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TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1853.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, August 24, 1853.

IT is hereby notified that the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, K. G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Sir Charles Hotham, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Minister on a Special Mission, and from Martin T. Hood, Esq. late Her Majesty's Consul at Buenos Ayres, Despatches, dated respectively the 22d and 24th of June last, announcing that the Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres, heretofore established by the Provisional Director-General Urquiza, has ceased to exist since the 20th of June aforesaid.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, August 25, 1853.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Philip T. Hearst as Consul at Glasgow; of Mr James McDowell as Consul at Leith, and of Mr John L. Nelson as Consul at Turk's Island, for the United States of America.

At the Court at Buckingham-Palace, the 13th day of June 1853,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India," it was among other things enacted that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty to appoint, not exceeding three of His Majesty's subjects, to be Superintendents of the Trade of His Majesty's subjects to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China; and by any Order or Orders in Council to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade, and for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions:

And whereas by a certain other Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," it was among other things enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to authorise the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (so long as such Superintendent should be also the Governor of the Island of Hong-Kong) to enact, with the advice of the Legislative Council of

the said Island of Hong-Kong, all such Laws and Ordinances as might from time to time be required for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China; and that it should also be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders in Council, to ordain for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, any Law or Ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet.

And whereas by a certain other Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual," it was among other things enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath or may at any time hereafter have within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory:

And whereas by Treaty, Grant, Sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty hath power and jurisdiction over British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China; and the same or certain parts thereof have heretofore been exercised on behalf of Her Majesty, by Her Majesty's Consular officers resident within the said dominions.

And whereas, in pursuance of the powers vested in Her Majesty by the above-recited Act of the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, Her Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council passed on the twenty-fourth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to prohibit Her subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than might be in the occupation of Her Majesty's forces.

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by a certain other Order in Council, passed on the second day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to order, that if any Law or Ordinance made in pursuance of the above-recited Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," should be in anywise repugnant to or at variance with the above-recited Order of Her Majesty in Council of the twenty-fourth day of February one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, or with certain Orders passed by His late Majesty King William the Fourth, on the ninth of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, for the government and trade of His Majesty's subjects at Canton, in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and for the appointment of a Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions and the ports and havens thereof, or on the high seas within one hundred miles from the coast of China; or with a certain other Order passed by Her Majesty on the fourth day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, directing that the said Court of Justice should be holden in the Island of Hong-Kong, for the purposes aforesaid, then such Law or Ordinance, so long as the same should be in force, should be obeyed and observed; any thing in the said recited Orders in Council contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding:

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by a certain other Order in Council, passed on the seventeenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, to order that Her Majesty's Consuls and Vice-Consuls resident within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or such other persons as by warrant under the hand and seal of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, for the time being, should be appointed to act provisionally as Consuls or Vice-Consuls, should severally, in the districts within which they might respectively be appointed to reside, have and hold all necessary power and authority to exercise jurisdiction over British subjects within such districts as aforesaid, for the repression and punishment of crimes and offences by them committed within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and for the arrangement and settlement of all and all manner of differences, contentions, suits, and variances that might or should happen to arise between them or any of them: and should moreover have power and authority, as far as in them might lie, to compose and settle all and all manner of differences, contentions, suits, and variances that might or should happen to arise between British subjects and the subjects of the Emperor of China, or between British subjects and the subjects of any Foreign Power, and which might be brought before them for settlement; and Her Majesty was further pleased to order that Her Majesty's Consuls and Vice-Consuls in China, or any persons acting provisionally as such Consuls or Vice-Consuls, should, in the exercise of the jurisdiction so granted to them, be governed by such Laws and Ordinances in that behalf as might be enacted with the advice of the Legislative Council of the Island of Hong-Kong, by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, for the time being, being the Governor of Hong-Kong; and Her Majesty was further pleased to appoint the Colony of Hong-Kong as the British Colony wherein crimes and offences committed by

British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, which it might be expedient should be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, should be so inquired of, tried, determined, and punished:

And whereas, in virtue of the powers conferred upon Her Majesty by the above-recited Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," divers Ordinances have, by authority of Her Majesty, from time to time been enacted by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, being the Governor of the Island of Hong-Kong, with the advice of the Legislative Council of the said Island: and whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the same:

I. Now therefore, in pursuance of the above-recited Act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the trade to China and India," and in pursuance of the above-recited Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," and in execution of the powers thereby in Her Majesty in Council vested, Her Majesty is pleased, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and doth hereby order, that from and after the first day of November next ensuing, each and every Ordinance enacted as aforesaid by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China, being the Governor of the Island of Hong-Kong, with the advice of the Legislative Council of the said island, between the twenty-third day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-four and the twenty-eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, shall be, and is hereby repealed: Provided always, that any thing done by the Chief Superintendent, or any Consul or Vice-Consul, or person duly authorized to act as such, in pursuance of any Ordinance so repealed previously to the first day of November next ensuing, shall have the same force and effect as if this present Order had not been passed.

II. And it is further ordered That the term "Chief Superintendent" in this present Order, shall be construed to mean the Superintendent of British Trade in China for the time being, or the person duly authorized to act as such; and the term "Consul" shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty's service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or person duly authorized to act in any of the aforesaid capacities within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and engaged in carrying out the provisions of this Order; and that wherever in this Order, with reference to any person, matter, or thing, any word or words is or are used importing the singular number, or the masculine gender only, yet such word or words shall be understood to include several persons, as well as one person, females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing, unless it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction; and that the terms "British ship or vessel," or "ship or vessel under the British Flag," shall be taken and held to include any ship or vessel British-registered and navigated, according to law, and any ship or vessel owned by a party entitled by law to be an owner of a British-registered vessel, and any ship or vessel provided with sailing letters from the Governor of

the Colony of Hong-Kong, or from the Chief Superintendent of Trade; and that the term "crew" shall be taken and held to include all persons employed in navigating any ship or vessel which may be proceeded against for a breach of the provisions of the present Order.

III. And it is further ordered That the Chief Superintendent or Consul in the port, place, or district in which he may reside, shall have full power and authority to carry into effect, and to enforce by fine or imprisonment, as hereinafter provided, the observance of the stipulations of treaties now existing, or which may hereafter be made between Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and the Emperor of China, his heirs and successors, and to make, and enforce by fine or imprisonment, rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such treaties, and for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any British ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to enforce in like manner such rules and regulations as have heretofore been made, and continue unrepealed at the time of the passing of the present Order.

IV. And it is further ordered That all rules and regulations heretofore made and continuing unrepealed, or to be hereafter made by the Chief Superintendent or Consul as aforesaid, shall forthwith be printed, and a copy of the same be affixed and kept, affixed and exhibited in some conspicuous place, in the public office of the said Chief Superintendent or Consul; and printed copies of the said rules and regulations shall be provided by the said Chief Superintendent or Consul, and sold at a price not exceeding one dollar for each copy; and for the purpose of convicting any person offending against the said rules and regulations, and for all other purposes of law whatsoever, a printed copy of the said rules and regulations, certified under the hand of the said Chief Superintendent or Consul to be a true copy thereof, shall be taken as conclusive evidence of such rules and regulations; and no penalty shall be incurred, or shall be enforced for the breach of any such rules or regulations to be hereafter made, until the same shall have been so affixed and exhibited for one calendar month in the public office of the Consular district within which the breach of such rules or regulations shall be alleged to have been committed: Provided always, that no rule or regulation to be hereafter made by any of Her Majesty's Consuls, and to be enforced by a penalty, shall take effect until it has been submitted to, and approved by the Chief Superintendent, and has thereupon been printed, and a copy of the same has been affixed and exhibited, as aforesaid, for one calendar month in the public office of the Consular district.

V. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent or Consul as aforesaid, upon information, or upon the complaint of any party, that a British subject has violated any of the stipulations of treaties between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, or has disregarded or infringed any of the rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such treaties, affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of the next preceding article of this present Order, to summon before him the accused party, and to receive evidence and examine witnesses as to the guilt or innocence of such party in regard to the offence laid to his charge; and to award such penalty of fine or imprisonment

to any party convicted of an offence against the said treaties or the said rules and regulations, as may be specified in the said treaties or in the said rules and regulations; and any charge against a British subject for a breach of treaties, or for a breach of the rules and regulations for the observance of such treaties, shall be heard and determined by the Chief Superintendent or Consul without assessors: Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of the said rules and regulations exceed five hundred dollars, or three months' imprisonment.

