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FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

WHITEHALL, July 27, 1861.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable John Russell, (commonly called Lord John Russell,) and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Amberley, of Amberley, in the county of Gloucester, and of Ardsalla, in the county of Meath, and Earl Russell, of Kingston-Russell, in the county of Dorset.

DOWNING STREET, July 27, 1861.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Pering Pellew Crease, Esq., to be Attorney-General for the Colony of British Columbia.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, July 19, 1861.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Richard Rogers, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Bussorah, to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at the same place.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 27, 1861.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Mathias Levy as Consul at Belize for His Majesty The King of Denmark.

CROWN-OFFICE, July 20, 1861.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Andover.

Henry Beaumont Coles, of Middleton House, Longparish, in the county of Southampton, Esq., in the room of William Cubitt, Esq., (now Lord Mayor of the city of London,) who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Manor of Hempholme, in the county of York.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL,

July 30, 1861.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend George Dacre, Chaplain of the Third Class, to be Chaplain of the Second Class. Dated 6th July 1861.

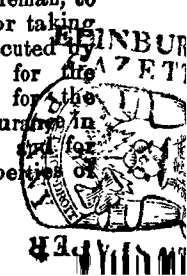
The Reverend John Arden Bayley to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 1st January 1861.

WHITEHALL, July 8, 1861.

The Right Honourable Sir William Erle, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, has appointed Robert Manning Davy, of Fordingbridge, in the county of Hants, Gentleman, to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Hants, also in and for the county of Wilts.

The Right Honourable Sir William Erle, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, has also appointed Thomas Colborne, of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, Gentleman, to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Monmouth.

The Right Honourable Sir William Erle, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, has also appointed Edwin Wilkins Field, of No. 36, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, to be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance, in and for the county of Middlesex, also in and for the city of London, and the city and liberties of Westminster.



TREATY of COMMERCE and NAVIGATION between Her Majesty and the Sultan.

Signed at Kanlidja, April 29, 1861.

[Ratifications exchanged at Constantinople, July 9, 1861.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of extending the commercial relations between their respective dominions, have agreed, for this purpose, to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, His Highness Mehemed Emin Aali Pasha, President of the Council of the Tanzimat, and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, decorated with the Orders of the Medjidie and Merit of the First Class, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, of Saint Stephen of Austria, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of Saint Alexander Newsky of Russia, and several other Foreign Orders ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

All rights, privileges, and immunities which have been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the existing Capitulations and Treaties, are confirmed now and for ever, with the exception of those clauses of the said Capitulations which it is the object of the present Treaty to modify ; and it is moreover expressly stipulated, that all rights, privileges, or immunities which the Sublime Porte now grants or may hereafter grant to, or suffer to be enjoyed by the subjects, ships, commerce, or navigation of any other Foreign Power, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by the subjects, ships, commerce, and navigation of Great Britain.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, or their agents, shall be permitted to purchase, at all places in the Ottoman dominions and possessions (whether for the purpose of internal trade or of exportation) all articles, without any exception whatsoever, the produce or manufacture of the said dominions and possessions ; and the Sublime Porte having, in virtue of the Second Article of the Convention of Commerce of the 16th of August 1838, formally engaged to abolish all monopolies of agricultural produce or of any other articles whatsoever, as well as all permits (*teskérés*) from the local Governors, either for the purchase of any article, or for its removal from one place to another when purchased, any attempt to compel the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty to receive such permits from the local Governors shall be considered as an infraction of Treaties, and the

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, d'une part, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, de l'autre part, étant également animés du désir d'étendre les relations commerciales entre leurs Etats respectifs, sont convenus à cet effet de conclure un Traité de Commerce et de Navigation, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :—

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Membre du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté Britannique, Chevalier Grand-Croix du Très Honorable Ordre du Bain, et Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique près la Sublime Porte ;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, Son Altesse Mouhammed Emin Aali Pacha, Président du Conseil du Tanzimat, et Ministre *ad interim* des Affaires Etrangères, décoré de l'Ordre du Medjidie et du Mérite de première classe, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Impérial de la Légion d'Honneur, de Saint Etienne d'Autriche, de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse, de Saint Alexandre Newski de Russie, et de plusieurs autres Ordres Etrangers ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ARTICLE I.

Tous les droits, privilèges, et immunités qui ont été conférés aux sujets ou aux bâtimens de la Grande Bretagne par les Capitulations et les Traités existants, sont confirmés maintenant et pour toujours, à l'exception des clauses des dites Capitulations que le présent Traité a pour objet de modifier ; et il est en outre expressément stipulé que tous les droits, privilèges, ou immunités que la Sublime Porte accorde à présent, ou pourra accorder à l'avenir, aux sujets, bâtimens, commerce, ou navigation de toute autre Puissance étrangère, ou dont elle pourra tolérer la jouissance, seront également accordés, et l'exercice et la jouissance en seront laissés, aux sujets, bâtimens, commerce, et navigation de la Grande Bretagne.

ARTICLE II.

Il sera permis aux sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique, au à leurs ayant-cause, d'acheter dans toutes les parties de l'Empire et des Possessions Ottomanes (soit pour en faire le commerce à l'intérieur, soit pour les exporter) tous les articles, sans exception quelconque, provenant du sol ou de l'industrie du dit Empire et des dites possessions ; et la Sublime Porte, en vertu du Deuxième Article de la Convention Commerciale du 16 Août 1838, s'étant engagée formellement à abolir tous les monopoles sur les produits de l'agriculture ou tout autre article quelconque, ainsi que les permis (*teskérés*) émanant des Gouverneurs locaux pour autoriser l'achat d'un article ou son transport d'un lieu à un autre après l'acquisition, toute tentative ayant pour but de contraindre les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique à recevoir d'un Gouverneur local ces sortes de

Sublime Porte shall immediately punish with severity any Viziers or other officers who shall have been guilty of such misconduct, and shall render full justice to British subjects for all injuries or losses which they may duly prove themselves to have suffered thereby.

ARTICLE III.

If any article of Turkish produce or manufacture be purchased by British merchants or their agents, for the purpose of selling the same for internal consumption in Turkey, the said British merchants or their agents shall pay, at the purchase and sale of such articles, and in any manner of trade therein, the same duties that are paid in similar circumstances by the most favoured class of Ottoman subjects, or of foreigners engaged in the internal trade of Turkey.

ARTICLE IV.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other Foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

No charge or duty whatsoever will be demanded on any article of Turkish produce or manufacture purchased by British subjects or their agents, either at the place where such article is purchased, or in its transit from that place to the place whence it is exported, at which it will be subject to an export duty not exceeding eight per cent., calculated on the value at the place of shipment, and payable on exportation; and all articles which shall once have paid this duty shall not again be liable to the same duty, however they may have changed hands, within any part of the Ottoman dominions.

It is furthermore agreed that the duty of eight per cent., above mentioned, will be annually reduced by one (1) per cent., until it shall be in this manner finally reduced to a fixed duty of one (1) per cent. *ad valorem*, destined to cover the general expenses of administration and control.

ARTICLE V.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, from whatever place arriving, whether by sea or by land, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty, of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other Foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and pos-

permis sera considérée comme une infraction aux Traités, et la Sublime Porte punira immédiatement avec sévérité tout Vizir ou autre fonctionnaire qui se sera rendu coupable de cette infraction, et rendra pleine justice aux sujets de la Grande Bretagne pour tout préjudice ou toute perte qu'ils pourront dûment prouver avoir subi pour cette cause.

ARTICLE III.

Les marchands Anglais ou leurs ayant-cause qui achèteront un produit quelconque du sol ou de l'industrie Turque dans le but de le revendre pour la consommation dans l'intérieur de la Turquie, paieront, lors de l'achat et de la vente de cet objet, et pour toute espèce d'opération commerciale y relative, les mêmes droits qui sont payés dans les circonstances analogues par les plus favorisés parmi les sujets Ottomans ou étrangers, engagés dans le commerce intérieur en Turquie.

ARTICLE IV.

Aucun droit, aucune charge imposée dans le territoire ou les possessions de l'une des Parties Contractantes sur l'exportation d'un article quelconque destiné à être importé dans le territoire ou les possessions de l'autre Partie, ne seront autres ni plus élevés que ce qui est ou peut être payable sur l'exportation de ce même article destiné à être importé dans tout autre pays; et il n'y aura de prohibition frappant l'exportation d'un article quelconque du territoire ou des possessions de l'une des deux Parties Contractantes, et destiné à être importé dans le territoire ou les possessions de l'autre Partie, qu'autant que cette prohibition s'étendrait également sur l'exportation de ce même article à tout autre pays.

