The following Despatches and Enclosures were received at the Foreign Office this day from the Earl of Elgin, Her Majesty's Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary in China:—

Camp, before Pekin, October 8, 1860.

At the close of my Despatch of the 23d of September, sent by the last mail, I informed your Lordship that a brother of the Emperor of China, by name Kung, had written to apprize me that he had been appointed to treat with me in the room of Prince Tsai and President Muh, who had been superseded because of their mismanagement of affairs, and that I had referred him in reply to the Notification which the Commanders-in-Chief had issued some days previously, and which was to the effect that if the British and French subjects illegally detained in captivity by the Chinese authorities were not at once set at liberty, Pekin would be assaulted.

On the following day I received a farther letter from Prince Kung, which stated that the persons in question had been captured after the fight had commenced on the 18th ult., and that they could only be restored after Her Majesty's fleets and armies should have left Taku. The Prince added that there had been a dispute between Mr Parkes and the Imperial Commissioners Tsai and Muh on the subject of the presentation of the Queen's letter to the Emperor of China.

As I had the good fortune to be within reach of Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant at the time when this letter reached me, I thought it proper to confer with him before answering it. I found that he inclined to the opinion that it would be advisable to re-state to the Prince not only the serious consequences which would ensue if he refused to deliver up the British subjects whom he had illegally captured, but also the conditions on which, if they were accepted within a period of three days, peace between Great Britain and China might still be concluded. I was moreover desirous to inform the Prince that the Queen's letter to the Emperor had not been, as he insinuated, mentioned by me for the first time in the Despatch to Prince Tsai and the President Muh, of which Mr Parkes had been the bearer, but that I had referred to it in the very same terms in a letter written to Kweiliang at Tient-sing; and further, that I had always treated the question of its presentation as one of courtesy, not of war. I enclose a copy of this communication of Prince Kung, and of a letter from me to Baron Gros in reference thereto. Further letters between Prince Kung and me, the copies of which are likewise enclosed, followed on this correspondence. Notwithstanding, however, various endeavours on his part to raise discussions which might, as he hoped, enable him to escape from the necessity of categorically accepting or refusing the conditions offered, I deemed it to be my duty to adhere to them, and to require that Her Majesty's subjects, detained at Pekin, should be restored before any steps for arresting hostile operations were taken. I could not admit the principle that they should be dealt with as prisoners legitimately made during war. At the same time, as their lives might have been put in jeopardy if the Chinese authorities had been driven to despair, I thought it proper to intimate that their unconditional surrender would cause the prospects of peace to improve.

On the 5th instant the Commanders-in-Chief having received from the fleets and from Tient-sing the supplies and munitions of war which they required, advanced on Pekin. On the morning of the 6th the main body of the English force was encamped on the north face of the Tartar city, and the French army, with the British cavalry, at the Summer Palace of the Emperor, having encountered on their march to these points no enemy, except a few straggling Tartars, who fled on their approach. On the morning of the 7th instant I received a Despatch from Prince Kung, of which I enclose the translation, in which he goes a great way towards the acceptance of the conditions prescribed by me in the communications which I had previously addressed to him. I may mention that he refers in it to a letter written to me on the day preceding, which however has not yet reached me. It was agreed that the authorities in Pekin should be informed that the city might still be spared the calamities of an assault if Her Majesty's therein detained were immediately restored, one of its gates given up to the Allies, and Mr Wade should require a mandarin
mark to meet him at some point between it and our camp, in whose hands he might place, with suitable explanations, a paper stating these conditions in the names of the Commanders-in-Chief.

I enclose a copy of the document which, in pursuance of this arrangement, was delivered by Mr Wade to the mandarin sent to confer with him. Mr Wade leads me to hope that Mr Parkes, and others who are with him, may be restored this evening. But as Prince Kung has left the city, and is now at a considerable distance from it, some time must elapse before we learn what view he takes of the demands preferred in the final summons of the Commanders-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell, &c., &c., &c.

Received September 24, 1860.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication in reply:—

The Prince has just received the Despatch of the British Minister, requiring that the officers of His Excellency's Government, who are still absent, should be desired to return to the army without delay. The officers of His Excellency's Government had, on an earlier occasion, in person discussed at Tungchow, with the late Imperial Commissioners, the Prince and his colleague, right propositions, to the whole of which assent was given, it is to be presumed, to the satisfaction of His Excellency the British Minister. The discussion of the question of personal presentation of the National letter* had not yet been satisfactorily terminated, when the British officers in question, going off in anger, fell in with the troops by the way; an encounter ensued, and they were seized in the melee. It is not therefore the Chinese Government that has been at all wanting towards the maintenance of friendly relations.

The officers in question are now in the capital; none of them have suffered harm†; but with peace still unaccomplished, it is scarcely possible that they should be sent back again. The city of Tient-sin and the forts of Taku have both been taken, and are still in possession of the British Government. What occasion is there then for alarm about a few British subjects who may be missing? If the two Governments are indeed to be friends, if (the British Government) desiring a cessation of hostilities, will take its men-of-war out of the fort of Taku, the Chinese Government, so soon as the different concessions it is asked to make shall have been discussed and disposed of, will send back the officers in question, such as they shall find them to be,‡ in order to the perfecting of friendly relations.

The letter addressed by His Excellency to his officers could hardly be delivered while the present state of hostility continues. It shall be delivered as the force has been withdrawn.

A necessary reply, addressed to the Earl of Elgin, &c., &c.,

Hien-fung, 10th year, 8th moon, 9th day (23d September 1860).

Translated by

(Signed) THOMAS WADE,

Chinese Secretary.

The undersigned has received a Despatch under date the 23d instant, from His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, and makes this communication in reply:—

The subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of England, now detained in Pekin, were at Tungchow, or on their return from Tung-chow to the British camp, under the protection of a flag of truce, and with the knowledge and consent of the Imperial Commissioners, the Prince Tsai and the President Muh, when the bad faith and imprudence of the General-in-Chief, Sung-ko-lin-sin, brought on a conflict between the armies of England and France, and that of China, on the 18th instant. Their arrestation under these circumstances was a violation of the law of Nations, and the continued detention an act of perfidy which exposes the Chinese Government and its officers who have taken part in these proceedings to the just vengeance of the British Army, which is now quartered at a distance of thirty li from the gates of Pekin.

The Prince states that a dispute had arisen with respect to the mode in which the letter from Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to His Majesty the Emperor of China, of which the undersigned is the bearer, should be presented, and gives it to be understood that this letter was alluded to for the first time in the communication of the undersigned to Prince Tsai and his colleague, which Mr Parkes took with him to Tung-chow on the 17th instant. This is an error, and if the case has been represented in this light to the Imperial Prince, His Imperial Highness has been deceived. In his communication to Kweiliang of the 3d instant, the undersigned referred to the letter in question in the same terms in which he referred to it in his communication to the Prince Tsai and the President Muh, of which Mr Parkes was the bearer. Neither at Tient-sin nor at Tung-chow did he propose to make the delivery of Her Majesty's letter to the Emperor the subject of a treaty stipulation. The presentation of letters from sovereign to sovereign, and the reception by sovereigns of ambassadors from other sovereigns with whom they seek to cultivate relations of friendship, are matters of courtesy, understood and practised in all civilized States. A State affectie to be civilized, which refuses to reciprocate such acts of courtesy, necessarily exposes its profession of unity to suspicion.

In order, however, to give further proof of his sincere desire for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and China, and to afford the Imperial Prince a last opportunity of averting a blow which will entail the destruction of Pekin, and the probable fall of the dynasty now ruling in China, the undersigned makes the following proposi-

If within the space of three days from the date of this letter the British (and French) subject

* The autograph letter of Her Majesty.
† Mortal injury.
‡ This is a mere formula, which it might be almost as well untranslated. It might be rendered all in good order.
detained at Pekin be sent back to the Head-Quarters (of their respective Nations), and if the Imperial Prince intimates his readiness to sign the Convention placed in the hands of Kweliang Quarters (of their respective Nations), and if the Convention shall have been signed, the undersigned will advance beyond its present halting place. The movement towards Tient-sin, at which point it will remain until the spring, as the bad faith, evasions, and delays of the Chinese Government and its agents have made it inexpedient to proceed further before the winter.

Should these conditions be accepted deputies can be named on either side for the completion of such preliminaries as may be necessary. If they be not accepted, the British army will advance on Pekin, and, in common with that of France, take measures to prove that the laws of Nations cannot be violated in the persons of British and French subjects with impunity.

Pa-li-chian, September 25, 1860.

MONSIEUR LE BARON,

I have the honour to enclose for your Excellency's perusal, a draft of my proposed reply to the letter of the Imperial Prince Kung, received by me yesterday. I think that as regards the subjects of our respective Nations, detained in defiance of the law of Nations at Pekin, we should adopt the principle of entire solidarity. I have therefore, as your Excellency will observe, put the restoration of the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of the French on the same footing as the restoration of the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, in the draft letter herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

His Excellency Baron Gros,
French Ambassador in China,
&c., &c., &c.

Pa-li-chian, September 25, 1860.

Sir,

I enclose the draft of a letter which I propose to address to the Imperial Prince Kung, in reply to his communication to me, the translation of which I have the honour to transmit herewith. I believe that it is your Excellency's opinion that the Chinese Authorities, before the extreme measure of an assault of Pekin be resorted to, should be distinctly apprised that they have it in their power to make peace if they surrender Her Majesty's subjects, now illegally detained by them, and concede all the other points which have been demanded.

I propose to stipulate that a portion of the army under your Excellency's command shall remain at Tient-sin until the spring, because I think that it would be inconvenient to have it move it from Tient-sin to Taku and Tongku during the winter, which might be the case if the article respecting the disposition of our troops in China, which was inserted in the Convention drafted at Tient-sin, were to remain unaltered.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

His Excellency Sir H. Grant, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Pa-li-chian,

MY LORD,

September 25, 1860.

In reply to your Excellency's letter of this date, forwarding draft of a letter addressed to the Imperial Prince Kung, I have the honour to state that I fully concur in the terms of your Excellency's communication.

As regards the occupation of Tient-sin during the winter, I shall be quite ready to do so if your Lordship considers it to be necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HOPE GRANT.

The Earl of Elgin, K.T., G.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

Received 27th September, Midnight.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication in reply.

He has received and thoroughly acquainted himself with the Despatch of the British Minister. To the wrong doing of former Commissioners in the transactions conducted by them, to which it alludes, the Prince was no party. He is himself an immediate relation of the Emperor's, and in the weighty office he has had the honour to be especially appointed by His Majesty to fill, he has full authority for every step he takes, nor will his acts assuredly be the same as those of the former Commissioners. In his conduct towards men the Prince is sincere, and he assumes that the British Minister is beyond doubt of like mind.

Every condition of the Treaty (or Treaties) negotiated at Tient-sin being conceded, if, while on the one hand the Prince deparis not from this promise, no change whatever is on the other hand introduced by the British Government; peace evermore to endure, is doubtless attainable.

With reference to the presentation of the Government letter, when His Excellency shall have arrived in the capital, some place suited to the solemnity shall be chosen, and an incense table (or altar) having been there set up, the Prince will receive the letter (1) of the British Government, and will place it on the table, that due honor may be shewn to it.

The words in the Despatch under acknowledgment regarding the attack on and destruction of the capital, and the downfall of the dynasty, are words which indeed it is not fitting that a subject should use. Can it be right for the British Minister, when declaring that he still entertains a desire for peace, to employ them? If a war to no purpose is to be carried on so long as troops are left, a struggle which is not to cease, then, though the British Government have the troops it has in the field, China has yet besides the stout hands in
her forces here at present, her troops from beyond
the frontier, and those which it will behave her to
move up from the different provinces. It would
seem then better that neither side should do injury
to friendly relations by further talk of the struggle
between them.