VI. And it is further ordered That any charge against a British subject for a breach of rules and regulations, other than those relating to the observance of treaties, shall in like manner be heard and determined by the Chief Superintendent or Consul; and in all cases in which the penalty shall not exceed two hundred dollars or one month's imprisonment, the Chief Superintendent or Consul shall hear and determine the charge summarily, without the aid of assessors: but where the penalty attached to a breach of the rules and regulations, other than those relating to the observance of treaties, shall amount to more than two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for more than one month, it shall be obligatory upon the Consul, but not upon the Chief Superintendent, before he shall proceed to hear the charge, to summon two British subjects of good repute residing within his district, to sit with him as assessors; which assessors shall however have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party charged, or on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him on conviction; but it shall rest with the Consul to decide on the guilt or innocence of the party charged, and on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him: Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of rules and regulations, other than those for the observance of treaties, exceed five hundred dollars or three months' imprisonment; and provided further, that in the event of the said assessors, or either of them, dissenting from the conviction of the party charged, or from the penalty of fine or imprisonment awarded to him by the Consul, the Consul shall take a note of such dissent, with the grounds thereof, and shall require good and sufficient security for the appearance of the party convicted at a future time, in order to undergo his sentence or receive his discharge; and the Consul shall, within twenty days, report his decision, with all the particulars of the case, together with the dissent of the assessors, or either of them, and the grounds thereof, to the Chief Superintendent; and the Chief Superintendent shall have authority to confirm, or vary, or reverse the decision of the Consul, as to him may seem fit: Provided always, that if an appeal shall be entered against the decision of the Consul, no such report shall be made to the Chief Superintendent on the ground of the dissent of the assessors, or either of them, but the appeal shall be prosecuted in the manner hereinafter ordered.

VII. And it is further ordered That in any question relating to the observance of treaties, or of rules and regulations for the observance of treaties, or of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of treaties, a report of any or every decision made by a subordinate Consular officer, with or without the aid of assessors, shall be sent in to the superior Consular officer of the district, and that on receipt of such report, the superior Consular officer of such district shall proceed, without assessors, to revise

such decision as to him may seem fit ; and such revision shall have, for the purposes of this Order, the same effect as if the case had been originally heard and determined by such superior Consular officer, with or without the aid of assessors : Provided always, that in any case in which the assessors, or either of them, shall dissent from the decision of a subordinate Consular officer, such decision shall not be subject to revision by the superior Consular officer, but in the event of no appeal being entered as aforesaid, shall be submitted to the Chief Superintendent for revision, in the same manner as if such decision had been made by the superior Consular officer.

VIII. And it is further ordered That any party tried and convicted before a Consul for a breach of treaties between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, or for a breach of rules and regulations for the observance of such treaties, or for a breach of rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of treaties, may appeal, after sentence given by such Consul, to the Chief Superintendent, who shall have power to confirm, or vary, or reverse such sentence, as to him may seem fit, and to adjudge the expenses of such appeal, and from whose decision there shall be no appeal ; and upon notice given of such appeal, which notice must be given to the Consul in writing, signed by the party appealing, within fifteen days, the Consul shall be entitled to require reasonable security from the party so appealing, which security shall in part consist of one or two sufficient sureties to be approved by the Consul, to the intent that if the Chief Superintendent should confirm or vary the sentence passed by the Consul, the appellant shall submit to such sentence, and likewise pay what shall be adjudged by the Chief Superintendent for expenses : Provided always, that the Consul shall forthwith report such appeal, and transmit a copy of the proceedings of such trial to the Chief Superintendent, and the party appealing against the sentence of the Consul shall be required to prosecute his appeal before the Chief Superintendent within such time as shall be by the Consul, with the approval of the Chief Superintendent, assigned for the prosecution of such appeal ; and if the party appealing shall not duly prosecute his appeal within such time as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Consul to enforce his sentence, in the same manner as if such appeal had not been interposed.

IX. And it is further ordered That if any party charged with an offence committed against such treaties, or such rules and regulations as aforesaid, shall escape or remove from the Consular district within which such offence was committed, and shall be found within another Consular district, it shall be lawful for the Consul, within whose district such party shall be found, to proceed against him in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within such district.

X. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for the Consul of the district within which the party sued shall be found, to hear and determine any suit of a civil nature against a British subject, arising within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, whether such suit be instituted by a subject of the Emperor of China or by a subject or citizen of a Foreign State in amity with Her Majesty ; and if either or any party in such suit shall be dissatisfied with the decision given by such Consul, it shall be lawful for such party, within fifteen days, to give to the Consul notice of appeal to the Chief Superintendent ; whereupon the Consul shall, with as little delay as possible, transmit all the documents which were produced before

him, and none other, together with a statement of the grounds on which he has formed his decision, to the Chief Superintendent, and shall forthwith notify to the several parties the transmission of the process ; and, saving the provision contained in Article XV of this Order, the Chief Superintendent shall decide on such documents and on such statement, and shall communicate his decision to the Consul, who shall forthwith proceed to carry the same into execution ; and against such decision of the Chief Superintendent there shall be no appeal : Provided always, That it shall be lawful for the Consul to require from any party appealing to the Chief Superintendent, or to the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong, in the case hereinafter mentioned, reasonable security, which shall consist, in part, of one or two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Consul, that such party shall abide by the decision to be given respectively by the Chief Superintendent or by the said Supreme Court.

XI. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for the Consul of the district within which the party sued shall be found, in like manner to hear and determine any suit of a civil nature, arising within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China, instituted by a British subject against a subject of the Emperor of China, or against a subject or citizen of a Foreign State in amity with Her Majesty, provided that the defendant in such suit shall consent to submit to his jurisdiction, and give sufficient security that he will abide by the decision of the Consul, or in case of appeal, by that of the Chief Superintendent, and will pay such expenses as the Consul or Chief Superintendent shall adjudge : and if either or any party in such suit shall be dissatisfied with the decision given by such Consul, it shall be lawful for such party, within fifteen days, to give to the Consul notice of appeal to the Chief Superintendent, and the proceedings in such a suit, or in an appeal arising therefrom, shall be conformable to and under the same conditions as the proceedings in a suit, or in an appeal arising therefrom, in which a British subject is defendant, and a subject of the Emperor of China, or a subject or citizen of a Foreign State in amity with Her Majesty, is plaintiff.

XII. And it is further ordered That in the event of any suit of a civil nature arising between British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, it shall be lawful, upon the application of a party, for the Consul of the district within which the party sued shall be found, to hear and determine such suit, subject to an appeal to the Chief Superintendent, in any case where the sum in dispute shall not exceed one thousand dollars : and every such appeal shall be made and conducted in the same manner and form, and under the same conditions, as in cases in which the defendant only is a British subject : Provided always, that when the sum in dispute shall exceed one thousand dollars, the appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong, and not to the Chief Superintendent.

XIII. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls, before whom any suit whatever of a civil nature is brought for decision, to summon two, and not more than four British subjects of good repute, residing within his district, to sit with him as assessors at the hearing of such suit ; and in case the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed five hundred dollars, such suit shall not be heard by the Consul without assessors, if within a reasonable time such assessors can be procured ; and the assessors afore-

said shall have no authority to decide on the merits of such suit; but in the event of such assessors, or any or either of them dissenting from the decision of the Consul, the Consul shall enter the fact of such dissent, and the grounds thereof, in the minutes of the proceedings, and in case of appeal shall transmit the same to the Chief Superintendent, together with the documents relating to the suit.

XIV. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent or Consul to enforce his decision against a British subject in a civil suit, by distress or imprisonment, in like manner as a decision of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong in a civil suit is enforced within the said Colony.