Aucune charge, aucun droit quelconque ne sera exigé sur un article de production ou de fabrication Turque, acheté par des sujets Britanniques ou leurs ayant-cause, soit à l'endroit où cet article aura été acheté, soit lors de son transport de cet endroit à l'endroit d'où il sera exporté, et où il sera assujéti à un droit d'exportation qui n'excédera pas huit (8) pour cent calculé sur la valeur à l'échelle, et payable au moment d'être exporté; et tout article qui aura acquitté ce droit ne sera point assujéti de nouveau à ce même droit, dans aucune autre partie des Etats Ottomans, quand même il aurait changé de mains.

Il est en outre convenu que le droit précité de huit (8) pour cent sera réduit chaque année de un (1) pour cent jusqu'à ce qu'il soit de la sorte définitivement réduit à une taxe fixe de un pour cent (*ad valorem*), destinée à couvrir les frais généraux d'administration et de surveillance.

ARTICLE V.

Aucun droit imposé sur l'importation dans les états et possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique d'un article quelconque produit du sol ou de l'industrie de l'Empire et des possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, (de quelque lieu qu'il arrive, que ce soit par terre ou par mer,) et aucun droit imposé sur l'importation dans les états et possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale d'un article quelconque produit du sol ou de l'industrie des états et possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, (de quelque lieu qu'il arrive,) ne sera autre ou plus élevé que ce qui est ou peut être payable sur le même article produit du sol ou de l'industrie de tout autre pays. De plus, aucune prohibition ne sera ni maintenue ni imposée sur un article quelconque produit du sol ou de l'industrie des états et possessions de l'une des Parties Contractantes, lors de son importation dans les états ou possessions

sessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country.

His Imperial Majesty further engages that, save as hereinafter excepted, he will not prohibit the importation into his dominions and possessions of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving; and that the duties to be imposed on any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions or possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, imported into the dominions or possessions of His Imperial Majesty, shall in no case exceed one fixed rate of eight (8) per cent. *ad valorem*, or a specific duty, fixed by common assent, equivalent thereto.

Such rate shall be calculated upon the value of such articles at the wharf, and shall be payable at the time of their being landed, if brought by sea, or at the first Custom-house they may reach if brought by land.

If these articles, after having paid the import duty of eight (8) per cent., are sold either at the place of their arrival or in the interior of the country, neither the buyer nor the seller shall be charged with any further duty in respect to them; and if such articles should not be sold for consumption in Turkey, but should be re-exported within the space of six months, the same shall be considered as merchandize in transit by land, and be treated as is stated in Article XII; the Administration of the Customs being bound to restore at the time of their re-exportation to the merchant, who shall be required to furnish proof that the goods in question have paid the import duty of eight (8) per cent., the difference between that duty and the duty levied on goods in transit by land, as set forth in the Article above cited.

ARTICLE VI.

It is understood that any article, the produce or manufacture of a Foreign country, intended for importation into the United Principalities of Moldo-Wallachia, or into the Principality of Servia, which shall pass through any other part of the Ottoman dominions, will not be liable to the payment of Customs duty until it reaches those Principalities; and, on the other hand, that any article of Foreign produce or manufacture passing through those Principalities, but destined for some other part of the Ottoman dominions, will not be liable to the payment of Customs duty until such article reaches the first Custom-house under the direct administration of the Sublime Porte.

The same course shall be followed with respect to any article the produce or manufacture of those Principalities, as well as with respect to any article the produce or manufacture of any other portion of the Ottoman dominions, intended for exportation; such articles will be liable to the payment of Customs duties, the former to the Custom-house of the aforesaid Principalities, and the latter to the Ottoman Custom-house, the object being that neither import nor export duties shall in any case be payable more than once.

ARTICLE VII.

The subjects of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects in regard to warehousing, and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

de l'autre, si la dite prohibition ne s'étend pas à l'article en question, quand il est produit du sol ou de l'industrie de tout autre pays.

Sa Majesté Impériale s'engage en outre, sauf les exceptions ci-après, à ne pas prohiber l'importation dans ses états et possessions d'aucun article produit du sol ou de l'industrie des états ou possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, de quelque lieu qu'il arrive; et à ce que les droits à percevoir sur les produits du sol ou de l'industrie des états et possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique importés dans les états et possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale n'excèdent en aucun cas un taux fixe de 8 pour cent (*ad valorem*), ou une tarification équivalente fixée de commun accord.

Ce taux sera calculé sur la valeur des articles à l'échelle, et payable au moment de leur débarquement s'ils arrivent par mer, ou à la première Douane, s'ils arrivent par terre.

Si ces articles, après avoir payé de droit d'importation de huit (8) pour cent, sont vendus, soit au lieu où ils arrivent, soit dans l'intérieur du pays, ni l'acheteur ni le vendeur ne pourront être ensuite soumis à aucun autre droit relativement à ces objets; et si ces articles ne doivent pas être vendus pour la consommation en Turquie, mais qu'ils doivent être exportés de nouveau dans le délai de six mois, ils seront considérés comme marchandises de transit par terre et traités comme il est dit dans Article XII; l'administration des Douanes étant alors tenue de restituer au moment de leur réexportation, au négociant (qui sera requis de fournir la preuve que le droit d'importation de huit (8) pour cent a été acquitté), la différence entre ce droit et le droit de transit spécifié dans l'Article précité.

ARTICLE VI.

Il est entendu que les articles d'importation étrangère destinés aux Principautés Unies de Moldo-Valachie et à celle de Servie, et traversant les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman, n'acquitteront les droits de Douane qu'à leur arrivée dans ces Principautés; et réciproquement, que les marchandises d'importation étrangère traversant ces Principautés pour se rendre dans les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman, ne devront acquitter les droits de Douane qu'au premier bureau des Douanes administrées directement par la Sublime Porte.

Il en sera de même pour les produits du sol ou de l'industrie de ces Principautés, aussi bien que pour ceux du reste de l'Empire Ottoman, destinés à l'exportation dans les pays étrangers, qui devront payer les droits de douane les premiers entre les mains de l'administration douanière de ces Principautés, et les derniers au fisc Ottoman, de telle sorte que les droits, d'importation et d'exportation ne pourront en tous les cas être perçus qu'une fois.

ARTICLE VII.

Les sujets de chacune des Parties Contractantes seront traités dans les états et possessions de l'autre sur le même pied que les sujets indigènes, relativement aux droits d'emmagasinage, ainsi qu'à l'égard des primes, facilités, et remboursement de droits.

ARTICLE VIII.

All articles which are or may be legally importable into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, in British vessels, may likewise be imported in Ottoman vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally importable into the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Ottoman vessels, may likewise be imported in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in Ottoman vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect, without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other country.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Ottoman or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

ARTICLE IX.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, light-house, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on National vessels in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE X.

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to Ottoman law, are to be deemed Ottoman vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British and Ottoman vessels respectively.

ARTICLE XI.

No charge whatsoever shall be made upon British goods being the produce or manufacture of the British dominions or possessions, whether in British or other ships, nor upon any goods the produce or manufacture of any other Foreign country carried in British ships, when the same shall pass through the Straits of the Dardanelles or of the Bosphorus, whether such goods shall pass through those Straits in the ships that brought them, or shall have been trans-shipped to other vessels; or whether, after having been sold for exportation, they shall for a certain limited time be landed, in order to be placed in other vessels for the continuance of their voyage.

ARTICLE VIII.

Tout article étant ou pouvant être légalement importable dans les états et possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique sur des bâtiments Anglais, peut de même être importé sur des bâtiments Turcs, sans être soumis à aucun droit ni charge (quelle qu'en soit la dénomination) autre ou plus élevé que si cet article était importé sur un bâtiment Anglais; et réciproquement, tout article étant ou pouvant être légalement importable dans les états et possessions de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan sur des bâtiments Turcs, pourra de même être importé sur des bâtiments Anglais, sans être soumis à aucun droit ou charge (quelle qu'en soit la dénomination) autre ou plus élevé que s'il était importé sur des bâtiments Turcs. Cette mesure réciproque sera appliquée également et sans distinction, soit aux articles arrivant directement du lieu de leur origine, soit à ceux arrivant de tout autre pays étranger.

