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WHITEHALL, October 11th, 1860.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, dated Mayence, October 10, 7.45 P.M., announcing that The Queen left Coburg at Ten o'Clock that Morning, and arrived at Mayence soon after Seven o'Clock in the Evening.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
October 9, 1860.

Orders for the Court's change of Mourning on Sunday next, the 14th instant, for Her late Royal Highness The Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, Widow of His Royal Highness The late Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, Father of His Royal Highness The Prince Consort, and Uncle and Father-in-Law of Her Majesty The Queen, viz. :—

The Ladies to wear black Silk, fringed or plain Linen, white Gloves, Necklaces and Ear-rings, black or white Shoes, Fans, and Tippets.

The Gentlemen to wear Black full-trimmed, fringed or plain Linen, black Swords and Buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning further on Sunday the 21st instant :—

The Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons, Fans, and Tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver Stuffs, with black Ribbons.

The Gentlemen to wear black Coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver Stuff Waistcoats, full-trimmed, coloured Swords and Buckles.

And on Sunday the 28th instant, the Court to go out of Mourning.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 27th day of August 1860,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Act of the Session of Parliament of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign (Chapter 94), 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," hereinafter called The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, it was enacted (amongst other things,) that it was and should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty then had or might at any time thereafter 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 power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory :

And whereas Her Majesty has had, and now has power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte :

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased on the second day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the nineteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, the twenty-fourth day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the twenty-seventh day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to make, by several Orders in Council, dated the said days respectively, provision for the exercise of Her power and jurisdiction aforesaid :

And whereas it hath seemed to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to be expedient at the present time to revise and consolidate the provisions of the said Orders, and to make further provision for the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid, and for the more regular and efficient administration of justice, and the better maintenance of order among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and of persons enjoying Her Majesty's protection resident in or resorting to the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte :

Now therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by The Foreign Jurisdiction Act or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. The present Order shall come into operation on the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and shall be read as if made and dated on that day.

2. The said four Orders shall be repealed.

The repeal shall not affect anything done under the said Orders or any of them.

Pending proceedings shall be regulated by the present Order as far as the nature and circumstances of each case will admit.

3. In the present Order, and in any Rules made under it, words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females, (as the case may require.)



II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO HER MAJESTY'S JURISDICTION IN THE DOMINIONS OF THE SUBLIME OTTOMAN PORTE.

4. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte for the judicial hearing and determination of suits or matters in difference between British subjects, or between British subjects and subjects of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or between British subjects and subjects or citizens of any other State, or for the administration or control of the property or persons of British subjects, or for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences committed by British subjects, or for the maintenance of order among British subjects, or for any purpose connected therewith respectively, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of the present Order, and not otherwise.

5. Subject to the other provisions of the present Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid may and shall, as far as circumstances will admit, be exercised upon the principles of, and in conformity with the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, the Statute Law, and other Law for the time being in force in and for England, and with all the powers vested in and pursuant to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

6. Except as to offences against the Capitulations, Articles of Peace, and Treaties between Her Majesty and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or against any rules and regulations for the observance thereof, or the maintenance of order among British subjects in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, made by or under the authority of Her Majesty, or against any of the provisions of the present Order, or any rule made under it, and except as to offences expressly made such by the present Order, or any other Order for the time being in force,—

No act done by a British subject in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte or on board a British vessel within the same dominions, which would not by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed to be a crime or offence rendering the person doing the act amenable to punishment in England, shall, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under the present Order, be deemed to be a crime or offence rendering the person doing the act amenable to punishment.

III.—CONSTITUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURTS.

i.—The Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople.

7. There shall be a Court styled "Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Consular Court for the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte."

8. The Supreme Consular Court shall hold its ordinary sittings at Constantinople; but may, in case of emergency, sit at any other place within the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, and may at any time hold its ordinary sittings at any such place within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may approve.

9. There shall be one Judge of the Court.

He shall be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

He shall be at the time of his appointment a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than seven years' standing; or a British subject who shall have filled the office of Legal Vice-Consul Cancellier in the Levant, or the office of Law Secretary to the Supreme Consular Court.

He shall hold, by special commission from Her Majesty, the appointment of Vice-Consul, but shall

have rank and precedence as if he held the appointment of Consul-General.

He may, in case of his being absent from the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, either in the discharge of his duty, or with permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or in case of illness, appoint, by writing under his hand and seal, a fit person to be his Deputy.

During the vacancy of the office of Judge, or on any emergency, any fit person, approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, may temporarily be and act as Acting Judge, with all the power and authority of Judge.

10. There shall be attached to the Court—

- (1.) One Legal Vice-Consul Cancellier:
- (2.) One Law Secretary:
- (3.) So many officers and clerks as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may from time to time think fit.

11. The Legal Vice-Consul Cancellier and the Law Secretary shall be appointed by Her Majesty.

They shall respectively hold, by special Commission from Her Majesty, the appointment of Vice-Consul; but the Legal Vice-Consul Cancellier shall always have rank and precedence above the Law Secretary.

The Legal Vice-Consul Cancellier shall act as Registrar of the Court.

The Law Secretary shall discharge such duties in connection with the conduct of criminal prosecutions as the Judge may from time to time direct.

The Legal Vice-Consul Cancellier shall hear and determine in a summary way such criminal charges as may under the present Order be properly so heard and determined, and as may be specially referred to him by the Judge.

The Law Secretary shall hear and determine in a summary way such criminal charges as may under the present Order be properly so heard and determined, and as the Judge may from time to time think necessary, for the despatch of urgent business, to refer specially to him.

Where a suit or proceeding of a civil nature, originally instituted in the Supreme Consular Court, relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter at issue of a less amount or value than one hundred pounds sterling, or is instituted for the recovery of damages of a less amount than one hundred pounds sterling, it shall be lawful for the Judge to refer such suit or proceeding specially to the Legal Vice-Consul Cancellier to be heard and determined by him, or if it shall appear to the Judge necessary for the despatch of urgent business so to do, to refer any such suit or proceeding specially to the Law Secretary to be heard and determined by him; and the Legal Vice-Consul Cancellier, or Law Secretary (as the case may be), shall hear and determine the same accordingly; but in all such cases an appeal shall lie as of course to the Judge.

ii.—The Consular Courts in the Provinces.

12. Each of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, resident in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, (with the exception of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople, and with such other exceptions as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may at any time think fit to make,) for and in his own Consular district, shall hold and form a Court styled "Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrnia, or as the case may be]."

Provided always, that no Vice-Consul shall be competent to hold a Consular Court unless he holds a Commission as Vice-Consul from Her Majesty; but any person acting temporarily, with

the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, as Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, shall be competent to hold a Consular Court.

IV.—JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CONSULAR COURTS.

i.—In General.

13. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall, for and within the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, be vested exclusively in the Supreme Consular Court as its ordinary original jurisdiction.

14. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte beyond the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, and not under the present Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Consular Court shall, to the extent and in the manner provided by the present Order, be vested in the several Provincial Consular Courts, each for and within its own district.

15. Where a suit or proceeding of a civil nature, instituted in a Provincial Consular Court, does not relate to money, goods, or other property of the amount or value of three hundred pounds sterling or upwards, or does not relate to, or involve directly or indirectly a question respecting any civil right or other matter at issue of the amount or value of three hundred pounds sterling or upwards, or is not brought for the recovery of damages of the amount of three hundred pounds sterling or upwards, the Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the case without Assessors.

In all cases other than those hereinbefore described, the Court shall hear and determine the case with Assessors.

16. The Supreme Consular Court shall have, in all matters civil and criminal, a concurrent jurisdiction with the several Provincial Consular Courts, such jurisdiction to be exercised subject and according to the other provisions of the present Order.

17. The Judge of the Supreme Consular Court may, as and when he thinks fit, visit, or appoint the Legal Vice-Consul Cancellier, or the Law Secretary of the Supreme Consular Court to visit, in a judicial or magisterial capacity, any Provincial Consular Court, and there inquire of, hear, and determine any case, civil or criminal, pending in that Court, or arising within its jurisdiction.

18. A Provincial Consular Court may of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Supreme Consular Court the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Provincial Consular Court fit to be heard and determined by the Supreme Consular Court. The Supreme Consular Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and the same may and shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

19. The Supreme and every other Consular Court shall, in the exercise of every part of its respective jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

20. Each Provincial Consular Court may and shall execute any writ or order issuing from the Supreme Consular Court, and take security from any person named in any writ or order for his appearance personally or by attorney, and may, in default of such security being given, or when specially ordered by the Supreme Consular Court so to do, send the person named to Constantinople on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war; or if there shall be no such vessel available for the purpose, then on board any British or other fit vessel.