XV. And it is further ordered That in an appeal to the Chief Superintendent from the decision of a Consul, it shall not be open to either or any party to adduce any further evidence than that which has been laid before the Consul; and that a party shall not be required to appear personally to prosecute an appeal or support a sentence: Provided always, that in all appeals from the decision of a Consul, it shall be lawful for a party to allege facts essential to the issue of the suit, which have come to his knowledge subsequently to the decision of the Consul, and to produce evidence in support of such facts: and Provided also, that in an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong, it shall moreover be lawful for the said Supreme Court to admit any further legal evidence, besides that adduced before the Consul, on its being established to the satisfaction of the said Supreme Court, by oath or affidavit, that the party desiring to produce such further evidence, was ignorant of the existence of such evidence, or was taken by surprise at the hearing before the Consul, or was unable to produce it before the Consul after due and reasonable diligence and exertion on his part in that behalf, or where, under the circumstances of the case, it shall appear to the said Supreme Court that further evidence ought to be received.

XVI. And it is further ordered That the Chief Superintendent or Consul shall have power in a civil suit to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremony as he may declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him, and shall have power, on the application of any party in the said suit, to issue a compulsory order for the attendance of any person, being a British subject, who may be competent to give evidence in such suit, and any British subject having been duly served with any such compulsory order, and with a reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such suit, upon his expences of appearing as a witness having been paid or tendered to him by the party at whose application he shall have been ordered to attend, shall, on his wilful default to appear as a witness at the hearing of such suit, be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the said Chief Superintendent or Consul; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid, in case of wilful false testimony, may be convicted of and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XVII. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent or Consul to promote the settlement of a suit or contention by amicable agreement between the parties, and with the consent of the several parties to refer the decision of a suit or contention to one or more arbitrators, and to take security from the parties that they will be bound by the result of such

reference, and the award of such arbitrator or arbitrators shall be to all intents and purposes deemed and taken to be a judgment or sentence of the Chief Superintendent or Consul, in such suit or contention, and shall be entered and recorded as such, and shall have the like effect and operation, and shall be enforced accordingly, and shall not be open to appeal.

XVIII. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to cause to be apprehended and brought before him any British subject who may be charged with having committed any crime or offence within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any British ship or vessel being within one hundred miles from the coast of China, or within any ship or vessel on the high seas within the same limits, not being lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State or Nation, or within any Chinese ship or vessel within the said limits; and such Consul shall thereupon proceed with all convenient speed to inquire of the same, and for such purpose and end shall have power to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremony as he shall declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him to substantiate the charge; and shall have power to compel any person, being a British subject, who may be competent to give evidence, as to the guilt or innocence of the party so charged, to appear and give evidence, and to punish the wilful default of any such person to appear and give evidence, after reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such charge, by fine or imprisonment, in like manner as provided in Article XVI of this Order; and shall examine every such witness in the presence and hearing of the party accused, and afford the accused party all reasonable facility for cross-examining such witness; and shall cause the deposition of every such witness to be reduced to writing, and the same to be read over, and, if necessary, explained to the party accused, together with any other evidence that may have been urged against him during the course of the inquiry; and shall require such accused party to defend himself against the charge brought against him, and if necessary, advise him of the legal effects of any voluntary confession, and shall take the evidence of any witness whom the accused party may tender to be examined in his defence; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid, in case of wilful false testimony, may be convicted and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury; and when the case has been fully inquired of, and the innocence or guilt of the person accused established to the satisfaction of the Consul, the Consul, as the case may be, shall either discharge the party accused from custody, if satisfied of his innocence, or proceed to pass sentence on him, if satisfied of his guilt: and it shall be lawful for any Consul, having inquired of, tried, and determined, in the manner aforesaid, any charge which may be brought before him, to award to the party convicted any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for one month, or a fine of two hundred dollars.

XIX. And it is further ordered That if the crime or offence whereof any person, being a British subject, may be accused before any of Her Majesty's Consuls as aforesaid, shall appear to such Consul to be of such a nature as, if proved, would not be adequately punished by the infliction of such punishment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Consul to summon two, or not more than four British subjects of good repute, residing

within his district, to sit with him as assessors for inquiring of, trying, and determining the charge against such person; and the Consul who shall try any such charge, with the assistance of assessors as aforesaid, shall, if he is himself convinced of the guilt of the party accused, have power to award any amount of punishment not exceeding imprisonment for twelve months, or a fine of one thousand dollars; and the assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of punishment to be awarded to him on conviction; but in the event of the said assessors, or any or either of them, dissenting from the conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to the accused party, the said assessors, or any or either of them, shall be authorized to record in the minutes of the proceedings, the grounds on which the said assessors, or any or either of them, may so dissent; and the Consul shall forthwith report to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent the fact that such dissent has been so recorded in the minutes of the proceedings, and shall, as soon as possible, lay before him copies of the whole of the depositions and proceedings, with the dissent of the assessor or assessors recorded therein; and it shall be lawful thereupon for Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent, by warrant under his hand and seal addressed to the Consul by whom the case was determined, to confirm, or vary, or remit altogether, as to him may seem fit, the punishment awarded to the party accused; and such Consul shall give immediate effect to the injunction of any such warrant.

XX. And in order more effectually to repress crimes and offences on the part of British subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, it is further ordered That it shall and may be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to cause any British subject who shall have been twice convicted before him of any crime or offence, and punished for the same, and who, after execution of the sentence of the Consul, on any second conviction, shall not be able to find good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Consul for his future good behaviour, to be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China; and to this end any such Consul as aforesaid shall have power and authority, as soon as may be practicable after execution of the sentence on such second conviction, to send any such twice convicted party to the Colony of Hong-Kong, and meanwhile to detain him in custody until a suitable opportunity for sending him out of the said dominions shall present itself; and any person so to be sent out of the said dominions as aforesaid shall be embarked in custody on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there should be no such vessel of war available for such purpose, then on board any British vessel bound to Hong-Kong; and it shall be lawful for the Commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel bound to Hong-Kong, to receive any such person as aforesaid, under a warrant from the Consul addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Police of the Colony of Hong-Kong, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Hong-Kong, and on his arrival there to deliver him, with the said warrant, into the custody of the said Chief Magistrate of Police, or other officer of Her Majesty within the said Colony lawfully acting as such, who, on the receipt of the said warrant and of the party therein named, shall be authorized to commit, and shall commit such party to the common gaol of the said Colony, to be there detained in custody, subject to the directions of the Chief Superintendent, for any period not exceeding three months; and any such party so embarked on

board any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or any British vessel bound to Hong-Kong, for conveyance in custody to Hong-Kong, shall be conveyed to Hong-Kong in the same manner as if he were a distressed British subject, unless he shall be willing and able himself to defray the expenses of his passage to Hong-Kong.

XXI. And it is further ordered That in any case in which any British subject shall be accused before any of Her Majesty's Consuls of the crime of arson, or house-breaking, or cutting and maiming, or stabbing, or wounding, or assault endangering life, or of causing any bodily injury dangerous to life, the proceedings before the Consul shall be carried on with the aid of assessors, convened in the manner aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if to him it shall seem fit, to cause any person convicted before him of any of the crimes aforesaid, over and above any fine or imprisonment which may be awarded to such person, to be sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China and to the Colony of Hong-Kong in the manner pointed out in the next preceding Article of this Order, notwithstanding the crime laid to the charge of such person may be the first of which he has been convicted before the Consul.

XXII. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls within the dominions of the Emperor of China, upon information laid before him by one or more credible witnesses that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, to cause such British subject to be brought before him, and to require such British subject to give sufficient security to keep the peace; and in the event of any British subject being convicted of and punished for a breach of the peace, to cause such British subject, after he shall have undergone the punishment which may have been awarded to him by the Consul, to find security for his good behaviour; and in the event of any British subject who may be required, as aforesaid, to give sufficient security to keep the peace, or to find security for his good behaviour, being unable or wilfully omitting to do so, then and in that case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to send such British subject out of the dominions of the Emperor of China and to the Colony of Hong-Kong, in the manner pointed out in Article XX of this Order.

