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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1854.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

April 18, 1854.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that Her Majesty will hold Drawing-Rooms at St. James's-Palace, on the following days, at Two o'Clock :—
Thursday, 27th instant.

Thursday, 11th May next.

Saturday, 20th May next, { to Celebrate Her Majesty's Birth-day.

N.B.—The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars at the Drawing-Room on the 20th of May next.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOMS AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The Ladies who purpose to attend Her Majesty's Drawing-Rooms at St. James-Palace, are requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names *clearly written* thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in Attendance in the Ante-room, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to Her Majesty.

Those Ladies who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the names of the Ladies who are to present them, should be delivered at the Lord Chamberlain's Office before Tuesday the 25th instant, by twelve o'clock, for the first Drawing-Room announced, and before Tuesday the 9th of May next, by twelve o'clock, for the second Drawing-Room, in order that they may be submitted for The Queen's approbation; it being Her Majesty's command that no presentation shall take place unless the name of the Lady presenting, together with that of the Lady to be presented, shall appear on the card to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, which names shall correspond with those previously sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's Office. No presentations will take place at the Drawing-Room on the 20th of May next.

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

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

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

April 18, 1854.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that Her Majesty will hold Levees, at St. James's-Palace, on the following days, at Two o'Clock :—

Wednesday, 3d May next.

Friday, 9th June next.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S LEVEES AT ST. JAMES'S-PALACE.

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

Those Gentlemen who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Nobleman or Gentleman who is to present them, should be delivered at the Lord Chamberlain's Office before Monday the 1st of May next, by twelve o'clock, for the first Levee above announced, and before Wednesday the 7th of June next, by twelve o'clock, for the second Levee, in order that they may be submitted for The Queen's approbation; it being Her Majesty's command that no presentation shall be made at the Levees but in conformity with the above Regulations.

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

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

Notice is hereby given, that all persons having Petitions or Addresses to present to Her Majesty at the Levees, are to deliver a card (having on it their names, a statement of the object of such Petitions or Addresses, and the names of the persons from whom they come,) to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, before twelve o'clock on the Monday previous to the first Levee above announced, and on the Wednesday previous to the second Levee; and that two other cards, having

on them precisely what is written upon that sent to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, are to be taken to the Levees, one to be delivered to the Page in the Ante-Room, and the other to the Lord Chamberlain, who will read its contents to The Queen; and on these occasions no other statement is to be addressed to Her Majesty.

A Deputation to present an Address is not to exceed four persons.

At the Court at Windsor, the 15th day of
April 1854,
PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Honourable Henry Unwin Addington was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at Windsor, the 15th day
of April 1854,
PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas Her Majesty was graciously pleased, on the twenty-eighth day of March last, to issue Her Royal Declaration in the following terms:—

“Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up Arms in support of an Ally, is desirous of rendering the War as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at Peace.

“To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, Her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to Her by the Law of Nations.

“It is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of Her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbours, or coasts.

“But Her Majesty will waive the right of seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

“It is not Her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board enemy's ships; and Her Majesty further declares, that being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the Country, it is not Her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers.”

Now it is this day ordered, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that all vessels under a neutral or friendly flag, being neutral or friendly property, shall be permitted to import into any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, all goods and merchandize whatsoever, to whomsoever the same may belong; and to export from any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, any cargo or goods, not being contraband of war, or not requiring a special permission, to whomsoever the same may

And Her Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby further ordered, that save and except only as aforesaid, all the subjects of Her Majesty, and the subjects or citizens of any neutral or friendly State shall and may, during and notwithstanding the present hostilities with Russia, freely trade with all ports and places whatsoever situate, which shall not be in a state of blockade, save and except that no British vessel shall, under any circumstances whatsoever, either under or by virtue of this Order, or otherwise, be permitted or empowered to enter or communicate with any port or place which shall belong to or be in the possession or occupation of Her Majesty's enemies.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.

At the Court at Windsor, the 15th day
of April 1854,
PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, of the twenty-ninth of March last, it was amongst other things ordered, “that any Russian merchant vessel which, prior to the date of this Order, shall have sailed from any Foreign port, bound for any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, shall be permitted to enter such port or place and to discharge her cargo, and afterwards forthwith to depart without molestation, and that any such vessel if met at sea by any of Her Majesty's ships, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.”

And whereas Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is now pleased to alter and extend such part of the said Order, it is hereby ordered, by and with such advice as aforesaid, as follows; that is to say:—that any Russian merchant vessel which, prior to the fifteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall have sailed from any port of Russia, situated either in or upon the shores or coasts of the Baltic Sea or of the White Sea, bound for any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, shall be permitted to enter such last-mentioned port or place, and to discharge her cargo, and afterwards forthwith to depart without molestation; and that any such vessel if met at sea by any of Her Majesty's ships, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

And Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, further to order, and it is hereby further ordered, that in all other respects Her Majesty's aforesaid Order in Council, of the twenty-ninth day of March last, shall be and remain in full force, effect, and operation.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. C. GREVILLE.



ST. JAMES'S PALACE, February 22, 1854.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon John Kingston James, Esq., of No. 8, Hertford Street, Mayfair.

DOWNING-STREET, April 15, 1854.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the Right Honourable Sir James Robert George Graham, Baronet, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

DOWNING-STREET, April 15, 1854.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Molesworth, Esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria.

DUBLIN CASTLE, April 15, 1854.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Patrick Crean Lynch, Esq. Major in the South Mayo Regiment of Militia, to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Mayo.

WHITEHALL, March 13, 1854.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Laurence Desborough, of No. 6, Size-lane, City, Gentleman, to be a London Commissioner to administer Oaths in the High Court of Chancery.

WHITEHALL, April 10, 1854.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Charles William Hunter, of Derby, in the county of Derby, Gentleman, to be a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England.

WAR-OFFICE, April 18, 1854.**32d Regiment of Foot.**

Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., from the 98th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, K. C. B., deceased. Dated 17th April 1854.

68th Regiment of Foot.

Major-General Sir William Lewis Herries, C. B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Douglas Mercer Henderson, C.B., deceased. Dated 17th April 1854.

98th Regiment of Foot.