De même, il y aura parfaite réciprocité en ce qui concerne l'exportation. Ainsi les mêmes droits d'exportation seront payés, et les mêmes primes et les mêmes remboursements de droits seront accordés, dans les états et possessions de l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes, sur l'exportation d'un article quelconque qui est ou pourra être légalement susceptible d'en être exporté, soit que l'exportation ait lieu sur un bâtiment Ottoman ou Anglais, soit que le lieu de destination se trouve être un port de l'une des Parties Contractantes ou d'une Puissance tierce quelconque.

ARTICLE IX.

Aucun droit de tonnage, de port, de pilotage, phare, quarantaine, ou autres semblables ou analogues (quelle qu'en soit la nature ou la dénomination) levé au nom ou au profit du Gouvernement, de fonctionnaires publics, de particuliers, de corporations ou d'établissement d'aucune sorte, ne sera imposé dans les ports des états et possessions de l'un des deux pays sur les navires de l'autre dans des conditions différentes de celles relatives à tout bâtiment national en général se trouvant dans le même cas. Cette réciprocité s'appliquera aux bâtiments respectifs des deux Puissances, de quelque port ou endroit qu'ils viennent, et quelque soit le lieu de leur destination.

ARTICLE X.

Tout bâtiment considéré comme Anglais par la loi Britannique, et tout bâtiment considéré comme Turc par la loi Ottomane, sera, pour ce qui concerne ce Traité, considéré respectivement comme bâtiment Anglais ou bâtiment Turc.

ARTICLE XI.

Aucun droit quelconque ne sera prélevé sur les marchandises, produits du sol ou de l'industrie de la Grande Bretagne et de ses possessions, soit qu'elles arrivent sur des bâtiments Anglais ou d'autres, ni sur les marchandises provenant des produits du sol et de l'industrie de tout autre pays étranger, chargées, sur des bâtiments Anglais, quand ces marchandises passeront les Détroits des Dardanelles et du Bosphore, soit qu'elles traversent ces Détroits sur les bâtiments qui les ont apportées, ou qu'elles aient été transbordées sur d'autres bâtiments, ou que, vendues pour l'exportation, elles soient débarquées pour un temps limité, pour être mises à bord d'autres bâtiments et continuer leur voyage.

In the latter case the goods in question shall be deposited at Constantinople in the magazines of the Custom-house, called *Transit* magazines; and in any other places where there is no *entrepôt*, they shall be placed under the charge of the Administration of the Customs.

ARTICLE XII.

The Sublime Porte, desiring to grant by means of gradual concessions, all facilities in its power to transit by land, it is stipulated and agreed that the duty of three (3) per cent. levied up to this time on articles imported into Turkey, in their passage through Turkey to other countries shall be reduced to two (2) per cent., payable, as the duty of three per cent. has been paid hitherto, on arriving in the Ottoman dominions; and at the end of eight years, to be reckoned from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, to a fixed and definite tax of one (1) per cent., which shall be levied, as is to be the case with respect to Turkish produce exported, to defray the expense of registration.

The Sublime Porte at the same time declares that it reserves to itself the right to establish, by a special enactment, the measures to be adopted for the prevention of fraud.

ARTICLE XIII.

Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, or their agents, trading in goods the produce or manufacture of Foreign countries, shall be subject to the same taxes, and enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities as Foreign subjects dealing in goods the produce or manufacture of their own country.

ARTICLE XIV.

An exception to the stipulations laid down in the Vth Article shall be made in regard to tobacco, in any shape whatsoever, and also in regard to salt, which two articles shall cease to be included among those which the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are permitted to import into the Ottoman dominions.

British subjects, however, or their agents, buying or selling tobacco or salt for consumption in Turkey, shall be subject to the same regulations, and shall pay the same duties as the most favoured Ottoman subjects trading in the two articles aforesaid; and furthermore, as a compensation for the prohibition of the two articles above-mentioned, no duty whatsoever shall in future be levied on those articles when exported from Turkey by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

British subjects shall, nevertheless, be bound to declare the quantity of tobacco and salt thus exported, to the proper Custom-house authorities, who shall, as heretofore, have the right to watch over the export of these articles, without thereby being entitled to levy any tax thereon, on any pretence whatsoever.

ARTICLE XV.

It is understood between the two High Contracting Parties, that the Sublime Porte reserves to itself the faculty and right of issuing a general prohibition against the importation into the Ottoman dominions of gunpowder, cannon, arms of war, or military stores; but such prohibition will not come into operation until it shall have been officially notified, and will apply only to the articles mentioned in the decree enacting the prohibition. Any of these articles which have

Dans ce dernier cas, ces marchandises devront être déposées à Constantinople, dans les magasins de la Douane dite de *Transit*, et placées partout ailleurs où il n'y aurait pas d'*entrepôt*, sous la surveillance de l'Administration des Douanes.

ARTICLE XII.

La Sublime Porte désirant accorder, au moyen de concessions graduelles, toutes les facilités en son pouvoir au transit par terre, il a été stipulé et convenu que le droit de trois (3) pour cent prélevé jusqu'à ce jour sur les marchandises importées en Turquie pour en être expédiées dans d'autres pays, sera réduit à deux (2) pour cent payable (comme le droit de trois (3) pour cent a été payé jusqu'ici) à leur arrivée dans les états Ottomans, et au bout de huit ans, à compter du jour où les ratifications du présent Traité auront été échangées, à une taxe fixe et définie d'un (1) pour cent, qui sera prélevée (comme ce sera également le cas pour l'exportation des produits Turcs) pour couvrir les frais d'enregistrement.

La Sublime Porte déclare en même temps se réserver le droit d'établir par une disposition spéciale les mesures à adopter pour prévenir la fraude.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique ou leurs ayant-cause, se livrant dans l'Empire Ottoman au commerce des articles, produits du sol ou de l'industrie de pays étrangers, acquitteront les mêmes taxes et jouiront des mêmes droits, privilèges, et immunités que les sujets étrangers trafiquant des marchandises provenant des produits du sol ou de l'industrie de leur propre pays.

ARTICLE XIV.

Par exception aux stipulations de l'Article V, le tabac, sous toutes ses formes, et le sel, cessent d'être compris au nombre des articles que les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique ont la faculté d'importer dans l'Empire Ottoman; cependant les sujets de la Grande Bretagne ou leurs ayant-cause, qui achèteront ou vendront du tabac ou du sel pour la consommation de la Turquie, seront soumis aux mêmes réglemens et paieront les mêmes droits que les sujets Ottomans les plus favorisés parmi ceux qui se livreront au commerce de ces deux articles; et en outre, comme compensation de cette prohibition des deux articles susmentionnés, aucun droit ne sera perçu à l'avenir sur ces articles, quand ils seront exportés de la Turquie par des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Les sujets Britanniques seront néanmoins tenus de déclarer aux autorités de la Douane la quantité de tabac et de sel exportée, et les dites autorités conserveront, comme par le passé, le droit de surveiller l'exportation de ces articles, sans pouvoir pour cela être autorisées à les frapper d'aucune taxe sous un prétexte quelconque.

ARTICLE XV.

Il est entendu entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, que la Sublime Porte se réserve la faculté et le droit de frapper d'une prohibition générale l'importation de la poudre, des canons, armes de guerre, ou munitions militaires, dans les états de l'Empire Ottoman.

Cette prohibition ne pourra être en vigueur qu'autant qu'elle sera officiellement notifiée, et ne pourra s'étendre que sur les articles spécifiés dans le décret qui les interdit. Celui de ces articles qui

Not been so specifically prohibited, shall, on being imported into the Ottoman dominions, be subject to the local regulations, unless Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy shall think fit to apply for a special license, which license will in that case be granted, provided no valid objection thereto can be alleged.

Gunpowder, in particular, when allowed to be imported, will be liable to the following stipulations :

1st. It shall not be sold by subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in quantities exceeding the quantities prescribed by the local regulations.

2dly. When a cargo or a large quantity of gunpowder arrives in an Ottoman port on board a British vessel, such vessel shall be anchored at a particular spot to be designated by the local authorities, and the gunpowder shall thence be conveyed, under the inspection of such authorities, to depôts or fitting places designated by the Government, to which the parties interested shall have access under due regulations.

Fowling-pieces, pistols, and ornamental or fancy weapons, as also small quantities of gunpowder for sporting, reserved for private use, shall not be subject to the stipulations of the present Article.