The order of the Supreme Consular Court shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of any such vessel of war or other vessel to receive and detain such person, and carry him to and deliver him up at Constantinople in obedience to and in pursuance of such order.

21. The Supreme and every other Consular Court shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

ii.—In Civil Matters.

22. The Supreme Consular Court and its several officers, and every other Consular Court shall, as far as there may be proper opportunity, promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse being had to litigation, of matters in difference between persons over whom the Court has jurisdiction.

23. The Supreme and every other Consular Court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement, in an amicable way, of any suit or proceeding pending before it.

24. The Supreme or other Consular Court may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending before it, or of all matters in difference between the parties to the suit or proceeding, on such terms, and with such directions as to appointment of an arbitrator and other things as may seem fit, and may, if it thinks fit, take from the parties, or any of them, security to abide by the result of the reference.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and no such decree shall be open to any appeal or re-hearing whatever.

25. Every agreement for reference to arbitration, or submission to arbitration by consent, between or by British subjects may, on the application of any party, be made a rule of the Supreme or other Consular Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission, which Court shall thereupon have power and authority to enforce the agreement or submission, and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as may be just.

26. The Supreme and every other Consular Court shall be a Court of Law and of Equity; and (subject to the other provisions of the present Order) shall have, and may exercise all jurisdiction, power, and authority, legal, equitable, or other, which any Consul of Her Majesty by custom has or may exercise in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

27. The Supreme and every other Consular Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and as such shall, as far as circumstances will admit, have, each for and within its own district, with respect to British subjects, and to their debtors and creditors being British subjects, or being subjects of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or subjects or citizens of any other State, and submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Court of Bankruptcy, the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the County Courts respectively, in England, or to such other judicial authority or authorities as for the time being has or have jurisdiction in England in matters of Bankruptcy, Insolvency, or Protection.

28. The Supreme Consular Court shall, as far as circumstances will admit, have in itself exclusively for and within the dominions of the Sublime

Ottoman Porte, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind, as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor, or other person or persons in England, intrusted, by virtue of Her Majesty's sign manual, with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found by inquisition in England, idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

29. The Supreme Consular Court shall be a Court for Matrimonial Causes, and as such shall, as far as circumstances will admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution, or nullity, or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

30. The Supreme Consular Court shall be a Court of Probate, and as such shall, as far as circumstances will admit, have, for and within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, with respect to the property of British subjects having at the time of death a fixed place of abode within such dominions, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England.

Provided always, that a Provincial Consular Court shall have power to grant probate or administration where there is no contention as to the right to the grant, and it is proved on oath that the deceased had at the time of his death a fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of the particular Court.

Every probate or administration granted by a Provincial Consular Court shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and shall, under all circumstances, effectually discharge all persons paying to or dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect may afterwards appear in the grant; and no such grant shall be impeached by reason only that the deceased had not at the time of his death a fixed place of abode within the particular jurisdiction.

Any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of the deceased, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Supreme or other Consular Court, and deposit it there.

Any person neglecting so to do for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding fifty pounds sterling, as the Court may think fit to impose.

Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Supreme or other Consular Court that any paper purporting to be testamentary is in the possession or under the control of any person, the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding as to probate or administration is pending or not, order him to produce and bring into Court such paper.

Where it appears to the Supreme or other Consular Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper purporting to be testamentary, (although it is not shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the paper is in his possession or under his control,) the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not, order him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same, in open

Court, or on interrogatories, and after examination to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

Any person failing to attend, or to be examined, or to produce and bring in the paper accordingly, shall be liable to the same consequences as he would be liable to if he were a party to a suit in the Court, and had made like default.

From and after the death of an intestate having at the time of death a fixed place of abode within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and until administration granted, the personal property of the intestate within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall be vested in the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court, as the personal property of an intestate in England is vested in the Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate there.

If any person, other than one of Her Majesty's Consular officers, takes possession of, and in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased without obtaining probate or administration within three calendar months after the death of the deceased, or within one calendar month after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration (if there shall be any such which shall not be ended within two calendar months after the death of the deceased), he shall be liable to forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling.

31. Where a British subject, not having at the time of death a fixed place of abode in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, dies in those dominions, the Supreme or other Consular Court within whose district he dies, shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith, on the death of the deceased, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court, (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory,) and so keep the property until it can be dealt with according to law.

32. Where any decision of a Provincial Consular Court, sitting with or without Assessors, is given in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of fifty pounds sterling, or upwards, or determines, directly or indirectly, any claim or question respecting property, or any civil right to the amount or value of fifty pounds sterling, or upwards, but not in any other case, any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Provincial Consular Court for leave to appeal to the Supreme Consular Court.

The terms on which the person applying shall be entitled to leave, and the procedure on appeals, shall be regulated by the Rules to be made under the present Order.

In any case, other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Provincial Consular Court may, if it considers it just and expedient so to do, give leave to appeal on the like terms.

iii.—In Criminal Matters.

33. The Supreme and every other Consular Court shall have power and authority to cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed any crime or offence within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or on board any British vessel being within the same dominions, and to deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court, and in conformity with the provisions of the present Order; or where the crime or offence is triable, and is to be tried in England, to take the preliminary examination, and to commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to England.

34. The Supreme and every other Consular Court may promote reconciliation and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of proceedings for assault, or any other offence of a private or personal character, on terms of payment of compensation, or other terms that may seem reasonable or expedient, and may thereupon order the proceedings to be stayed.

35. Whenever any person shall be convicted before the Supreme Consular Court of the crime of murder, the proper officer of the Court, under its direction, shall, in open Court, require the offender to state if such offender hath or knoweth anything to say why judgment of death should not be recorded against such offender; and in case such offender shall not allege any matter or thing sufficient in law to prevent such judgment if the offence had been committed and the trial had taken place in England, the Court may order the same to be entered on record, and thereupon such proper officer as aforesaid shall enter judgment of death on record against such offender, as if judgment of death had been actually pronounced in open Court against such offender by the said Court.

The Supreme Consular Court shall have power to impose the punishment of imprisonment for any term not exceeding twenty years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling, or the punishment of a fine alone, not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling.

36. All crimes which in England are capital shall be tried by the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court with a Jury.

Other crimes and offences above the degree of misdemeanour, tried before the Judge, or any officer of the Supreme Consular Court, and not heard and determined in a summary way, shall be tried by Jury.

Any crime or offence tried before the Judge or any officer of the Supreme Consular Court, may be tried by Jury, where the Judge or other officer so directs.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, such classes of cases within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Consular Court as the Judge, having regard to the law and practice existing in England, may from time to time direct, shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

A Jury shall consist of six indifferent British subjects, of good repute, resident in the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, or in the other Consular district in which the Judge or other officer of the Supreme Consular Court is, for the time being, sitting for criminal trials (as the case may require).

37. The Judge of the Supreme Consular Court shall forthwith send a report of every sentence of death recorded by such Court, together with a copy of the minutes of proceedings, and notes of evidence, and any recommendation that he may desire to make, to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for his direction as to the amount and nature of the punishment to be actually imposed, as and by way of a commuted punishment, such actual or commuted punishment not to exceed the measure of imprisonment and fine mentioned in Article 35.

38. Where a Provincial Consular Court is held before a resident Legal Vice-Consul Cancellier, it shall have power to impose the punishment of imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling, or the punishment of a fine alone, not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling.

In other cases a Provincial Consular Court shall not have power to impose punishment exceeding imprisonment for twelve months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of fifty pounds sterling, or a fine of fifty pounds sterling alone.

39. The Supreme and every other Consular Court in imposing punishments shall have regard, as far as circumstances may allow, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, to the punishments legally imposed by the law of England for the like offences.

40. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged before a Provincial Consular Court appears to the Court to be such that if proved it would not be adequately punished by such punishment as the Court has power to impose, and the accused is not to be sent for trial to England or Malta, the Court shall reserve the case to be heard and determined by or under the special authority of the Supreme Consular Court.

The Provincial Consular Court shall take the depositions, and forthwith send them, with a minute of other evidence, if any, and a report on the case, to the Supreme Consular Court.

The Supreme Consular Court shall direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and the same may and shall be heard and determined accordingly.

41. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged before a Provincial Consular Court is not assault endangering life, cutting, maiming, arson, or housebreaking, and appears to the Court to be such that if proved it would be adequately punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than twenty-five pounds sterling, the Court shall hear and determine the case in a summary way, and without Assessors.

In all cases other than those hereinbefore described, the Court shall hear and determine the case, on indictment, and with Assessors.