XXIII. And it is further ordered That in all cases in which a British subject shall have been sent out of the dominions of the Emperor of China to the Colony of Hong-Kong, as provided in Articles XX, XXI, and XXII of this Order, the Consul sending him out shall forthwith report such act of deportation, with the grounds of his decision, to Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent; and on the arrival of such person at Hong-Kong, after the sentence of the Consul shall have been duly executed, it shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent to send him to England; and a party so to be sent to England by the Chief Superintendent may be embarked and conveyed to England in the manner provided in Article XX of this Order with regard to the embarkation and conveyance of such party to the Colony of Hong-Kong: Provided always, that if the Chief Superintendent shall consider that any such act of deportation inflicts upon the party a severer punishment than his offence has deserved, it shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent to vary or remit such punishment as to him shall seem fit.

XXIV. And it is further ordered That a report of every sentence passed by a subordinate Consular

officer in the matters referred to in Articles XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, and XXII of this Order, and awarding a fine exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisonment for more than ten days, shall be sent in to the superior Consular officer of the district, and on the receipt of such report, such superior Consular officer shall proceed without assessors to revise such sentence as to him may seem fit; and if the sentence should have been pronounced by the subordinate Consular officer without assessors, or with the concurrence of assessors, then the decision pronounced by the superior Consular officer on revision of the proceedings shall be final; but if the sentence of the subordinate Consular officer shall have been pronounced with dissent on the part of the assessors, or of any or either of them, then the superior Consular officer shall not proceed to revise such sentence, but shall submit the whole proceedings to the Chief Superintendent in the same manner as if the case had been originally heard and decided by the superior Consular officer, with dissent on the part of the assessors, or of any or either of them.

XXV. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to send any person sentenced to imprisonment under this Order, at any time while such sentence of imprisonment is in course of execution, to the Colony of Hong-Kong in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British vessel, to undergo his term of imprisonment in the common gaol of the said colony; and it shall be lawful for the Commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel, to receive any such person on board, with a copy of such sentence, and a warrant from the Consul for its due execution, addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Police of the said colony, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Hong-Kong, and on his arrival there to deliver him with the said copy of such sentence and warrant into the custody of the said Chief Magistrate of Police, or other Officer of Her Majesty within the said colony lawfully acting as such, who, on the receipt of the said warrant, and of the person therein named, shall be authorized to commit, and shall commit such person to the common gaol of the said colony, and such sentence shall be enforced to execution in the said common gaol, in the same manner as if the sentence had been awarded by the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong.

XXVI. And it is further ordered That in cases of assault it shall be lawful for the Consul before whom complaint is made, to promote reconciliation between the parties, and to suffer compensation and amends to be made, and the proceedings thereby to be stayed.

XXVII. And it is further ordered That save and except as regards offences committed by British subjects against the stipulations of treaties between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, or against rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such treaties, duly affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of Article IV of this Order, or against rules and regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects, being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any British ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, duly affixed and exhibited as aforesaid, and save and except as regards the offence of engaging in trade, declared by Article XXXIV of this Order to be unlawful, no act done by a British subject being

within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China shall, by the Chief Superintendent, or by any of Her Majesty's Consuls, be deemed and taken to be a crime, or misdemeanour, or offence, rendering the person committing it amenable to punishment, which, if done within that part of Her Majesty's dominions called England, would not by a Court of Justice, having criminal jurisdiction in England, have been deemed and taken to be a crime, or misdemeanour, or offence, rendering the person so committing it amenable to punishment.

XXVIII. And it is further ordered That a minute of the proceedings in every case heard and determined before a Consul, in pursuance of this Order, shall be drawn up and be signed by the Consul, and shall, in cases where assessors are present, be open for the inspection of such assessors, and for their signature, if they shall therein concur; and such minute, together with the depositions of the witnesses, shall be preserved in the public office of the said Consul, and a copy of every such minute, and of such depositions shall, if the Chief Superintendent shall see fit to require them, be transmitted by the Consul to the said Chief Superintendent.

XXIX. And it is further ordered That the Chief Superintendent shall have the same power and jurisdiction in regard to breaches of treaties, and breaches of rules and regulations, and in regard to crimes and offences committed by British subjects, as are granted to Her Majesty's Consuls by the provisions of this present Order; and if any person charged with an offence against any such treaties, or against any such rules and regulations, or with any crime or offence committed within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any British ship or vessel within one hundred miles from the coast of China, or within any ship or vessel on the high seas within the said limits, not being lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State or Nation, or within any Chinese ship or vessel within the said limits, shall escape to, or be found within the Colony of Hong-Kong, it shall be lawful for the Chief Magistrate of Police of the said colony, for the time being, or other officer of Her Majesty within the said colony, lawfully acting as such, and he is hereby required, on a requisition addressed to him by the Chief Superintendent, under his hand and seal, to cause such person to be apprehended and brought before him, the said Chief Magistrate or other officer; and the said Chief Magistrate or other officer, on such person being brought before him, shall proceed to inquire into the offence laid to the charge of such person, in the same manner as if such person was charged with having committed an offence within the Colony of Hong-Kong, and the said Chief Magistrate or other officer having so inquired, shall report the result of such inquiry to the Chief Superintendent, and shall forthwith transmit to him the depositions, with all the documents or other proofs which have been made or produced before him against or on behalf of the person so charged, and shall meanwhile detain the person so charged in custody, or hold him to bail, and the Chief Superintendent shall thereupon direct the person so charged to be discharged, or shall proceed to award to such person the punishment to which he may be liable under the provisions of this Order, in the same manner as if the case had been originally inquired of, tried, and determined by the Chief Superintendent; and the decision of the Chief Superintendent in every such case shall

be final, and any sentence of imprisonment awarded by the Chief Superintendent shall be enforced to execution in the common gaol of the Colony of Hong-Kong, in the same manner as if the sentence had been awarded by the Supreme Court of the said colony: Provided always, that the Chief Superintendent may, if he deems it advisable for the better decision of such cases, call in the assistance of two or more assessors, who, however, shall only have power to advise, but shall not have power to decide: and Provided further, that the said Chief Magistrate of Police of the Colony of Hong-Kong, or any person lawfully acting on his behalf, or under his authority, shall not be liable to any action for damages in consequence of proceedings taken by him in pursuance of any requisition addressed as aforesaid, by the Chief Superintendent to the said Chief Magistrate.

XXX. And it is further ordered That save and except as regards offences committed by British subjects against the stipulations of treaties between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, or against rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such treaties, duly affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of Article IV of this Order, or against rules and regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any British ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, duly affixed and exhibited as aforesaid, and save and except as regards the offence of engaging in trade declared by Article XXXIV of this Order to be unlawful, which offences shall be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in the manner hereinbefore and by Article XXXIV of this Order provided, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong shall have and may exercise, concurrently with the said Chief Superintendent or Consul, authority and jurisdiction in regard to all crimes and offences committed by British subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, or on the high seas, within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, in the same and as ample a manner as if such crimes and offences had been committed within the Colony of Hong-Kong: Provided always, that the Supreme Court shall not be bound, unless in a fit case it shall deem it right to do so, by writ of certiorari or otherwise, to debar or prohibit the Chief Superintendent or Consul from taking cognizance, pursuant to the provisions of Articles XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, and XXII of this Order, of any crime, or misdemeanour, or offence, committed by a British subject being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China.

XXXI. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent or Consul to cause any British subject charged with the commission of any crime or offence, the cognizance whereof may at any time appertain to him, to be sent in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British vessel, to the Colony of Hong-Kong, for trial before the Supreme Court of the said colony; and it shall be lawful for the Commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel, to receive any such person on board, with a warrant from the said Chief Superintendent or Consul addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Police of the said colony, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Hong-Kong, and on his arrival there to deliver him, with the said warrant, into the custody

of the said Chief Magistrate of Police, or other officer of Her Majesty within the said colony lawfully acting as such, who, on the receipt of the said warrant, and of the party therein named, shall be authorized to commit, and shall commit such party so sent for trial, to the common gaol of the said colony; and it shall be lawful for the keeper of the said common gaol to cause such party to be detained in safe and proper custody, and to be produced upon the order of the said Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court, at the Sessions to be next holden, shall proceed to hear and determine the charge against such party in the same manner as if the crime with which he may be charged had been committed within the Colony of Hong-Kong.