As regards the capture by our army, in the con-
fusion of the fight, of the British officers returning
from Tung-chou, it is true that the former Commis-
sioners (2) did seize them, bind them, and con-
tinue them; but the Prince, when this came to his
knowledge, which was but recently, gave orders to
the officer in charge to release them from confine-
ment, to lodge them comfortably, to attend to the
hurts of those who were wounded, and to treat
them with every courtesy. In evidence of the
Prince's sincerity towards man, he is bound, be-
fore he do anything else, to oblige the British
Government to put away utterly its suspicions, and
he now encloses the card sent by the British Con-
sul Parkes to His Excellency Hang (Hung-k'i) to
engage him to come and speak with him this day,
that it may be known that this person is safe and
well, and has come to no harm.

The letter under acknowledgment proposes that
deputies should be sent on either side to confer
respecting all matters that have been discussed
and disposed of. These shall proceed as soon as
an answer has been received naming a time [for a
conference].

A necessary communication, &c., &c., &c.

Hien Fung, 10th year, 8th moon, 13th day.
September 27, 1860.

Translated by
(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
Chinese Secretary.

1.) The word "letter" is here raised in the
column, not as it has been usually written, but
with more honour.

2.) The term "Commissioners," is on the other
hand not accorded here the honour commonly
paid it.

The undersigned has received the Despatch of
His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, under
date the 27th instant.

Notwithstanding the protestations of good faith
and desire for peace with which it abounds, His
Highness has not returned the prisoners unlaw-
fully detained in Pekin, nor has he stated posi-
tively when and where he will sign the Convention
negotiated at Tient-sin.

The undersigned regrets to observe on the
other hand allusions to the military resources of
China, which argue a strange forgetfulness of the
reverses sustained by the Imperial arms in the
last few weeks at Sinho, Taku, Chang-kia-wang,
and Pa-li-chiau.

Let no more time be wasted in words so un-
meaning. The term of three days allowed for the
meeting may take place to-morrow if His Highness
see fit, and at the same time as the prisoners are
restored.

The undersigned will not repeat the words of
warning which he addressed to His Highness in
his last Despatch. He will only add that if the
subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, now illegally
detained in captivity at Pekin, be not returned in
the course of to-morrow, the British force will
forthwith resume its march in advance, and that
all responsibility for the serious consequences
that may ensue will rest upon His Imperial Highness.

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

Camp, Pa-la-chiau, September 28, 1860.

Monsieur le Baron,

I enclose herewith the translation of a com-

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner,
makes a communication in reply.

This is in receipt of His Excellency the
British Minister's reply of the 15th inst. (29th
September), and has acquainted himself with its
contents.

The British officers captured by the army out-
side Tunchow were seized* because an engagement
was going on at the time. This was moreover an
act of the late Commissioners, to which the Prince
was no party. It was but recently that he ascer-
tained the facts, and he then immediately gave
orders to the officers in charge to lodge them com-
fortably, according to their degree, (intending) of
course, that as soon as peace was concluded they
should be sent back, with all proper attention.

As regards the presentation of the letter of
Government, His Majesty the Emperor is obliged
by law to hunt in the autumn, and has already set
out on his journey. It is for this reason that the
Prince will, with all solemnity, receive it for him,
and place it on the incense table. Ample honour
will thus be done it. The Prince explicitly
stated this in his last reply, and he now re-states
it in an answer to the Despatch under acknowledgment.

As concerns the British officers (detained), he
must wait until the British and French forces
have fallen back some distance; they shall then
be sent back with all proper attention. The two
armies are at this moment so near the city that

* The combination is strictly "seized and bound."
good deal of alarm (defensive feeling) is felt, and were they hurried out of it, it might not be quite possible to ensure their safety, some further harm might befall them. It were best, therefore, that the British force should fall back, and as soon as the Treaty is concluded it will of course be the Prince's part to have them sent back with all proper attention, which will be much more comme il faut.

There is no objection to the appointment of deputies to confer together, but the British and French armies must under any circumstances fall back to the neighbourhood of Chang-kia-wan; this effected, within three days of their so doing, it can be arranged to send deputies from either side to some point between this and that to settle in conference the time and place at which the Tient-sin Convention is to be sealed and signed.

The Prince is in his dealings with men most sincere; whatever he says is the truth. The British officers (in his hands) are being treated with courtesy, and shall be sent back with all proper attention as soon as peace shall have been concluded. But he cannot refrain from stating beforehand that if the British force advances to attack the city, it will be fears be difficult in that case to answer for their safety. He therefore replies.

A necessary communication addressed to the Earl of Elgin, &c.

Hien Fung, 10th year, 8th moon, 15th day.
29th Sept. 1860.

Translated by
(Signed) THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

Pa-li-chian, September 30, 1860.

The undersigned, &c., is in receipt of the Despatch of the Prince of Kung, under date the 29th instant.

His Serene Highness declines to name time or place for the signature of the Convention negotiated at Tient-sin, until Her Britannic Majesty's Forces retire to a greater distance from Pekin, nor until the Convention shall have been signed will he release the officers and subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, unreservedly seized when under protection of a flag of truce by the Prince Sinkofine, and now illegally detained by His Serene Highness.

The undersigned can regard this answer in no other light than as a rejection of the terms plainly and explicitly stated in his previous letters to His Serene Highness.

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.
His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, &c., &c.

Pa-li-chian, October 1, 1860.

Monsieur le Baron,

I have the honor to enclose the translation of a Despatch from Prince Kung, which I received yesterday morning, and a copy of my reply, which is drawn up in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the conference of the Allied Ambassadors and Commanders-in-Chief, held at the head-quarters of His Excellency General de Montauban on that day.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

To Baron Gros, &c., &c., &c.,
and To Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., &c., &c.

Commanding-in-Chief.

To the Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication in reply.

The Prince received the letter of the British Minister this morning about eight o'clock, and has acquainted himself with its contents.

As regards the rendition of the British subjects (detained), the Prince has already made it plain that while peace negotiations were still un concluded, it would not be treating them with proper attention were they to be hurried back.

The Treaty of the year wuwn (1858), and the convention of Tient-sin having both been agreed to, why does the letter under acknowledgment allege that no proposition (or measure) has been ascertained to? His Excellency the British Minister cannot have carefully studied the replies of the Prince, the Interpreter he suspects has misinterpreted the text of them. Were the British Government to attempt constraint by an exhibition of force, not only would this have a deplorable effect upon the question of peace as already settled, but the safety of the British subjects in Pekin would also too probably be compromised.

The British Consul Parkes is well versed in the Chinese language, written and spoken, and the Prince is now in the act of sending an officer to settle with him all matters necessary for the sealing and signing (of the treaties) at a conference. Why then do the British still thus abound in doubts? A day can be named for the despatch of deputies from either side to confer together.

The Prince accordingly replies. A necessary communication addressed to the Earl of Elgin, &c.

Hienfung, 10th year, 8th moon, 17th day (1st October 1860).

Translated by
(Signed) THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

Pa-li-chian, October 2, 1860.

The undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung's Despatch of the 1st instant.

In his Despatch of the 30th ultimo, the undersigned acquainted His Serene Highness that he had informed His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's lands forces of the unsatisfactory result of his correspondence on the subject of the convention, and the rendition of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects unlawfully detained in Pekin. Her Majesty's troops have in consequence already advanced some distance along the road to the capital. The Government of China has already been so fully apprised, in various Despatches, of the exact nature of the demands of the under-
THE EDINBURGH GAZETTE, DECEMBER 21, 1860.

signed, that it is impossible it can entertain any doubt as to what is really required of it. If therefore it be indeed sincerely anxious for peace, let an officer, qualified to arrange all necessary preliminaries, be sent immediately to the advanced posts of the army, and let the prisoners accompany this officer.

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

M. LE BARON, Pa-li-chian, Sirs,

October 2, 1860.

I have the honour to inclose the translation of a further letter which I have received from the Imperial Prince Kung, and a copy of my reply, the substance of which I have already had the honour to communicate to you Excellency.

I think it right to observe, that in my opinion the correspondence furnishes no reason for any relaxation in the immediate and energetic prosecution of the measures for the attacking of Sinko-lin-sin's forces we were agreed upon at the conference held at the head-quarters of the French army on the 30th instant.

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

To Baron Gros, &c., &c.,

and

To Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant,

K.C.B., &c., &c.,

Commanding-in-Chief.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication.

He has received and has acquainted himself with the contents of a Despatch he has received (from the British Minister). The Treaty of the eight articles now negotiated remain as the Imperial Prince will find on the 3d instant.

(Signed) THOMAS WADE.

Chinese Secretary.

The undersigned has received two Despatches from His Imperial Highness the Prince Kung, under date the 3d instant.

In that which reached the undersigned this morning was a letter from Mr Parkes, to the effect that the Chinese Government desires some neutral spot there to arrange the preliminaries of a permanent peace.

Mr Parkes' efforts in the cause of peace have been entirely owing to the fact that peace has always been negotiated during many years past, has been entirely owing to the fact that peace has always been negotiated in presence of an armed force, and that it has been impossible to have explanation of the different conditions of the Treaty, article by article, the consequence of which has been doubt and suspicion on both sides; (the Prince bearing these facts in mind) and having here present the British Consul Parkes, who is well acquainted with Chinese written and spoken, and the French officer named I, who also speaks Chinese, has, before going farther, sent officers to confer with the officers Parkes and I (Abbé de Luc), to discuss and satisfactorily dispose of the Treaty (of 1858) already agreed to, and the Convention of Tientsin of this year, and as soon as this discussion shall have been brought to a satisfactory issue, a letter will be written to His Excellency the British Minister. It is assumed that there is nothing therefore that cannot be arranged (or that to this arrangement there cannot be any objection). As this discussion is still in process, it is impossible to send back the British subjects here.

As regards the Chinese army, this has been desired by the Prince to fall back for a while, which being so, there can be no doubt that the British Forces ought similarly, for the time, to retire. If troops continue to be brought forward, then peace negotiations will be, as before, conducted in presence of a force; there will be every difficulty in the way of sending officers from either side to the other, peace negotiations will too probably fail, and injury befall the British subjects in the city. Let His Excellency, however, think over this. The Prince, in this Despatch, has spoken plainly, and it is his hope that His Excellency the British Minister will cause the interpreter in his camp to translate very carefully for him what the Prince has said.

The two bags and the note for Consul Parkes have been received, and handed to Consul Parkes.

A necessary communication, addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin.

Hien-Fung, 10th year, 8th moon, 10th day (3d October 1860).

Translated by

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

Hien-Fung, 10th year, 8th moon, 10th day (3d October 1860.)

The conditions upon which alone peace can be acknowledged, contain any satisfactory reply to the demand so frequently made by the undersigned for the immediate liberation of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty unlawfully detained in Pekin. The conditions upon which alone peace can be negotiated remain as the Imperial Prince will find them stated in the Despatch of the undersigned, and to these he must beg once more to refer His Imperial Highness.
The undersigned will be obliged to the Imperial Prince to forward the enclosed to Mr Parkes and Mr Loch, together with the accompanying articles for which they have applied.

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

Chang-kiu-ying, 4th October 1860.

Received October 7, 1860.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication.

The Prince addressed a communication yesterday, the 31st instant (6th October,) to His Excellency the British Minister. His Excellency has not replied to it, and the British troops have resumed their movement forwards. How is this? It does not look like peace. [Enclosed] is a note from the British Secretary Parkes. If the intentions of the British Minister be really pacific, it is the hope of the Prince that His Excellency will immediately cause the British force to fall back for the present to a distance of some li, in order that an officer may be sent out for a conference on the 24th instant (8th October), when the opportunity will be taken to return the British subjects now in the capital with due honour. If the troops do not fall back, and hostilities continue, there can be no real friendliness in the relations between the two countries (or, no sincerity in the professed desire for friendly relations), and how under such circumstances is either the conclusion of the Treaty or the rendition of the British subjects to be effected? It is for His Excellency alone to consider this.

A necessary communication, addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin.

Hien-fung, 10th year, 8th moon, 22nd day (7th October 1860).

Translated by THOMAS WADE,
Chinese Secretary.