Major-General William Lindsay Darling to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B., removed to the 32d Foot. Dated 17th April 1854.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, April 17, 1854.**Royal Regiment of Artillery.**

Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants.
Francis Walter de Winton, vice Booth, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.
Augustus Henry Carr Hamilton, vice Jonge, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.
Edmund Charles Cuthbert, vice Winn, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.
Ernest Augustus Montague Lloyd, vice Brackenbury, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.
Pilkington Jackson, vice Markham, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.
Jervis Tucker, vice Porter, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.
Brymer Francis Schreiber, vice E. P. B. Turner, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.

Michael Tweedie, vice Cromartie, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.

Robert Loftus Tottenham, vice Joyce, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.

Richard O'Hara, vice Gore, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.

Hugh Chetham Lyle, vice Teesdale, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.

Leonard Griffiths, vice Lyons, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.

William Raymond Lluellyn, vice Torriano, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.

Henry John Foquett Ellis Hickes, vice J. T. B. Brown, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants, with Temporary Rank.

Peter Henry Scratchley, vice Cox, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.

Gustavus Nicolls Kelsall, vice Savage, promoted. Dated 11th April 1854.

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

Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Bart. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th April 1854.

Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Thomas George Baring, Esq. to be Captain, vice Lord Ashburton, resigned. Dated 12th April 1854.

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

Thomas Berry Horsfall, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 13th April 1854.

3d Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Alexander O'Farrell, gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th April 1854.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

King's Own Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Ensign Coles Lewis Harris to be Lieutenant, vice Woodford, who retires.

Thomas Rochfort Hunt, gent. to be Ensign, vice Harris.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," certain scales of weight and rates of postage were fixed, and made chargeable, and payable upon, for, or in respect of letters, newspapers, parliamentary proceedings, and printed papers, transmitted and forwarded by the Post, and various regulations were made for facilitating the transmission of such letters and papers by the Post.

And whereas by an Act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by Post and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office," the proviso concerning the maximum weight of letters to be sent by the Post, as fixed in and by the said first-mentioned Act is repealed; and in order to prevent packets of an unwieldy bulk, or an inconvenient size, being transmitted by the Post, power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at any time or times thereafter, by Warrant under their hands, to fix a maximum weight of letters to be sent by the Post, and from

time to time to repeal or revoke such maximum weight wholly or in part, and declare any other maximum of weight in lieu thereof; and all letters are to be forwarded, conveyed, and delivered by the Post, in conformity with any such Warrant, and also in conformity with, and under and subject to, all such orders, conditions, limitations, regulations, and restrictions, as to the form, size, or dimensions thereof, whether in proportion to the weight or otherwise, as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall from time to time direct. And by the said Act power is also given to the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to require the postage, British, Colonial, or Foreign, of any letters sent by the Post, to be pre-paid either in money or in stamps, as he may think fit, on the same being put into the Post-office; and also, with such consent, to abolish or restrict the pre-payment in money of postage on letters sent by the Post, either altogether or on certain letters, and to require the pre-payment thereof to be in stamps, and to refuse to receive or send by the Post any letters tendered contrary to any regulations thereby made. And it is also declared and enacted that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General, and any officer of the Post-office, to detain any letters which shall be posted or sent by the Post contrary to the regulations of that Act, or the first-mentioned Act, or contrary to the regulations of any Treasury Warrant to be issued under or by virtue of that Act, or which had been or should be issued under or by virtue of the said first-mentioned Act, and to open such letters, and either to return them to the senders thereof or to forward them to the places of their destination, charged, in either case, with such rates of postage as the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time direct.

Now we, the undersigned, being two of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said before-mentioned Acts, or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, by this Warrant under our hands, order and direct that printed books (whether British, Colonial, or Foreign,) may be transmitted by the Post between any part of the United Kingdom and the East Indies, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and Hong-Kong, and that on all such printed books there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law thereon, the rates of British postage following (that is to say):—

On every packet consisting of a single printed book, the several sheets, or parts of which when more than one, shall be sewed or bound together, if not exceeding half a pound in weight, there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of eightpence.

And on every such packet, if exceeding half a pound, and not exceeding one pound in weight, there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of one shilling and fourpence.

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding two pounds in weight, there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of two shillings and eightpence.

And for every additional one pound in weight, of any such packet above the weight of two

pounds, there shall be charged and taken an additional rate of postage of one shilling and fourpence, and every fraction of such additional pound shall be charged as an additional pound.

And we further direct that no such packet sent, or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, if exceeding the weight of three pounds, and no such packet sent, or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, Ceylon, the Mauritius, or Hong-Kong, if containing more than one printed book, or containing any paper or thing besides a printed book, or containing any printed book, the several sheets, or parts of which when more than one, shall not be sewed or bound together, or which packet in length, or breadth, or width, or depth, shall exceed the dimensions of two feet or twenty-four inches, shall be forwarded by the Post under the provisions aforesaid.

And we further direct that printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament may be sent by the Post from the United Kingdom to Ceylon and Hong-Kong, and that printed votes and proceedings of the Colonial Legislatures may be sent by the Post from Ceylon and Hong-Kong to the United Kingdom, and that on all such printed votes and proceedings there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law thereon, the rates of British postage following (that is to say):—

On every packet consisting of a single printed publication of votes or proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislatures, the several sheets, or parts of which when more than one, shall be sewed or bound together, if not exceeding half a pound in weight, there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of eightpence.

And on every such packet, if exceeding half a pound and not exceeding one pound in weight, there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of one shilling and fourpence.

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding two pounds in weight, there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of two shillings and eightpence.

And for every additional one pound in weight of any such packet, above the weight of two pounds, there shall be charged and taken an additional rate of postage of one shilling and fourpence, and every fraction of such additional pound shall be charged as an additional pound.

And we further direct that no such packet, if containing more than one printed publication of votes or proceedings, or containing any paper or thing besides printed votes or proceedings, or containing any printed publication of votes or proceedings, the several sheets, or parts of which when more than one, shall not be sewed or bound together, or which packet in length, or breadth, or width, or depth, shall exceed the dimensions of two feet or twenty-four inches, shall be forwarded by the Post, under the provisions of the said clause relating to printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament and the Colonial Legislatures.