42. Where a person charged with a crime or offence escapes or removes from the Consular district within which the crime or offence was committed, and is found within another Consular district, the Supreme or other Consular Court within the district of which he is found, may proceed in the case to examination, trial, and punishment, or in a summary way (as the case may require), in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district; or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court of the district within which the crime or offence was committed, send him in custody to the last-mentioned Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant in that behalf shall be issued by the Supreme or other Consular Court within the district of which he is found, and every such warrant shall be a sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and carry him to and deliver him up to the Court of the district within which the crime or offence was committed, in obedience to and in pursuance of such warrant.

43. The Supreme or other Consular Court may order any person convicted before it of any crime or offence to pay all or any part of the expenses of his trial and imprisonment, or other punishment; and where it appears to the Court that a charge is malicious, or frivolous and vexatious, may order all or any part of the expenses of the prosecution to be paid by the prosecutor.

44. Where the circumstances of the case render it just or expedient, the Judge of the Supreme

Consular Court may report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State in favour of, and recommending a mitigation or remission of any punishment awarded by the Supreme or any other Consular Court; and on such recommendation any such punishment may be mitigated or remitted.

Provided always, that no such recommendation shall be made with reference to any punishment awarded by a Provincial Consular Court, except on the recommendation of that Court, or on the dissent of the Assessors or Assessor, if any, from the conviction, or from the amount of punishment awarded.

45. Malta shall be and is hereby (in pursuance of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section iv,) appointed as the British Colony to which any person may be sent for trial who is charged with the commission of any crime or offence, the cognizance whereof appertains to the Supreme or other Consular Court within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, where it is expedient that the crime or offence should be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions.

The Judge of the Supreme Consular Court may, where it appears to him expedient as aforesaid, by warrant under his hand and seal, and under the seal of the Supreme Consular Court, cause the person so charged to be sent for trial to Malta accordingly.

Such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and carry him to and deliver him up at Malta, in obedience to and in pursuance of such warrant.

Where any person is to be so sent to Malta, the Supreme or other Consular Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as may be British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

46. The Supreme Consular Court shall forthwith send to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State a report of the sentence passed by the Judge or any officer of the Court in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, together with a copy of the minute of proceedings, and notes of evidence, and any observations that the Court may think fit to make on the case.

Every Provincial Consular Court shall forthwith send to the Supreme Consular Court a report of the sentence passed by it in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, together with a copy of the minutes of proceedings, and notes of evidence, and any observations that the Court may think fit to make on the case. The Supreme Consular Court shall forthwith transmit the same, together with any observations the Court may think fit to make on the case, to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

47. Malta shall be and is hereby (in pursuance of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section v,) appointed as the British Colony to which any offender sentenced to suffer imprisonment for or in respect of any crime or offence of which he has been lawfully convicted before any Consular Court may be sent, where it is expedient that the sentence passed in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte should be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions.

The Judge of the Supreme Consular Court may, where it appears to him so to be expedient as aforesaid, by warrant under his hand and seal, and the seal of the Supreme Consular Court, cause such offender to be sent to Malta, in order that the sentence passed upon him may be there carried into effect accordingly.

Such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and carry him to and deliver him up at Malta, in obedience to and in pursuance of such warrant.

48. The Judge of the Supreme Consular Court may, where it seems to him expedient, by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Consular Court, cause any offender convicted before any Consular Court, and sentenced to imprisonment, to be sent to and imprisoned at any such place in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may from time to time approve.

Such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and carry him to and deliver him up at such place, in obedience to and in pursuance of such warrant.

49. If any British subject shall be guilty of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or of publicly offering any insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of such dominions, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any such religion, or to the ministers or professors thereof, or shall wilfully commit any act tending to bring any such religion, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into ridicule or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace, every such British subject shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to punishment (in the discretion of the Court) by imprisonment for not more than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than one hundred pounds sterling, or a fine of not more than one hundred pounds sterling alone.

Notwithstanding anything in the present Order contained, every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and any Provincial Consular Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall take such precautionary measures as may seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

50. (i.) Where it is shown on oath, to the satisfaction of the Supreme or other Consular Court, that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte is about to commit a breach of the public peace, or that the acts or conduct of any such British subject are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace, the Court may cause him to be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(ii.) Where any British subject is convicted of any crime or offence before the Supreme or other Consular Court, or before a Court, in the sentence of which the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court, or any of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls concurs, the Supreme or other Consular Court for the district in which he happens to be, may require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour.

In either of the cases aforesaid, if the person required to give security fails so to do, the Court may order that he be deported from the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte to such place as the Court may direct: Provided always, that the Court shall not, without the consent of the person to be deported, direct the deportation of

a native of Malta, or any of its dependencies to any place other than Malta, or of a native of Gibraltar to any place other than Gibraltar, or of a native of any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than Malta, its dependencies, or Gibraltar, to any place other than England.

Each Provincial Consular Court shall forthwith report to the Supreme Consular Court any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof. The Supreme Consular Court may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect, and shall issue its warrant in that behalf.

The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit opportunity for his deportation occurs.

He shall, as soon as may be practicable, (and in the case of a person convicted as aforesaid, either after execution of the sentence, or at any time while the sentence is in course of execution,) be embarked in custody, under the warrant of the Supreme Consular Court, on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there shall be no such vessel available for the purpose, then on board any British, Maltese, Ionian, or other fit vessel, bound to the place of deportation.

The warrant of the Court shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of such vessel of war or other vessel to receive the person to be deported, and convey him in custody to the place of deportation.

The Supreme or other Consular Court may order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed as the expenses relating to distressed British subjects are defrayed, or in such other manner as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may from time to time direct.

The Supreme Consular Court shall forthwith report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by it, and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform Her Majesty's Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires at the Sublime Ottoman Porte of the same.

If any person deported returns to the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte without the permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, (which permission the Secretary of State shall have power to give,) he shall no longer be entitled to be protected as a British subject in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

51. Where a Consular Court proceeds to hear and determine any case, civil or criminal, with Assessors, the Court shall nominate and summon as Assessors not less than two and not more than four indifferent British subjects of good repute, resident in the district of the Court.

Where, nevertheless, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one fit person only as Assessor, the Court may sit with him alone as Assessor, and where for like reasons it is not able to obtain the presence of any fit person as Assessor, it may sit without an Assessor; but in every such case the Court shall record in the minutes of proceedings, its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only, or without an Assessor.

An Assessor shall not have voice or vote in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal, but an Assessor dissenting in a civil case from any decision of the Court, or in a criminal case from

any decision of the Court, or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes of proceedings his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and an Assessor dissenting shall be entitled to receive gratis a certified copy of the minutes.

52. In every case, civil or criminal, heard before the Supreme Consular Court, or any officer thereof, or any other Consular Court, a proper minute of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or Consular officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and shall, where Assessors are present, be open for their inspection, and for their signature if concurred in by them.

The minute, together with depositions of witnesses, and notes of evidence taken at the trial by the Judge or Consular officer, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

53. In a civil proceeding the Supreme or other Consular Court may order such costs, or costs, charges, and expenses, as to the Court seem reasonable, to be paid by any party to the proceeding, or out of any fund to which the proceeding relates.

54. The Supreme or other Consular Court, either of its own motion, or in civil cases on the application of any party to any suit or proceeding, or reference to arbitration, may summon as a witness any British subject within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Any British subject, duly served with such a summons, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly, and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, shall, over and above any other liability to which he may be subject, be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred pounds sterling, or to imprisonment for not more than thirty days, at the discretion of the Court.

55. In civil cases the Supreme or other Consular Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to justify it, order that the expenses of a witness, on his appearing to give evidence, shall be defrayed by the parties to the suit, proceeding, or reference, or any of them.

56. Any person appearing before the Supreme or other Consular Court to give evidence in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, or on any reference, may be examined or give evidence on oath, or in such form and with such ceremony as he may declare to be binding on his conscience.

57. Any British subject wilfully giving false evidence in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, or on any reference, shall, on conviction, be liable to the penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury.

58. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, or deportations, or other charges or expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties, payable under the provisions of the present Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands; and no bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with a view to security in regard to crimes or offences committed or to be committed, shall be of any avail to defeat the provisions of the present Order.

59. All fees, pecuniary penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under the present Order (except moneys accruing from a percentage on the estates of bankrupts or insolvents or deceased persons, or on moneys deposited with a Consular officer), shall be carried to the public account, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of the Consular service in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

60. Each Provincial Consular Court shall, every six months, furnish to the Supreme Consular Court,

a full and faithful report of every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court may from time to time direct.