[Enclosed is a note in Chinese from Mr Parkes, as follows:—]

Pa-Hia-li (Harry Parkes) to Wei-To-Ma (Thomas Wade). I beg to state that Chinese officers have this day come to say that the 24th instant (8th October) has been named as the day on which the French and English detained are to be sent back to the head-quarters of their respective forces, with all honour; also, that the Chinese Commanders have been this day written to to fall back some li from the positions now occupied by their forces, in order to the conclusion of a bond safe peace. If they do so fall back, I may be allowed to assume that the Allied Forces will in fairness make no further advance. 8th moon, 22nd day.

(Signed in English) HARRY S. PARKES,
Camp, before Pekin, October 9, 1860.

Kao-Mean (Temple), October 6, 1860.
3 P.M.

Pa-li-chiau, September 25, 1860.

NOW addressed to Hang-ki, a Deputy of the Imperial Commissioner the Prince of Kung, and handed to that officer on the evening of the 7th October 1860.

The undersigned has the honour to state that he has been sent here to the Hwa-zing-sze, by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Forces.

Their Excellencies have been given to understand, by their Excellencies the Ambassadors of their respective Nations, that His Serene Highness the Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, has officially informed their Excellencies that there is nothing to which he does not assent either in the Treaties concluded the year before last or in the Conventions negotiated this year at Tient-sin.

The Commanders-in-Chief have consequently no remark to offer regarding the Treaties, but unless the Chinese Government immediately send in to their respective camps the officers and subjects of the two Powers still in its hands, their Excellencies will cause the capital city of Pekin to be stormed, in order to shew to those who break faith and do injury to others that sooner or later their offence will be punished.

If, on the other hand, the Chinese Government send back those now in its hands without delay, and at the same time despatch a competent officer to prepare the Conventions and other documents, their Excellencies the Allied Ambassadors will name a day for the signature of the Conventions, the exchange of ratifications, and similar formalities.

Late events however considered, it will not be proper that faith should be placed at random in the Chinese Government or its people. It becomes expedient to take measures of precaution beforehand against evil that may be done. Before therefore their Excellencies enter Pekin, a gate of the capital will have to be occupied by an escort detached from both armies. The Commanders-in-Chief will decide which of the gates, and the Chinese troops will then be required to fall back for the time being from the gate their Excellencies choose to hold.

This effected, if the officers and people of the capital remain quiet, without giving trouble as in the case of Tient-sin and Tungchow, the Allied Forces will conduct themselves towards them as they have done towards the officers and people of those two cities.

(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
Chinese Secretary.
portion of the party became separated from
in the Emperor's holograph. The most important,
and were under the command of Lieutenant
the nineteen troopers, consisting of eighteen
Sikhs and one Dragoon, who formed the escort,
Mr Bruce's attache, Mr De Norman, Mr Bowlby,
remarkable, that they experienced much kindness
establish a claim on their gratitude. Such was
the fine old Sikh trooper who was in attendance
upon them.

The Chinese officials treated them at first with
much brutality, obviously with the intention of
working on their fears, and through their fears,
influencing in some degree the conduct of the
Ambassadors. When this plan failed, they
recorted to gentler methods, and endeavoured to
establish a claim on their gratitude. Such was
the conduct of persons whose demeanour towards
them was prescribed by authority. It is however
remarkable, that they experienced much kindness
and respect throughout from prisoners, and some
others of the humble classes with whom they came
in contact.

It is a matter of great concern to me that we
know as yet nothing certain respecting the fate of
Mr Bruce's attaché, Mr De Norman, Mr Bowby,
the special correspondent of the "Times," and
the nineteen troopers, consisting of eighteen
Sikhs and one Dragoon, who formed the escort,
and were under the command of Lieutenant
Anderson, of Fane's Irregular Horse. This
promotion of the party became separated from
Messrs Parkes and Loch, when the latter, at
the commencement of the conflict of the
18th ultimo, were taken up to Sing-ko-lin-sin, for the
ostensible object of obtaining a safe conduct from him.
Since that time we have heard nothing authentic about them,
but we are assured that though they are
not now in Pekin they will soon be restored to
us.

I take this opportunity of mentioning that
several valuable papers have been found in the
Emperor's summer palace, Yuen-Ming-Yuen,
which has been seized by the French. Some are
in the Emperor's holograph. The most important,
so far as a hurried examination enables us to
decide, are some memorials discovered by Mr
Morrison. In one of these, Sing-ko-lin-sin ascribes
the loss of the Taku forts to the explosion of a
mine. He strongly urges the Emperor to with-
draw from the capital—a proposal strenuously
resisted by other memorialists. Many of the papers
show a determination to resist the barbarians even
after the fall of Taku. Great exertions had been
made, and it was supposed with the reinforcements
brought in by the previous evening. We ad-
vanced at a quick trot, and, as we approached
Chang-ka-wang, we observed many detached
parties of matchlock men and cavalry hurrying to
the front. As we passed through Chang-ka-

uncompromising tone, and boldly setting the
national above the personal interest, I was in point of
viewing as usurpers of the peculiar duties of a consul,
who were in danger; but it was not to be
expected that all persons would view in the same
light a question of policy so obscure; and apart from
the warm personal interest which I feel in their
safety, your Lordship can well understand the
satisfaction with which I have come from a great hope of
to learn from the result that the course which I have
followed was not ill-calculated to promote it.

The account which they give of what they have
gone through since their capture on the 18th ultimo
is most interesting. I have requested each of them
to put down his recollections on paper, as I can
submit to you the Lordship most accurately
in this form. A copy of Mr Loch's narrative
enclose herewith, but Mr Parkes has been so
much engaged on public duty to-day that he has
not been able to complete his. Enough has
already transpired to convince me that these
gentlemen have exhibited, under circumstances of
life and trial, courage and constancy of the highest order;—an example nobly followed by
the fine old Sikh trooper who was in attendance
upon them.

Mr Parkes will no doubt inform your Lordship,
at greater length than I shall be able to do, of the
events that preceded our capture, and of the
subsequent occurrences; but, as for the first
twelve days we were separated, I send your Lord-
ship this short report of what came under my own
observation, however imperfect it may be from my
want of knowledge of the language.

On the morning of the 17th of September I
accompanied Mr Parkes, with your Lordship's
sanction, to Tung-chow, to make arrangements for
the moving of your Excellency's camp to that
place, when the day would be decided on for the signa-
ture of the Convention.

We arrived at Tung-chow about 10 A.M.,
and nearly the whole of that day was occupied by
discussions on various questions connected with
the Convention, between the Imperial Commis-
sioners, Tsai, Prince of I, and Muh, President of
the Board of War, and Mr Parkes,—endeavours
being made on their part to draw Mr Parkes into
a decided expression of opinion on the question of
your Lordship's delivering the letter of credence to
the Emperor. Towards six o'clock, however, in
the afternoon, Mr Parkes thought he had suc-
cceeded in shewing them that that was a question
he was not empowered to discuss, having no
instructions on the subject, and that, moreover, it
was a question not included in the Convention,
but one left open for negotiation. It was not
until this late hour that Mr Parkes could get their
serious attention to the various arrangements
necessary for encamping our troops, and for open-
ing markets for their supplies, and sending carts
for the convenience of your Lordship's camp to
Tung-chow, but they then appointed officers for
these various duties, and everything seemed
satisfactorily understood and agreed to.

Colonel Walker, who had also accompanied
Mr Parkes to Tung-chow for the purpose of
examining the ground agreed on for the encamp-
ment of the troops, decided on starting early in
the morning to make arrangements for their
arrival on the ground, and therefore, at about
5-30 A.M. on the 18th, Mr Parkes, Colonel
Walker, and Mr Morrison, with an escort of five
King's Dragoon Guards and four sowars, started
for th's purpose, leaving the remainder of the
whole escort, and fifteen sowars, in Tung-chow,
to await our return, when we intended to look for a
suitable residence for your Lordship.

The yamen in which we were lodged was in
the western suburb. The shortest way to gain
the road to Matou was through the country, and
not through Tung-chow, which road we had been
brought in by the previous evening. We ad-
vanced at a quick trot, and as we approached
Chang-ka-wang, we observed many detached
parties of matchlock men and cavalry hurrying to
the front. As we passed through Chang-ka-

able to furnish transcriptions of these very interesting
documents.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell,
&c., &c., &c.

Camp, before Pekin,
October 9, 1860.

My Lord,

1660 THE EDINBURGH GAZETTE, DECEMBER 21, 1860.
wag the numbers increased, and became massed, as if being moved forward to take up certain positions, and so to give the fugitives time to make their escape. On the right, I rode across a field, and found about five hundred cavalry dismounted in a dry watercourse. Being joined by Mr Parkes, we proceeded along their front until we came to a village, through which we passed, and suddenly found ourselves in the middle of a battery of twelve guns in position, and commanding the very ground on which it had been agreed the night before that our troops were to encamp. Although somewhat surprised at our sudden appearance amongst them, they merely told us to go on to the road, where we joined Colonel Walker and the escort. We had now arrived on the ground decided on for our camp. A narrow stream of water runs close up to the road from the eastward, an embankment or bund running at some twenty yards distant from it. This bund was lined with matchlock men, extending to the left as far as we could see. We rode a short distance along this bund. In front of it, at about one hundred yards distant, was a long line of cavalry skirmishers, extending the whole length of their position, which appeared a sort of semicircle. Mr Parkes asked some of the men where their General was, and was told he was many li distant. We held a consultation on the threatening appearance of affairs, and Parkes and I at once ordered on returning to Tung-chow, and found out from the Prince of I the meaning of the Chinese force occupying our position, while I was to pass through their forces to give the General our early intimation as possible. Colonel Walker, the King's Dragoon Guards and one sowar, was to remain on the embankment until either joined by Mr Parkes or he received orders from Sir Hope Grant to retire.

I met the army with Sir Hope Grant on the march, within half a mile after passing through the Chinese line of skirmishers. I informed him of the position of the Chinese army, and of the position of our party, and the course Mr Parkes had decided on following. Sir Hope Grant told me it would be necessary to occupy the ground as soon as possible, and his and his own position if they offered resistance; but that, if a shot was fired, he would capture Tung-chow. As the enemy's cavalry was moving round to our right, it was necessary to set out as soon as possible, and to move his men as fast as possible. As this officer proposed, and go to the General, by which course we should not forfeit the protection of the flag of truce. Mr Parkes said he would go to the General, and sent an officer to tell our escort of this. Mr Parkes addressed one, who he was informed was Prince Sang-ko-lin-sin, and asked for a safe pass for our flag of truce, but he only received abuse in reply. After a few words, Mr Parkes turned to me, and said—"I think we are prisoners." At that time we were surrounded by men, who shielded both us and our horses, but were helpless to resist. We dismounted, our arms were laid hold of and twisted behind us. In this position we were taken across the stream, over a bridge formed by a boat, and shoved down on our knees in front of Sang-ko-lin-sin. It was hoped to resist; but we were knocked to the ground, and Mr Parkes was knelt on his head rubbed in the dirt. Sang-ko-lin-sin spoke to Mr Parkes with much vehemence. He accused Mr Parkes of being the cause of all the difficulties that had arisen, and of the action that was now taking place. He then ordered our being taken to the Prince of I, and sent an officer to tell our escort to return to Chang-kia-wang. We listened anxiously for any firing or signs of resistance from that quarter, but heard none.

We were removed to a tent close by, where another General was seated; he treated us more civilly, and allowed us to sit down until the arrival of a cart. While waiting, two French prisoners, belonging to their Commissariat, were brought in from the front. This firing becoming much louder, a message came for the General who we were with, and a cart was sent for us at the same time, into which all five of us were put, and, surrounded by an escort of some twenty men, were hurried into Tung-chow. The firing was greater, as we passed the lines of the country, but that over the paved streets of Tung-chow was most painful to bear. The Prince of I having left the city, we followed him out on the Peking road.