ARTICLE XVI.

The firmans required for British merchant-vessels, on passing through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, shall always be delivered in such manner as to occasion to such vessels the least possible delay.

ARTICLE XVII.

The captains of British merchant-vessels, with goods on board destined for the Ottoman Empire, shall be obliged, immediately on their arrival at the port to which they are bound, to deposit in the Custom-house of the said port a true copy of their manifest.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Contraband goods will be liable to confiscation by the Ottoman Treasury ; but a report or *procès-verbal* of the alleged act of contraband must, as soon as the said goods are seized by the authorities, be drawn up and communicated to the Consular authority of the Foreign subject to whom the goods said to be contraband shall belong ; and no goods can be confiscated as contraband, unless the fraud with regard to them shall be duly and legally proved.

ARTICLE XIX.

All merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the Ottoman dominions and possessions, imported into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be treated in the same manner as the like merchandize the produce or manufacture of the most favoured Nation.

All rights, privileges, or immunities which are now or may hereafter be granted to, or suffered to be enjoyed by the subjects, ships, commerce, or navigation of any Foreign Power in the British dominions or possessions, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by the subjects, ships, commerce, and navigation of the Ottoman Porte.

ARTICLE XX.

The present Treaty, when ratified, shall be substituted for the Convention concluded between the two High Contracting Parties on the 16th of August 1838, and shall remain in force for

ne sera pas ainsi prohibé, sera assujéti à son introduction dans l'Empire aux réglemens locaux, sauf les cas où l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique demande une permission exceptionnelle, laquelle sera alors accordée, à moins que des raisons sérieuses ne s'y opposent.

La poudre en particulier, si son introduction est permise, sera assujéti aux obligations suivantes :

1. Elle ne sera point vendue par les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique au-delà de la quantité prescrite par les réglemens locaux.

2. Quand une cargaison ou une quantité considérable de poudre arrivera dans un port Ottoman à bord d'un bâtiment Anglais, ce bâtiment sera tenu de mouiller sur un point particulier désigné par les autorités locales, et de débarquer sa poudre sous l'inspection de ces mêmes autorités, dans des entrepôts ou autres endroits qui seront également désignés par elles, et auxquels les parties intéressées auront accès en se conformant aux réglemens voulus.

Ne sont pas compris dans les restrictions du présent Article les fusils de chasse, les pistolets, les armes de luxe, ainsi qu'une petite quantité de poudre de chasse réservée à l'usage privé.

ARTICLE XVI.

Les firmans exigés des bâtimens marchands Britanniques à leur passage par les Dardanelles et le Bosphore, leur seront toujours délivrés de manière à leur occasionner le moins de retard possible.

ARTICLE XVII.

Les capitaines des bâtimens de commerce Britanniques ayant à bord des marchandises à destination de l'Empire Ottoman, seront tenus, immédiatement après leur arrivée au port de destination, de déposer à la Douane une copie exacte de leur manifeste.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Les marchandises introduites en contrebande seront passibles de confiscation au profit du Trésor Ottoman ; mais un rapport ou *procès-verbal* du fait de contrebande allégué devra, aussitôt que les marchandises seront saisies par les autorités, être dressé et communiqué à l'autorité Consulaire du sujet étranger auquel appartiendraient les objets réputés de contrebande ; et aucune marchandise ne pourra être confisquée comme contrebande, tant que la fraude n'aura pas été dûment et légalement prouvée.

ARTICLE XIX.

Toute marchandise, produit du sol ou de l'industrie Ottomane, soit de l'Empire soit de ses dépendances, importée dans les états et possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, sera traitée sur le même pied que la même marchandise produit du sol ou de l'industrie de la Nation la plus favorisée.

Tous les droits, privilèges, ou immunités accordés maintenant ou pouvant être accordés plus tard aux sujets, bâtimens, commerce, ou navigation de toute Puissance étrangère dans les états ou les possessions de la Grande Bretagne, ou dont la jouissance pourra y être tolérée, seront également accordés aux sujets, bâtimens, commerce, et navigation de la Porte Ottomane, et l'exercice et la jouissance leur en seront laissés.

ARTICLE XX.

Le présent Traité une fois ratifié, sera substitué à la Convention conclue entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes le 16 Août 1838, et il sera en vigueur pour vingt-huit ans à partir du jour

twenty-eight years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; each of the High Contracting Parties being however at liberty to give to the other, at the end of fourteen years, (that time being fixed, as the provisions of this Treaty will then have come into full force,) notice for its revision, or for its determination at the expiration of a year from the date of that notice, and so again at the end of twenty-one years.

The present Treaty shall receive its execution in all and every one of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, that is to say, in all the possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan situated in Europe or in Asia, in Egypt and in the other parts of Africa belonging to the Sublime Porte, in Servia, and in the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The Sublime Porte declares that she is ready to grant to other foreign Powers who may seek to obtain them, the commercial advantages contained in the stipulations of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is always understood that Her Britannic Majesty does not pretend, by any Article in the present Treaty, to stipulate for more than the plain and fair construction of the terms employed, nor to preclude in any manner the Ottoman Government from the exercise of its rights of internal administration; where the exercise of those rights does not evidently infringe upon the privileges accorded by ancient Treaties, or by the present Treaty, to British subjects or British merchandize.

ARTICLE XXII.

The High Contracting Parties have agreed to appoint, jointly, Commissioners for the settlement of a Tariff of Custom-house duties, to be levied in conformity with the stipulations of the present Treaty, as well upon merchandize of every description, being the produce or manufacture of the British dominions and possessions imported into the Sultan's dominions and possessions, as upon articles of every description the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of the Sultan, which British subjects or their agents are free to purchase in any part of the Ottoman dominions and possessions for exportation to Great Britain or to any other country.

The new Tariff to be so concluded shall remain in force during seven years, dating from the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, a year before the expiration of that term, to demand the revision of the Tariff. But if, during the seventh year, neither the one nor the other of the Contracting Parties shall avail itself of this right, the Tariff then existing shall continue to have the force of law for seven more years, dating from the day of the expiration of the seven preceding years; and the same shall be the case with respect to every successive period of seven years.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Constantinople in two calendar months, or sooner if possible, and shall be carried into execution from the first of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Done at Kanlidja, on the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.) HENRY L. BULWER.
(L.S.) AALI.

de l'échange des ratifications. Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura cependant la faculté de faire savoir à l'autre, à l'expiration de la quatorzième année, (époque à laquelle les provisions du Traité auront reçu leur pleine et entière exécution,) de même qu'à l'expiration de la vingt-unème année, si elle a le projet de le réviser, ou de le faire cesser à l'expiration d'une année à partir de la date de cette notification.

Le présent Traité sera exécutoire dans toutes et dans chacune des provinces de l'Empire Ottoman, c'est-à-dire, dans tous les Etats de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan situés en Europe ou en Asie, en Egypte et dans les autres parties de l'Afrique appartenant à la Sublime Porte, en Servie, et dans les Principautés Unies de Moldavie et de Wallachie.

La Sublime Porte déclare qu'elle est prête à accorder aux autres Puissances étrangères qui pourraient les désirer, les avantages commerciaux contenus dans les stipulations du présent Traité.

ARTICLE XXI.

Il est toujours entendu que Sa Majesté Britannique ne prétend point, par aucun Article du présent Traité, stipuler au-delà du sens clair et équitable des termes employés, ni entraver, en aucune manière, le Gouvernement Ottoman dans l'exercice de ses droits d'administration intérieure, autant, toutefois, que ces droits ne porteront pas une atteinte manifeste aux privilèges accordés par les anciens Traités, ou par celui-ci, aux sujets Britanniques ou à leurs marchandises.

ARTICLE XXII.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues de nommer conjointement des Commissaires pour établir le Tarif des droits de Douane à percevoir conformément aux stipulations du présent Traité, tant sur les marchandises de toute espèce provenant des produits du sol ou de l'industrie des états et possessions de la Grande Bretagne, importées dans l'Empire et les possessions du Sultan, que sur les articles de toute sorte provenant des produits du sol ou de l'industrie des états du Sultan et de leurs dépendances, articles que les sujets Anglais ou leurs ayant-cause sont libres d'acheter dans toutes les parties des Etats et possessions du Sultan pour les exporter, soit dans la Grande Bretagne, soit en d'autres pays.

Le nouveau Tarif à établir de la sorte, restera en vigueur pendant sept ans, à dater du premier Octobre mil huit cent soixante-un.