XXXII. And it is further ordered That the Chief Superintendent or Consul, on any occasion of sending a prisoner to Hong-Kong for trial, shall observe the provisions made with regard to prisoners sent for trial to a British colony, in an Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual."

XXXIII. And it is further ordered That the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong shall have and may exercise, concurrently with the Chief Superintendent or Consul, authority and jurisdiction in regard to all suits of a civil nature between British subjects, arising within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China: Provided always, that the said Supreme Court shall not be bound, unless in a fit case it shall deem it right so to do, by writ of certiorari or otherwise, to debar or prohibit the Chief Superintendent or Consul from hearing and determining, pursuant to the provisions of the several Articles of this Order, any suit of a civil nature between British subjects, or to stay the proceedings of the Chief Superintendent or Consul in any such matter.

XXXIV. And it is further ordered That all trade whatsoever of Her Majesty's subjects in, to, or from any part of the coast of China to the northward of the thirty-second degree of north latitude, shall be unlawful; and each and every party engaged in such trade, as principal, agent, shipowner, shipmaster, or supercargo, shall be liable to be apprehended by any of Her Majesty's Consuls, and shall be sent by him to Hong-Kong, in any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or in any British vessel, for trial before the Chief Superintendent, and it shall be lawful for the Commander of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or of any British vessel, to receive any such party on board under a warrant from the said Consul addressed to the Chief Magistrate of Police of the Colony of Hong-Kong, and thereupon to convey him in custody to Hong-Kong, and on his arrival there to deliver him, with the said warrant, into the custody of the said Chief Magistrate of Police, or other officer of Her Majesty within the said colony, lawfully acting as such, who, on the receipt of the said warrant and of the party therein named, shall be authorized to commit, and shall commit such party so sent for trial to the common gaol of the said colony; and it shall be lawful for the keeper of the said common gaol to cause such party to be detained in safe and proper custody, and to be produced upon the order of the said Chief Superintendent, and the said Chief Superintendent shall forthwith proceed to hear and determine the charge against such party; and such party, upon conviction before the Chief Superintendent, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a

term not exceeding two years, and the sentence of the Chief Superintendent shall be enforced to execution in the same manner as if the sentence had been awarded by the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong.

XXXV. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for any of the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships, or any other officer duly authorized in that behalf, to seize any ship or vessel under the British flag which may reasonably be suspected of having been engaged, or of being engaged in trade declared in the next preceding Article to be unlawful, and to bring such ship or vessel, and the master, officers, supercargo, and crew thereof to the Colony of Hong-Kong, or to any other place where the Chief Superintendent may for the time being be resident, or direct the same to be brought, and there to detain such ship or vessel, and the master, officers, supercargo, and crew thereof, until the said Chief Superintendent shall have tried and determined the charges which may be brought against them, or any of them, of having been engaged in such unlawful trade.

XXXVI. And it is further ordered That all fines and penalties imposed under this Order may be levied by distress, and seizure, and sale of ships, and goods and chattels; and no bill of sale, mortgage, or transfer of property made after the apprehension of a party, or with a view to security in regard to crimes or offences committed or to be committed, shall avail to defeat any of the provisions of this Order.

XXXVII. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent, from time to time, to establish rules of practice to be observed in proceedings before the said Chief Superintendent or Consul, and to make regulations for defraying the expences of witnesses in such proceedings, and the costs of criminal prosecutions, and also to establish rates of fees to be taken in regard to civil suits heard and determined before the said Chief Superintendent or Consul, and it shall be lawful for the said Chief Superintendent or Consul to enforce by seizure and sale of goods, or if there be no goods, by imprisonment, the payment of such established fees, and of such expences as may be adjudged against the parties, or either or any of them: Provided always, that a table specifying the rates of fees to be so taken shall be affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the said Chief Superintendent or Consul.

XXXVIII. And it is further ordered That all fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order, save and except such penalties as are by treaty payable to the Chinese Government, shall be paid to the public account, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of the Superintendence and Control of British Trade in China: Provided always, that in the event of the Chinese authorities declining to receive fines payable to the Chinese Government as aforesaid, the same shall be paid to the public account, and applied in the manner last mentioned.

XXXIX. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's Consuls to grant probate of the will or letters of administration to the intestate estate of a British subject deceased, and leaving property within the limits of the district within which such Consul shall exercise authority; and in the case of a party so deceased either leaving a will or intestate, it shall be lawful for the Consul, provided that probate of the will or letters of administration to the estate of the party deceased shall not have been applied

for within thirty days by any person lawfully entitled thereto, to administer to such estate, and to reserve to himself out of the proceeds of such estate a commission not exceeding two and a-half per centum.

XL. And it is further ordered That a register shall be kept by each and every of Her Majesty's Consuls, of all British subjects residing within the ports, places, or districts of China within his jurisdiction; and that every British subject now residing within the dominions of the Emperor of China who shall not be already enrolled in any such Consular register, shall, within a reasonable time after the promulgation of this Order, to be specified in a Notice to be affixed and publicly exhibited in the Consular Office, apply to the Consul of the district to be enrolled in such register; and every British subject who may arrive within the said dominions, save and except any British subject who may be born on the muster-roll of any British ship arriving in a port in China, shall, within a reasonable time after his arrival, to be specified as aforesaid, apply to the Consul of the district to be enrolled in such register; and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect to make application so to be enrolled, and who shall not be able to excuse, to the satisfaction of the said Consul, such his refusal or neglect, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in any difficulties or suits whatsoever, in which he may have been involved within the dominions of the Emperor of China within the time during which he shall not have been so enrolled.

XLI. And it is further ordered That the Consul, within his Consular district, may exercise any of the powers which by any Acts of the Imperial Parliament now enacted or hereafter to be enacted for the regulation of merchant seamen, or for the regulation of the mercantile marine, may be exercised by one or more Justices of the Peace within Her Majesty's dominions.

XLII. And it is further ordered That nothing in this Order contained shall be taken or construed to preclude a British Consul within the dominions of the Emperor of China from performing any act of administration, or jurisdiction, or other act, which British Consuls within other States at amity with Her Majesty, are by law, usage, or sufferance, enabled to perform.

XLIII. And it is further ordered That it shall be lawful for the Chief Superintendent or Consul to execute a writ of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong, and take security from each and every party named in such writ for his appearance in person, or by his attorney, at Hong-Kong, and in default of such security to send such party to Hong-Kong, in the manner pointed out in Article XXXI of this Order; Provided always, that the Chief Superintendent or Consul shall not be liable to an action for the escape of any party captured under any such writ.

XLIV. And it is further ordered That any suit or action brought against the Chief Superintendent or Consul in the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong, by reason of anything done under the authority and in execution of the power or jurisdiction of Her Majesty entrusted to him by this Order, shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after he shall have been within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and not otherwise, and the defendant in every such action or suit shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions made with respect to defendants in actions or suits in an Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, intituled "An Act to

OSBORNE-HOUSE, August 23, 1853.

This day had audience of Her Majesty:—

Joseph Reed Ingersoll, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to deliver his letter of recall;

And James Buchanan, Esq. to deliver his credentials in the same character:

To which they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, K. G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CROWN-OFFICE, August 24, 1853.

MEMBERS returned to serve in this present PARLIAMENT.

City of Cork.

Francis Bernard Beamish, Esq. in the room of Francis Stack Murphy, Esq. who has accepted the office of one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.

August 25.

Borough of Clitheroe.

Le Gendre Nicholas Starkie, the Younger, of Huntroyde, in the county of Lancaster, Esq., in the room of John Thomas Walshman Aspinall, Esq. whose election for the said borough has been declared void.

WAR-OFFICE, August 26, 1853.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—The Honourable Alfred Henry Crofton, Page of Honour to Her Majesty, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, without purchase. Dated 26th August 1853.

6th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Charles Parker Catty to be Captain, by purchase, vice Armitage, who retires. Dated 26th August 1853.

Ensign William Pitt Prest to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Catty. Dated 26th August 1853.

Oswald William Every, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Prest. Dated 26th August 1853.

26th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Berney Ficklin, from half-pay of the Royal Canadian Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Dickens, who exchanges. Dated 26th August 1853.

43d Foot—Ensign William Stewart Richardson, from the 51st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Mitford, who exchanges. Dated 26th August 1853.