Crowds of soldiers were hurrying into the town, and we saw large camps on each side of the road. After proceeding half way we took a wrong turn to the left, this however did not delay us five minutes. When we arrived at Tung-chow the streets of which place we found full of soldiers. As we cleared the town we heard the guns open, and saw the smoke of guns on both sides, at which time we were within half a mile of being clear of the Chinese line. As we went at a canter a body of cavalry, ranged up on either side, began blowing their matches, and getting their matchlocks, and bows and arrows ready. As this had rather the appearance of flight on our part, and as the cavalry might have opened a cross fire upon us at any moment, we halted to consult. The Chinese cavalry, about 300 in number, then drew up in front and on either flank, supported by a large body of infantry. They said, civilly enough, that as fire had opened, we could not pass through their lines without an order from their General, who was close by. We had to consider whether we should attempt to force our way through this body of men, and some 3,000 who were beyond them, and between us and our army, or act as this officer proposed, and go to the General, by which course we should not forfeit the protection of the flag of truce.

Mr Parkes said he would go to the General, and asked me to accompany him; taking one sowar to carry the flag of truce, we galloped off in the direction indicated. As we turned a corner, a large body of men, who had just a few minutes before been engaged in the cultivation of millet, hid us from our escort, we found ourselves in front of about 150 infantry, who rushed forward with their matchlocks pointed, and had it not been for a Chinese officer, who knocked them down, we should have been captured.

These infantry were on the bank of the small stream I have before referred to, by which we saw several mandarins on horseback. We pushed through the infantry, and Mr Parkes addressed one, who he was informed was Prince Sang-ko-lin-sin, and asked for a safe pass for our flag of truce, but he only received abuse in reply. After a few words, Mr Parkes turned to me, and said—"I think we are prisoners." At that time we were surrounded by men, who shielded both us and our horses, but were helpless to resist. We dismounted, our arms were laid hold of and twisted behind us. In this position we were taken across the stream, over a bridge formed by a boat, and shoved down on our knees in front of Sang-ko-lin-sin. It was hoped to resist; but we were knocked to the ground, and Mr Parkes was knelt on his head rubbed in the dirt. Sang-ko-lin-sin spoke to Mr Parkes with much vehemence. He accused Mr Parkes of being the cause of all the difficulties that had arisen, and of the action that was now taking place. He then ordered our being taken to the Prince of I, and sent an officer to tell our escort to return to Chang-kia-wang. We listened anxiously for any firing or signs of resistance from that quarter, but heard none.

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Crowds of soldiers were hurrying into the town, and we saw large camps on each side of the road.
After going about six li we came to a large bridge which crosses the canal; this we passed over, but apparently our escort had difficulty in finding where the Prince of I was, for we were turned back, and had to re-cross the canal, and were taken to a large camp a short distance from the bridge. There we were taken out of the cart and taken before Ju-lin, one of the Principal Secretaries of State; we were made to kneel down, and an examination was commenced; this went on for some time. The heat and dust had greatly exhausted us; Mr Parkes anticipated we were about to be executed, for they shook their spears and swords at us in a threatening manner; we were taken thus into another cart, some of their officials taking our place in ours. These men caused me great terror; I superintend the distribution of the food for the prisoners. The next morning my waking was very sad; a little after daylight the doors were thrown open, and we were unchained from the beams, and every one went into the court-yard. The yard was about sixteen yards square, and a large verandah was in front of the prison, in one corner of the yard was the cook-house, on the other three sides were small yards or prisons for one or two favoured prisoners.

At about nine o'clock two mandarins came in to superintend the distribution of the food for the prisoners. The food the Government supplies is only boiled millet, with occasionally a little salt vegetable; a large bowl, twice a day, is given to each prisoner. The millet is brought in in a large tub by two men, and served up hot. Only those who are in good health, and are not chained, are allowed to take it; the others, among whom I was included, received some rice, green vegetables, and a little chopped meat, and French beans, with either bread or biscuit; this we got twice daily. This food is the worst I ever saw in my life. They were criminals of all descriptions, murderers, thieves, &c., some twenty of them were chained like myself. One end of the room seemed kept apart for their use, at the other end were the prisoners who were not chained, and seemed of a better class. As soon as I had entered, the door was closed behind me, and the jailors pinioned my elbows, although my hands were still bound. By this time I had lost all use of my fingers, they felt bursting, and my hand was greatly swollen. After a little time they loosened the rope at my wrists, but only to put on irons. They gave me a cup of tea, which was very grateful, for I was greatly exhausted. I was glad to see that they intended to place me among the better lot of unchained prisoners, for the others were covered with itch and vermin. They laid me down on a board like a guard room bed, and chained me up by the neck chain to a beam over my head. I was able to lay at full length, and, worn out utterly, I fell into a deep sleep.

I was knocked forward on my face, a large iron chain attached to it, chains, anil various other evidences of prisons and tortures, were hung about the walls. The examiners sat behind a table, in front of which I was forced down upon my knees,—a number of questions were put to me, which of course I did not understand, but a man who seized me by the hair, and another by the ear and beard, gave me a shake and cuff each time I failed to answer. After five minutes of this I made signs I wanted my hat that had been knocked off, and was lying in front of me; at this the examiners abused me, and I was knocked forward on my face, a large iron collar was put round my neck, with a long heavy chain attached to it, chains, and various other evidences of prisons and tortures, were hung about the walls. The
could not have amounted to less than two tael a day.

The prisoners were very civil and kind; three were appointed to watch and guard me, and at one o'clock I was put to bed. They helped me by carrying my chain, by getting me water to wash my face and hands, and by getting me a seat to myself if I wanted one.

I found out that of my three attendants two were murderers, and the third was imprisoned for biting his father's finger off. I was surprised to see the good and kindly feeling that existed between all the prisoners; they seemed to feel for each other, and I have often seen a man who had a little better food than his neighbour give him half. During the twelve days I was in prison with them, I only heard one quarrel.

On the first morning of my imprisonment the officials of the prison, two white-button mandarins, made me go down on my knees, and asked me a number of questions which I did not understand. In the afternoon I was taken into the court-yard again, and made to kneel for a long time before a number of red-buttoned mandarins, who, from their manner, evidently abused me. I was then taken back and chained up.

I had succeeded in saving my prayer-book up to the time of being brought into the prison, but it was then taken from me; by signs, however, I got it returned to me the second day. What attracted the greatest curiosity amongst the prisoners and the mandarins who visited me were my books and this book. The second and third day I was also much visited, sometimes had to kneel and be abused, other times the visits seemed private, after then I was seldom visited.

I made various efforts, through the official visiting mandarins, to obtain an interview with Mr. Parkes, and although they sometimes by signs led me to hope that such might be granted, it never was. I heard of Hang-ta-jin having been to see Mr. Parkes frequently, but I was utterly ignorant of the subject of his visits. The days passed wearily by. I calculated and re-calculated the time that would be required for the various movements, I found reasons for delays as days passed and no change came to our situation, but I fed myself with the hope that we should all be released. I had many anxious thoughts as to what had happened to the rest of our party, our impression was that they had escaped. So the days passed until the morning of the 29th September, but it was long before he would say whether we could be released; however, at last he did so, and at two o'clock we were put into a cart together, and conducted under a strong escort to the west gate.

The streets were deserted and the shops closed. On leaving the gate our escort left us, and we were left by ourselves to reach the camp, where, I thank God, we arrived in safety at 5:30 P.M. The Sikh sewar and five Frenchmen were released at the same time.

This report has grown to much greater length than I anticipated, I only regret that the information I have been able to give your Lordship in it is so meagre.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY B. LOCH.

The Earl of Elgin, &c., &c., &c.
Camp, before Pekin, October 13, 1860.

My Lord,

I have the honour to enclose the translation of a Despatch which I received yesterday afternoon from Prince Kung, and which purports to be a reply to the summons addressed to him three days ago by the Commanders-in-Chief, also a copy of the letter in which I transmitted a translation of this Despatch to Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant.

The north-eastern gate of the city was handed over to the allied armies without condition, at noon of this day.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.
The Lord John Russell, &c., &c., &c.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication.

The Prince having repeatedly written to say that he had deputed officers to treat the British Secretaries Mr Parkes with all honour, and that, as soon as they and he had satisfactorily settled together all questions relating to the sealing and signature of the convention (the rest of) the British subjects could be returned (as well), conduct towards the British Government which was not illiberal. How comes it that the British troops have carried their outrages into the garden palace of the Emperor, and have fired His Majesty’s audience halls and dwellings? Is it reasonable that the nation of the British Minister, being one acquainted with the obligations of man to man, with discipline long established in its army, while its troops have wantonly fired and plundered the garden palace, the Commanders of the two armies and the British Minister should affect ignorance of this? The British Minister should by right state with discipline long established in its army, while its troops have wantonly fired and plundered the garden palace, the Commanders of the two armies and the British Minister should affect ignorance of this? The British Minister should by right state.

The Prince’s correspondence during the last few days has been all carried on with the British Minister, and he thinks it proper to continue to address himself to His Excellency, although he has received the Despatch of His Excellency the British General, as the good understanding has been restored.

He therefore writes this Despatch, a necessary communication addressed to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, &c.

Hien-Fung, 10th year, 8th moon, 28th day (12th October 1860).

(Signed) THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

Camp, before Pekin, October 13, 1860.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose, for your Excellency’s information, the translation of a Despatch which I received last night from the Prince Kung. I consider its tone to be by no means satisfactory, and I trust that the Commanders-in-Chief will adhere to their determination to require the unconditional surrender of the gate.

(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hops Grant, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

Camp, before Pekin, October 13, 1860.

My Lord,

In reply to your Excellency’s letter of the date, I have the honour to state that I sent officers this morning with Mr Parkes to meet the Chinese deputies with respect to the surrender of the An-ting Gate.

These latter made various excuses to postpone the surrender, but were informed that if the gate were not given up by noon to-day the guns would open fire on the walls.
I have just now learned that this has been effected quietly, and the Allied Troops are now in possession of the An-ting Gate, upon which their respective flags are planted.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) HOPE GRANT,
Commander of the Forces.

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin,

Camp, before Pekin,
Mr Lord, 
October 13, 1860.

During the afternoon of yesterday nine prisoners were returned to this camp; 8 Troopers of Fane's Irregular Horse, and 1 French soldier.

All were suffering more or less severely from the effects of the ligatures with which their wrists had been bound. I grieve to say that the evidence given by them leads us to fear the worst for Lieutenant Anderson, of Fane's Irregulars, and Mr de Norman, Mr Bruce's Attaché. They seem to have suffered under circumstances of much suffering, from the consequences of the maltreatment to which they were subjected. I enclose herewith copies of the depositions of two of the troopers. I was not personally acquainted with Lieutenant Anderson, but he is spoken of by all who knew him as an excellent officer. Mr de Norman was a young man of remarkable promise. With considerable abilities, great assiduity, singular steadiness of character, and courage of no common order, he had every promise of achieving eminence in his profession. We all mourn most bitterly his untimely end.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

The Lord John Russell,
&c., &c., &c.

Evidence of Mahomed Khan, 4th Troop, Fane's Horse:

When we got to the camp of the Chinese, near Chankianwhan, we heard the firing commenced. Messrs Parkes and Loch left us with one sowar of Major Frobigny's regiment. Mr Anderson waited for about half an hour, and then wanted to go in search of them, but we were stopped by the Chinese.