61. The provisions of the present Order, relating to British subjects, shall extend and apply to all subjects of Her Majesty whether by birth or by naturalization, and also to all persons enjoying Her Majesty's protection in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The provisions of the present Order, relating to British subjects, shall also extend and apply to subjects of the United States of the Ionian Islands resident in or resorting to the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, save so far as any of such provisions confer or relate to the power of deporting from the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or the power of imposing punishment of an amount greater than that which, at the time of the making of the present Order, can be lawfully awarded in the case of an Ionian subject by a Consular Officer of Her Majesty, resident in such dominions. And the provisions of the present Order relating to British vessels shall extend and apply to all vessels navigating under the National commercial flag of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

62. Every British subject arriving at any place within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte where a British Consular Office is maintained, except a British subject borne on the muster-roll of a British ship there arriving, shall, within a reasonable time after his arrival (a notification of which time shall be kept exhibited in some conspicuous place in the Consular Office), register himself in a register to be kept by the Consular Officer.

Any British subject failing so to register himself, and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in any difficulties in which he may be involved in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

The Consular Officer may issue to any person so registered, on the request of such person, a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal, and, subject to such regulations as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may from time to time approve of, may charge upon each such certificate a fee of such amount, not exceeding five shillings, as the Secretary of State may from time to time direct.

63. In any case, in the decision of which, under the Capitulations, Articles of Peace, and Treaties with the Sublime Ottoman Porte, any of Her Majesty's Consuls may or ought to concur, the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court, or any Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul exercising jurisdiction under the present Order, shall be competent to act and shall exclusively act on the part and on behalf of Her Majesty.

64. The Supreme or other Consular Court, according to its respective jurisdiction, original or appellate (as the case may require), and in conformity with the rules relating to suits between British subjects and appeals therein, may hear and determine any suit, proceeding, or question of a civil nature, instituted, taken, or raised by a British subject against a subject of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or a subject or citizen of any other State in amity with Her Majesty, or by a subject of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or a subject or citizen of any other State in amity with Her Majesty against a British subject:

Provided that the subject of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or the subject or citizen of such other State as aforesaid, obtains and files in such Court the consent in writing of the competent local authority on behalf of the Sublime Ottoman Porte or of the

Consul of such other State (as the case may be), to his submitting, and does submit to the jurisdiction of the Supreme or other Consular Court, and if required gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform any such decision as may be given by the Supreme or other Consular Court originally or on appeal (as the case may require).

65. Where it is shown to the Supreme or other Consular Court that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Court or before a judicial officer of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Supreme or other Consular Court may, in cases and under circumstances which would require the attendance of such British subject before one of Her Majesty's Consular Courts in the Ottoman dominions, and if it seems to the Supreme or other Consular Court just and expedient so to do, issue a compulsory order for the attendance of such British subject in such Court, or before such judicial officer, and for such purpose as aforesaid.

Any British subject, duly served with such an order, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly, and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court making the order, shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred pounds sterling, or to imprisonment for not more than thirty days, at the discretion of the Court.

66. The Judge of the Supreme Consular Court may from time to time frame Rules for the effectual execution of the present Order, and for the observance of the Capitulations, Articles of Peace, and Treaties between Her Majesty and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and for the maintenance of order among British subjects in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and for the regulation of procedure and pleading, forms of writs, and other proceedings, expenses of witnesses and prosecutions, costs and fees in civil and criminal cases, in the Supreme Consular Court and other Consular Courts, and the regulation of appeals to the Supreme Consular Court from the other Consular Courts.

The Rules shall be so framed as to secure, as far as may be, that cases shall be decided on their merits according to substantial justice, without excessive regard to technicalities of pleading or procedure, and without unnecessary delay.

No Rules shall take effect unless and until approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

A copy of the present Order, and of the Rules for the time being in force, shall be affixed, and kept open, and exhibited in some conspicuous place in the Supreme Consular Court and other Consular Courts respectively, and in every British Consulate in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court may from time to time direct.

No penalty shall be enforced for the breach of any Rule until the Rule has been so affixed, kept open, and exhibited for one calendar month in the Court of the district within which the breach of the Rules is committed.

For the purpose of convicting any person committing a breach of any Rule, and for all other purposes of law, a printed copy of the same, purporting to be certified under the hand of the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court, and the seal of the Court, or under the hand and Consular seal of one

of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls or Vice-Consuls, shall be taken as conclusive evidence of the same, and no proof of the handwriting or seal purporting to certify the same shall be required.

67. Nothing in the present Order, or in the Rules to be made under it, shall be deemed to deprive the Supreme or any other Consular Court of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of any reasonable custom obtaining within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or to deprive any person of the benefit thereof, except where the present Order or any Rule contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance of such custom.

68. No suit or proceeding shall be commenced in the Supreme or other Consular Court against any person for anything done or omitted under the present Order, or any Rule made under it, unless notice in writing is given by the intending plaintiff to the intended defendant one calendar month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within six calendar months next after the act or omission complained of, or in case of a continuation of damage within six calendar months next after the doing of such damage has ceased.

The plaintiff shall not succeed in any such suit or proceeding if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and in case no tender has been made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he may think fit, whereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the Court, as may be had and made on the payment of money into Court in an ordinary suit.

VI.—APPEAL TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

69. Where any decision of the Supreme Consular Court is given in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of five hundred pounds sterling or upwards, or determines directly or indirectly any claim or question respecting property or any civil right of the amount or value of five hundred pounds sterling or upwards, any party aggrieved by the decision, may, within fifteen days after the same is given, apply by motion to the Supreme Consular Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

In case leave to appeal is applied for by a party adjudged to pay money or perform a duty, the Supreme Consular Court shall direct either that the decision appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as the Court may consider to be the more consistent with real and substantial justice.

In case the Court directs the decision to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is given shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such Order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

In case the Court directs the execution of the decision to be suspended pending the appeal, the party against whom the decision is given shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such Order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant, to the satisfaction of the Court, to an amount not exceeding five hundred pounds sterling,

for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

If the last-mentioned security be given within one calendar month from the filing of the motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Consular Court shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to Her Majesty in Council, according to the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her Colonies, or such other rules as Her Majesty in Council may from time to time think fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Consular Court.

In any case other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Supreme Consular Court, if it considers it just or expedient so to do, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

The present Order shall not affect the right of Her Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of a party aggrieved by a decision of the Supreme Consular Court, to admit his appeal thereon, on such terms and in such manner as Her Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just. And the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, and the Most Noble the Duke of Newcastle, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

EDMUND HARRISON.

By virtue of an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal so much of two Acts made in the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making out writs for the election of Members to serve in Parliament, in the manner therein mentioned, and for substituting other provisions for the like purposes:"

I do hereby give notice that the death of Herbert Ingram, Esq., late a Member serving in this present Parliament for the borough of Boston, hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament, and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said borough, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand this sixth day of October 1860.

JOHN EVELYN DENISON, Speaker.

WHITEHALL, October 6, 1860.

The Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has appointed James Philip Baker, Esq. to be an Inspector of Coal Mines, in the room of Henry Longridge, Esq. deceased.



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,) and the Rates and Amount of duty thereon, in the Week ended 3d October 1860.

SPECIES.	Quantities Imported into the Ports of Great Britain, enumerated above, (being those into which Corn is chiefly imported).						Amount of Duty received thereon.						Rates of Duty, (Foreign and Colonial.)			
	Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Corn and Grain of all sorts, per quarter.		Meal and Flour of all sorts, per cwt.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat and Wheat Flour	121902	7	9464	1	131367	0	6397	14	1	526	12	11	6924	7	0	
Barley and Barley Meal	30389	0	—		30389	0	1519	9	5	—			1519	9	5	
Oats and Oat Meal.....	45324	1	556	7	45881	0	2266	3	8	16	8	2	2282	11	10	
Rye and Rye Meal.....	1275	2	—		1275	2	63	15	5	—			63	15	5	
Pease and Pea Meal	3880	6	2535	0	6415	6	194	0	10	126	15	1	320	15	11	1 0
Beans and Bean Meal	7358	4	—		7358	4	367	18	9	—			367	18	9	0 4½
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	5343	1	40	1	5383	2	267	3	4	2	0	2	269	3	6	
Buck Wheat and Buck Wheat Meal	4	4	—		4	4	0	4	6	—			0	4	6	
Bear or Bigg	620	0	—		620	0	31	0	0	—			31	0	0	
	216098	1	12596	1	228694	2	11107	10	0	671	16	4	11779	6	4	

NOTE.—The Quantities of Corn admitted to Home Consumption within the week, were identical with the quantities imported.

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom-House, London, 8th October 1860.

ALEXR. C. FRASER,
Assistant Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Commission signed by the Queen.