And we further direct that as to any packet hereinbefore respectively authorised to be sent by the Post under the provisions aforesaid, whether containing a printed book or a printed publication

of votes or proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislatures, which shall be posted in the United Kingdom, the postage thereof shall in every case be prepaid at the time of the same being posted, not in money, but by being duly stamped with the proper British postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto, which stamp or stamps shall in every case be affixed or appear on the outside of every such packet near the address, and shall be of the value or amount of the postage duty payable thereon, under or by virtue of this Warrant, unless any such packet be sent from any department or office in or connected with the public service of Her Majesty, which shall keep a postage-account with the General Post-office in London, in which case the same shall be forwarded post-paid, and the postage thereof shall be charged in such postage-account; and as to any such packet posted in the East Indies, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and Hong-Kong, the postage thereof shall, in every case, be prepaid either in money or by the proper Colonial postage stamp or stamps being affixed thereto, at the time of the same being posted.

And we further direct that every such packet shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides, and shall contain printed matter only, with the binding thereof, and there shall be no writing or marks upon the cover or envelope thereof, or upon or within any part of the contents thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom the packet shall be sent, unless any such packet be sent from any department or office in or connected with the public service of Her Majesty, which shall keep a postage-account with the General Post-office in London, in which case the same may, in addition to the name and address of the person to whom it shall be sent, have printed or written thereon, or upon the cover or envelope thereof, the words "On Her Majesty's service," and also the name of the department or public office from which the packet shall be forwarded, together with the name of any public officer employed in or belonging to any such department or office who may be authorised to affix his name to letters and packets sent by the Post, as a certificate that they are on the public service.

And in order to prevent any obstacles to the due and regular transmission of letters by the Post, we further direct that it shall be lawful for any officer of the Post-office in the United Kingdom to delay the transmission of any packet posted or forwarded by the Post under the provisions of this Warrant, either for the space of twenty-four hours from the time at which (or at his option until the despatch of the mail next after that by which) the same ought otherwise to have been forwarded by him.

And we further direct that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to interfere with or affect the transmission by the Post of any printed papers or other printed publications which are allowed to pass by the Post under the newspaper privilege.

And we further order and direct that if any packet sent, or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent by the Post, under the provisions of this present Warrant, between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, shall exceed the weight of three pounds; or if any packet sent, or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent, under the provisions of this Warrant, between the United Kingdom and the East Indies or the Mauritius,

shall contain any paper or thing besides a printed book and the binding thereof; or if any packet sent, or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent under the provisions of this Warrant, between the United Kingdom and Ceylon or Hong-Kong, shall contain any paper or thing besides a printed book, or printed publication of votes or proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislatures; or if any packet sent or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent under the provisions of this Warrant, shall have any writing or marks upon the same, or upon the cover or envelope thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is forwarded, and also as to any such packet sent from any department or office in or connected with the public service of Her Majesty which shall keep a postage-account with the General Post-office in London, except the words "On Her Majesty's service," and the name of the department or public office from which the same shall be forwarded, with the name of any public officer employed in or belonging to any such department or office, who may be authorised to affix his name to letters and packets sent by the Post, as a certificate that they are on the public service, or shall not be open at the ends or sides, or shall in length, or breadth, or width, or depth, exceed the dimensions of two feet or twenty-four inches; or as to any packet sent, or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent under the provisions of this Warrant, between the United Kingdom and the East Indies or the Mauritius, shall contain more than one printed book, or shall contain any printed book, the several sheets, or parts of which when more than one, shall not be sewed or bound together; or as to any packet sent, or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent, under the provisions of this Warrant, between the United Kingdom and Ceylon or Hong-Kong, shall contain more than one printed book, or printed publication of votes or proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislatures, or shall contain any printed book, or printed publication of votes or proceedings, the several sheets, or parts of which when more than one, shall not be sewed or bound together; or if the postage of any such packet, posted in the United Kingdom, shall not be duly and properly pre-paid by British stamps, when posted (any such packet sent from any department or office in or connected with the public service of Her Majesty which shall keep a postage-account with the General Post-office in London, and the postage thereof shall be charged in such account only excepted), or if the postage of any such packet, posted in the East Indies, Ceylon, the Mauritius, or Hong-Kong, shall not be duly and properly pre-paid in money, or by colonial stamps, when posted, the same shall and may be detained and opened at any place in the United Kingdom, and, at the option of the Postmaster-General, shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof, or be given up to the person to whom it shall be addressed, or be forwarded to the place of its destination; and any such packet, on being so returned, given up, or forwarded, shall be chargeable with the like amount of postage to which it would have been liable as a letter.

And we further direct that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any packets sent through France, or any other Foreign Country to which a transit rate of postage would be payable thereon, nor to any packets sent by private ships.

And we further direct that the terms, "printed books" and "printed book" used in this Warrant,

shall include a printed magazine, printed review, and printed pamphlet; and that the term, "by the Post," used in this Warrant, shall, as to the conveyance, include the conveyance by packet-boat, and shall also include the conveyance through Egypt, so long as no transit rate of postage be payable thereon; and that the term "East Indies" used in this Warrant, shall be construed to mean every port or place in Asia within the limits of the Charter of the East India Company (China, Hong-Kong, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, and Australia, excepted), and that the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

And we farther direct that this Warrant shall come into operation on the nineteenth day of April 1854.

Provided lastly, and we do hereby declare and direct that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any two of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby fixed or altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury-Chambers, the thirteenth day of April 1854.

W. E. GLADSTONE.
ALFRED HARVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

*General Board of Health, Whitehall,
April 17, 1854.*

THE General Board of Health deem it their duty to warn Boards of Guardians, Local Boards of Health, Parochial Boards, and other local authorities, against placing a false security in the present apparent disappearance of epidemic cholera.

It is of the last importance to bear in mind that a similar decline of the pestilence took place at corresponding periods of its progress on both its former visitations.

The attack of 1831 was premonitory of a more severe and wide-spread outbreak in 1832.

The epidemic of 1848, which in the autumn of that year numbered nearly one thousand victims in the metropolis, almost wholly disappeared in the spring, yet returned with redoubled violence in the summer, destroyed nearly two thousand persons weekly for several weeks in succession, and produced, including deaths from diarrhoea, a total mortality of more than 17,000.

