as Agent Vice-Consul at Moulmein for His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. A. B. Vidler as Consul at Rye for His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin.

(1204.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
October 13, 1863.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of an Ordinance of the Senate of Hamburg, forwarded by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at that place, and dated the 25th September, extending the existing legal enactments with respect to the Customs and Excise duties, until the end of the year 1863.

(1213.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
October 15, 1863.*

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, containing a Proclamation issued by the President of the United States, opening the Port of Alexandria, Virginia, to commercial intercourse.

(1212.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
October 15, 1863.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, enclosing, as follows, a copy of a circular issued by the Treasury of the United States to the Agents of that Department, "concerning trade with and in States declared in "insurrection, and concerning abandoned and "captured property," together with a summary of the most important provisions in the revised regulations presented by the United States Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Special Agents of the Treasury Department.

GENTLEMEN.—The President of the United States, having, by proclamation of July 1, 1862, declared and proclaimed that the States of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the State of Virginia, except the following counties, Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzell, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge,

Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Webster, Fayette and Raleigh, are in insurrection and rebellion:—

And having also by proclamation on the 31st of March, 1863, revoked certain exceptions made by his former proclamation, dated August 16, 1861, and declared that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and except, also, the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina), are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse, not licensed and conducted as provided in said act, between the said States and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States, and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed, and notice thereof has been duly given by proclamation; and all cotton, tobacco and other products, and all other goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, without the license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, will, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, be forfeited to the United States.

And the act of Congress "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes, approved July 13, 1861," having authorized said proclamation, and the license and regulations referred to.

And the act of Congress supplementary to said act of July 13, 1861, approved May 20, 1862, having conferred additional powers on said Secretary, and prescribed further conditions of trade.

And the Act of Congress approved March 12, 1863, entitled "an Act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," having declared

"That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from and after the passage of said Act, as he shall from time to time see fit, to appoint a special agent or agents to receive and collect all abandoned or captured property in any state or territory, or any portion of any state or territory of the United States, designated as in insurrection against the lawful government of the United States by the proclamation of the President of July 1, 1862: Provided, that such property shall not include any kind or description which has been used, or which was intended to be used, for waging or carrying on war against the United States, such as arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other water craft, and the furniture, forage, military supplies, or munitions of war."

And further, "That any part of the goods or property received or collected by such agent or agents may be appropriated to public use on due appraisement and certificate thereof, or forwarded to any place of sale within the loyal States, as the public interests may require; and that all sales of