1st Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery Volunteers.

Captain William Elliott, half-pay Royal Artillery to be Adjutant. Dated 9th April 1860.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian.

Leith Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Pringle to be Captain. Dated 24th September 1860.

John Hutchison to be Lieutenant. Dated 24th September 1860.

William Scott to be Ensign. Dated 24th September 1860.

John Henderson to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 24th September 1860.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the County of Fife.

6th Fife Rifle Volunteers.

Charles Anderson, Esq. to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st, 23d, and 25th August 1860.

7th Fife Artillery Volunteers.

John Erskine Douglas Stewart, Esq. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 21st, 23d, and 25th August 1860.

4th Fife Artillery Volunteers.

Robert Bartholomew, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 21st, 23d, and 25th August 1860.

4th Fife Mounted Rifle Volunteers.

James Stenhouse, Junior, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 21st, 23d, and 25th August 1860.

9th Fife Artillery Volunteers.

William John Normand, Esq. to be Captain. Dated 10th, 15th, and 19th September 1860.

James Pye, gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated 10th, 15th, and 19th September 1860.

Thomas McLaren, gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 10th, 15th, and 19th September 1860.

1st Battalion Fife Rifle Volunteers.

Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 17th, 19th, and 21st September 1860.

BANKRUPTS
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

Thomas George Wicks, of No. 30, Beckford Row, Walworth, Surrey, linen draper.

John Skinner, of Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturer.

Benjamin Willis Harker, of Nos. 292 and 294, Pentonville Road, Middlesex, linen draper.

Thomas Griffin, of No. 16, Hampton Terrace, Hampstead Road, Middlesex, bookseller and stationer.

William Henry Vickers, of No. 5, Suffolk Place, Lower Road, Islington, Middlesex, butcher.

James Thomas, of Abingdon, Berks, builder, and also of Culham, Oxford, brick maker.

Charles Pritchard, of No. 5, East Place, Walcot Place, Lambeth, Surrey, plumber, painter, and glazier.

William Pike, of the Wheatsheaf, High Street, Wapping, Middlesex, victualler.

Benjamin Reynolds, late of No. 48, Farringdon Street, London, but now of No. 159, Hoxton Old Town, Middlesex, cheesemonger.

John Tripp, of Cross Street, Walworth, Surrey, tallow chandler, (surviving Partner of the firm of Elizabeth Tripp & Son, of Cross Street, Walworth aforesaid, tallow chandler).

Thomas Johnson, of Bilston, Stafford, iron merchant.

William Sykes, of Kiuver, Stafford, travelling draper.

Joseph Tongue, of Rugby, Warwick, boot and shoe maker.

Thomas Alfred Ragg, of High Street, Birmingham, and Spring Street, Edgbaston, both in Warwick, bookseller and stationer.

Joseph Thomas Brown, of Coventry, watch manufacturer.

James Tonks, of No. 1, Ablewell Street, Walsall, Stafford, currier.

John Waugh Dawson, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, cotton spinner.

William Turpin, of No. 16, Drake Street, Plymouth, Devon, draper.

Samuel Randle, of Buckwell Street, Plymouth, Devon, auctioneer.

Thomas Linley, of Beverley, York, grocer.

James Saunders, of Cloughton, Birkenhead, Chester, general agent, contractor, and ammunition packer.

Alexander Bain, of No. 10, Grove Street, Ardwick, Manchester, Lancaster, draper.

William Wolstenholme, of No. 97, Brook Street, Old Garratt, Manchester, ironmonger.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given, that HUGH MACKENZIE, Esquire, of Ardross and Dundonnell, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Estates of DUNDONNELL and Others, situated in the Counties of Ross and Cromarty, has presented a Petition to the Court of Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary, Mr Bringle, Clerk), in terms of the Act of Parliament 11 & 12 Victoria, cap. 36, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and also in terms of the two Acts of Parliament therein recited,—the first passed in the 6th & 7th years of the reign of William IV, (cap. 42,) entitled 'An Act to grant certain powers to Heirs of Entail in Scotland,' and to authorise the sale of Entailed Lands for 'payment of certain debts affecting the same,' and the second passed in the 4th & 5th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, (cap. 24,) entitled 'An Act to amend an Act to grant certain powers to Heirs of Entail in Scotland, and to authorise the sale of Entailed Lands for payment of certain debts affecting the same,' for authority to the Petitioner to EXCMB certain portions of the said Entailed Estates of Dundonnell and Others, known as the Lands of Gruinard, and Salmon Fishings in the Bay of Gruinard, and in the Rivers of Meikle and Little Gruinard, and lochs and waters connected therewith, and part of the Grazing of Tealloch or Furnace Hill, another portion of the said Entailed Estates, all situated in the Parish of Lochbroom, and Counties of Ross and Cromarty, as particularly described in the said Petition, for the Lands of Aultchoneir, being the detached portion formerly of the Entailed Estate of Coul, lying to the north of Loch Fannich, within the Parish of Contin, Lordship of Dingwall, and Sheriffdom of Ross, presently possessed by Lord Ashburton, and particularly described in the said Petition, and now belonging in fee-simple to the Petitioner, and to appoint a Contract of Excambion of the said respective Lands and others to be executed and recorded, in terms of the Statutes: On which Petition Lord Curriehill (the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills) has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—'*Edinburgh, 11th October 1860.*—'The Lord Ordinary on the Bills appoints this Petition to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette and other Newspapers mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Statute; farther, grants warrant for serving the same upon the parties mentioned in the prayer, and designed in the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sederunt; and ordains them to lodge Answers

'thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days from
'the date of service if within Scotland, and sixty
'days if furth thereof.

(Signed) 'JOHN MARSHALL.'

—Of all which public Advertisement is hereby made.

WM. PEACOCK, S.S.C., Petitioner's Agent.
18, Hill Street,
Edinburgh, 12th October 1860.

WE, Thomas Kincaid, Merchant in Greenock, and Frederick Robert Hughes, Manufacturing Chemist in Borrowstounness, the Liquidators duly appointed, in terms of the Statute, for Winding-up voluntarily the affairs of The GLASGOW & NORTH OF EUROPE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, do hereby call a general meeting of the Partners or Shareholders of the said Company to be held within the Office of Messrs C. R. Baird, Black, & Dill, Writers, No. 54, West Nile Street, Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 21st day of November 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an Account made up by us showing the manner in which the Winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of,—which Account has been duly inspected, in terms of the Statute, and of the Resolution passed at last meeting; and also for the purpose of considering, and if so resolved, of passing a Resolution to be then submitted to the meeting, to the effect that the meeting is of opinion that the affairs of the Company have been fairly Wound-up.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the 104th Section of the 'Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856.'

THO. KINCAID.

FREDK. ROB. HUGHES.

FOR SALE IN CALCUTTA,

On the 31 of December 1860, by the Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, on account of the Mortgagees, and with their consent:

1st. **T**HE Right, Title, and Interest of JOHN HUTCHESON FERGUSSON in a Policy with the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, No. 2382 of 1726, on the life of John Hutcheson Fergusson of Calcutta, Merchant, lately carrying on Business with John Deffell, under the Style and Firm of ALLAN DEFFELL & Co., Insolvents, for the whole term of life, for the sum of 10,000 rupees. Amount at credit to this Policy on the Guarantee Fund of the above Society about 870 rupees.

2d. A Reversion, subject to the Trusts of the Marriage-Settlement of the said John Hutcheson Fergusson, of and in the sum of one lac of rupees, which is partly invested in the names of the Trustees of the said Marriage-Settlement, and partly secured to them as follows:—

25,000 rupees invested in five and a half per cent Promissory-Notes of the Government of India, which Notes stand in the names of Daniel Elliott, Esquire, Captain William Russell Elliott, Sir Albert John de Hoche-pied Larpent, Baronet, and Robert Thomas, Esquire, being the Trustees of the aforesaid Marriage-Settlement.

75,000 rupees, secured by an equitable lien, which is held by the said four Trustees of Marriage-Settlement on the Estate of Trochraigne, in Ayrshire, in Scotland, for the sum of L.5,000, or rupees 50,000, should the interest of the said John Hutcheson Fergusson in the said estate of Trochraigne, after payment of prior incumbrances, prove to be worth so much money, and further secured by the following Policies of Insurance on the life of the said John Hutcheson Fergusson, for the whole term of life, standing in the names of the above-named four Marriage-Settlement Trustees, for the aggregate sum of 50,000 rupees, and which Policies have been kept up until now by the said John Hutcheson Fergusson for the full amount insured:—

1. Policy with the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society, No. 2381 of 1725, for the sum of 20,000 rupees. Amount at credit of this Policy in the Guarantee Fund of the said Society about 1750 rupees.