In like manner, the outbreak of last autumn, which commenced with greater virulence than the epidemic of 1848, and destroyed in the metropolis during the first months of its course double the number of victims, has been followed by a lull, which has been more complete than that of 1849. But within the last month the disease has again become more active, and a gradual increase has taken place in the number of deaths, raising, for this month, the total deaths in England and Scotland to twice the amount of the corresponding period of 1849. The analogy of the preceding visitations therefore justifies the apprehension that the disease, instead of having ceased, is in its period of incubation, and that THE epidemic, in its decided form and full force, is yet to come.

The modifications in its character which the pestilence has recently exhibited, are of a nature to

render it doubly necessary that the first indications of its appearance in a locality should be vigilantly watched. In the majority of the places which it has hitherto attacked, it has seized its victims more suddenly, and hurried them through its fatal course with greater rapidity than on any preceding visitation.

One stage of the disease, formerly well marked, and of the utmost value with reference to the opportunity afforded for the application of the means of prevention, is now generally much shorter in duration, and often even suppressed, namely, that denoted by the term "approaching cholera." Premonitory diarrhoea does still indeed exist, but that also is commonly of shorter duration, and passes more directly and rapidly into cholera, and cholera itself into collapse.

During its first visitation in 1831 and 1832, the attacks of the epidemic, with few exceptions, were confined to the poorer portions of the population residing in the most neglected and unhealthy districts. In 1848 and 1849, it was fatal to larger numbers of the middle classes inhabiting better conditioned localities and houses. As far as the disease has yet advanced, the proportion of the better class attacked is still greater than in 1849.

In that year, among the total number of persons who perished by the epidemic in the metropolis, 81 per cent. were labourers and artizans, and 15 per cent. were tradesmen; but in the places in which the disease has lately prevailed, the proportion of deaths among labourers and artizans has been only 72 per cent. while the mortality amongst tradesmen has reached 24 per cent. In like manner in the epidemic of 1849 the proportion of the deaths of the gentry and professional persons to the total deaths, was 2.6 per cent., but recently it has risen to 3.2 per cent. In other countries the disease has not spared the highest classes, and if the safeguards against it are neglected, there is no reason why it should in our own.

It is further indicative of an increasing activity and intensity in the pestilence, that while the interval between its first and second visitations was sixteen years, the interval between its second and third visitations has been only four years; and that its second visitation was far more extensive and mortal than the first. In the absence of more efficient precautions against it, there appears no reasonable ground for the expectation that the third will be less extensive and mortal than the second.

Besides the loss of life, the pecuniary loss occasioned by these local out-breaks demands attention. Irrespective of the permanent expense entailed on towns both by public rates and private contributions for the maintenance of widows, orphans, and others pauperized by the epidemic, the losses sustained by individual tradesmen, from the interruption, and in some instances, the almost total suspension of commerce, are most severe. In some recent instances the sum thus lost would have sufficed to defray a very large proportion of the outlay required to place the town in a permanently safe and satisfactory sanitary condition. It is estimated that the total cost of the visitation of 1848 and 1849 to England and Scotland, exclusive of the cost to Ireland, could not have been less than 2,000,000*l.*

From these considerations, the Board have learnt with great regret that since the lull in the epidemic, local authorities in numerous instances have suspended the preventive measures which they have actively commenced, under the assumption that the visitation of cholera is over, and that therefore the occasion for further watchfulness and effort has ceased.

While it is satisfactory to state that a great and growing number of local authorities now manifest an earnest desire to carry into effect every practicable means of prevention, there are some who show the same reluctance as formerly to admit the plainest facts evidencing the near approach of an outbreak. Instead of preparing to meet the danger, they shut their eyes against it. Cases of diarrhoea occurring in unusual intensity, in unusual numbers, and at an unusual season, they regard as of no real significance. Successive deaths with the symptoms of malignant cholera, they call deaths from English Cholera, as if changing the name altered the evil. They suppress as far and as long as possible the knowledge of all local forewarnings, whence a false security is maintained, which, on the outbreak of the pestilence, gives place to panic. On the arrival of one of the Board's medical inspectors, who under such circumstances is usually sent for, he finds the Union medical officers distracted with the sudden demands made upon them—demands greater than they could possibly satisfy were they to devote day and night to the service, which indeed many of them do to the peril, and some to the loss of their own lives. Thus occupied with the treatment of cases, they are wholly unable to devise, organise, and superintend measures for preventing the spread of the pestilence among the population as yet unattacked. Additional medical assistance has now to be sought from a distance; properly qualified house to house visitors to perform the service of bringing the premonitory cases under immediate treatment are to be obtained; houses of refuge are to be procured; dispensaries are to be opened; in short, the whole preventive system has to be organised, and before these arrangements can be made, which ought to have been completed before a single case of the disease occurred, the pestilence is at its height.

One consequence of this neglect of the proper period of preparation is that in the actual presence of the epidemic some of the most powerful predisposing causes of the disease cannot be removed without the risk of increasing the evils intended to be remedied. Cleansing operations, which at all times require caution, are then hurriedly and precipitately resorted to, and are sometimes performed in such a manner as to produce positive aggravation of the disease. In some instances cesspool matter has been discharged even into the kennels of the streets, and the contents of foul ditches, in a state to give off poisonous exhalations, on the slightest agitation, have been spread on the banks close to habitations. The Board deem it necessary again to caution local authorities against such a culpable mode of proceeding, which even in ordinary seasons would be attended with imminent danger; but that danger is greatly increased at an epidemic period. Though accumulations of filth may be removed with perfect safety, with the proper use of disinfecting substances, and under the superintendence of persons of competent knowledge, yet in an epidemic season the emanations from decomposing animal and vegetable matter acquire so much potency, that at that time it is better to leave large collections of foul refuse undisturbed, and to cover them temporarily with layers of quicklime or of fresh earth.

Wherever it has not been already done, an efficient scavenging staff should be immediately organized and kept in unremitting action. The mortality from the epidemic in towns well scavenged has in some instances been only one-half of that in ill scavenged towns, both being in other respects in similarly imperfect sanitary conditions.

It is sometimes observed, as a ground for in-

action, that extraordinary epidemics merely take the place of ordinary epidemics, and only destroy in a shorter space of time those who would have perished probably within the year, by some form of zymotic disease.

