

is to be presented. In order to carry out the existing regulation that no presentation can be made at a Levee excepting by a person actually attending that Levee, it is also necessary that a letter from the Nobleman or Gentleman who is to make the presentation, stating it to be his intention to be present, should accompany the presentation card above referred to, which will be submitted to The Queen for Her Majesty's approbation. It is Her Majesty's command that no presentations shall be made at Levees, except in accordance with the above regulations.

It is particularly requested, that in every case the names be *very distinctly written* upon the cards to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to His Royal Highness.

The State apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court, until half-past one o'clock.

SYDNEY,
Lord Chamberlain.

Foreign Office, June 7, 1864.

EARL RUSSELL, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following Despatch from the Honourable Charles Augustus Murray, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Dresden :

MY LORD, *Dresden, June 2, 1864.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that great and continually recurring inconvenience is experienced at this mission from the number of travellers, claiming (I do not say falsely) to be British subjects, who apply here for passports, but who are entirely unprovided with any proof whatever of their nationality, beyond their own assertion.

This is, I believe, chiefly caused by an idea prevalent in England, that in Germany generally, but at any rate in Saxony, passports are not required. This is true, so far as relates to passing through the country; but the police regulations prohibit any residence, or even a short stay, in Dresden, unless a passport be deposited at the police office.

Again, many travellers go to Austria *via* Dresden, and, if unprovided with passports, are invariably turned back at Bodenbach, the frontier station of Bohemia. They are then forced to return to Dresden, and apply to me for passports; and frequently, having no proof whatever to offer that they are not Americans, or other than British subjects, are detained here until the necessary proofs can be sent from England.

As the time is now approaching when the usual influx of British travellers may be expected, I would venture to suggest to your Lordship that much inconvenience would be spared to travellers, as well as to Her Majesty's missions, if the advisability, if not absolute necessity, of all persons providing themselves with passports before going to Germany were made known to the public through the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CH. A. MURRAY.

*The Right Honourable
Earl Russell, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.*

War Office, June 7, 1864.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major-General William Marcus Coghlan, of the Royal Artillery, some time Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

St. James's Palace, June 7, 1864.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Miss Florence Catherine Seymour to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Honourable Lucy Caroline Lyttelton, resigned.

Foreign Office, May 25, 1864.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Ainslie Grant Duff, Esq., now Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg, to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Foreign Office, May 26, 1864.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable William Stuart, now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Washington, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

Foreign Office, June 6, 1864.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Enrique Fox, as Vice-Consul at Plymouth for the Republic of Guatemala.

NOTICE, under the Passengers' Act, 1855, reducing the declared length of Voyage to North America, for certain Passenger Steam Ships.

WHEREAS by the thirtieth section of "The Passengers' Act, 1855," it is enacted that, for the purposes of the Act, the length of voyage for a passenger ship proceeding from the United Kingdom to the several places therein mentioned shall be determined by a scale therein set forth, and that, for the like purposes, the Emigration Commissioners, acting by and under the authority of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by notice in writing issued under the hands of any two of such Commissioners, and published in the London Gazette, may nevertheless declare what shall be deemed to be the length of voyage from the United Kingdom to any of such places, or to any other place whatsoever, and may fix such different lengths of voyage as they may think reasonable for different descriptions of vessels.

And whereas in the scale set forth in the said Act, the length of voyage from the United Kingdom to North America (except the West Coast thereof) is declared to be, for ships propelled, either wholly or in aid of sails, by steam engines of not less power than sufficient, without the aid of sails, to propel the ship after the rate of five statute miles an hour, forty days if the ship clears out between the sixteenth day of January and the