2. Policy with the Indian Branch of the Universal Life Assurance Society, No. 2190, for the sum of 30,000 rupees.

FOR SALE in Calcutta, by order of the Official Assignee, immediately after the above, on account of the general Creditors on the private Insolvent Estate of the above-named John Hutcheson Fergusson:

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said John Hutcheson Fergusson, of and in the said estate of Trochraigne, in Ayrshire aforesaid, subject to all incumbrances on it, including the equitable lien held by the Trustees of his Marriage-Settlement, and the Reversion in the same, which is above advertised for Sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Tods, Murray, & Jamieson, W.S., No. 66, Queen Street, Edinburgh; or to Graham & Lyde, Solicitors, Mitre Court, Chambers, Temple, London.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS FOR SALE.

THERE will be Sold, by Public Auction, in Snowie's Hotel, Kirkwall, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, the remaining Outstanding Book Debts belonging to the Sequestrated Estate of JOHN GARRIOCH, Merchant, Island of Sanday, Orkney. Lists may be seen, and particulars obtained, on application to Alexander Bain, Writer, Kirkwall, or to the Subscriber,

ALEX. MOORE, Trustee.

48, Queen Street,
Glasgow, October 11, 1860.

JAMES LUKE, Merchant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of C. & R. SMITH, Merchants and Flaxspinners in Dundee, and of Charles Smith, Merchant and Flaxspinner in Dundee, sole surviving Partner of that Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intromissions with the funds of these estates, brought down to the 27th ultimo, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estates, in terms of the Statute; that he has examined the claims of those Creditors requiring amendment, and made up a list thereof. Farther, that the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with circulars being sent to the Creditors.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

J. LUKE, Trustee.

Dundee, October 11, 1860.

JOHAN ROBERT SWAN, Chartered Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of LECK & POLLOCK, Plasterers in Glasgow, as a Company, and of John Leck and James Pollock, both Plasterers there, the Individual Partners of that Company, as such, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 20th ultimo, and states of funds outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estates, in terms of the Statute, and that the Commissioners have postponed declaring a dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period for that purpose.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

J. R. SWAN, C.A., Trustee.

Glasgow, October 4, 1860.

FREDERICK HAYNE CARTER, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ALEXANDER SMITH, Corn Factor, Corn Merchant, and Commission Agent in Leith and Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that his accounts to 25th ultimo have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a farther dividend until the next statutory period, and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

FRED. H. CARTER, Trustee.

Edinburgh, October 9, 1860.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES RIDDICK, Tailor and Clothier in Dumfries, hereby intimates, that his accounts have been audited by the Commissioners, and a dividend postponed.

WILL. COPLAND, Trustee.

48, Queen Street,
Glasgow, October 11, 1860.

THE Estates of the Company carrying on Business as Leather Merchants, Hide and Leather Factors, and Commission Agents in Glasgow, under the Firm of THOMAS CALLENDER & SONS, as also sometime in Belfast under the Firm of THOMAS CALLENDER & COMPANY, and in Paisley under the Firm of THOMAS CALLENDER, and of Thomas Callender, Thomas Callender, Junior, and William Ormiston Callender, all Leather Merchants, Hide and Leather Factors, and Commission Agents in Glasgow, the Individual Partners of that Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals; and of the said William Ormiston Callender, carrying on Business in Glasgow as a Leather Merchant, Hide and Leather Factor, and Commission Agent, under the Firm of W. O. CALLENDER & COMPANY, of which he is sole Partner, were sequestrated on the 10th day of October 1860, by the Sheriff of the County of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated the 10th day of October 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 19th day of October 1860, within the Faculty Hall, St George's Place, 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 11th day of February 1861.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupts.

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

PETER MACLEOD, Agent,
161, Hope Street, Glasgow.

THE Estates of JOHN GRAY MACFARLAN, Merchant and Ship Owner, sometime in Greenock, thereafter and presently in Glasgow, were sequestrated on 10th October 1860, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated the 10th day of October 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 19th day of October 1860, within the Faculty of Procurators' Hall, Saint George's Place, 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 10th day of February 1861.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of Trustee, has been granted to the Bankrupt; and the Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff of the County of Lanark.

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

JOHN ROSS, Agent,
79, Great King Street, Edinburgh.

THE Estates of JAMES M'PHERSON, Innkeeper and Stabler in North Street, Aberdeen, were sequestrated on the 10th day of October 1860, by the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 10th day of October 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday the 22d day of October 1860, within the Lemon Tree Hotel in Aberdeen.

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 23d day of February 1861.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

NORVAL CLYNE, Advocate,
184½ Union Street, Aberdeen, Agent.

THE Estates of NEIL BROWN, Wine and Spirit Merchant in Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 11th day of October 1860, by the Sheriff of the County of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated the 11th October 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 19th October 1860, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's Place, 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 12th day of February 1861.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt until the meeting for election of Trustee.

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

PETER MACLEOD, Writer,
161, Hope Street, Glasgow, Agent.

THE Estates of CHARLES GRUBB, Farmer, Laddie Quarries, in the County of Fife, were sequestrated on 11th October 1860, by the Sheriff-Substitute of said County, (R. S. Taylor, Esq.)

The first deliverance is dated 4th October 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday 20th October, within the Royal Hotel, Cupar-Fife.

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 11th February 1861.

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

CHARLES WELCH, Agent.

Cupar-Fife, October 11, 1860.

THE Estates of ERNEST CHAPUY, General Merchant, lately carrying on Business at Nos. 116 and 117, Fenchurch Street, London, and presently residing at 48, Houston Street, Kingston, near Glasgow, in the County of Renfrew, as an Individual, and as a Partner of the following Firms, as such Partner and Individual, viz.—of OLDENHOVE BROTHERS & COMPANY, General Merchants, at one time carrying on Business at No. 4, Coleman Street, London; of OLIVER STUART & COMPANY, General Merchants, at one time carrying on Business at No. 39, Great Tower Street, London; of A. SMIDT, COCKERALL, & COMPANY, General Merchants, at one time carrying on Business at No. 3, Copthall Buildings, London; and of ANTHONY STEVENS DE BECK & COMPANY, General Merchants, at one time carrying on Business at Nos. 116 and 117, Fenchurch Street, London, were sequestrated by the Lord Ordinary on the 12th day of October 1860.

The first deliverance is dated 12th October 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held within the County Hotel, County Place, Paisley, on Saturday the 20th day of October 1860, at two o'clock afternoon.

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 13th day of February 1861.

The Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff of the County of Renfrew.

A Personal Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

JAMES Y. PULLAR, S.S.C., Agent,
14, Dublin Street, Edinburgh.

NOTICE.

THAT in the Application presented to the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire, at the instance of Clarke & Timmins, Coach Ironmongers, Birmingham, and of Lauchlan M'Kinnon, Junior, Advocate in Aberdeen, their Mandatory, for Sequestration of the Estates of JOHN REID, Coach Builder in Aberdeen,—his Lordship the Sheriff Substitute, (John Angus, Esquire,) granted the following Warrant:—*'Aberdeen, 8th October 1860.*—The Sheriff-Substitute having considered this Petition, with the writs produced, grants Warrant to Messengers-at-Arms and Officers of Court to cite the therein designed John Reid, in terms of the Statute, to appear in Court on the 15th day of October current, at 12 o'clock noon, to shew cause why sequestration of his estates should not be awarded. Farther, directs Intimation of this Warrant and of the diet of appearance to be forthwith made in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Statute.

(Signed) 'JOHN ANGUS.'

—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute, by

L. M'KINNON, Junior,
Procurator for Clarke & Timmins.

Aberdeen, October 8, 1860.

NOTICE.

ROBERT MIDDLETON, Cattle-Dealer, Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **WILLIAM SKENE**, Butcher, Aberdeen, hereby intimates that, in terms of a Resolution of the Creditors of the said William Skene at the meeting for the election of a Trustee in said sequestration, held upon the 8th day of October 1860, he presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire praying his Lordship to grant to the said William Skene a Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt for the space of three months from the date of said meeting; and the said Sheriff, by a Deliverance dated 9th October 1860, granted Warrant of Protection in favor of the Bankrupt as craved.

ALEX. EMSLIE SMITH,
Advocate in Aberdeen, Agent.
Aberdeen, October 9, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of **JOHN HAMILTON**, Baker and Grocer, Kilbirnie.