Chacune des Parties Contractantes aura le droit, un an avant l'expiration de ce terme, de demander la révision du Tarif. Mais si, pendant la septième année, ni l'une ni l'autre n'use de ce droit, le Tarif continuera d'avoir force de loi pour sept autres années, à dater du jour de l'expiration des sept années précédentes, et il en sera de même à chaque période successive de sept ans.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Constantinople dans l'espace de deux mois, ou plus tôt si faire se peut, et il sera mis à execution à partir du premier Octobre mil huit cent soixante-un.

Fait à Kanlidja, le vingt-neuvième jour du mois d'Avril de l'année dix-huit cent soixante-un.

(L.S.) HENRY L. BULWER.
(L.S.) AALI.

(1181.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall, July 25, 1861.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Major Stokes, the British Commissioner of the European Commission of the Danube, enclosing the subjoined notice, modifying the Provisional Tariff of the 25th July 1860, in favour of vessels which do not profit by the works in the upper part of the Danube.

With reference to the notice (1250) inserted in the London Gazette of the 14th August 1860, the following modification of the "Provisional Tariff of Navigation Dues applicable to the Sulina mouth of the Danube, in execution of Article XVI of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th March 1856," has been adopted by the European Commission of the Danube, to be annexed to Article I of the said Tariff.

Every sailing vessel of more than 30 tons, which shall enter the port of Sulina, and shall there take on board her cargo without ascending the river beyond the said port, shall receive the benefit of a reduction from the dues mentioned in the foregoing table, in consideration of a certain portion of those dues being levied, to cover the expences of works in the river above the port. The tolls thus reduced shall be levied according to the following table :—

VESSELS.	Amount of Toll per Ton register, with a depth on the bar of						
	Less than 10 feet.	From 10 to 11 feet	From 11 to 12 feet	From 12 to 13 feet	From 13 to 14 feet	From 14 to 15 feet	More than 15 feet
	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.
Above 30 tons and less than 100 tons ...	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45	0 45
From 100 tons to 150 tons ...	0 85	1 25	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 75
Above 150 tons and not more than 200 tons ...	0 85	1 25	1 75	2 10	2 10	2 10	2 10
Above 200 tons and not more than 250 tons ...	0 85	1 25	1 75	2 10	2 30	2 30	2 30
Above 250 tons and not more than 300 tons ...	0 85	1 25	1 75	2 10	2 30	2 50	2 50
Above 300 tons ...	0 85	1 25	1 75	2 10	2 30	2 50	2 75
Vessels of 320 tons and upwards, which, from want of sufficient water on the bar, cannot take the whole of their cargo ...	0 85	1 00	1 15	1 45	1 60	1 75	2 00

The above modifications are only applicable to vessels which do not ascend the river.

Board of Trade, Whitehall, July 29, 1861.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Major Stokes, the British Commissioner of the European Commission of the Danube, making the following corrections in the above table of reduced tolls in favour of vessels which do not benefit by the works in the upper part of the river :—

	Amount of Toll per Ton register, with a depth on the bar of						
	Less than 10 feet	From 10 to 11 feet	From 11 to 12 feet	From 12 to 13 feet	From 13 to 14 feet	From 14 to 15 feet	More than 15 feet
	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.	fr. c.
Vessels of 320 tons, which, from want of sufficient water on the bar, cannot take the whole of their cargo ...	0 80	1 00	1 20	1 40	1 60	1 80	2 00



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

4th Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Bridgwater, Major in the Royal Brecknock Rifle Regiment of Militia, to be Lieutenant, vice Brown, resigned. Dated 24th July 1861.

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

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers.

3d Company.

Arthur Annesley Hancock to be Ensign, vice Boycott, resigned.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in above Company by Ensign Boycott.

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

Light Infantry Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.

Lieutenant William Bridger to be Captain, vice West, resigned. Dated 23d July 1861.

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

1st Anglesey Artillery Volunteer Corps.

John Richard Price, Esq. to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 24th July 1861.

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

Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Henry Peach Keighly Peach, gent. late Captain Royal Horse Guards Blue, to be Cornet, vice Somerville, promoted. Dated 15th July 1861.

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

7th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William Henry Bramwell to be Captain. Dated 23d July 1861.

Ensign Christopher Rowlandson to be Lieutenant. Dated 23d July 1861.

Ensign William Robson to be Lieutenant. Dated 23d July 1861.

George Wooler, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 23d July 1861.

John Henry Forster, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 23d July 1861.

John Tiplady, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 23d July 1861.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, and County of the City of Chester.

Cheshire Rifle Volunteers.

25th Company.

Ensign Thomas Milne to be Lieutenant, vice Marshall, resigned. Dated 15th July 1861.

John Hardy, gent. to be Ensign, vice Milne, promoted. Dated 15th July 1861.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Jackson in the 15th Company, also of the Commission held by Lieutenant Marshall in the 25th Company.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 16th July instant.]

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

Kent Artillery Volunteers.

Edward Wates, gent. to be Supernumerary Lieutenant, to act as Quartermaster to the 1st Brigade. Dated 11th July 1861.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 25th June last.]

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

25th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Horseman Kirkby, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 14th June 1861.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation by Lieutenant Alfred Chaworth Lyster of the Commission held by him in the 9th Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

County of Dublin,—TO WIT.

The Earl of Howth, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dublin, has appointed Alan Wade Hornsby, gent. to be Lieutenant in the County of Dublin Regiment of Light Infantry Militia. Commission dated 13th July 1861.

EDWARD C. CARLTON,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace, County of Dublin.

South Tipperary Artillery Militia.

Charles William Massy, gent. to be Captain, vice Sheppard, appointed Paymaster 67th Regiment; John Vivian Ryan, gent. to be Captain, vice Pedder, appointed to 4th Light Dragoons; Second Lieutenant Robert Prendergast to be First Lieutenant, vice Thomas, appointed to 1st West India Regiment;

Commissions dated 17th July 1861.

GEO. P. PRITTE,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Tipperary.

BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

Henry Siver, of Nos. 7 and 8, Woodall Place, Brixton Road, Surrey, grocer and tea dealer.

Arthur Hughes, of Walton Street, Aylesbury, and Ivinghoe, Buckingham, saddler, and collar and harness maker.

James Selman, of No. 20, Upper Baker Street, Portman Square, Middlesex, tailor.

Thomas Wagstaffe, of Manor Grange Farm, Sheffield, York, cattle salesman.

Thomas Bannister, of Hereford, builder.

James Shipway and Henry Mander, of Great Malvern, Worcester, surveyors and builders, the said James Shipway trading also in copartnership with one James Wilson, at Great Malvern aforesaid, as a brickmaker, and the said Henry Mander trading alone at Great Malvern aforesaid, as a builder.

Thomas Bache, of Bridgnorth, Salop, timber dealer.
Abraham Chamberlain, of No. 245, High Street, Exeter, and of Stoke Canon, Devon, butcher and cattle dealer.

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 24th July 1861.

SPECIES.	Quantities Imported into the Ports of Great Britain, enumerated above, (being those into which Corn is chiefly imported).						Amount of Duty received thereon.						Rates of Duty, (Foreign and Colonial.)				
	Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Corn and Grain of all sorts, per quart.	Meal and Flour of all sorts, per cwt.			
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.			
Wheat and Wheat Flour	92520	2	68029	1	160549	3	5024	14	6	3764	13	0	8789	7	6		
Barley and Barley Meal	30824	1	—		30824	1	1541	4	4	—			1541	4	4		
Oats and Oat Meal.....	16809	0	11129	2	27938	2	835	5	10	543	11	5	1378	17	3		
Rye and Rye Meal.....	373	0	—		373	0	18	13	6	—			18	13	6		
Pease and Pea Meal	1778	0	15020	6	16798	6	88	18	1	751	0	10	839	18	11	1	0
Beans and Bean Meal	21738	2	—		21738	2	1086	18	3	—			1086	18	3		
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	14444	1	3700	0	18144	1	722	9	1	185	0	0	907	9	1		
Buck Wheat and Buck Wheat Meal	—		—		—		—			—			—				
Beer or Bigg	—		—		—		—			—			—				
Total.....	178486	6	97879	1	276365	7	9318	3	7	5244	5	3	14562	8	10		

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

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom-House, London, 29th July 1861.