51st Foot—Ensign Percy Mitford, from the 43d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Richardson, who exchanges. Dated 26th August 1853.

85th Foot—Ensign John Bayley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bond, who retires. Dated 26th August 1853.

George Phipps Prevost, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bayley. Dated 26th August 1853.

St Helena Regiment—Hospital-Serjeant John Hobson Wright to be Quartermaster, vice Miller, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 26th August 1853.

BREVET.

Major-General William Staveley, C.B., Commanding the Troops in the Presidency of Madras, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while so employed. Dated 26th August 1853.

Major-General James Jackson, K.H., Commanding the Troops serving at the Cape of Good Hope, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General while so employed. Dated 26th August 1853.

Lieutenant Henry Birch, of the 27th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, doing duty at the East India Company's Depot at Warley, vice Captain Lightfoot, resigned, to have the local rank of Lieutenant while so employed. Dated 26th August 1853.

MEMORANDUM.

Assistant-Surgeon Vesey Agmondisham Brown, of the 23d Foot, has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 26th August 1853.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

1st Regiment of West Riding Militia.

Theodosius Stuart Russell, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 28th July 1853.

Thomas Sidebottom Adshead, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 28th July 1853.

Thomas Sayle, gent. to be Ensign and Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 28th August 1853.

2d Regiment of West Riding Militia.

Lieutenant John Sutton to be Captain. Dated 12th August 1853.

Ensign George John Thornton to be Lieutenant, vice Sutton, promoted. Dated 12th August 1853.

Ensign Valentine Hicks Labron to be Lieutenant, vice Watson, resigned. Dated 12th August 1853.

Ensign Thomas Hague Cook to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th August 1853.

Ensign John Wormald to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th August 1853.

2d Regiment of West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet James Edward Norris to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th August 1853.

Joseph Dempsey Holdforth, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th August 1853.

Joseph Rayner, Gentleman, to be Cornet. Dated 13th August 1853.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke.

George Herbert Kinderley, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 24th August 1853.

William H. Reed, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 24th August 1853.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Royal Lancashire Militia.

Charles Andrew Irwin, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 13th August 1853.

George Arthur Crawford, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 15th August 1853.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset.

Dorset Regiment of Militia.

Hubert Churchill Gould, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 20th August 1853.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

3d Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

To be Surgeon.

Matthew Trollope Coleman, Esq. Dated 2d July 1853.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

1st or Western Regiment of Norfolk Militia.

Percy Charles Stanhope, Esq. to be Lieutenant, vice Day, promoted. Dated 19th August 1853.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Quantities of each Kind of CORN, distinguishing Foreign and Colonial, Imported into the principal Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, (viz. London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth,) with the Quantities entered therein for Home Consumption, and the Rates and Amount of Duty thereon, in the Week ended 17th August 1853.

SPECIES.	Quantities Imported into the Ports of Great Britain, enumerated above, (being those into which Corn is chiefly Imported).						Quantities Entered for Home Consumption, at the same Ports.						Amount of Duty received thereon.						Rates of Duty (Foreign and Colonial.)				
	Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Corn and Grain of all sorts, per qr.		Meal and Flour of all sorts, per cwt.		
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat and Wheat Flour	75273	1	1930	7	77204	0	75273	1	1930	7	77204	0	3773	6	11	106	8	2	3879	15	1		
Barley and Barley Meal	9723	5	—		9723	5	9723	5	—		9723	5	486	3	11	—			486	3	11		
Oats and Oat Meal	52949	7	—		52949	7	52949	7	—		52949	7	2647	10	5	—			2647	10	5		
Rye and Rye Meal	39	5	—		39	5	39	5	—		39	5	1	19	8	—			1	19	8		
Pease and Pea Meal	940	2	39	4	979	6	940	2	39	4	979	6	47	0	4	1	19	6	48	19	10	1	0
Beans and Bean Meal	8571	1	—		8571	1	8571	1	—		8571	1	428	11	3	—			428	11	3		
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	9325	7	—		9325	7	9325	7	—		9325	7	466	6	1	—			466	6	1		
Buck Wheat & Buck Wheat Meal..	0	4	—		0	4	0	4	—		0	4	0	0	6	—			0	0	6		
Beer or Bigg.....	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—				—		—		
	156824	0	1970	3	158794	3	156824	0	1970	3	158794	3	7850	19	1	108	7	8	7959	6	9		

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom-House, London, 24th August 1853.

R. D. WOODFIELD,
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the Week ending on Saturday the 20th day of August 1853.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px;">Notes issued.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ 30,647,690</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; text-align: right;">£30,647,690</td> </tr> </table>	Notes issued.....	£ 30,647,690	£30,647,690		<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px;">Government Debt.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ 11,015,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Securities.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,984,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gold Coin and Bullion.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,628,536</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Silver Bullion.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">19,154</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; text-align: right;">£30,647,690</td> </tr> </table>	Government Debt.....	£ 11,015,100	Other Securities.....	2,984,900	Gold Coin and Bullion.....	16,628,536	Silver Bullion.....	19,154	£30,647,690	
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Government Debt.....	£ 11,015,100														
Other Securities.....	2,984,900														
Gold Coin and Bullion.....	16,628,536														
Silver Bullion.....	19,154														
£30,647,690															

Dated the 25th day of August 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px;">Proprietors' Capital.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ 14,553,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rest.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,351,848</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,063,046</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Deposits.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11,623,583</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seven Day and other Bills.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,482,038</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; text-align: right;">£35,073,515</td> </tr> </table>	Proprietors' Capital.....	£ 14,553,000	Rest.....	3,351,848	Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	4,063,046	Other Deposits.....	11,623,583	Seven Day and other Bills.....	1,482,038	£35,073,515		<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px;">Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">£ 13,027,582</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Securities.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13,876,950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Notes.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,644,880</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gold and Silver Coin.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">524,103</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; text-align: right;">£35,073,515</td> </tr> </table>	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£ 13,027,582	Other Securities.....	13,876,950	Notes.....	7,644,880	Gold and Silver Coin.....	524,103	£35,073,515	
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£35,073,515																							

Dated the 25th day of August 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN, per QUARTER,
Received in the Week ended August 20, 1853.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
51 1-682	29 7-363	22 0-310	34 10-839	40 11-121	34 9-137

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52 0	29 6	21 11	35 6	40 8	36 6

By Authority of Parliament,

HENRY FENTON JADIS,
Comptroller of Corn Returns.

Board of Trade, Corn Department.

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

The Produce of the British Possessions in AMERICA, Computed from the RETURNS made in the Week ending the 23d day of August 1853,

Is Twenty-five Shillings and One Penny Farthing per Hundred Weight;

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the Importation thereof into GREAT BRITAIN;

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

The Produce of the MAURITIUS, Computed as above, and Exclusive of Duty,

Is Twenty-five Shillings and Four Pence Halfpenny per Hundred Weight;

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

The Produce of the EAST INDIES, computed as above, and Exclusive of Duty,

Is Twenty-seven Shillings and Three Farthings per Hundred Weight;

The AVERAGE PRICE of the three foregoing Descriptions of SUGAR jointly, Computed as above, and Exclusive of Duty, Is Twenty-five Shillings and Six Pence Farthing per Hundred Weight.

By Authority of Parliament,

HENRY BICKNELL,
Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

Grocers'-Hall, August 26, 1853.

BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

- William Tringmar, of No. 50, Crawford Street, Marylebone, Middlesex, hardwareman.
- Charles William Mathews, of No. 34, High Street, Woolwich, Kent, butcher.
- George Winn, of Scarborough, York, linen and woollen draper.
- John Anning, of Tiverton, Devon, linen draper.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES SMITH RONALDSON, Writer, Banker, Iron Manufacturer, and Dealer in Shares in Dunfermline, hereby intimates, that his accounts to 15th August 1853 have been audited and approved of by the Commissioners; that they have postponed declaring any dividend, and the sending of circulars to the Creditors containing a copy or abstract of the state of the affairs, is dispensed with.

GEO. STODART, Trustee.

Leith, August 29, 1853.