We were eventually taken outside Tungchow, and our arms taken away from us. We then remounted, and went over the stone bridge along the paved road to a joss house about a mile or two miles on this side. The next day, Captain Brabazon and a Frenchman left us, and we were taken through Pekin to a garden on the other side (this place was near a lake, and temples round). We were there put into teuts, 6 in each, Mr Anderson told off the numbers to each. This was about two o'clock in the day. About half an hour after our arrival Mr De Norman was taken out under the pretence of having his face and hands washed, he was immediately seized, thrown on the ground, and his hands and feet tied together behind. Mr Anderson was then taken out and tied in the same manner, then Mr Bowlby, and then the Frenchman, and then the sowars. After we had all been tied, they put water on our heads to tighten them. They then lifted us up, and took us into a courtyard, where we remained in the open for three days exposed to the sun and cold. Mr Anderson became delirious the second day from the effects of the sun, and want of water and food. We had nothing to eat all that time. At last they gave us about two square inches of bread and a little water. In the daytime the place was left open, and hundreds of people came to stare at us; there were many men of rank amongst the spectators. At night a soldier was placed on guard over each of us. If we spoke a word or asked for water, we were beaten and stamped upon. They kicked us about the head with their boots; if we asked for something to eat they crammed dust dirt down our mouths. At the end of the 3d day wires were put on our necks, wrists, and ankles, and about three o'clock on the 4th day we were taken away in carts. I never saw Mr Anderson again. In our two carts there were eight of us, viz.—three Frenchmen, four Seikhs, and myself. One Frenchman died on the road, he was wounded with a sword-cut on the head. We were then taken away towards the hills. That night we stopped at a place about two miles off, and ate and rest, and travelled all the next day. We stopped again at night, and late the next day arrived at a walled town as big as Tient-sin. There was also a large white fort outside the town, about two miles off. The place was surrounded on three sides by high hills. We were taken into the jail inside the town. A Frenchman died after we had been in jail about eight or nine days, and Sowar Prem Singh, about three or four days after that. They both died from maggots eating into their flesh, and from which mortification ensued.

The mandarin in charge of the jail took off my irons about ten days ago. The Chinese prisoners were very kind to us, cleansed and washed our wounds, and gave us what they had to eat. (True Translation.)

WALTER FANE, Captain,
Commanding Fane's Horse.

Camp, Pekin, October 13th, 1860.

Evidence of Jowalk Sing, 1st Troop Fane's Horse:

When Messrs Parkes and Loch left our party for the purpose of seeing Sankolinis, there were Mr Bowlby, Lieutenant Anderson, Captain Brabazon, Mr De Norman, one man King's Dragoon Guards, one man 1st Seikh Cavalry, and our own party of 17 men, we stood waiting for half an hour, when Lieutenant Anderson asked to be taken to where the other gentlemen were gone; he was told to remain till they came back. After another half hour the army assembled in large numbers and surrounded us, told us to get off our horses, and, loading them, to come with them. Then the whole army, as Lieutenant Anderson remarked, about 10,000 men, took us back to Tung-chow, and made us rest for about a quarter of an hour, and give up our arms. They then made us remount, and paraded us through the army, and then took us on the road to Pekin, and rested for that night in a joss house. In the morning they again mounted us on our horses, and took us to Pekin. In Pekin they made us dismount, and fed us. They then took us through the city to a place about two miles beyond it; they there made us dismount and gave us tents. The English officers and the naves separato. They then took us away one by one, and bound us, lying on the stomach, with hands and feet tied behind. They kept us there in that position for three days. They gave us food three times, and that only
a mouthful at a time. They then threw us, bound as we were, into carts, and took us as I think about 20 coss—the mules were trotting and galloping all night. We arrived in the morning at a fort,* and were there put into prison, confined in cages, and loaded with chains. At that time we were seven in all.† I know nothing of the others. They were taken further on. We were kept in this place three days, so tightly bound with cords that we could not move, the sowars bound with one cord, the others with two. At the first place we got nothing to eat, after that they gave us a little as ire were, into carts, and took us as I think a mouthful at a time. They then threw us, bound as before. After the first day, at the second place, Lieutenant Anderson became delirious, and remained so, with a few lucid intervals, until his death, which occurred on the ninth day of his imprisonment. Two days before his death his nails were seven in all.* I know nothing of the others. Fort,† Anderson, De Norman, 1 duffadar, 4 sowars.

Mr Secretary Herbert has this day received two Despatches and their Enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to him by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in China:

No. 51.

Head-Quarters, Bivouac, outside Pekin, October 9, 1860.

In continuation of my letter of the 4th instant I have the honour to report that on the 5th October the Allied Forces advanced from Tungchan, leaving the heavy guns, tents, and baggage stored about three miles from that place. We halted for the night about three miles east of the north-east angle of Pekin, and the following morning resumed our march in a north-westerly direction, so as to pass along the northern face of the city, out of gunshot of the walls, and attack Sangolinin's army, which was supposed to be encamped directly in our front.

The country about here is not good for cavalry, from the great number of trees, villages, and hollow roads. I accordingly despatched the cavalry brigade with two 6-pounders, with mounted detachments, with orders to advance on the road leading to the Emperor's palace at Yuen-min-Yuen, with a view of cutting off the retreat of the enemy in that direction. The French were on our left, whilst the English force moved along the outside of an old rampart which runs parallel to the north face of the city. At this time we received information that the Chinese army was in full retreat, having commenced moving the night before. I therefore sent a message to General de Montauban that I should advance at once to the Emperor's palace. On the road, however, we came across the rear-guard apparently of the enemy, with whom a few shots were exchanged before they fled towards the city. As they appeared to be in considerable force in the suburb, I determined on halting on the northern road, to prevent their moving out in that direction.

The French, meanwhile, anxious to join us in our advance, struck off to their right, and crossed the northern road, without either engaging the other, pushed on to the palace without meeting any opposition, and occupied it about midnight.

The cavalry brigade had reached the palace about two hours before this, and were there waiting for us to join them. On their way they saw a body of the enemy's cavalry, but were unable to come up with them.

On the following day Mr Wade went to meet a Chinese Commissioner, and conveyed to him a memorandum from General de Montauban and myself, a copy of which I send herewith, as also Mr Wade's report of his interview.

The result of this has been that yesterday Messrs Parkes and Loch, with one Sikh Sowar, and five Frenchmen (one officer and four soldiers) were brought into the English camp.

The Chinese declare that these are all of the prisoners who were in Pekin, the rest having been sent for, and will be given up in the course of a few days.

Messrs Parkes and Loch have given the following account of their capture:—When Captain Brabazon and Mr Loch left the army on the 18th of September to recall Mr Parkes' party, they proceeded at once to Lang-chau, where they experienced a short delay in collecting them all together, and then set out to return. On arriving within a few hundred yards of the centre of the Chinese position, where they had left Colonel Walker, they heard firing commence, and immediately their passage was barred by a large body of cavalry and infantry, the Commander of whom informed them that as firing had begun he could not permit them to pass without Sangolinin's orders. Considering that it would be almost impossible to cut their way through the large bodies which surrounded them, they decided on trusting to the flag of truce which they carried.

Accordingly, Messrs Parkes and Loch, accompanied by one Sikh orderly with a white flag, quitted the rest of the party to go and speak with Sangolinin; whilst there they were surrounded and made prisoners by order of Sangolinin.
self, and sent into Pekin, where for several days they were treated with great severity. On the 29th September they were removed from the jail, and have been since treated in a proper manner.

The rest of the party they know nothing of, beyond having heard Sangolinin, at the time of their capture, order the remainder to be seized also, and sent back to Tung-chuan.

The five Frenchmen given up were taken prisoners in Tung-chuan, whilst walking about the street, and ignorant of what was going on.

The loss of the Emperor's palace appears to have had a great effect on the Chinese authorities, who appear to be now willing to accede to our demands, to which we have added only the giving up one of the gates of Pekin into our hands whilst we remain here, in return for which the city will be preserved for them.

The heavy guns will arrive from Tung-chuan to-day, so that the Chinese will see that we are prepared to enforce our demands in the event of their deceiving us.

I have, &c,
(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieutenant-General,
Commander of the Forces.

Camp, outside Teh-Sheng Gate,
Sin, October 8, 1860.

I have the honour to state that I went yesterday evening, at five o'clock, to a temple outside the Teh-Sheng Gate, to meet Hangki, the Deputy of the Prince of Kung, and that I communicated to him, in the enclosed note, the decision at which I had been instructed to say your Excellency and General de Montauban had arrived.

Beyond the rendition of our prisoners, which, as your Excellency was already aware, the Prince of Kung had signified in correspondence should take place on the 8th instant, Hangki could speak authoritatively upon nothing. He hoped to hear from the Prince by four o'clock on the 8th, at which hour the "detenus" should be surrendered "with honour."

After fully explaining to him the views of the Allied Commanders-in-Chief, as I understood them, I wrote the note enclosed, and his clerks having copied it in duplicate, I returned to headquarters.

I have, &c,
(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
Chinese Secretary.

His Excellency Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B.,
&c, &c, &c.

Note addressed to Hang Ki, a Deputy of the Imperial Commissioner the Prince of Kung, and handed to that Officer on the evening of the 7th October 1860.

The undersigned has the honour to state that he has been sent here (to the Hwa-ying-szo) by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Forces.

Their Excellencies have been given to understand by their Excellencies the Ambassadors of their respective nations, that His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, has officially informed their Excellencies that there is nothing to which he does not assent, either in the Treaties concluded the year before last or in the Conventions negotiated this year at Tient-sin.

The Commanders-in-Chief have consequently no remark to offer regarding the Treaties, but unless the Chinese Government immediately send in to their respective camps the officers and subjects of the two powers still in its hands, their Excellencies will cause the capital city of Pekin to be stormed, in order to show to those who break faith and do injury to others, that sooner or later their offence will be punished.

If, on the other hand, the Chinese Government send back those now in its hands without delay, and at the same time depute a competent officer to prepare the Conventions and other documents, their Excellencies the Allied Ambassadors will name a day for the signature of the Conventions, the exchange of Ratifications, and similar formalities.

Late events however considered, it will not be proper that faith should be placed at random in the Chinese Government or its people. It becomes expedient to take measures of precaution beforehand against evil that may be done. Before therefore their Excellencies enter Pekin, a gate of the capital will have to be occupied by an escort detached from both armies. The Commanders-in-Chief will decide which of the gates, and the Chinese troops will be then required to fall back for the time being from the gate their Excellencies choose to hold.

This effected, if the officers and people of the capital remain quiet, without giving trouble, as in the case of Tient-sin and Tung-chuan, the Allied Forces will conduct themselves towards them as they have done towards the officers and people of these two cities.

(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
Chinese Secretary.

No. 52.
Head-Quarters,
Sin, October 13, 1860.

In continuation of my Despatch of the 9th instant, I have the honour to inform you that on the 10th I made a reconnaissance of the walls of Pekin, with General De Montauban.

Having selected the sites of the breaching batteries, the works were immediately traced and constructed, and the batteries were armed, so as to be ready to open fire at noon to-day, in the event of the gate not being then surrendered to us.

This morning I sent some officers with Mr Parkes to arrange with the Chinese Deputies for the surrender of the gate of the city which we had demanded of them. They endeavoured to make excuses, and delay if possible the surrender on various false pretences; but were told in reply that twelve o'clock was the hour that had been fixed, and no extension could be granted.

Accordingly the easternmost gate on the north side of the city has been this day occupied by the
A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS Our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the third day of January next; We, with the advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said third day of January next, to Tuesday the fifth day of February next; and We have given order to Our Chancellor of that part of Our United Kingdom called Great Britain to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly; and We do hereby further, with the advice aforesaid, declare Our royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said Tuesday the fifth day of February next, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said Tuesday the fifth day of February next.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the twenty-fourth year of Our reign.

GOD save The QUEEN.

By The QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We have thought fit to order that certain pieces of money of bronze or mixed metal should be coined, which should be called " Penny Pieces," " Half Penny Pieces," and "Farthing Pieces," every such Penny having for the obverse impression Our Effigy laureated, with the inscription " Victoria, D. G. Britt : Reg : F. D.", and for the reverse impression the figure of Britannia seated upon a rock in the Sea, her right hand resting upon a shield, and holding in her left the Trident, with a Ship and Pharos in the distance, and the inscription " One Penny," with the date of the year; every such Halfpenny having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy and inscription, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia, with the same emblems as described for the Penny, and the inscription " Halfpenny," with the date of the year; and every such Farthing piece having for the obverse impression the aforesaid effigy and inscription, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia, with the same emblems as described for the Penny, and the inscription " Farthing," with the date of the year; all which said moneys of bronze or mixed metal have been and shall be coined in a mixed metal or bronze composed of copper, tin, and zinc. And whereas pieces of money of the description aforesaid have been coined at Our Mint, and will be coined there, We have therefore, with the advice of Our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation. And we do hereby ordain, declare, and command, that all such pieces of money of bronze or mixed metal, so coined and to be coined as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful money of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the said Kingdom, every such Penny piece as of the value of one penny of present lawful money, and every such Halfpenny piece as of the value of one halfpenny of present lawful money, and every such Farthing piece as of the value of one farthing of present lawful money. Provided that no person shall be obliged to take more of such Penny pieces in any one payment than shall be of the value of one shilling; after the rate aforesaid, or take more of such Halfpenny or Farthing pieces in any one payment than shall be of the value of sixpence after the rate aforesaid.