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

INTIMATION is Heroby Given, that the Right Honorable FOX MAULE RAMSAY, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, and BARON PANMURE OF BRECHIN and NAVAR, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Lands, Barony, and Estate of DALHOUSIE, in the County of Edinburgh, has presented a Petition to the Court of Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary,—Mr Wylie, Clerk), in terms of the Act 11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 36, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and of the Act 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 94, entitled '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,' setting forth that the deceased James Andrew Broun Ramsay, Marquis and Earl of Dalhousie, was Proprietor in fee-simple of the Lands of Cockpen, in the County of Edinburgh, and that by a Codicil to his Trust-Disposition and Settlement, he recommended that the said Lands of Cockpen should after his death be offered to the Heir of Entail succeeding to him in the said Lands and Barony of Dalhousie at their ordinary market value, and that it should be a condition of the sale that the Lands so purchased should be strictly Entailed on the whole Heirs of Entail succeeding in the said Lands and Barony of Dalhousie; that on the death of the said James Andrew Broun Ramsay, Marquis and Earl of Dalhousie, the said Lands of Cockpen were offered to the Petitioner at the price of L.12,000; that the Petitioner has accepted the said offer, and proposes, under the authority of their Lordships, to charge the fee of the said Entailed Lands, Barony, and Estate of Dalhousie with the sum of L.12,500 sterling, consisting of (1.) the sum of L.12,000, being the amount of the price of the said Lands of Cockpen; and (2.) the sum of L.500, being the estimated amount of the expenses connected with the purchase and entail of the said Lands of Cockpen, and with the said application; and that the Petitioner also proposes, under the authority and at the sight of their Lordships, to Entail the said Lands of Cockpen in manner mentioned in said Codicil; and craving their Lordships to grant warrant to, and authorise the Petitioner to charge the fee of the said Entailed Lands, Barony, and Estate of Dalhousie with the said sum of L.12,500; and for that end, at the sight of the Court, to grant in favor of such Party or Parties as shall advance the said sum of L.12,500, a Bond and Disposition in Security, or Bonds and Dispositions in Security over the said Entailed Lands, Barony, and Estate of Dalhousie, for the principal sum advanced by such Party or Parties, with liquidate penalty in case of failure, interest of the principal sum advanced at the rate of L.5 per centum per annum, from the date of such Bond and Disposition in Security, or Bonds and Dispositions in Security, and termly failures, and containing power of sale, and all clauses usually inserted in Bonds and Dispositions in Security granted over Heritable Estates in Scotland held in fee-simple; and also to grant warrant to, and authorise the Petitioner to make and execute at the sight of the Court a valid deed of Entail of the said Lands of Cockpen, in favor of himself and the Heirs of Entail entitled to succeed to him in the said Lands, Barony, and Estate of Dalhousie, in terms of the destination and taillie contained in a Contract of Marriage between the Right Honorable William Earl of Dalhousie and George, Lord Ramsay, his eldest son, on the one part, and the Right Honorable Mrs Jean Maule, spouse to the said George, Lord Ramsay, with consent therein specified, on the other part, dated the 9th day of November and the 16th day of December 1726, and

recorded in the Register of Entails the 28th day of February 1727; and on such deed of Entail of the said Lands of Cockpen being lodged in the procedure to follow on the said Petition, to grant warrant to, and ordain the Keeper of the Register of Entails to record the same in the said Register; or to do otherwise in the premises as to their Lordships shall seem fit: On which Petition LOUIS JERVISWOODS, Junior Lord Ordinary, has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—'*Edinburgh, 18th July 1861.*—The Lord Ordinary appoints this Petition to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book 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 Sederunt, and ordains them to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days from the date of service if within Scotland, and sixty days if furth thereof.

(Signed) 'CHARLES BAILLIE.'

GIBSON-CRAIG, DALZIEL, & BRODIES, W.S.,
Agents for the Petitioner.

5, Thistle Street, 2d August 1861.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

JAMES GOLDIE, Woolspinner in Stewarston, carrying on Business there as such, under the Firm of **JAMES GOLDIE & COMPANY**, of which Firm he is the sole Partner, having on the 23d day of July current executed a Trust-Disposition of his whole means and estate in favour of Trustees for behoof of his Creditors,—all Persons having Claims against him or his said Firm are hereby requested to lodge the same, with declarations to the verity thereof, within two months from this date, in the hands of the Subscribers, Factors for the Trustees, to whom the Debtors to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts.

THOMSON & CRAIG, Accountants.

70, George Square, Glasgow, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having accounts or claims against the Late **MR WILLIAM LEIGHTON**, residing at Huttenbank, Hamilton, are requested to transmit the same to his Executor John Austine, Coalmaster, 20, Dixon Street, Glasgow, or William Aikman, Writer, Hamilton, his Agent, within eight days from this date, in order to entitle them to share in the residue of the Defunct's estate; certifying that if they fail, the Executor will hold himself relieved from all liability for such debts.

Hamilton, August 2, 1861.

ANDREW MASSON, Accountant in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JAMES NICOL**, Bulker in Aberdeen, and carrying on Business as a China, Glass, and Stoneware Merchant, under the Name or Firm of **Miss DAVIDSON**, China, Glass, and Stoneware Merchant, No. 2, Ship Row, Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that his accounts, brought down to the 18th current, have been made up by him, and examined by the Commissioners on the estate, and that they have postponed payment of a dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period, and have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

AND. MASSON, Trustee.

Aberdeen, July 31, 1861.

GEORGE WINK, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **DAVID CROLL**, carrying on the Business of a Pawnbroker at No. 159, Holm Street, Glasgow, in his own name, and in name of his wife **Mrs ELIZABETH CROLL** or **Oge**, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intramissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 16th ultimo, have been made up and audited by the Commissioners; and that they have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

GEO. WINK.

175, West George Street,
Glasgow, August 1, 1861.

THE Estates of GEORGE RUTHERFORD, Merchant in Dufftown, in the Parish of Mortlach, and County of Banff, were sequestrated on the 29th day of July 1861, by the Sheriff of Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, sitting in Banffshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 29th day of July 1861.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday the 12th day of August 1861, within the Society of Solicitors' Library, in Banff.

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 29th day of November next.

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.

Wm. Courts, Solicitor, Banff, Agent.

Banff, July 29, 1861.

THE Estates of ALLAN FORBES, Fleisher and Cattle Dealer in Dunfermline, were sequestrated on the 31st day of July 1861, by the Sheriff of the County of Fife.

The first deliverance is dated the 31st day of July 1861.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 9th day of August 1861, within Aitken's Royal Hotel, High Street, Dunfermline.

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 30th day of November 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.

BEVERIDGE & DARLING, Writers, Guildhall Street, Dunfermline, Agents.

THE Estates of HUGH DOBIE, Fleisher in Glasgow, were sequestrated on 1st August 1861, by the Sheriff of the County of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated 1st August 1861.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 9th day of August 1861, within the Hall of the Faculty of Procurators, St George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before 1st December 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.

JOHN STRACHAN, Writer, Glasgow, Agent.

THE Estates of JOHN SCOTT & COMPANY, Biscuit Manufacturers, James Watt Street, Glasgow, as a Company, and John Scott and John Paterson Hamilton, Biscuit Manufacturers there, the only Parties acknowledging themselves to be Partners of said Company, (except John Hutchison Bedgar, Corn Merchant in Glasgow, whose estates have been already sequestrated under the Bankrupt Statutes, and the Trustee in whose sequestration concurs in the Petition,) as Partners of said Company, and as Individuals, were sequestrated on the 1st day of August 1861, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 1st day of August 1861.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday the 12th day of August 1861, within the Faculty of Procurators' Hall, Saint George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 1st day of December 1861.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt has been granted to the said John Scott and John Paterson Hamilton, until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of Trustees.

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

Thos. G. WRIGHT, Writer, 99, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, Agent.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills has, on considering a Petition by McIntyre & Ramsay, Ham Curers and General Merchants, Glasgow, Smith & Sharp, Wholesale Grocers there, Rae & Walker, Tea Dealers there, Thomas Henderson & Company, Tea Merchants there, Ferguson & Shaw, Candlemakers there, James Whitelaw, Baker, Dumbarton, William Craig, Miller there, and W & A Coats, Provision Merchants, Paisley, for Sequestration of the Estates of DAVID STEWART, Grocer and Provision Merchant, Bridgend, Dumbarton, granted warrant for citing him to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation if within Scotland, and on the twenty-first day next after citation if furth of Scotland, to shew cause why sequestration of his estates should not be awarded.