ARCHIBALD HORNE, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of DANIEL DUFF, Machine Maker and Flaxspinner in Dundee, deceased, hereby intimates, that the Commissioners have postponed declaring a farther dividend till next statutory period.

ARCHD. HORNE.

THE Estates of JOHN WOOD, Writer, lately residing in Edinburgh, now deceased, were sequestrated on the 9th August 1853.

The first deliverance is dated the 16th June 1853.

The Lord Ordinary, on the 26th instant, nominated and appointed David Kinnear, Accountant in Edinburgh, Interim Factor on the Estate.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held within Stevenson's Rooms, No. 4, Saint Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on Saturday the 10th day of September next 1853, at two o'clock afternoon.

To entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 9th day of December 1853.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

JOHN YULE, W.S. Agent,
4, North St. David Street.

Edinburgh, August 30, 1853.

THE Estates of ALLAN M'DOUGALL, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Hartfield Street, Parliamentary Road, Glasgow, and Farmer and Grazier, Kilmore, Mull, in the County of Argyle, were sequestrated on the 27th day of August 1853.

The first deliverance is dated 27th August 1853.

The Lord Ordinary has remitted to the Sheriff of the County of Lanark to appoint an Interim Factor, and has granted Warrant of Protection to the said Allan M'Dougall against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of a Trustee.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Tuesday the 13th day of September 1853, within the Globe Hotel, No. 45, George Square, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 27th day of December 1853.

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.

JOHN WALLS, S.S.C., Agent,
Edinburgh, 9, London Street.

SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER DRYSDALE,
Cloth and Silk Warehouseman in Edinburgh.

JAMES NISBET, Solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Scotland, Edinburgh, a Creditor ranked on the sequestrated estate of the said Alexander Drysdale, hereby intimates, that the Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh has, on his application, ordered a meeting of the Creditors on said Alexander Drysdale's sequestrated estate to be held within Messrs Dowells & Lyon's Rooms, No. 18, George Street, Edinburgh, on Friday the 9th day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Trustee on the said sequestrated estate, in room of John Stevenson, Commercial Agent in Edinburgh, the former Trustee, resigned.

JAMES NISBET.

Edinburgh, August 29, 1853.

SEQUESTRATION of THOMAS LANG, Nursery and Seedsman in Kilmarnock.

A Petition has been presented to the Sheriff of Ayrshire, at the instance of the said Thomas Lang, sometime residing at Carmelbank, in the Parish of Kilmarnock, now in Clark Street of Kilmarnock, with the concurrence of a majority in number and two-thirds in value of the Creditors who have produced oaths in his sequestration, praying to be discharged of all debts contracted by him before the date of the said sequestration: On which Petition the following Deliverance was pronounced:—*Kilmarnock, 29th August 1853.*—Petitioner's Procurator produces Report and Certificate founded on.—The Sheriff-Substitute having considered this Petition and productions, orders the Petition to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Statute. (Signed) 'THOMAS ANDERSON.'

—Of all which Intimation is hereby given accordingly, in terms of the Statute. JOHN TORRANCE, Agent.

JOHAN GRAY, Writer in Ayr, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of FERGUS ROBERTSON, Surgeon and Druggist in Girvan, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors of the said Fergus Robertson to be held within the Writing-Office of John MacLumont, Writer in Girvan, on Friday the 23d day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application for his discharge as Trustee.

JOHN GRAY.

Ayr, August 27, 1853.

FERGUS ROBERTSON, Surgeon and Druggist in Girvan, whose estates were sequestrated on 9th March 1852, has, with concurrence of a majority in number and four-fifths in value of the Creditors who have produced oaths in his sequestration, presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Ayr, to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable at the date of the sequestration of his estates; which application has been appointed to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN GRAY, Trustee.

Ayr, August 27, 1853.

NOTICE.

A Final Dividend having been paid from the realized funds of the sequestrated estates of JOHN M'FARLAN & COMPANY, Wholesale Stationers in Glasgow, as a Company, and of John M'Farlan, Wholesale Stationer in Glasgow, and James Greer, Wholesale Stationer there, and Stamp Distributor at Ballymena, in the County of Antrim, Ireland, the Individual Partners of that Company, as Partners, and as Individuals,—John Miller, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on said sequestrated estates, hereby intimates, that a general meeting of the Creditors will be held within his Chambers, 71, Queen Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 20th day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application to be made for his discharge.

JNO. MILLER, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 27, 1853.

JOHAN LACHLAN MACKIRDY, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of RAE, WILLIAMS, & COMPANY, Commission Agents and Produce Brokers in Glasgow, as a Company, and William Hetherington Rae and John Williams, Commission Agents and Produce Brokers there, the Individual Partners of that Company, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that at a meeting of the Creditors called for the purpose, held on the 24th current, the Bankrupt, William Hetherington Rae, made offer of a composition of Sixpence per pound upon the amount of the debts due by the Company, and him as an Individual, at the date of the sequestration, payable within fourteen days after the date of his discharge by the Court, and offered Mrs Margaret Rae, No. 6, Falkland Place, Glasgow, as his security; and also offered to pay or provide for the expences attending the carrying through of said offer, and of his discharge, and of the Trustee's commission. That the Creditors present at said meeting having unanimously resolved that the offer should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that another general meeting of Creditors will be held in the Writing-Chambers of Smeaton and Smith, No. 38, West George Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 16th day of September next, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of finally deciding on said offer.

J. L. MACKIRDY.

Glasgow, August 27, 1853.

WILLIAM KER AITCHISON, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Deceased GEORGE CLARK, Innkeeper and Carrier, South Back of Canongate, Edinburgh, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the said estate, with states of the funds, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 20th ultimo, and has completed lists of the Creditors entitled to be ranked preferably and otherwise on the said estate. Farther, that a first and final dividend of Seven Shillings and Sixpence sterling per pound will be paid to the personal Creditors of the Bankrupt whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at the Office of his Agent, Alexander Gifford, S.S.C., 28, St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on the 19th day of October next.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

WM. KER AITCHISON, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of the Deceased THOMAS KIDD
MEFFAN, Merchant, Dundee.

DAVID PITCAIRN, Merchant, Dundee, the Trustee, hereby gives notice, that a dividend will be paid on the 16th day of October next, within the Office of his Agents, Messrs Reid, M'Lachlan, & Heron, Writers, Burnhead, Dundee, to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by him.

D. PITCAIRN, Trustee.

Dundee, August 27, 1853.

JAMES GOURLAY, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **HENDERSON, LAMONT, & COMPANY**, Distillers at Camlachie, near Glasgow, and at Rhins, Port Charlotte, Islay, and of Hector Henderson and James Lamont, the Individual Partners of that Company, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds, brought down to the 15th current, has been audited and approved of by the Commissioners: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt, and made up lists of those entitled to be ranked, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that on Monday the 17th day of October next, he will pay, at the Chambers of Messrs Tolmie & Reid, Accountants, 8, Princes Square, Glasgow, a dividend to those Creditors of the Company whose claims have been ranked and sustained.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

JAMES GOURLAY, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 29, 1853.

JOHN PRINGLE, Bank Agent, Galashiels, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN GOVAN**, Grocer and Spirit Merchant, Galashiels, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 14th current, and a state of the funds, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 14th current, and completed a list of Creditors entitled to be ranked on the estate. Further, that a dividend will be paid to the Creditors ranked, at the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank Office here, on 15th October next.

JOHN PRINGLE, Trustee.

Galashiels, August 22, 1853.

WILLIAM LAIDLAW, Senior, Manufacturer in Hawick, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **WILLIAM TELFER**, Manufacturer, Hawick, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the said estate, brought down to the 13th instant, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up by him, and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute; and that a dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at the Chambers of Messrs George and James Oliver, Writers in Hawick, on the 13th day of October next.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

WILLIAM LAIDLAW.

Hawick, August 20, 1853.

THOMAS MANSFIELD, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the deceased **ALEXANDER MURRAY**, Esquire, of Broughton, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 12th current, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on the said estate, in terms of the Statute; also, that the Commissioners have postponed payment of another dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period, and that they have dispensed with circulars containing an abstract of the funds being sent to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

THOMAS MANSFIELD, Trustee.