But even if this were true, it cannot be too strongly impressed on local authorities that ordinary epidemics, which may take the place of extraordinary epidemics, are themselves preventable, and are in great measure prevented by proper sanitary arrangements, as is seen in the comparative immunity from these diseases among the inmates of well-managed Union-houses and prisons, of well-regulated lodging-houses, and of improved dwellings for the labouring classes. If, therefore, from the favourable state of the weather, or from some unknown cause, the disease should return only with diminished force, or should not recur at all as a general epidemic, no properly directed effort can fail to be of benefit, equivalent to the expense incurred. It should not require the occurrence of an extraordinary disease, terrifying the imagination by the suddenness of its attack and the rapidity of its course, to call forth such efforts; they are called for by ordinary epidemics, which, though less alarming as being always present, are for that very reason far more mortal than any extraordinary epidemic.

It is however so far from being true that an extraordinary epidemic does not increase the average mortality, that it sometimes swells that mortality nearly by the whole number of persons who perish by it. This was the case, to a considerable extent, in the epidemic of 1849. Out of its 72,000 victims, 40,000 were added to the mortality of that year. Judging from past experience, there is no reasonable ground to hope that a similar loss of life will not take place in the approaching summer unless timely exertions are made to prevent the calamity, and it is *now* only that *timely* exertion can be made. It is at the present juncture that the extraordinary powers conferred by the Order in Council for enforcing external and internal cleansing, and for the removal of nuisances, should be exercised with the utmost activity, vigilance, and stringency.

Nor should it be forgotten that within the time of preparation which may yet be allowed us, in the actual condition of great numbers of places in all our towns, it is only palliatives that can be applied. Where there is no drainage, no proper water supply, no water-closets, nothing but foul cesspools, only limited benefits can be expected.

For this reason the Board would urge on Local Boards of Health, whose works under the Public Health Act are the most advanced, the great importance of hastening on the completion of such operations as are necessary for the abolition of cesspools and the substitution of the water-closet apparatus; by laying down, wherever possible, especially in epidemic districts and localities, impermeable and self-cleansing house-drains, and by providing ample supplies of water. Hitherto almost exclusive attention has been given to the construction of main sewers, but experience has shown that these alone, without systematized connection with self-cleansing house-drains and ample supplies of water, are of little avail in the prevention of disease; but that where foul cesspools have been the principal sanitary evil, as from house to house these have been filled up, and the water-closet substituted, the outbreak and spread of fever and other forms of zymotic disease have been at once arrested.

At the same time that these works are proceeded with, the damp and miry surface in front and at the back of houses should be removed by paving.

There are instances in which this single improvement has apparently protected the inhabitants of courts and streets from the recurrence of ordinary epidemics. A flagged surface further affords the means of more effectual cleansing by the hose and jet. Paving may be done in many instances without waiting for the completion of drainage works, and where the principle has been adopted of draining from the backs of houses, instead of through them into sewers in the front streets, there will be comparatively few instances in which it will be necessary, on the completion of the works, to break up the pavements, in order to put in house-drains.

The Board regard with satisfaction the progress made by some Local Boards, in spite of much opposition and misrepresentation, in carrying into effect in their respective towns a combined and complete system of sanitary works at moderate cost. Out of 182 cities and towns, comprising upwards of 2,000,000 of town population under the Public Health Act, 126 have had surveys made, the first step for effecting improved works. In 70 towns plans for such works have been laid out, and in 13 more the main or public works have been completed. It is expected that in about 35 other towns similar works will be in operation in the course of another year.

The Act itself, constituting the necessary authority, and conferring the requisite powers for carrying out these works, has been obtained at the average expense of L.112; that is, at little more than a twelfth part of the average expense of a local Act.

In the towns in which the works are the most advanced, and which may be taken as average examples of the whole, the public works of drainage have been completed at the average cost of 1d. per week per house.

The supply of water, including the works within the house, the service-pipes, sinks, water-closet, and house-drains, has been afforded, with principal and interest, at a rate under 2½d. per week per house; making the total expense for the whole of these works 3½d. per week per house.

Sanctions for the execution of such works, after careful examination of their efficiency, economy, and completeness, have been given to the amount of upwards of L.1,000,000; and it is estimated that there will be required for the towns already under the Act the further sanction of upwards of L.6,000,000.

Though the most advanced of these works are as yet too recent for the development of their results on the public health, the diminution of sickness which has already been effected in some of the worst localities, the removal of the sense of depression, which was before so generally felt in these districts, and the cleanliness and comfort experienced by the inhabitants, justify the hope that these amendments will act, in some degree at least, as safeguards against the threatened pestilence.

But no external works, however perfect, can prevent the operation of the causes of disease which arise from residence in dwellings unfit for human habitation, such as underground kitchens and cellars, in which no families can maintain health. Nor can the most perfect external works stop the diseases caused by internal filth and overcrowding. The Common Lodging-Houses Act, indeed, which enforces certain conditions of internal cleanliness, and prevents overcrowding, reaches the latter evils for the class of houses under its control; but there are hundreds of thousands of the people who live in tenemented houses, placed back to back; each house being

divided into many rooms, and each room being in fact the house of the entire family, in which there is a total and habitual disregard both of cleanliness and of the amount of breathing space. These dwellings are considered as private houses, and consequently the Common Lodging-Houses Act does not touch them.

With these and other conditions favourable to the generation and diffusion of epidemic disease, too common in all our villages and towns, local outbreaks of the pestilence must be expected, and preparation must be made to mitigate the calamity as far as may be practicable. With a view to assist local authorities in the preparation of preventive measures, the Board has issued revised instructions particularly with reference to the organization of the system of house to house visitation, and experience has shown that the saving of life in an outbreak of epidemic cholera will mainly depend on the promptitude and efficiency with which this measure is carried into execution.

The Board would call the earnest attention of Boards of Guardians and Local Boards of Health to the evidence which has been adduced of the surprising and almost incredible success that in some instances has attended well directed exertion, even under circumstances in which temporary measures only were available, and when an outbreak seemed inevitable. Recently, at Tyne-mouth, where the local authorities exerted themselves with extraordinary energy, no case of cholera occurred, though neighbouring towns were devastated by the pestilence.