The remainder of the prisoners are to be brought back to night or to-morrow morning, having been confined a great distance off.

This letter will be despatched by a special steamer to Hong-Kong, to overtake the mail, and I trust to be able to add a postscript, giving the names of those who have survived.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieutenant-General,
Commander of the Forces.

14th October.—The remaining prisoners have not yet been sent in, but the mail can no longer be delayed.

J. H. G.
The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir William Verner, Bart., formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, Her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, which the late King of Hanover was pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his distinguished services in connexion with Hanoverian Troops of the German Legion employed against the enemy during the Peninsular War and at Waterloo.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Charles Hinxman, B.A., to the Rectory of Barford St Martin, in the county of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, the same being void by the Father in God Doctor Samuel Waldegrave to the See of Carlisle.

By virtue of an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act to repeal so much of two Acts made in the tenth and fourteenth 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 to make out a new writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the county of Pembroke, is become a Peer of the United Kingdom, to summon him to Parliament; and I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to summon him to 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 county of Pembroke, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand this 16th day of December 1860.

JOHN EVELYN DENISON, Speaker.

CROWN-OFFICE, December 12, 1860.
MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Southwark.
Auntin Henry Layard, of No. 130, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., in the room of Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., deceased.

(1013.)
Board of Trade, Whitehall, December 18, 1860.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Dispatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, enclosing a copy of a French Imperial Decree, dated the 5th instant, permitting, until the 30th September 1861, the importation into France of dried vegetables and their meals, in any vessel, and from any country, at the duty of 25 centimes per 100 kilos., and exempting from tonnage duties, during the same period, all vessels arriving with cargoes of the above articles.

The above regulations will apply to all vessels and their cargoes of dried vegetables and meals which may have left a Foreign port previously to the 30th September 1861.
18th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant William Coxon to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Eden Jarvis, who retires. Dated 18th December 1860.  
Cornet Harold Esdaile Malet to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coxon. Dated 18th December 1860.  
Military Train—Lieutenant Edward Jervis to be 2d Foot, lieutenant George Tumor to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain William Kidstone Elles, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 2d October 1860.  
Samuel Masters Davies, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Benthal, who retires. Dated 18th December 1860.  
1st Regiment of Foot—William Collett Sandars, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cozens, promoted. Dated 18th December 1860.  
2d Foot—Lieutenant George Tumor to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Page, retired. Dated 12th October 1860.  
3d Foot—Cornet Harold Esdaile Malet to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cozens, promoted. Dated 18th December 1860.  
4th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Benjamin Lane to be Surgeon, vice Fisher, placed upon half-pay. Dated 18th December 1860.  
9th Foot—Major Henry James Buchanan, from half-pay Depot Battalion, to be Major, vice Charles Henry Leslie, who exchanges. Dated 18th December 1860.  
11th Foot—Charles John Wix, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lewis, promoted. Dated 18th December 1860.  
13th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Thomas Ligertwood, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice Jackson, appointed to the Staff. Dated 18th December 1860.  
15th Foot—William Ernest Anderson Hooper, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Churchill, promoted. Dated 18th December 1860.  
18th Foot—Lieutenant William Thomas Croft, from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Ensign, vice John Bland Sawyer, who exchanges. Dated 18th December 1860.  
20th Foot—Thomas Mercer Maxwell, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stacey, promoted. Dated 18th December 1860.  
28th Foot—Lieutenant Alfred Stokes to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain William Kidstone Elles, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 2d October 1860.  
Staff-Surgeon Colin Henderson to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Lawlor, appointed to the Staff. Dated 18th December 1860.  
53d Foot—Ensign Thomas Rendall Morris, from the 92d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Harry Hutchinson Stewart, who exchanges. Dated 18th December 1860.  
58th Foot—Joseph Barrington Deacon, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Foster, promoted. Dated 18th December 1860.  
82d Foot—Captain Samuel Peters Jarvis, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 18th December 1860.  
87th Foot—Captain James Ballie to be Major, by purchase, vice Charles Frederick Campbell, who retires. Dated 18th December 1860.  
Ensign John Lewis Holiest to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Throckmorton. Dated 18th December 1860.  
92d Foot—Ensign Harry Hutchinson A. Stewart, from the 53d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Thomas Rendall Morris, who exchanges. Dated 18th December 1860.  
96th Foot—Frederick Noel Hill Rocks, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Curteis, promoted. Dated 18th December 1860.  
Rifle Brigade—The Honourable Bernard Thomas Howard to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cary, promoted. Dated 18th December 1860.  
13th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Colin Henderson, from the 53d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Francis Pearson Murray, who retires. Dated 18th December 1860.  
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieutenant John Blod Sawyer, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Thomas Croft, who exchanges. Dated 18th December 1860.  
92d Foot—Ensign Harry Hutchinson A. Stewart, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Pilkington Hornby, who retires. Dated 18th December 1860.  
Ensign John Glover has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 18th December 1860.  
UNATTACHED.  
Captain Charles Steel, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 18th December 1860.  
COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.  
To be Assistant-Commissaries-General.  
Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General John Moira McLean Sutherland, vice Kean Oseborn, deceased. Dated 31st August 1860.  
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Alexander Wylie, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Dealer, vice George Shepherd, placed upon retired pay. Dated 1st November 1860.  
The undermentioned Commissariat Clerks having passed the prescribed Examination, and having been found to possess the qualifications considered requisite for promotion to the rank of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, to be promoted accordingly:—  
George James Neil, Dated 4th July 1860.  
Frederick William Callaghan. Dated 4th July 1860.  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
Surgeon James Jackson, from the 13th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Ligertwood, appointed to the 13th Foot. Dated 18th December 1860.  
Assistant-Surgeon Digby William Lawlor, from the 38th Foot, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice James Stevenson, whose services have been dispensed with. Dated 18th December 1860.  
BREVET.  
Lieutenant-Colonel William Lenox Ingall, C.B., 62d Foot, having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army. Dated 25th October 1860.
Lieutenant William Dring, Paymaster, 62d Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the Royal Warrant of 27th January 1860. Dated 7th September 1860.

MEMORANDUM.

Brevet-Colonel Graves Chamney Swan has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a Settler in North America. Dated 18th December 1860.

Commission signed by the Queen.

2d Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers.

John Packwood, gent. to be Adjutant, from the 9th November 1860.

Commissions signed by the Queen.

2d Battalion Cheshire Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Hamilton, late of the 25th Foot, to be Adjutant, from the 24th October 1860.

4th Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers.

Captain Francis Lloyd, late 2d Royal Cheshire Militia, to be Adjutant. Dated 10th November 1860.

Commission signed by the Queen.

1st Battalion Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers.

Alexander Mancor, late of the Royal Ayrshire and Wigtown Militia, to be Adjutant. Dated 19th October 1860.

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

Thomas Lloyd FitzHugh, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 28th March 1860.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th December 1860.


Simon Yorke, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th December 1860.

Henry Bertie Watkin Williams Wynne, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th December 1860.

Boscawen Trevor Griffith, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th December 1860.

Robert William Wynne, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th December 1860.

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

John Hurlston Kirby, gent. to be Supernumerary Lieutenant in the 2d Corps, and Acting Quartermaster to the Battalion. Dated 12th December 1860.

Commissions signed by the Governor of the Isle of Wight.

The Reverend Allan Wallace, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 7th December 1860.

3d Company.

Lieutenant George Rendall to be Captain, vice Fleming, resigned. Dated 7th December 1860.

Ensign Ernest Edwards to be Lieutenant, vice Rendall, promoted. Dated 7th December 1860.

James Dashwood, gent. to be Ensign, vice Edwards, promoted. Dated 7th December 1860.

MEMORANDUM.

1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Patrick Cooper. Dated 4th December 1860.

MEMORANDUM.

5th Company of Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteers.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Ensign MacLean, as Ensign of this Company.

MEMORANDUM.

The 9th Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps (Whitehaven) has been united to the 1st Administrative Battalion of Cumberland Rifle Volunteers. Dated 8th December 1860.
Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

1st Devon Regiment of Militia.

Henry Reginald Courtenay to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 23d October 1860.
Henry Bourchier Teke Wrey to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 23d October 1860.

2d Devon Regiment of Militia.

Priestly Birch to be Lieutenant, vice Lopes, resigned. Dated 7th December 1860.

3d Devon Regiment of Militia.

Francis Frederick Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Burne, resigned. Dated 18th October 1860.

2d Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers.

Priestly Birch to be Lieutenant, vice Lopes, resigned. Dated 7th December 1860.

3d Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers.

Francis Frederick Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Burne, resigned. Dated 18th October 1860.

3d Devon Artillery Volunteers.

Edwin Harvey Wadge to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 3d December 1860.

4th Devon Artillery Volunteers.

John Steele Perkins to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 3d December 1860.

5th Devon Artillery Volunteers.

Joseph Hobbs, Esq. to be Captain. Dated 13th December 1860.
Henry Davies, gent, to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th December 1860.
Henry Martyn Plumbe, gent, to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th December 1860.

6th Devon Artillery Volunteers.

Thomas Harris to be Ensign. Dated 21st November 1860.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

10th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers.

George Silvio Davies, Esq. to be Captain. Dated 13th December 1860.
Joseph Hobbs, Esq. to be Captain. Dated 13th December 1860.
Henry Davies, gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th December 1860.
Henry Martyn Plumbe, gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th December 1860.

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

12th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant George Charles Upplby to be Captain. Dated 4th December 1860.
Ensign John Stephenson to be Lieutenant, vice Upplby, promoted. Dated 4th December 1860.
Henry Edward Mason, gent. to be Ensign, vice Stephenson, promoted. Dated 4th December 1860.

MEMORANDUM.

16th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Caparn.

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

1st Monmouthshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

James Christie, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 8th December 1860.

2d Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Captain Richard Brown Roden to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th December 1860.
Lieutenant William Bailey Hawkins to be Captain, vice Roden, promoted. Dated 8th December 1860.
Lieutenant Henry Laxton to be Captain. Dated 8th December 1860.
Lieutenant Josiah Richards to be Captain. Dated 8th December 1860.
Ensign Henry Tottill to be Lieutenant, vice Richards, promoted. Dated 8th December 1860.
Ensign George Alexander Augustus Cotes to be Lieutenant. Dated 8th December 1860.
Ensign James Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Laxton, promoted. Dated 8th December 1860.
Ensign James Esse to be Surgeon. Dated 8th December 1860.
Assistant-Surgeon James Esse to be Surgeon. Dated 8th December 1860.
The Reverend William Hughes, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 8th December 1860.

5th Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

David Lawrence, gent. to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 8th December 1860.

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

11th Company of Ayrshire Rifle Volunteers.

William Paton, gent. to be Captain. Dated 4th December 1860.
Andrew Blair Aitken, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 4th December 1860.
James Manson M'Cosh, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 4th December 1860.
Archibald Blair, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 4th December 1860.

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

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.


3d Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Ninian Bannatyne Stewart, Esq. to be Captain, vice Alexander Smith Baird, resigned. Dated 12th December 1860.

8th Administrative Battalion of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers (consisting of the 27th, 55th, 74th, and 94th Corps.)

