

rizing them to establish and maintain an oyster fishery in the river Roach, in the county of Essex; and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Berks and Hants Extension Railway Company to extend their railway to the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway at Westbury.

An Act for lighting with gas the parish of Llanelly and certain parts of the parishes of Llangatock and Llangynider in the county of Brecon and the parish of Aberystwith, in the county of Monmouth.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the port and harbours of Greenock, to authorize the construction of a new harbour, and graving dock, and other works; and for other purposes.

An Act for amending the Acts for the Improvement of the borough of Leeds, and for conferring further powers on the Corporation of Leeds for the improvement of the borough; and for other purposes.

An Act for making a railway from Macclesfield to Knutsford and Warrington; and for other purposes.

An Act for conferring additional powers on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company with respect to the widening of part of their main line of railway; and for other purposes.

An Act to confer additional powers on the Metropolitan Railway Company; to enable such Company to alter and improve portions of their authorized works, and to acquire additional lands; to authorize agreements with other parties; to extend the time for completing certain works; to amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other purposes.

An Act for altering in some particulars the authorized mode of construction of the Sunningdale and Cambridge Town Railway and its extensions; and for other purposes.

An Act to transfer the West Riding and Grimsby Railway to the Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Companies jointly; and for other purposes with respect to the said undertaking and Companies.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 28, 1866.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Austrian Consulate, a notification that, according to a telegraphic despatch received by him, the following additional lights on the Austrian coast have been extinguished and will remain extinguished during the war, viz. :—

Piave, Porto Malamoco, Chioggia, Mortar, Lagosta, Ragusa.

(1077.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 29, 1866.*

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 Consul at Teneriffe, reporting that vessels from British Ports with foul Bills of Health, must previously to admission at Teneriffe, perform quarantine at the lazarettos of Vigo or Mahon, and that vessels from British Ports with clean Bills of Health will be subjected to a quarantine of observation of five days in the ports of the Canary Islands.

(1082.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 29, 1866.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Foreign Office a copy of a note, an extract translated from which is appended below, addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Prussian Ambassador at this Court, communicating the views of the Prussian Government as to the effect produced by the existing war between Prussia and some of the States of the German Customs and Commercial Union, on the relations existing by virtue of the Treaties of Commerce concluded in the name of the Union.

(Extract.)

By the occurrence of the state of war, the Treaties which existed between Prussia and the Governments now at war with her, therefore also the Zollverein Treaty, are thrown out of operation.

His Majesty's Government is, therefore, no longer in a position to afford any security for the further observance of the Treaties of the Zollverein with other Powers, by those Powers which are now at war with the Government. Prussia herself and her allies will, however, fulfil these Treaties within the limits of their power to the fullest extent. In particular, they will put no difficulty and no obstacle in the way of the transit of the productions of the Powers which have Treaty relations with them, to the territories of the Government now at war with them, in so far as those productions do not consist of articles contraband of war.

On the other hand, they will allow the productions of the States now at war with them, which are intended for the Powers having Treaty relations with them, to pass through their territory without obstruction.

With the Zollverein Treaty also ceases the operation of the free trade which is established between the Prussian territory and the territories of those Governments now at war with it. The Royal Government can, therefore, no longer treat goods coming from those territories like native goods, as hitherto, but only as foreign goods. Whence it follows that the goods of the Powers having Treaty relations with Prussia, though duty has been paid upon them in those territories, can no longer be considered as nationalised for Prussia, but, when they enter Prussia, must be considered as goods upon which duty has not been paid.

Foreign merchants will, therefore, do well, when sending goods to Prussia and the countries allied with her, through the territories of the Governments at war with Prussia, to despatch them with permits for the Prussian territory or those allied with it respectively.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
29th June, 1866.*

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Alfred Hutton, from the 7th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice Childs, who exchanges. Dated 29th June, 1866.

7th Hussars, Lieutenant George Coulson Childs, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Hutton, who exchanges. Dated 29th June, 1866.