Within the Barracks at Newcastle, where all the means at command for cleansing, for the removal of nuisances, and for the avoidance of overcrowding, were employed with great promptitude and energy, no case of cholera occurred, though premonitory diarrhoea was so prevalent among the garrison that out of 519 men, forming its total strength, 451 suffered from this affection; while in the town there were upwards of 1,500 deaths from cholera, and nearly 45,000 persons received relief at the public expense.

At a settlement in the Bahamas, in which energetic measures of cleansing were promptly effected, the mortality from the disease scarcely reached one per cent. of the affected population; whereas in a neighbouring settlement, in which no such measures were adopted, the mortality ranged from 12 to 20 per cent.

At Baltimore, in the United States, during the epidemic of 1849, which ravaged neighbouring cities, neither money nor labour was spared to purify the town, and the cleansing operations were so energetically performed that it was admitted that the town had never before been in so clean a state. For the space of three weeks or a month, premonitory diarrhoea and other symptoms denoting the presence of the cholera poison were as prevalent throughout the city as in the barracks at Newcastle, yet no outbreak of the pestilence took place, though at the Baltimore Almshouses, situated about two miles from the city, and close to which a large mass of putrifying filth had been left uncleansed, 99 deaths occurred from cholera, out of a population of less than 600 souls.

These results recal the observation of a great physician of that country, made nearly a century ago, with reference to another epidemic, but which is equally applicable to this:—

“To all natural evils,” says Dr Rush, the eminent physician of the United States, “the Author of Nature has kindly prepared an antidote. Pestilential fevers furnish no exception to this remark. The means of preventing them are as

"much under the power of human reason and industry, as the means of preventing the evils of lightning and common fire. I am so satisfied of this opinion, that I look for the time when our Courts of Law shall punish cities and villages for permitting any of the sources of malignant fevers to exist within their jurisdiction."

(Signed) T. TAYLOR,
Secretary, General Board of Health.

BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

- ✓ James Henry Thomas Vaughan Hughes, of No. 1, Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, Middlesex, chemist, druggist, apothecary, and surgeon.
 ✓ John Summarsell, of No. 5, Little York Place, Saint Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, carpenter, builder, and undertaker.
 ✓ Henry Anstey and William Walton (and not Watson, as advertised in last Friday's Gazette), of Birmingham, Warwick, drapers.
 ✓ Charles Bramer, of Sheffield, York, wood dealer.

EDWARD MORTIMER, Solicitor in Banff, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES STEWART, Banker, Farmer, and Cattle Dealer at Deskie, in the Parish of Inveraven, and County of Banff, hereby intimates, that he has had no intrusions with the funds of the estate since last statutory meeting of the Trustee and Commissioners; that the declaration of a dividend has been postponed until next statutory period, and the Commissioners dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute. EDWD. MORTIMER, Trustee.

Banff, April 18, 1854.

JOHN FORBES, Solicitor in Portsoy, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM GRANT, sometime Merchant at Elrick, and thereafter Cattle Dealer and Grain Dealer at Mill of Auchintoul, in the Parish of Marnoch, and County of Banff, hereby intimates, that he has had no intrusions with the funds of the estate since the last statutory period; that the declaration of a dividend has been postponed until next statutory period, and the Commissioners dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute. JOHN FORBES, Trustee. Portsoy, April 18, 1854.

THE Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales hereby give Notice, that applications have been made by the under-mentioned Parties, for the Advance of the under-mentioned Sums by way of Loan, under the provisions of the Act of the 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 31, for the Drainage of the Lands hereinafter specified :—

Name of Applicant.	Name of Estate.	Parish.	County.	Sums applied for by way of Loan.
Bauchamp Colclough Urquhart, of Meldrum, in the County of Aberdeen, Esquire,	Lands of Meldrum, Blyth,	Meldrum, King Edward,	Aberdeen, " }	£2,000
Captain James Horne, of Stirkoke, in the County of Caithness,	Stirkoke,	Wick,	Caithness,	2,200
Captain Francis Hawkins, <i>curator bonis</i> for Mistress Helen Hawkins Dempster, of Dunnichen, in the County of Forfar,	Lands in	Dunnichen,	Forfar,	800
John Guthrie, of Guthrie Castle, in the County of Forfar, Esquire,	"	Guthrie,	"	1,684
The Right Honorable John, Lord Gray,	Gray,	Liff and Benvie,	"	500
William Graham Bonar, of Greigston, in the County of Fife, Esquire,	Lands in	Cameron,	Fife,	500
William Stewart, of Shambelly, in the County of Kirkcudbright, Esquire,	Shambelly,	New Abbey,	Kirkcudbright,	500
The Right Honorable John, Lord Gray,	Kinfauns,	Perth,	Perth,	500
The Rev. John Seton Karr, of Kippelaw, in the County of Roxburgh, Clerk,	Kippelaw,	Bowden,	Roxburgh,	2,800

Witness my hand, this 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1854.

A. M. ATTREE,

By Order of the Board.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given, that The Right Honourable **RANDOLPH, EARL OF GALLOWAY, BARON STEWART OF GARLIES**, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Lands and Estates of **GALLOWAY, BALDOON, NEWTON-STEWART** and Others, in the County of Wigton, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, has presented a Petition to the Court of Session (First Division, Mr Lindsay, Clerk), in terms of the Act 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 36, intituled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and of the Act 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 94, intituled 'An Act to Extend the benefits of the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' for authority to execute in favor of himself, his heirs, executors, and assignees, or in favor of any party or parties he may think fit, a Bond or Bonds of Annualrent over the said Entailed Estates, or any part thereof, binding himself and his Heirs of Tailzie in the said Estates, *First*, To make payment during his lifetime of an Annualrent not exceeding the legal interest of L.23,986 : 1 : 1½, being three-fourth parts of the expenditure by him in Improvements executed on the said Estates, and on the Mansion-House and Offices thereof, previous to 14th August 1848, (being the date of the passing of the said Act 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 36,) in terms of the Act 10th Geo. III, cap. 51, as ascertained by decree of the Court of Session dated 1st March 1853; and after his death of an Annualrent of L.7 : 2s. per centum on said sum, for a period of twenty-five years: *And Second*, To make payment of an Annualrent of L.7 : 2s. per centum on L.7,411 : 12 : 4, expended by the Petitioner in Improvements executed on the said Estates, and on the Mansion-House and Offices thereof, subsequent to said 14th August 1848, in terms of said last-mentioned Act, as ascertained by the foresaid decree, during the period of twenty-five years from the date of said decree, or during such part of the said period as may remain unexpired at the date of the said Bond or Bonds; OR OTHERWISE, in the option of the Petitioner, for authority to him to execute in favor of himself and his foresaids, or in favor of any party or parties who may advance the amount, a Bond or Bonds and Disposition in security over the said Entailed Estates, or any part thereof, other than the Mansion-House, Offices, and Policies, for two-third parts of the sum or respective sums on which the said Bond or Bonds of Annualrent, if granted, would be calculated, with interest and corresponding penalties: On which Petition the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—*Edinburgh, 18th April 1854.*—The Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills appoints the Petition to be intimated in the Minute-Book and on the Walls for fourteen days, and also to be advertised once in the Edinburgh Gazette, and once weekly for six successive weeks in the North British Advertiser, and the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald and Register Newspapers; and also grants warrant for serving the same upon the several persons mentioned in the prayer of the Petition; and allows them to give in Answers thereto within fourteen days after service if within Scotland, and sixty days if furth thereof.