James Thomas Brown, Esq. late Captain 37th Corps, to be Major. Dated 12th December 1860.
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 12th December 1860.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>Quantities imported into the Ports of Great Britain, enumerated above, (being those into which Corn is chiefly imported.)</th>
<th>Amount of Duty received thereon.</th>
<th>Rates of Duty, (Foreign and Colonial.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat and Wheat Flour</td>
<td>255330 0</td>
<td>29068 6</td>
<td>284418 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley and Barley Meal</td>
<td>32144 5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>32144 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats and Oat Meal</td>
<td>16153 2</td>
<td>2534 7</td>
<td>18688 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye and Rye Meal</td>
<td>3733 5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3733 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pease and Pea Meal</td>
<td>6537 4</td>
<td>10309 4</td>
<td>16847 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans and Bean Meal</td>
<td>8981 3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8981 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Corn and Indian Meal</td>
<td>31250 5</td>
<td>4 0</td>
<td>31250 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck Wheat and Buck Wheat Meal</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bear or Bigg</td>
<td>—</td>
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Note.—The Quantities of Corn admitted to Home Consumption within the week, were identical with the quantities imported.


JOHN A. MESSENGER, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.
MONTHLY RETURN.

AN ACCOUNT, shewing the Quantities of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, Imported into the United Kingdom, and admitted to Home Consumption in the Month of November 1860.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour</th>
<th>Quantities Imported into the United Kingdom and admitted to Home Consumption in the Month of November 1860.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Imported from Foreign Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>946,567 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>244,426 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>234,390 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pease</td>
<td>14,455 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>18,594 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>46,751 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize or Indian Corn</td>
<td>138,825 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck Wheat</td>
<td>38 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer or Bigg</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of Corn and Grain</td>
<td>1,643,749 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Custom House, London, 14th December 1860.

F. G. GARDNER, Secretary.

BANKRUPTS FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Frederick Young, of No. 29, Basinghall Street, London, woollen warehouseman.

Philip Ings, of Moretown Ringwood, Hants, artificial manure manufacturer.

John George, of No. 101, Pemberton Row, London, licensed victualler.

William Newland Williams, of Farnham, Surrey, chemist and hop planter.

Thomas Bagley Cowens, of Lloyd's Coffee-house, and of No. 3, Saint Michael's Alley, both in London, underwriter.

George Robson, of Handsworth, Stafford, saddler.

Charles Stark and William Stark, of Mark, Somerset, corn and cheese factors.

WILLIAM MUIR, Manager.

To William Muir, Esq., Manager of The Australian Coy. of Edinburgh.

Sir, We, Three Members of the Committee of Management of said Company, hereby require you to call a General Meeting of the Company, for the purpose of finally approving of a Motion or Proposal for the Dissolution of the said Company, which was this day, at a General Meeting of said Company, entertained and judged advisable, in terms of the thirty-eighth Article of the Contract of Copartnery.—We are, Sir, Your most obedt. Servts.,

JAMES DUNCAN.
ALEX. CAMPBELL

AGREABLY to the terms of the foregoing Requisition, I hereby call a General Meeting of THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY OF EDINBURGH to be held in my Office here, on Friday the 22d day of February 1861 years, at One o'Clock P. M., for the purpose specified in the said Requisition.

J. G. STRAND BROWN, Witness.

Grantown, December 15, 1860.
NOTICE.

INTIMATION is hereby given, that CARTER, GEORGE SCOTT, Esquire, of Malleny, presently residing at Douglas, Isle of Man, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Estate of Malleny and others, situated in the County of Edinburgh, with concurrence of RALPH ERSKINE SCOTT, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, his Trustees, has presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division,—Mr. Briggles, Clerk,) under authority of the Statute 10 George III., cap. 51, intituled 'An Act to encourage the Improvement of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, held under Settlements of Strict Entail,' and of the Statute 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 36, intituled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and of the Statute 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 94, intituled 'An Act to extend the benefits of the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty, for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland, praying their Lordships to find and declare that the sum of £3,414:8:8, or such other sum as their Lordships may ascertain to have been expended, has been bona fide expended by the Petitioner on the said Entailed Estates and Estate of Malleny and others, in Improvements of the nature contemplated by the Acts before mentioned; to find that the said sum of £3,414:8:8, or whatever other sum shall be ascertained by their Lordships to have been expended on such Improvements, does not exceed the amount authorised by the said Acts; and to grant warrant to, and authorise the Petitioner to execute (with consent of the said Ralph Erskine Scott, as his Trustee,) in favor of any party or parties he may think fit, a Bond or Bonds of Annualrent, in ordinary form, over said Entailed Estate, or any portion thereof, binding the Petitioner and his Heirs of Taillage to make payment of an Annualrent during the period of twenty-five years from and after the date of their Lordships' decree finding and declaring as aforesaid, or during such part of the said period of twenty-five years as may remain unexpired at the date of such Bond or Bonds respectively, such Annualrent not exceeding the sum of £100, or for every £100 of the said sum of £3,414:8:8, or of such other sum as may be ascertained by their Lordships to have been bona fide expended by the Petitioner as aforesaid, and being payable the said Annualrents at the terms, and with interest and penalties in case of failure, in terms of the said Acts 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 36; or otherwise, as their Lordships shall seem proper: And on the Wall for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette and Newspapers mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Statute; further, grants warrant for serving the same on the parties mentioned in the prayer and designed in the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sedentary; and ordains them to lodge Answers therefor, if so advised, within fourteen days if within Scotland, and sixty days if forthwith from the date of service.

(Signed) 'CHARLES BAILLIE.'

SCOTT, BRUCE & GLOVER, W.S.,
Agents for the Petitioners.

Edinburgh, 38, Frederick Street,
21st December 1860.

SECOND NOTICE.—FIRST TERM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the process of Registering and Sale presently depending in the Court of Session before Lord Ardmillan, Ordinary, (Mr. Skene, Clerk,) raised at the instance of Thomas Ainsman, of the City of Edinburgh, gentleman, executor named in the Will of the said Thomas Ainsman, deceased, who was the brother, and Executor and Residuary Legatee under the Will of John Holme, deceased, who was the brother, and Executor and Residuary Legatee under the Will of the said John Holme, deceased, which was pronounced the following Interlocutor:—11th December 1860. PER Lord Jerviswoode, Ordinary, after hearing the parties and witnesses, and considering all other points hereby admitted to his probation; doth hereby ordain, that on said Petition Lord Jerviswoode, Ordinary, doth hereby ordain, that the Petitioner to be intimated in the Minute-Book and on the Wall for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette and Newspapers mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Statute; further, grants warrant for serving the same on the parties mentioned in the prayer and designed in the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sedentary; and ordains them to lodge Answers therefor, if so advised, within fourteen days if within Scotland, and sixty days if forthwith from the date of service.

(Signed) 'CHARLES BAILLIE.'

SCOTT, BRUCE & GLOVER, W.S.,
Agents for the Petitioners.

Edinburgh, 21, Frederick Street,
21st December 1860.

SECOND NOTICE.—FIRST TERM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the process of Registering and Sale presently depending in the Court of Session before Lord Ardmillan, Ordinary, (Mr. Skene, Clerk,) raised at the instance of Thomas Ainsman, of the City of Edinburgh, gentleman, executor named in the Will of the said Thomas Ainsman, deceased, who was the brother, and Executor and Residuary Legatee under the Will of the said Thomas Ainsman, being also Administrator of the Will of the said John Holme, executor named in the Will of the said John Holme, deceased, which was pronounced the following Interlocutor:—11th December 1860. PER Lord Jerviswoode, Ordinary, after hearing the parties and witnesses, and considering all other points hereby admitted to his probation; doth hereby ordain, that on said Petition Lord Jerviswoode, Ordinary, doth hereby ordain, that the Petitioner to be intimated in the Minute-Book and on the Wall for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette and Newspapers mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sedentary; further, grants warrant for serving the same on the parties mentioned in the prayer and designed in the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sedentary; and ordains them to lodge Answers therefor, if so advised, within fourteen days if within Scotland, and sixty days if forthwith from the date of service.

(Signed) 'CHARLES BAILLIE.'

SCOTT, BRUCE & GLOVER, W.S.,
Agents for the Petitioners.

Edinburgh, 21, Frederick Street,
21st December 1860.

SECOND NOTICE.—FIRST TERM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the process of Registering and Sale presently depending in the Court of Session before Lord Ardmillan, Ordinary, (Mr. Skene, Clerk,) raised at the instance of Thomas Ainsman, of the City of Edinburgh, gentleman, executor named in the Will of the said Thomas Ainsman, deceased, who was the brother, and Executor and Residuary Legatee under the Will of the said Thomas Ainsman, being also Administrator of the Will of the said John Holme, executor named in the Will of the said John Holme, deceased, which was pronounced the following Interlocutor:—11th December 1860. PER Lord Jerviswoode, Ordinary, after hearing the parties and witnesses, and considering all other points hereby admitted to his probation; doth hereby ordain, that on said Petition Lord Jerviswoode, Ordinary, doth hereby ordain, that the Petitioner to be intimated in the Minute-Book and on the Wall for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette and Newspapers mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sedentary; further, grants warrant for serving the same on the parties mentioned in the prayer and designed in the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sedentary; and ordains them to lodge Answers therefor, if so advised, within fourteen days if within Scotland, and sixty days if forthwith from the date of service.

(Signed) 'CHARLES BAILLIE.'

SCOTT, BRUCE & GLOVER, W.S.,
Agents for the Petitioners.

Edinburgh, 21, Frederick Street,
21st December 1860.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

To the Creditors on the Sequestrated Estate of THOMAS GORDON, Merchant in Dunfermline.

By virtue of an Order of the Sheriff-Substitute of Fife, Alexander Wynn, above designed, hereby intimates that he has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Fife to be finally discharged of all debts contracted by him before the date of the sequestration of his estate, in terms of the Statute.

Aberdeen, December 18, 1860.

ALEXANDER WYNESS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

On the sequestrated estate of DAVID BUCHER, Butcher in Inverness.

George Wink, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of David Bruckenbury, Butcher in Inverness, sometime residing at No. 2, Princes Street, Glasgow, presently a Prisoner in the Prison of Glasgow, hereby intimates, that an account of his intiminations with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 6th instant, with states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at same date, have been made up and audited by the Commissioners, and that they have postponed the declaration of a dividend until some day of January next, with certification that no creditor shall be ranked until he shall have made oath on the verity of his debt.

Glasgow, December 20, 1860.

Geo. Wink, Trustee.
The Estates of Alexander Leask & Son, and Alexander Leask, Flexspinning there, and residing in Dundee, the only Partner of the said Firm of Alexander Leask, and an Individual, were sequestrated on the 18th day of December 1860, by the Sheriff of the County of Perth.

The first delivery is dated the 18th day of December 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 29th day of December 1860, by the Sheriff, in the Court of Session.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held 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 19th day of April 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.

James Macbride, Agent, 97, West George Street, Glasgow.

The Estates of the Deceased James Johnson, Glassworkers, Glasgow, as an Individual, and as a Partner of the Firm of James Johnson & Co., Potters, Elgin Pottery, David Street, Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 18th day of December 1860, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first delivery is dated the 19th day of December 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 29th day of December 1860, by the Sheriff, in the Court of Session.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 19th day of April 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.

W. J. B. & J. Kinross, Agents, 50, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

The Estates of Frederick James Glendonwyn, otherwise named Frederick James Scott Glendonwyn, Esquire, lately residing at Parton House, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, formerly named and described as Frederick, Esquire, Doctor of Medicine, sometime residing in Edinburgh, now deceased, were sequestrated on the 20th day of December 1860, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first delivery is dated the 16th day of November 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 29th day of December 1860, within the Rooms of Messrs Dowell & Lyon, Auctioneers and Valuators, 15, George Street, Edinburgh.

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 20th day of April 1861.

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

Stoddart Macdonald, S.S.C., Agent, 64, Abercomby Place, Edinburgh.

The Estates of Henry G. Miller, Grocer, now or lately carrying on Business in Greenock, and also in Dunoon, Argyllshire, and now or lately residing in Greenock, were sequestrated on the 20th day of December 1860, by the Court of Session.