JNO. M. JUNNER, Agent, 4, North St Andrew Street, Edinburgh.

SEQUESTRATION of PETER REID, Shoemaker in Alva.

THE Sheriff of the County of Stirling has, by Deliverance of this date, viz.—30th July current, granted authority to the Trustee on this estate to make payment of the first dividend at the expiration of four instead of six months from the date—viz. 20th June last—of the deliverance awarding sequestration, and also to accelerate the time for making the second and other dividends, if any, in terms of the 133d Section of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856. To entitle Creditors to payment of the first dividend, they must lodge their oaths and grounds of debt with the Trustee on or before 21st September next.—Of which Intimation is hereby given.

July 31, 1861. JAMES DUNCAN, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of REUBEN BROOKS, Picture Dealer, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, Accountant, George Street, Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Stephen Edward Trought, Carver and Gilder, John Macindoe, Auctioneer, and George Scotland, Accountant, all in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Chambers of Sheriff Alison, County Buildings, Glasgow, on Friday the 9th day of August current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Office of William M'Ewan, Writer, 18, Renfield Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 16th day of August current, at 12 o'clock noon.

C. DOYLE, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of DAVID CROSS, General Merchant in Hamilton, in the County of Lanark.

JAMES STEEL, Merchant, Hamilton, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Andrew Struthers, Draper in Hamilton, Robert Cooper, Innkeeper, Hamilton, and Dionysius Onufri Marianski, of Quarryhall, Hamilton, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff-Court-house at Hamilton, on Wednesday the 7th day of August 1861, at one o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Office of William Brown, Writer, Beckford Street, Hamilton, on Friday the 16th day of August 1861, at two o'clock afternoon. At the meeting for election of Trustee, held on the 27th day of July current, the Bankrupt made an offer of composition on all debts due by him at the date of his sequestration, of One Shilling per pound, payable six months from the date of his discharge, with security for payment thereof, and of the expences attending the sequestration and remuneration to the Trustee; which offer and security were unanimously entertained for consideration, and will be decided upon at the meeting of Creditors to be held as above mentioned.

JAMES STEEL, Trustee.

Hamilton, July 31, 1861.

SEQUESTRATION of ABRAHAM BINGALL FRIEND, Wine and Spirit Merchant, and Jeweller in Glasgow.

JAMES M'NAB, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Murdoch, Wine Merchant, Glasgow, John Anderson, Money Broker there, and John Gammell Houstoun, Writer there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Strathern, Court-house, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 13th day of August current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of M'Nab & Selkirk, Accountants, 107, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 26th day of August current, at two o'clock P.M.

JAS. M'NAB, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 1, 1861.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES GILMOUR, Grain and Provision Merchant, Cathcart Street, Garbals, Glasgow.

WILLIAM GIFFEN LINDSAY, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Gilfillan, Grain Merchant, Glasgow, Alexander Osborne, Cheese and Provision Merchant, Candleriggs, Glasgow, and John Middleton, Commission Agent in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Bell, Court-house, Glasgow, on Monday the 12th day of August current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Counting house of Messrs W. G. & J. W. Lindsay, Accountants, 110, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 20th day of August current, at two o'clock afternoon.

WM. G. LINDSAY, Trustee.
110, Buchanan Street, Glasgow,
August 1, 1861.

GEORGE M'FARLANE, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Deceased JAMES JOHNSON, Grocer, Gallowgate, Glasgow, as an Individual, and as a Partner of the Firm of JAMES JOHNSON & Co., Pottery, Elgin Pottery, David Street, Glasgow, hereby calls a meeting of Creditors to be held within his Chambers, 116, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 27th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for his discharge.

GEORGE M'FARLANE, Trustee.
Glasgow, July 31, 1861.

GEORGE M'FARLANE, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ARCHIBALD BINNIE, Brickmaker, Camlachie, Glasgow, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within his Chambers, 116, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 27th proximo, at two o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application for his discharge.

GEORGE M'FARLANE, Trustee.
Glasgow, July 31, 1861.

GEORGE M'FARLANE, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of VERTUE & M'NAIR, Fruit Merchants in Glasgow, and Gilbert Beith M'Nair, Fruit Merchant there, the sole Partner of that Firm, as such and as an Individual, hereby calls a meeting of Creditors to be held within his Chambers, 116, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 27th proximo, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application for his discharge.

GEORGE M'FARLANE, Trustee.
Glasgow, July 31, 1861.

NOTICE.

JOHN TURNBULL, Merchant in Dunse, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ALEXANDER SHARP, Builder, Foulton, Berwickshire, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within his Counting-room, Dunse, on Monday the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

JOHN TURNBULL, Trustee.
Dunse, July 30, 1861.

GEORGE M'FARLANE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of MURRAY & WALKER, Ironmongers in Glasgow, and Archibald Murray and Thomas Walker, both Ironmongers there, the Individual Partners of that Firm, as such, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that a first dividend will be paid from the Company estate to those Creditors whose claims were lodged on or before the 18th ultimo, and admitted by the Trustee, within his Chambers, 116, St Vincent Street here, on Thursday the 19th day of September next. Further, that the Commissioners have postponed declaring a dividend from the Individual estates of the Partners till the recurrence of another stated period.

GEORGE M'FARLANE, Trustee.
Glasgow, August 1, 1861.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estate of COLIN FAULDS, Baker, Lennoxton, Campsie, hereby intimates, that on Thursday the 19th day of September next he will pay, within the Chambers of Reid & Galt, Accountants, 8, Prince's Square, Glasgow, a first and final dividend to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted.

JAMES GALT, Trustee.
Glasgow, July 30, 1861.

JAMES MACLEAN MACANDREW, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of GILLIAN MACLAINE ROSS, formerly Captain in the 42d Royal Highlanders, lately Paymaster of the 37th Regiment, and sometime residing at No. 7, Henderson Row, Edinburgh, hereby intimates, that a first and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at his Chambers, No. 19, York Place, Edinburgh, on 24th September next.

JA. M. MACANDREW, Trustee.
Edinburgh, August 2, 1861.

SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT ANDERSON PITMAN, Esquire, sometime residing in Heriot Row, Edinburgh, and now abroad.

THE Trustee hereby intimates that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to 18th ultimo, and states of the funds as at same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt, and completed lists of the Creditors, and states of the ranking upon the funds of the estate; and farther, that an equalizing dividend of Seven Shillings and Sixpence per pound will be paid to those Creditors who did not participate in the former division of the funds, at his Office, No. 30A, India Street, Edinburgh, on the 18th day of September 1861, when also a second and final dividend will be paid to the whole Creditors ranked on the estate.

JAMES LATTI, C.A., Trustee.
Edinburgh, August 2, 1861.

ROBERT MORISON, Accountant in Perth, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN ANDERSON, Hotel-keeper, Birnam Hotel, near Dunkeld, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 17th current, and states of the funds recovered and outstanding as at the same date, have been audited and approved by the Commissioners: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before said 17th current, and prepared lists of those entitled to be ranked on the funds of the estate, and also of those rejected in whole or in part. Further, that a dividend will be paid at the Trustee's Chambers, Blackfriars Street, Perth, on Wednesday the 18th September next, to the whole Creditors duly ranked.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

ROBT. MORISON, Trustee.
Perth, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF RODERICK REACH, sometime Solicitor and Trades Printer and Publisher in Inverness, thereafter residing in London, and now deceased.

ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Merchant in Inverness, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Roderick Reach, hereby intimates, that states of the estate of the Bankrupt, showing the funds recovered and outstanding, and the Trustee's intrusions down to the 12th day of July current, have been examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; that no new claims or grounds of debt have been lodged since the second dividend was paid; that a third and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been lodged and admitted, within his Shop in High Street, Inverness, on Friday the 13th day of September next; and that the proposed third and final dividend is Threepence and One Farthing per pound sterling, or thereby.—Of all which Notice is hereby given.

ALEX. SIMPSON, Trustee.
Inverness, July 25, 1861.

To the Creditors of JOHN GARDNER, the surviving Partner of the Firm of LAWRIE & GARDNER, Merchants, No. 6, St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, presently residing in Liverpool.

THE said John Gardner has presented a Petition to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills in the Court of Session, praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable, at the date of his sequestration on 5th February 1859, both as a Partner of the Firm of Lawrie & Gardner, and as an Individual: On which Petition the Lord Ordinary pronounced the following Deliverance:—'Edinburgh, 28th August 1861.—The Lord Ordinary appoints this Petitioner to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, and to each Creditor, in terms of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856.'

