

REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S LEVEE TO BE HELD BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, ON BEHALF OF HER MAJESTY, AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

By Her Majesty's Command.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, who propose to attend Her Majesty's Levee, at St. James's Palace, are requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names *clearly written* thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in Attendance in the Corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to His Royal Highness.

PRESENTATIONS.

Any Nobleman or Gentleman who proposes to be presented must leave at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, *before twelve o'clock*, two clear days before the Levee, a card with his name written thereon, and with the name of the Nobleman or Gentleman by whom he 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 presentation shall be made at the Levee, 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 be open for the reception of Company coming to Court at one o'clock.

SYDNEY,
Lord Chamberlain.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 22nd day of April, 1865.

HER Majesty having been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to appoint General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, Sir John Fox Burgoyne this day took the oath of Constable of the Tower of London.

Crown Office, April 22, 1865.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Combined Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross.

William Patrick Adam, Esq., one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1867.

*Science and Art Department,
19th April, 1865.*

THE Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, extracts from the *Moniteur*, of the 21st February, 1865, containing a report addressed to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, regarding the Universal Exhibition of the Products of Industry and Agriculture, which is to be held in 1867, and an Imperial Decree placing the Exhibition under the direction of a Commission, and naming the members of it.

The following is a translation of the report and decree above-mentioned:—

REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.

SIRE,—In obedience to your Majesty's commands, I have had the honour to inform His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, that the time has arrived for him to become the president of a commission which will be formed for the purpose of carrying out the decree of the 22nd June, 1863, which directs that a universal exhibition shall be held in 1867. I have prayed His Imperial Highness to be good enough to communicate to me the general views on such an undertaking, suggested to him by the experience gained in 1855 and 1862, and then to call a meeting of competent men to discuss the preliminary questions on such a subject. I now submit to your Majesty the conclusions drawn from these preliminary measures. The most important point being a good financial organisation, I have referred to the results shewn by the two exhibitions in London, and the one in Paris.

In London, in 1851, as well as in 1862, the initiative was taken by a number of persons who raised a guarantee fund, upon the faith of which the Bank of England supplied all the necessary funds at a moderate rate of interest. The company for 1851 built a temporary structure, with a boarded area of 71,000 square metres (ground floor and galleries); the receipts amounted to 12,700,000 francs, and after defraying all expenses, a surplus of 5,300,000 francs remained. The company for 1862 raised a building of 120,000 square metres in area, a part of which was designed to be permanent. The total receipts, with a contribution of 250,000 francs from the contractor, just sufficed to cover the whole expenditure of 11,500,000 francs. At Paris, in 1855, the State, in undertaking the enterprise, was obliged to erect temporary buildings of 68,000 square metres, in order to supplement the area of 47,000 square metres provided by the permanent building erected by a company. The receipts amounted to 3,200,000 francs, and there was a loss of 8,100,000 francs. A sum of 11,000,000 francs was afterwards expended in the purchase of the permanent building. The total expense, amounting to 21,000,000 francs, is covered partly by the possession of the Palais de l'Industrie.

In the face of these facts the question arose whether the plan of guarantee companies, which has already enabled two exhibitions to be held in England, the one at a gain, and the other without loss, should be adopted; but for the following reasons I have come to the conclusion that its adoption would not be advisable.

In England the public willingly pays high charges to procure for itself the means of instruc-