WILLIAM MACLEAN, Junior, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Muir, Grain Merchant in Paisley, James Kirkland, Grain Merchant in Glasgow, and Alexander Abercrombie, Confectioner and Starch Manufacturer, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house at Kilmarnock, on the 17th day of October current, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet within the Black Bull Hotel, Kilmarnock, on Saturday the 27th day of October, at 10 o'clock forenoon; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and claims will require to be lodged in the hands of the Trustee on or before the 16th day of January 1861. Farther, that at the meeting of the Creditors for the election of Trustee and Commissioners, held on the 29th day of September last, the Bankrupt made an offer of Four Shillings per pound to his Creditors on all debts due by him at the date of his sequestration, payable in cash one month after his final discharge, and offered William Hamilton, Grocer and Spirit Dealer in Dalry, as his security; the said William Hamilton also offered to pay or provide for the expence attending the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee: That the meeting having unanimously agreed and resolved that the said offer and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that said offer and security will be finally decided on at the said meeting to be held after the Bankrupt's examination, time and place before specified.

WILLIAM MACLEAN, Jr. Trustee.
Glasgow, October 8, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of **JAMES BROWN**, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printer in Hamilton, in the County of Lanark, and late Collector of Poor Rates of the Parish of Hamilton.

JOHN MILLER, Accountant in Queen Street, Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Naismith, Inspector of Poor of the Parish of Hamilton, Thomas Murray, of the Firm of Thomas Murray & Son, Booksellers and Stationers in Glasgow, and John Cameron, Wholesale Stationer in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff-Court-house at Hamilton, on Friday the 19th day of October current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Office of Messrs T. J. & W. A. Dykes, Writers, Hamilton, on Tuesday the 30th day of October current, at 12 o'clock noon, when the offer of composition made by the Bankrupt, and entertained at the meeting for election of the Trustee, will be decided upon.

JNO. MILLER, Trustee.
Glasgow, October 10, 1860,
71, Queen Street.

SEQUESTRATION of Mrs **SIMONA MACKINTOSH** or **GARDEN**, lately residing in Dingwall, now deceased.

DONALD GRAHAM, Accountant in Dingwall, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Andrew Smith, Solicitor, Dingwall, Alexander Macrae, Merchant there, and Murdo Cameron, Solicitor's Clerk, residing in Maryburgh, have been elected Commissioners. The Creditors will meet in the Writing-Chambers of the said Andrew Smith, on Tuesday the 23d day of October current, at noon. To entitle parties to the first dividend, claims must be lodged on or before the 20th day of January next.

D. GRAHAM, Trustee.
Dingwall, October 8, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT SWAN, Contractor and Builder, residing at Shawlands, near Pollokshaws, **JOHN PETRIE**, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Wilson, Grocer, Pollokshaws, Dugald Dove, Quarrymaster, Nitshill, and William Stevenson, one of the Partners of the Firm of Baird & Stevenson, Quarriers at Orchard and Wellwalls, in the Parish of Eastwood, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Paisley, on Friday the 19th day of October current, at one o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Office of Messrs Petrie & Colledge, 175, Illope Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 31st day of October current, at one o'clock afternoon, when the offer of composition made by the Bankrupt, and entertained at the meeting for election of Trustee, will be decided upon.

JOHN PETRIE, Trustee.
Glasgow, October 11, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of **DANIEL ROY**, sometime Merchant in Glasgow, now Calico Printer at Colinslie, near Paisley.

MR ANDREW CRAWFORD, Drysalter, Gordon Street, Glasgow, has been duly elected a Commissioner, in the room of Mr John Park, Commission Merchant, Gordon Street, Glasgow, disqualified by Bankruptcy.

JAMES THOMSON, Trustee.
70, George Square,
Glasgow, October 9, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, residing at Lammerlaw, Burntisland, in the County of Fife, now deceased, and at the time of his death carrying on Business as a Coal and Ironmaster at Lumphinnans, in the said County, under the Firm of **ALEXANDER CHRISTIE & COMPANY**, of which Firm the said Alexander Christie was the sole Partner, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

JAMES MCLELLAND, Chartered Accountant in Glasgow, the Trustee, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors on said sequestrated estates to be held in the Chambers of Messrs M'Clelland, Son, & Smith, No. 103, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 22d day of October 1860, at one o'clock afternoon, (1.) To elect a Commissioner on said estates, in room of Mr John Sime Watson, resigned; and (2.) To receive and consider a report by the Trustee as to the state and management of the Iron and Coal Works at Lumphinnans, and operations had thereat, in terms of instructions received from previous meetings of Creditors; and on the situation generally of the estate, and to give directions thereanent, and anent the adjourned sale of said Works, and property therewith connected.

JAMES MCLELLAND, Trustee.
Glasgow, October 10, 1860.

AS Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN ANGUS**, Tobacconist in Glasgow, I hereby call a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Chambers of M'Cubbin & Johnston, Accountants, 110, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an application to be made by me for my discharge.

DAY. MCUBBIN, Trustee.
Glasgow, October 11, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of **JAMES GOUDIE**, Merchant, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, now deceased.

In terms of an Order of the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, a meeting of the Creditors will be held in the Waverley Hotel, No. 43, Princes Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 30th day of October 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect a Trustee, in room of James Mitchell, Accountant in Edinburgh, deceased.

JOHN MURRAY, S.S.C., Agent.
7, N. Saint David Street,
Edinburgh, October 9, 1860.

JAMES GORDON, Bank Agent in Dumfries, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN FARRER**, Leather Merchant in Dumfries, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within his Office, 34, Bank Street, Dumfries, on Monday the 5th day of November next, at noon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

JAMES GORDON, Trustee.
Dumfries, October 11, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of D. & A. FULLARTON & COMPANY, Shipbuilders in Ayr, as a Company, and of Duncan Fullarton, Junior, and Andrew Fullarton, both Shipbuilders in Ayr, the Individual Partners of that Company, as such, and as Individuals.

THE Trustee hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Chambers of M'Cubbin & Johnston, Accountants, 110, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Saturday the 20th October current, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider an offer of composition to be then submitted by the Bankrupts.

WM. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

Glasgow, October 12, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT FREIR & SONS, Woollen Manufacturers, Galashiels, as a Company, and of Robert Freir, Senior, Robert Freir, Junior, James Freir, George Freir, and Thomas Freir, the Individual Partners of said Firm, as Partners foresaid, and as Individuals.

JAMES HENDERSON, Wool Merchant in Leith, Trustee in the said sequestration, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held in the Office of Messrs Lees & Stewart, Writers, Galashiels, upon Monday the 5th day of November 1860, at two o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application to be made for his discharge.

JAS. HENDERSON.

Galashiels, October 11, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of DAVID WALKER, Grocer and General Merchant, Prestonpans, in the County of Haddington.

I hereby call a meeting of the Creditors of the said David Walker, within the Writing-Chambers of M'Watt & Hadden, Writers, Haddington, on Monday the 5th November next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for my discharge,—all in terms of Section 134 of the Act 2 & 3 Victoria, cap. 41.

JOHN FOWLER HISLOP, Trustee.

Prestonpans, October 11, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of HUGH FERGUSON, Tenant of the Farm of Blairanroar, in the Parish of Muthill.

THOMAS BROUGH, of Mill of Fortune, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Hugh Ferguson, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Office in James' Square, Crieff, of John Ironside, Solicitor there, on Saturday the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for his discharge as Trustee foresaid.

THOMAS BROUGH, Trustee.

Mill of Fortune, Comrie,
October 9, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of MARSH & BEATTIE, Booksellers and Stationers in Edinburgh, and Augustine Marsh and David George Beattie, the Individual Partners of that Company, and as Individuals.

A Meeting of the Creditors in the above sequestration will be held in the Writing-Chambers of James Knox, Accountant, No. 75, Princes Street, Edinburgh, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, to consider as to the Trustee's discharge.

JAMES KNOX, Trustee.

Edinburgh, October 11, 1860.

SEQUESTRATION of THOMAS TUBB, formerly of Original Alderney Dairy, 59, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, now or lately residing at 2, Summer Bank, Edinburgh.

A Meeting of the Creditors in the above sequestration will be held within the Chambers of James Somerville, S.S.C., 60, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, on 3d November 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to the Trustee's discharge.

JAMES KNOX, Trustee.

Edinburgh, October 10, 1860.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN CHRISTIE, Clothier and Hatter in Glasgow, the Individual Partner of the Firm of JOHN CHRISTIE & COMPANY, Clothiers and Hatters in Glasgow, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

THE said John Christie has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable, as an Individual, and as a Partner of the said Firm of John Christie & Company, at the date of the sequestration of his and their estates on the

5th day of July 1855: On which Petition the Sheriff-Substitute has pronounced the following Deliverance, viz.:—*Glasgow, 9th October 1860.*—Appoints the foregoing Petition to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Acts 2d & 3d Victoria, cap. 41, and 16 & 17 Victoria, cap. 43.