*** T. MACKENZIE, ADAMSON & GULLAND, W.S., Agents.**

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

NATHANIEL OVERBURY, Solicitor, sometime of 4, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, and lately a Partner of the Firm of **OVERBURY & PEEK**, Solicitors there, the latter residing in 31, Princess Street, Edinburgh, now in London.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given, that the said Nathaniel Overbury has presented a Petition, with consent of a majority in number and value of his Creditors, to the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations for which he was liable prior to the sequestration of his estates on 28th October 1859; which Petition Lord Mackenzie, Ordinary, appointed to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, and to each Creditor, in terms of the 'Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856.'

Jno. M. JUNNER, Agent for Petitioner.
Edinburgh, August 2, 1861.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

Mrs ELIZA GRANT FYFE or DUCAT, Relict of the Deceased Major **DONALD DUCAT**, of the 91st Regiment of Foot.

THE said Mrs Eliza Grant Fyfe or Ducat has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh, praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by her, or for which she was liable at the date of the sequestration of her estates on 23d July 1860: On which Petition the Sheriff-Substitute has pronounced the following Deliverance, viz.—'Edinburgh, 1st August 1861.—The Sheriff-Substitute having considered this Petition, appoints intimation thereof to be made in the Edinburgh Gazette, and notice sent to the Creditors, in terms of the Statute.'

(Signed) 'WILLIAM A. G. PATERSON.'

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

JAMES C. HENDERSON, Agent for Petitioner.
99, George Street,
Edinburgh, August 1, 1861.

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Banker, Dunfermline, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JAMES RAMSAY**, Farmer, Chapel of Lochore, hereby intimates, that his accounts, up to the 20th current, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till another statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

WILL BEVERIDGE, Trustee.
Dunfermline, July 31, 1861.

WILLIAM MYLES, Accountant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **MACKENZIE, RAMSAY, & COMPANY**, Merchants in Dundee, as a Company, and of Robert Mackenzie and James Ramsay, Junior, both Merchants in Dundee, the Individual Partners of that Company, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intrusions with the funds of the said estates, brought down to the 17th current, and state of funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up by him, and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute; and that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a second dividend till the next statutory period.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

WM. MYLES, Trustee.
Dundee, July 30, 1861.

DAVID KINNEAR, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN WOOD**, Writer, lately residing in Edinburgh, now deceased, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 16th instant, and state of the funds recovered and outstanding as at same date, have been examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have duly lodged their oaths and grounds of debt, and completed lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the estate. The Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a dividend until next statutory period.

Edinburgh, July 30, 1861,
21, Elder Street.

DAVID KINNEAR.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM FAIRWEATHER, late of Balluderon, formerly residing in Perth Road, Dundee, afterwards residing at Balluderon, in the Parish of Tealing, in the County of Forfar, now deceased.

WILLIAM STIVEN, Accountant, Dundee, Trustee in this sequestration, hereby intimates, that the Commissioners have audited his accounts up to 18th ultimo, and have postponed a dividend.

WM. STIVEN, Trustee.
Dundee, August 1, 1861.

SEQUESTRATION of RENNIE BROTHERS, Merchants in Leith, and of Alexander Robert Rennie, an Individual Partner thereof, as such, and as an Individual.

WILLIAM HENRY, Merchant in Leith, Trustee on these estates, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the said estates, brought down to the 16th June current, and state of the funds as at the same period, have been made up and audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed payment of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—All of which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

WILLIAM HENRY, Trustee.
19, Charlotte Street, Leith, July 31, 1861.

DONALD GRANT, Writer in Grantown, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JAMES M'DONALD**, Cattle Dealer, Achuanet, in the United Parish of Cromdale and Inverallan, and County of Elgin, hereby intimates that his accounts, brought down to the 17th current, have been audited by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

GRANTOWN, July 31, 1861. DON. GRANT, Trustee.

NOTICE.

JAMES CRUICKSHANKS, Shipbuilder, Harbour Street, Stranraer, presently Prisoner in the Jail of Stranraer, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Wigton and Kirkeudbright, craving liberation, interim protection, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to appear within the Court-house of Wigton, upon the 30th day of September next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

HUGH MACLEAN, Writer, Stranraer,
Agent.
Stranraer, July 29, 1861.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that **WILLIAM LOGAN**, Innkeeper and Publican in the Castle of New Cumnock, in the Parish of New Cumnock, has applied to the Sheriff of Ayrshire for the benefit of Cessio Bonorum, and for interim protection; and he has been appointed to appear and be examined in the Sheriff-Court-house at Ayr, upon Tuesday the 3d day of September next, at 11 o'clock forenoon; and all his Creditors are then and there required to appear.

A. M'CLYMONT, Writer, Cumnock,
Agent.
Ayr, July 30, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership sometime carried on by the late Daniel Penney and the Subscriber Thomas Park, the sole Partners thereof, as Boot and Shos Makers in Glasgow, under the Firm of **THOMAS PARK & CO.**, has been **DISSOLVED**, in consequence of the death of the said Daniel Penney. The Subscriber, Mrs Mary Stirling or Penney, is authorised to uplift and discharge all debts due to the Firm, and will pay all debts due by the Firm.

THOS. PARK.
MARY PENNEY,
Sole Executrix of the said
DANIEL PENNEY.

Jno. MACFARLANE, Law-Clerk, 37, Virginia Street,
Glasgow, Witness.
J. R. MONTEATH, Law-Clerk, 46, West George Street,
Glasgow, Witness.
Glasgow, July 31, 1861.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the Subscriber, of this date, has withdrawn from the Copartnership known as **PETER SCOTT & COMPANY**, Clothiers and Shirt Merchants, No. 2, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, and holds himself no longer responsible for the transactions of that Firm.

ANDREW KELLOCK.

RICHARD STEVENS, Witness.

JOHN WHYTE, Witness.

Edinburgh, July 6, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership which has existed during the last seven years, as **GEORGE STEPHEN & SON**, Ironmongers and Iron Merchants in Dundee, was **DISSOLVED** by mutual consent of the Partners on 30th June last.

GEORGE STEPHEN.

ROBERT G. STEPHEN.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Shopman, Dundee, Witness.

JOHN FLEMING, Shopman, Dundee, Witness.

Dundee, July 31, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, **JOHN WILSON**, Manufacturer, Bannockburn, retired as on 1st July 1861 from the Firm of **WILLIAM WILSON & SON**, Manufacturers there, of which he was a Partner.

The Business is now carried on by the Subscribers, **William Wilson and Alexander Wilson, Junior**, Manufacturers, Bannockburn, under the same Firm.

JOHN WILSON.

WILLIAM WILSON.

ALEX. WILSON, Jr.

WM. CATHCART, Writer, Stirling, Witness.

ALEXANDER HILL, Writer, Stirling, Witness.

Stirling, August 1, 1861.

THE Subscribers, Trustees and Executors of the Late **WILLIAM WHYTE**, Esq., of the Firm of **WILLIAM WHYTE & Co.**, Merchants in Glasgow and in Gibraltar, hereby intimate, that the interest of the said **William Whyte** in the said Concern ceased by his death upon the 22d current.

All Parties having claims against the deceased are requested to lodge them with **Mr William Whyte, Jr.**, 63, St Vincent Street, with a view to settlement.

D. WALKINSHAW.

THOMAS WHYTE.

WILL. WHYTE, Jr.

THO. WATSON, Writer, Glasgow, Witness.

JOHN KIDDER, Writer, Glasgow, Witness.

Glasgow, July 31, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the Copartnership Concern of **ROBERT EWING, Junior, & CO.**, Sailmakers and Ship Chandlers in Glasgow, of which Firm the Subscribers were sole Partners, has this day been **DISSOLVED**, so far as concerns the Subscriber, **Robert Ewing, Junior**, who has of mutual consent ceased to be a Partner thereof. The Subscriber, **Robert Ewing**, who will continue the Business, is alone authorized to receive payment of the debts due to, and he will pay all the debts owing by the Company.

ROBT. EWING.

ROBERT EWING, Jr.

JOHN FREDERICK SMITH, Druggist, Witness.

WILLIAM HENRY THOMAS, Druggist, Witness.

July 31, 1861.

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

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Printer to The **QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.**

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

Friday, August 2, 1861.

Price One Shilling.