The first delivery is dated 11th December 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 29th day of December 1860, within Boriand's Temperance Hotel, Cathcart Street, Greenock.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 20th day of April 1861.

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

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

Murray & Bird, Agents, 43, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

The Estates of Rankin & Gray, Carvers and Gilders, Glasgow, as a Company, and Malcolm Rankin and James Gray, both Carvers and Gilders there, the Individuals of the said Company, and as Individuals, were sequestrated on the 20th day of December 1860, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first delivery is dated 20th December 1860.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 29th day of December 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 20th day of April 1861.

The Warrant of Protection has been granted to the said Malcolm Rankin and James Gray, until the election of Trustee.

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

J. Naismith, Agent, 11, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
THE Estates of ROBERT WIGHAM or WHIGHAM, Draper in Edinburgh, were sequestrated on 21st December 1860, by the Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh.

The first deliverance is dated 13th December 1860. The meeting to elect the Trustee or Trustees in succession and Commissioners, is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 28th day of December 1860, within in Messrs Dowells & Lyson's Rooms, No. 15, George Street, Edinburgh.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and proof of debt must be lodged on or before the 25th April 1861. All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette hereafter.

ENFORCEMENT of H. WALLACE & COMPANY, Grocers and Spirit Dealers, Greenock, in the County of Lanark.

A Trustee on the sequestrated estate of George Atikin, Grocer and Spirit Dealer, Greenock, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and George Gentles, Accountant in Airdrie, hereby intimated, that at a general meeting of the Creditors held within the Writing-Chambers of Messrs Ramsay & Mitchell, Writers, Airdrie, upon the 25th day of September last, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition of Five Shillings per pound on all debts due by him at the date of his sequestration, payable one month after receiving his final discharge, and offered John Atikin, Portioner, Righead, and Edward Atikin, Spirit Dealer, Hawarng, as his securities; the said George Atikin further offered to pay or provide for the expenses of the sequestration and of the trustee: That a majority in number and four-fifths in value of the Creditors present at said meeting having resolved that the offer and security should be accepted for consideration, a general meeting of the Creditors will be held in the Writing-Chambers of John Kidd Peebles, Solicitor, Barrack Street, Airdrie, on Monday the 31st day of December current, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the Bankrupt's offer and the security proposed.

A Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN LISTER, Esquire, of Strathbrudie, late of Kinminsmurt, Advocate, Edinburgh, I beg to intimate that my accounts, now due to 6th December 1860, have been examined and audited by the Commissioners, and found to be correct; further, that out of the funds recovered they have ordered payment of an equalizing dividend of Six Shillings and Eightpence per pound on all additional claims lodged since the first dividend was declared, and a second and final dividend of sixty Eightpence Halfpenny per pound on all the ordinary debts ranked; that the accounts and states of affairs in my Chambers herefore for inspection, as he held and after 6th February 1961, I will pay the dividends here to all Creditors whose claims have been admitted.

JAMES TAYSE, Writer in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of GEORGE BROWN, Draper in Edinburgh, hereby intimated, that his accounts for the period ending 6th current have been audited by the Commissioners; that the other statutory requisites have been complied with, and that at Thursday the 7th day of February 1961, a dividend will be paid by the Trustee, at 40, King Street, Aberdeen, to those Creditors whose claims have been lodged and entertained, in terms of the Statute.

James Tawse, Writer.}

Aberdeen, December 20, 1860.
T\textit{HE} Trustees and Exe\textit{cutors of the Deceased Mr ROBERT CAMPBELL, Timber Merchant, Ab-\textit{erdeem, hereby intimate, that on 30th June last they sold the whole Stock-in-Trade, with the Good-will of the Business belonging to the deceased, to Mr Alexander Christie and the Family of the deceased; and that the Business will be carried on in future on the same Pre-\textit{mises under the Firm of CAMPBELL & Co., for whom they beg to solicit a share of the patronage so largely bestowed on the late Mr Campbell.}

ROB. BROWN.
GEORGE MILLER, Jr.
ALEX. CHRISTIE.
J. ALEX. REITH.
MARY CAMPBELL.

CAMPBELL & Co., with references to the above, beg to intimate that having purchased the whole Stock-in-Trade belonging to the deceased Mr Robert Campbell, the Business will be carried on in all its departments as formerly, on the same premises, under the charge of Mr Alexander Christie, the Managing Partner; and they trust that by prompt attention, and always keeping on hand a sufficient stock of well-selected timber, to merit a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the deceased Mr Campbell.

CAMPBELL & Co.

127, George Street,
Aberdeen, November 3, 1860.

D\textit{ISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.}

\textbf{NOTICE} is hereby Given, that the Copartnery of THOMAS & FRASER, Edinburgh Flint-Glass Works, Leith Walk, was, upon the 4th day of November last, in this present year 1860, DISSOLVED by mutual consent of the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Subscriber, Donald Fraser, who is now carrying on, and is to continue to carry on the whole Business formerly carried on by the Copartnery, in all its departments as formerly, on his own individual account, shall have full power, and he is accordingly hereby authorised to receive and discharge all debts due to the Copartnery.

JOHN THOMAS.
DONALD FRASER.

JOHN MURRAY, Writer, Edinburgh, Witness.

Edinburgh, December 19, 1860.

\textbf{NOTICE.}

\textit{We,} the undersigned, ceased to be Partners in the Business carried on under the Firm of CLARK & Co., at No. 35, Troon-a-dar Duvidar, Rio de Janeiro, on the 30th April 1860.

GEORGE CLARK.
J. ALEX. CLARK.

Troon, 13th December 1860.

R. C. REID, Bank Agent, Witness.
J. ALEX. ANDREW, Accountant, Witness.

\textbf{THE EDINBURGH GAZETTE, DECEMBER 21, 1860.}

JOHN STEEDMAN, residing in Charleston, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES NAPIER, Coal Merchant, Stirling, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 6th current, and a statement that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the Commissioners on the said estate, in terms of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856; That he has examined date, have been made up, and examined and audited by the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the said 6th current, and a list of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the said estate. Farther, that a first and final dividend of Two Shillings per pound will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at the Writing-Chambers of Messrs Chystal & Macfarlane, Writers, 16 Port Street, Rising, on the 6th day of February 1861.—Of all which Intimation is hereby made, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN STEEDMAN, Trustee.

Charleston, December 19, 1860.

D\textit{AVID M\textit{CUBBIN,}} Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of ANDREW Mc\textit{WATH, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer in Manchester, hereby intimates, that at the second general meeting of Creditors held on the 15th current, the Bankrupt made offer to his Creditors of a composition of Ten Shillings and Sixpence per pound on all debts due to him by the date of the sequestration, with security for the payment thereof,—payable said composition by three equal instalments, at three, six, and nine months respectively from the date of his final discharge, and besides to provide for or pay the expenses of the sequestration, the remuneration to the Trustee, and the expenses of the Petition to have his premises shut up; That the Creditors present at said meeting unanimously resolved that the offer and presentation to the Trustee, and the expenses of the Petition to the Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN STEEDMAN, residing in Charleston, Trustee.

Aberdeen, November 3, 1860.

ALEXANDER WYLIE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of J OHN RISK, Commission Agent, Howard Court, Howard Street, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that at the second general meeting of Creditors held on the 15th current, the Bankrupt made offer to his Creditors of a composition of Ten Shillings and Sixpence per pound on all debts due to him by the date of the sequestration, with security for the payment thereof,—payable said composition by three equal instalments, at three, six, and nine months respectively from the date of his final discharge, and besides to provide for or pay the expenses of the sequestration, the remuneration to the Trustee, and the expenses of the Petition to have his premises shut up; That the Creditors present at said meeting unanimously resolved that the offer and presentation to the Trustee, and the expenses of the Petition to the Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES NAPIER, residing in Charleston, Trustee on the said estate, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that equalizing dividends will be paid to those Creditors whose claims were not lodged in time to entitle them to participate in the former divisions of the funds, and for considering an application by the Bankrupt for a renewal or farther extension of his personal protection.

ALEX. WYLIE, Trustee.

Glasgow, December 29, 1860.

J\textit{AMES ANDERSON DICKSON, Esq.,} Banker, Arbroath, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of GEORGE BROWN & SONS, Tanners, Carriers, and Leather Merchants at Lordburn Tan Works, Arbroath, as a Company, and of George Brown, Senior, James Brown, and George Brown, Junior, the Individual Part-ners of that Company, as Partners thereof, and as Indi-
viduals, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estates, brought down to the 4th instant, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners in terms of the Statute,—all which now lie for inspection at the Office, Brothock Bridge, Arbroath, on the 5th day of February next.

Aberdeen, November 3, 1860.

ROBERT DICKSON, Trustee.

THE TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS OF THE DECEASED MR ROBERT CAMPBELL, Timber Merchant, Aberdeem, hereby intimate, that on 30th June last they sold the whole Stock-in-Trade, with the Good-will of the Business belonging to the deceased, to Mr Alexander Christie and the Family of the deceased; and that the Business will be carried on in future on the same Pre-
mises under the Firm of CAMPBELL & Co., for whom they beg to solicit a share of the patronage so largely bestowed on the late Mr Campbell.

JOHN WATSON, Accountant, Witness.
JOHN COOPER, Hairdresser, Witness.

CAMPBELL & Co., with references to the above, beg to intimate that having purchased the whole Stock-in-
Trade belonging to the deceased Mr Robert Campbell, the Business will be carried on in all its departments as formerly, on the same premises, under the charge of Mr Alexander Christie, the Managing Partner; and they trust that by prompt attention, and always keeping on hand a sufficient stock of well-selected timber, to merit a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the deceased Mr Campbell.

CAMPBELL & Co.

127, George Street,
Aberdeen, November 3, 1860.

D\textit{ISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.}

\textbf{NOTICE} is hereby Given, that the Copartnery of THOMAS & FRASER, Edinburgh Flint-Glass Works, Leith Walk, was, upon the 4th day of November last, in this present year 1860, DISSOLVED by mutual consent of the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Subscriber, Donald Fraser, who is now carrying on, and is to continue to carry on the whole Business formerly carried on by the Copartnery, in all its departments as formerly, on his own individual account, shall have full power, and he is accordingly hereby authorised to receive and discharge all debts due to the Copartnery.

JOHN THOMAS.
DONALD FRASER.

JOHN MURRAY, Writer, Edinburgh, Witness.

Edinburgh, December 19, 1860.

\textbf{NOTICE.}

\textit{We,} the undersigned, ceased to be Partners in the Business carried on under the Firm of CLARK & Co., at No. 35, Troon-a-dar Duvidar, Rio de Janeiro, on the 30th April 1860.

GEORGE CLARK.
J. ALEX. CLARK.

Troon, 13th December 1860.

R. C. REID, Bank Agent, Witness.
J. ALEX. ANDREW, Accountant, Witness.
NOTICE of DISSOLUTION of COPARTNERY.

THE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers as Wholesale News Agents, Glasgow, under the Firm of WILLIAM SYME & COMPANY, was DISSOLVED of this date by mutual consent of the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof. The debts due to, and claims against the Firm, will be received and paid by Mr William Syme, 13 and 15, Royal Exchange Place, Glasgow, who continues the Business on his own account.

WILL. SYME.
THOMAS NEILSON.

JAMES RITCHIE, Witness.
DONALD MCCOLL, Witness.
Glasgow, December 18, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnery carried on by the Subscribers, the sole Partners, as Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Wine and Spirit Merchants in Paisley, under the Firm of GIBSON & CRAIG, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 22d day of May last.

The Business is now carried on by the Subscriber, William Gibson, on his own account. He will receive and pay all debts due to and by the late Company.

WILLIAM GIBSON.
ALEXANDER CRAIG.

JAMES WIBB, Witness.
JAMES JACK, Witness.
Paisley, December 18, 1860.

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

Printed and Published at the Office, 13, North Bank Street, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAURIE, Printer to The Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty.

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

Friday, December 21, 1860.

Price One Shilling and Ninepence.