(Signed) 'HENRY GLASSFORD BELL'

—Of all which Intimation is hereby made, in terms of the Bankrupt Statutes.

HUGH COLQUHOUN, Writer, Glasgow,
Procurator for Petitioner.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that a Petition has been presented to the Sheriff of the County of Ayr, by DUGALD & NEILL CARMICHAEL, Engineers and Blacksmiths in Irvine, and Dugald Carmichael, lately residing there, now residing in Govan, near Glasgow, the sole surviving Partner of the Company, for the final discharge of all debts and obligations contracted by the said Company, or the said Dugald Carmichael, as Partner thereof, or for which the said Company, or the said Dugald Carmichael, was liable at the 16th June 1858, being the date of the sequestration of the estates of the said Company, and of the said Dugald Carmichael; and that the Sheriff has of this date appointed the Petition to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, and to each Creditor, in terms of the Statute.

PA. BLAIR,

Procurator for the Petitioners.

Irvine, October 8, 1860.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

NEIL M'ARTHUR, Leather Merchant in Glasgow, a Partner of the Firm of M'CALLUM & M'ARTHUR, Leather Merchants there.

THE said Neil M'Arthur has presented an application to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire praying to be discharged of all debts contracted by him, or for which he was liable as an Individual, and as a Partner of the said Firm of M'Callum & M'Arthur, prior to the sequestration of his and their estates.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statutes.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Writer, Glasgow,
Agent.

Glasgow, October 11, 1860.

AS Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN TAYLOR, Banker, now or lately residing in Park Terrace, Glasgow, sometime Manager of the Western Bank of Scotland at Glasgow, I hereby intimate that the accounts of my intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to 26th ultimo, and state of the funds realized as at the same date, have been examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute: That I have examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 26th ultimo, and have prepared lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the said estate. Further, that a final dividend, being a proportional equalizing dividend of Fivepence Farthing per pound, will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted but were not lodged in time for the former dividend, within the Chambers of Messrs J. W. & D. R. Guild, Accountants, 65, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, on the 27th November 1860.

J. WYLLIE GUILD, Trustee.

Glasgow, October 9, 1860.

WILLIAM MYLES, Accountant, Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES PAUL, Commission Agent and Shipowner, Dundee, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 29th ultimo, and states of 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. The Commissioners postponed the payment of a dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

WM. MYLES, Trustee.

Dundee, October 10, 1860.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estate of THOMAS TRAIN, formerly Cattle Salesman, now Spirit Dealer in Glasgow, hereby intimates, that his accounts have been audited by the Commissioners, and a dividend postponed.

WILL. COPLAND, Trustee.

48, Queen Street,
Glasgow, October 11, 1860.

PETER REID, Writer in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **GEORGE WATSON**, Farmer, Borelands, near Coupar-Angus, in the County of Perth, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the said estate, brought down to 1st current, and a state of the whole estate of the Bankrupt, as at the same date, have been made up, and examined and audited by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the 'Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856,' and that the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the recurrence of another stated period.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

PETER REID, Trustee.

Dundee, October 9, 1860.

NOTICE.

JAMES ANDERSON DICKSON, Banker in Arbroath, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Deceased **WILLIAM STEPHEN**, Shipbuilder in Arbroath, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 25th ultimo, have been made up, and examined and audited by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; and that the Commissioners have postponed the payment of a further dividend, and have dispensed with sending notices to the Creditors.—Of all which Intimation is given, in terms of the Statute.

JAS. A. DICKSON, Trustee.

Arbroath, October 9, 1860.

HENRY COWAN GRAY, Banker in Ayr, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **JAMES FERGUSSON**, Slater and Glazier in Wallacetown, in the Parish of St Evox, and County of Ayr, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 27th ultimo, with a state of the funds recovered and of those outstanding at that date, have been examined and audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

HENRY C. GRAY, Trustee.

Ayr, October 11, 1860.

DONALD GRANT, Writer in Grantown, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **DONALD GRANT**, Cattle Dealer, Clachbain, near Grantown, in the County of Elgin, hereby intimates, that his accounts, brought down to 28th ultimo, have been audited by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

DON. GRANT, Trustee.

Grantown, September 29, 1860.

JOHN COMRIE, Builder, residing in Kilsyth, present Prisoner in the Prison of Stirling, hereby gives Notice, that he has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Stirling, praying for liberation from Prison, interim protection against the execution of diligence, and for decree of Cessio Bonorum; and that his Creditors are required to appear in Court, on Wednesday the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, within the Sheriff-Court-place in Stirling, when the Petitioner will appear in presence of the Sheriff or his Substitute for public examination, in terms of the Sheriff's Warrant issued on presentation of the Petition.

CHRISTAL & MONTEATH,

Stirling, October 10, 1860.

Petitioner's Agents.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Fleisher, residing in Kilsyth, present Prisoner in the Prison of Stirling, hereby gives Notice, that he has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Stirling, praying for liberation from Prison, interim protection against the execution of diligence, and for decree of Cessio Bonorum; and that his Creditors are required to appear in Court, on Thursday the 15th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Sheriff-Court-place in Stirling, when the Petitioner will appear, in presence of the Sheriff or his Substitute, for public examination, in terms of the Sheriff's Warrant issued on presentation of the Petition.

CHRISTAL & MONTEATH,

Stirling, October 11, 1860.

Petitioner's Agents.

WILLIAM MACINNES, Grocer in Inglis Street of Inverness, and residing in Inverness, and presently a Prisoner in the Prison of Inverness, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Inverness-shire, craving liberation, interim protection, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Sheriff-Chambers, Castle, Inverness, on Tuesday the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

M. M'LENNAN, Solicitor, Inverness,
Agent for Petitioner.

Inverness, October 11, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Trustees and Executors of the Late **ARCHIBALD WATSON**, Merchant and Turkey-red Dyer in Glasgow, hereby intimate, that by the death of the said Archibald Watson, which happened on the 25th day of March last, his interest then ceased in the Company carrying on Business as Merchants and Turkey-red Dyers in Glasgow, under the Firm of **FLEMING, WATSON, & NAIRN**.

JAMES WATSON,
THOS. WATSON,
DAVID SMITH,
GEO. WATSON,

Being four and a quorum of the said
Trustees and Executors.

J. M. P. STEVENSON, Witness.

JAMES TODD, Witness.

Glasgow, October 11, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers, the sole Partners therein, under the Firm of **BRASH & HOUSTON**, Warehousemen in Glasgow, was **DISSOLVED** as on the 1st day of September last, by mutual consent. The Subscriber, **Walter Inglis Brash**, is authorised to uplift and discharge all accounts due to, and he will pay all debts due by the Company.

WALTER INGLIS BRASH.

GEORGE JACKSON, Witness.

WILLM. FERGUSSON, Witness.

ROBERT THOM HOUSTON.

JOHN M'CLURE, Witness.

JAMES CRAIG, Witness.

Glasgow, October 6, 1860.

THE Copartnership carrying on Business under the Firm of **KINNINMONT & DUN**, Commission Merchants, 29, Broughton Street, Edinburgh, of which the Subscribers were sole Partners, was, on 8th current, **DISSOLVED** of mutual consent.

Mr Kinninmont will receive payment of all debts due to, and will discharge all liabilities due by the late Firm.

ROBERT KAY KINNINMONT.

JOHN DUN.

JOHN GARDINER, S.S.C., Witness.

JAS. GARDINER, Writer, Edinburgh, Witness.

Edinburgh, 29, Broughton Street,
October 11, 1860.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Company carrying on Business in Brunswick Street, Glasgow, as Grocers, under the Firm of **ANDERSON & MILLER**, and of which the Subscribers were the sole Partners, was **DISSOLVED** on the 1st day of October 1860.

The Business will hereafter be carried on by the said John Anderson, and all debts due to and by the said Firm will be collected and paid by him.

JOHN ANDERSON.

JAMES MILLER.

JAMES M'CONOCHIE, Confectioner, Witness.

DAVID ANDERSON, Clothier, Witness.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

Dundee, October 10, 1860.

THE Firm of **CHARLES CHALMERS & CO.**, Merchants and Flaxspinners in Dundee, was this day **DISSOLVED** by mutual consent of the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof. The Subscriber, **Charles Chalmers**, is empowered to uplift and discharge all debts due to, and will settle all claims against the Firm.

CHARLES CHALMERS.

DAV. H. SMITH.

D. M'LACHLAN, Writer, Dundee, Witness.

FRAS. MORRIS, Writer, Dundee, Witness.

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

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