JOHN DEWAR, Merchant in Perth, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **J. & W. CHRISTIE**, Spirit Merchants and Farmers at Newbigging, in the Parish of Foulis-Wester, and County of Perth, as a Company, and of John Christie, Farmer at Newbigging as aforesaid, and William Christie, Farmer at Shaunnacher, in the same Parish, the Individual Partners of said Company, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 19th August current, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: Farther, that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend till the next statutory period, and directed the Trustee not to send circulars or copies of said state to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN DEWAR, Trustee.

Perth, August 26, 1853.

GEORGE AULDJO ESSON, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **WILLIAM CHRISTIE**, lately Merchant in Leith, sometime residing in London, and thereafter at Inveresk, near Musselburgh, now deceased, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 15th instant, and states of the funds outstanding, have been made up by him, and audited and approved of by the Commissioner, in terms of the Statute; that the Commissioner has postponed the payment of a dividend until next statutory period, and that he has dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

GEORGE A. ESSON, Trustee.

Edinburgh, August 26, 1853.

JOHN MANN, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JAMES PETTIGREW**, sometime Builder in Greenock, afterwards Builder in Glasgow, and residing in South Portland Street, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down till the 12th current inclusive, and state of funds recovered and of those outstanding as of same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners; that they have directed him to postpone declaring a dividend till next statutory period, and to dispense with sending notices or circulars to the Creditors.

CHARLES R. BAIRD, Pror. for Trustee.

Glasgow, August 26, 1853.

ANDREW M'EWAN, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **ALLAN & DRUMMOND**, Wrights and Builders in Glasgow, and William Allan and Richard Drummond, both Wrights and Builders there, the Individual Partners of that Company, as Partners, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estates, brought down till the 12th current inclusive, and state of funds recovered and of those outstanding as at same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners; that the Commissioners have instructed him to postpone declaring a dividend till next statutory period, and that he has been authorised to dispense with sending notices or circulars to the Creditors.

AND. M'AC EWAN, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 26, 1853.

ROBERT GREIG, Merchant in Perth, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **GEORGE MINTOSH**, Market Gardener at Craigie Park, near Perth, and Potatoe Dealer, Seedsman, and Green Grocer in Perth, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions, brought down to the 25th current, and state of the funds outstanding, have been made up and audited by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; that the Commissioners postponed any dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

ROB. GREIG, Trustee.

Perth, August 29, 1853.

SEQUESTRATION of the Deceased **JOHN MUNGALL**, Spirit-Dealer in Glasgow.

ROBERT THOM, Junior, Wine and Spirit Merchant in Glasgow, Trustee on the estate, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to 9th August current, and state of funds outstanding, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; that the Commissioners postponed any dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

ROBERT THOM, JUNR. Trustee.

Glasgow, August 25, 1853.

SEQUESTRATION of **ALEXANDER MACDOWALL**, Writer, Banker, Trader, Underwriter, and Insurance Broker in Glasgow.

WILLIAM AULD, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Alexander MacDowall, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, and states of the funds recovered and outstanding up to the 12th current, have been examined and approved of by the Commissioners. Farther, that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

WILLIAM AULD, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES DAVIDSON, Junior,
Flaxspinner and Merchant in Dundee.

DAVID SMALL, Writer in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said James Davidson, Junior, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 25th August current, has been made up by him, and examined, audited, and approved of by the Commissioners on the estate, in terms of the Statute; and farther, that payment of a dividend is postponed till next statutory period, and that intimation to the Creditors by circulars has been dispensed with.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

D. SMALL.

Dundee, August 29, 1853.

WILLIAM MYLES, Accountant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JAMES GRAY**, Merchant in Dundee, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 12th day of August current, has been audited and approved of by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute; and that the Commissioners have resolved that no dividend out of the funds of the estate can be paid at this time, and have postponed the declaration of a dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors, as provided by the Statute.

WM. MYLES, Trustee.

Dundee, August 27, 1853.

HUGH COLQUHOUN, sometime Spirit Merchant, 247, Duke Street, Glasgow, presently a Prisoner in the North Prison there, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, craving liberation, interim protection, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Sheriff-Clerk's Office here, on the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

J. FERGUSON, Agent.

Glasgow, August 29, 1853.

PATRICK CAIRNS, Smith, Bell-hanger, and Gas-fitter, St George's Road, Glasgow, presently Prisoner in the North Prison of Glasgow, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, craving liberation, interim protection, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Sheriff-Clerk's Office here, on the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

G. HAMILTON, Agent.

Glasgow, August 29, 1853.

DANIEL MILLER, Flesher in Rothesay, and present Prisoner in the Prison of Rothesay, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Buteshire, craving liberation, interim protection, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Sheriff-Court-Room, Rothesay, on Friday the 30th day of September next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

JOHN WILSON, Pror. for Petitioner.

Rothesay, August 26, 1853.

THE Subscriber, Thomas Lockhart, of New Orleans, in the United States of America, Merchant, ceased on the 23d day of June 1853 to be a Partner in **THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND**, having sold and transferred the Shares therein held by him.

THOs. LOCKHART.

W. M. FINDLAY, Witness.

PETER LAURIE, Witness.

Glasgow, August 27, 1853.

NOTICE.

August 25, 1853.

THE Subscribers, surviving original and assumed Trustees of the Deceased **JOSEPH MILNE**, sometime Farrier in Aberdeen, hereby intimate, that having sold and disposed of the Shares which belonged to the said deceased Joseph Milne in **THE ABERDEEN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**, they, and all others, the Representatives and Estate of the said deceased Joseph Milne, ceased to be Partners of, or have any interest in the said Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company, from and after the 5th day of August 1853.

J. HUMPHREY.

JOHN CROMBIE, Junr. Manufacturer, Cothal Mills, Witness to the signature of John Humphrey.

JA. CROMBIE, Manufacturer, Cothal Mills, Witness to the signature of John Humphrey.

JAMES THOMSON.

FRANCIS J. COCHRAN.

CHARLES FORBES, Writer in Aberdeen, Witness to the signatures of James Thomson and Francis J. Cochran.

ALEX. EMBLIE SMITH, Writer in Aberdeen, Witness to the signatures of James Thomson and Francis James Cochran.

THE Copartnery between the Subscribers (the Sole Partners), as Iron and Brassfounders, &c. in Leith, under the Firm of **THE VULCAN FOUNDRY COMPANY**, was **DISSOLVED** by the termination of their Contract, at the term of Whitsunday last 1853.

John Whitehead, S.S.C., is authorised to receive and discharge all debts due to the Dissolved Company, and all claims against it are requested to be lodged with him within a fortnight from this date.

Leith, August 20, 1853.

THOs. MOWAT.

JOHN WALLACE.

HENRY TOD, Junior, Apprentice to Henry Tod, W.S., Witness to the Signatures of Thomas Mowat and John Wallace.

THOMAS DOUGLAS, Clerk to Thomas Mowat, Witness to the Signatures of Thomas Mowat and John Wallace.

THOMAS S. YOUNG.

ALEXR. MANN, Solier. Leith, Witness to the Signature of Thomas S. Young.

MUR. MATTHEWS, Clerk to the said Alexr. Mann, Witness to the Signature of the said Thomas S. Young.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

JAMES REID, Clerk to the said John Whitehead, Witness to his Signature.

JAS. HARVEY, Clerk to Charles Morton, Witness to the Signature of the said John Whitehead.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Company for sometime carrying on Business in Glasgow, under the Firm of **CAMERON & BALD**, as Manufacturers, of which the Subscribers were the Sole Partners, was, upon the 18th day of July last, **DISSOLVED** by mutual consent.

Either of the Subscribers will receive payment of the debts due to the Company, and pay those owing by the Company.

A. H. BALD.

WM. MAITLAND.

WM. WATSON, Witness.

A. R. HENDERSON, Witness.

Glasgow, August 24, 1853.

N.B.—The Fees of all Notices must be paid in advance, and all Letters post-paid.

Printed and Published at the Office, 13, North Bank Street, by **WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAURIE**,
Printer to **THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.**

* * *This Gazette is filed at the Offices of the London and Dublin Gazette.*

Tuesday, August 30, 1853.

Price One Shilling.