(Signed) 'GEO. DEAS.'

RUSSELL & NICOLSON, C.S.

Petitioner's Agents.

Edinburgh, 19th April 1854.

SEQUESTRATION of ANDREW JOHNSTON,
Spirit Merchant in Banff.

WILLIAM BARCLAY, Solicitor in Banff, Trustee on the sequestrated estate, in terms of a requisition from certain of the Creditors on said estate, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within his Writing-office, No. 23, Low Street, Banff, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an offer which the Bankrupt proposes to make relative to his interest under his late Father's Deed of Settlement.

W. BARCLAY, Trustee.

Banff, April 18, 1854.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES JOHNSTON, who sometime carried on Business in Airdrie as a Grocer and Wine and Spirit Merchant, and at Moffat or Blackrigg, and in Airdrie, as a Coalmaster, sometime in Copartnery with James Shanks, Coalmaster at these places, under the Firm of SHANKS & JOHNSTON, and latterly on his own account, under the same Firm, now deceased.

ROBERT AITKEN, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the above estate, hereby call a meeting of the Creditors to be held within my Office here, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of getting directions concerning certain preferable claims connected with the estate; and generally, as to winding up the same.

**ROBERT AITKEN,
STEELE & DOUIE,**
Agents in the sequestration.

66, St Vincent Street,
Glasgow, April 19, 1854.

In the Sequestration of **JOHN AITKEN**, now or lately Spirit-Dealer and Merchant, Gallowgate, Glasgow.

THE Subscriber, one of the Commissioners on this estate, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held in the Office of John Clark, Writer, 146, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 2d day of May next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of receiving an offer of composition or settlement from the Bankrupt.

JAMES SUTHERLAND.

ROBERT M'OWAN, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **ROBERT HAIG SIMPSON**, Coalmaster, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 5th current, and states of the funds as at said date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on the 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 said date, and made up lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the estate, and of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that on Tuesday the 6th day of June next, at his Counting-house, 17, Gordon Street, Glasgow, an equalizing dividend will be paid to those Creditors who did not lodge their claims in sufficient time to admit of their participating in the first dividend, and also a second dividend to all the Creditors whose claims have been admitted.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

Rob. M'OWAN, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 20, 1854.

CHARLES ROBERT BAIRD, Writer in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **ALEXANDER GRANT GILKISON**, Ship and Insurance Broker and Commission Agent, Glasgow, sometime residing at No. 357, St Vincent Street there, now deceased, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down till the 17th current, inclusive, and states of the funds recovered and outstanding, have been audited and approved of by the Commissioners: That he has made up lists of those Creditors whose claims have been duly lodged, and that on Monday the 5th day of June next, he will pay an equalizing dividend to those Creditors who have lodged their claims since last dividend was declared, and a third dividend to all the Creditors whose claims have been sustained, at his Chambers, No. 54, West Nile Street here.

CHARLES R. BAIRD, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 19, 1854.

NEWSPAPER



Edinburgh, 19th April 1854.

THE Estates of JAMES HORN, Painter in Greenock, were sequestrated on the 19th April 1854.

The first deliverance is dated 19th April 1854.

The Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills has appointed Robert Wright, Writer in Greenock, Interim Factor.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Thursday the 4th day of May 1854, within the Temperance Coffee-House, Cathcart Square, Greenock.

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 19th of August 1854.

The Lord Ordinary granted the Bankrupt a Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of Trustee.

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

WILLIAM MUIR, Sol. S. C.,
18, Picardy Place, Edinburgh, Agent.

THE Estates of JOHN ABERCROMBY ROSS, sometime China and Stoneware Merchant in Edinburgh, now residing in Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 20th day of April 1854.

The first deliverance is dated the 20th day of April 1854.

Mr Archibald Woodside, Accountant, Glasgow, has been appointed Interim Factor on the estate.

The meeting to elect a Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Thursday the 4th day of May 1854, within the Crow Hotel, 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 21st day of August 1854.

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

J. MONTGOMERIE STAOBY, S.S.C., Agent,
2, Thistle Court, Edinburgh.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN DUNN, Cabinetmaker in Glasgow.

JOHAN MILLER, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Wylie, General Upholstery Furnisher in Glasgow, William Harvie, Timber-Merchant in Glasgow, and Alexander Gilmour, Timber-Merchant there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Wilson Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 27th day of April 1854, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Globe Hotel, George Square, Glasgow, on Monday the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon. An offer of composition of Seven Shillings in the pound, payable by equal instalments at three and six months, with security, was made at the meeting for the election of Trustee, and entertained for consideration, and will be decided upon at the above-mentioned meeting to be held upon the said 8th day of May next.

JNO. MILLER, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 19, 1854.

SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT COCHRAN, Manufacturer in Port-Glasgow, now deceased.

ARCHIBALD MURDOCH BURRELL, Banker in Port-Glasgow, and Manager of the Branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland there, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Archibald MacCallum, Writer in Port-Glasgow, as Mandatory for Mrs Christian Vass or Yorkston, the only Creditor claiming to be ranked on the estate, has been elected Commissioner. The Creditors will meet within Bonnar's Black Bull Inn, Port-Glasgow, at two o'clock afternoon, on Saturday the 22d day of April 1854.

ARCH. MACCALLUM, Writer, Port-Glasgow,
for Trustee.

Port-Glasgow, April 1854.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHNSTON & LAMB, Tailors and Clothiers, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, and James Johnston and Robert Lamb, the Individual Partners of that Company.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the said Robert Lamb has, with concurrence of a majority in number and value of the Creditors who have produced oaths in the sequestration, presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh for his discharge, both as a Partner of the said Company, and as an Individual: Of which Petition the Sheriff has appointed

Intimation to be made in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Bankrupt Statutes.

JOHN M. JUMMER, S.S.C. Agent.
Edinburgh, April 21, 1854.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestrated Estates of the Company or Copartnership sometime carrying on Business as Merchants in Glasgow, under the Firm of ECCLES, BURNLEY, & COMPANY, and WILLIAM & JAMES ECCLES & COMPANY, and in Greenock under the Firm of GEORGE JAMES ECCLES; and of William Frederick Burnley, John Ronald, and Andrew Eccles, all Merchants in Glasgow, William Eccles and William Eccles, Junior, now or lately residing in Glasgow, and of George James Eccles, Merchant in Greenock, as Partners of the said Company, and as Individuals.

ARCHIBALD HORNE, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the said sequestrated estates, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estates, brought down to the 5th 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, in terms of the Statute; and further, that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend until the recurrence of the next statutory period, and dispensed with circulars being sent to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

ARCHD. HORNE.

Glasgow, April 19, 1854.

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 an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 15th instant, and states of the funds recovered and outstanding, have been made up by him and audited by the Commissioner, in terms of the Statute: That the Commissioner has postponed the payment of a dividend until the next statutory period, and 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, April 18, 1854.

AALEXANDER BORLAND, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of THOMAS YOUNG, Dealer in Shares of Joint Stock Companies, and residing in Glasgow, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 30th March last, 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 the said estate, in terms of the Statute; that the Commissioners postponed a dividend until the recurrence of the next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars by the Trustee to the Creditors.

ALEX. BORLAND, Trustee.

Glasgow, April 13, 1854.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ALEXANDER CALLANDER, Portioner and Wool and Waste Merchant, Paisley.

THE Trustee on the above estate hereby intimates, that his accounts have been audited by the Commissioners, and that they have postponed a dividend in the meantime.

THOMAS FRASER, Trustee.

Paisley, April 10, 1854.

Edinburgh, April 17, 1854.

THE Copartnership hitherto carrying on Business as Tanners and Curriers, and Leather Merchants, at West Port, Edinburgh, under the Firm of LIDDELL & MOFFAT, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent of the undersigned, the sole Partners; and the undersigned William Hodgson Liddell, who will carry on Business on his own account in the premises of the late Company, is authorised to collect and discharge the debts due to the Company.

W. H. LIDDELL.

JOHN MOFFAT.

D. M. BLACK, W. S., Edinburgh, Witness.
HENRY BLACK, Solicitor, Edinburgh, Witness.

NOTICE.

ALEXANDER BARRON, formerly of Craighedarg, Skene, Aberdeenshire, having sold and disposed of the whole Shares held by him in The NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALIAN LOAN & INVESTMENT COMPANY, Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that he has ceased to have any right or interest in the said Company.

In witness whereof he has subscribed this Notice at Aberdeen, the 17th day of April 1854 years.

ALEXR. BARRON.

DAVID MITCHELL, Advocate, Witness.

GEORGE MOIR, Writer, Witness.

NOTICE.

ALEXANDER BARRON, Wantonwalls, Skene, as Executor of the deceased WILLIAM BARRON, Craighedarg, Skene, having sold and disposed of the whole Shares held by the deceased in The NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALIAN LOAN & INVESTMENT COMPANY, Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that he, as Executor foresaid, has ceased to have any right or interest in the said Company.

In witness whereof he has subscribed this Notice at Aberdeen, the 17th day of April 1854.

ALEXR. BARRON.

DAVID MITCHELL, Advocate, Witness.

GEORGE MOIR, Writer, Witness.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

100, Buchanan Street,
Glasgow, February 22, 1854.

THE Copartnership Business carried on here by the Subscribers, as Printsellers, Carvers and Gilders, and Artists' Colourmen in Glasgow, of which they were the sole Partners, under the Firm of JAMES M'CLURE & SON, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 31st January 1854.

The debts due by the Company will be paid by the Subscriber, James M'Clure, who is authorised to uplift and discharge those owing to it.

JAMES M'CLURE.
JOHN M'CLURE.

HENRY SMEATON, Witness.
JAS. H. SMEATON, Witness.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership Concern carried on by the Subscribers, sole Partners thereof, as Shipping Agents, and Agents for the Western Bank of Scotland and Greenock Bank Company at Port-Glasgow, under the Name and Firm of WALTER M'LACHLAN & COMPANY, was this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Port-Glasgow, April 20, 1854.

WALTER M'LACHLAN.
J. F. ANSTRUTHER.

JOHN BUCHAN, Witness.
ALEXR. LANG, Witness.

With reference to the above, the Business of Shipping Agent, and Agent for the Western Bank of Scotland and Greenock Bank Company at Port-Glasgow, will now be carried on by the Subscriber in his own name.
J. F. ANSTRUTHER.

THE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers, as Sole Partners, as Produce and General Commission Merchants, at one time under the Firm of A. CAMERON & CO., in the City of New York, and Wm. ISBISTER & CO., in the City of Glasgow, and latterly under the Firm of CAMERON & ISBISTER in New York and Glasgow; and also under the Firm of Wm. ISBISTER & CO., in Glasgow, has been DISSOLVED as at the dates of our respective signatures, by mutual consent.

WILLIAM ISBISTER,
Glasgow, March 7, 1854.

ALEXR. LAW, Witness
WILLIAM MACALISTER CALDWELL, } To the Signature
Witness } of
Wm. Isbister.

ANGUS CAMERON,
N. Y. March 24, 1854.

JAMES M'KENNA, } Witnesses to the Signature of
THOMAS GILCHRIST, } Angus Cameron.

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,

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Friday, April 21, 1854.

Price Ninepence.