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FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

*At Edinburgh, the Eighteenth Day of January
Eighteen hundred and Sixty-two Years.*

ORDINANCE,
No. 25.
Edinburgh,
No. 6.

WHEREAS, by Deed of Mortification, dated the Seventeenth Day of January Eighteen hundred and Sixty-two, John Muir, Esquire, Doctor of Laws of the University of *Edinburgh*, Doctor of Civil Law of the University of *Oxford*, and late of the *Bengal* Civil Service, now residing in *Edinburgh*, being, as therein mentioned, desirous that a Chair or Professorship of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, should be instituted and endowed in the University of *Edinburgh*, did, for the Considerations mentioned in the said Deed, assign, transfer, and make over to and in Favour of the University of *Edinburgh*, subject to the Conditions therein mentioned, and hereinafter set forth, all and whole the Sum of Forty thousand Rupees, invested, as therein mentioned, in Promissory Notes, bearing Five per cent. Interest, payable half-yearly by the Governor-General of *India* in Council, with the Interest that was, at the Date of the said Deed, or might thereafter become, due upon the same, and the said Promissory Notes granted for the said Sum, with full Power to the *Senatus Academicus* of the said University to procure the same transferred to their own Names, or to the Names of any of them, in Trust for the University, and also to uplift, discharge, convey, and re-invest the same, subject to the Control and Review of the University Court of the said University, as prescribed by the Act of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Eighty-three, intitled 'An Act to make Provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of *Scotland*, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of *Aberdeen*,' but in Trust always for the Use and Behoof of the Professor for the Time being of the said Chair of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, who should receive the free annual Proceeds of the said Sum, in whatever Way the same might come to be invested; but providing and declaring, that the foregoing Endowment was made on the following Conditions, viz., First, That the Commissioners for the Purposes of the said recited Act should forthwith, by an Ordinance, found a Chair or Professorship of the Sanskrit

Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, in the University of *Edinburgh*, and should recommend to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to pay, out of such Moneys as might be provided by Parliament for the Purpose, the Sum of Two hundred Pounds *per annum* to the said Professor, and that the same should be so paid; and, in Default, at any Time, of Payment of the said annual Sum of Two hundred Pounds, by the same running into Arrear for more than Twelve Months, that then the foresaid Grant and Assignment should stand void, and the said Fund of Forty thousand Rupees, in whatever Way invested at the Time of Default as aforesaid, should revert to him, the said John Muir, his Heirs, and Assigns, and the said *Senatus Academicus* of the University of *Edinburgh*, should convey the same to him, or his Heirs, or Assigns: Second, That, upon the first Occasion of an Appointment to the Chair, the Right to nominate and appoint the Professor should belong to the said John Muir, and that thereafter the Patronage of the said Chair should be vested in Her Majesty, and Her Successors: Third, That the said Professor of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, should be bound to teach and instruct Students in the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and in Comparative Philology, and also to deliver in each Winter Session at least Fifteen Lectures on Sanskrit Literature and Philosophy, and also at least Fifteen Lectures on Comparative Philology, which, in addition to the regular Students of his Class, might be attended by such other Persons as should desire to attend the same, on Payment of such Fees, as should be sanctioned by the University Court; and further, that the said Professor should be bound to instruct such of his ordinary Students, as might desire it, in the Principles of Hindu Law: Fourth, That the Interest accruing on the said Sum of Forty thousand Rupees, subsequent to the last half-yearly Payment thereof immediately preceding the Date of the said Deed, and the annual Sum of Two hundred Pounds to be provided by Parliament as aforesaid, and such Fees from Students, as might be sanctioned by the University Court of the University of *Edinburgh*, should be paid to the said Professor, the said Interest and Government Salary at the usual half-yearly or quarterly Periods of Payment, as the same might be, and the Students' Fees at the usual Periods: And whereas the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make Ordinances in order

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to found new Professorships, where they are required, and also to provide by whom the Right of presenting or appointing to such new Professorships shall be exercised; and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are empowered by the same Act to pay, out of such Moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the Purpose, such Sums of Money as the Commissioners under the Act shall recommend to be paid, *inter alia*, for the Endowment of new Professorships: And whereas it is expedient that a Professorship of the Sanskrit Language, Literature and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, should be founded in the University of *Edinburgh*: The Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, as follows:—

I. There shall be a Professorship of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, in the University of *Edinburgh*; and the Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Arts in the said University.

II. Subject always to the Conditions mentioned in the said recited Deed of Mortification, there shall be attached to the said Professorship the net Interest

or annual Proceeds of the said Sum of Forty thousand Rupees, mortified by the said *John Muir*, Esquire, as aforesaid, or of the Fund in which for the Time being the same may be invested; and, in addition, the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

III. The Right of presenting or appointing the Professor, on the first Occasion of an Appointment to the said Professorship, shall belong to the said *John Muir*, Esquire, and, failing him, to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors; and, thereafter, the Patronage of the said Professorship, and the Right of presenting or appointing the Professor, shall be vested in and exercised by Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors.

In Witness whereof, these Presents are sealed with the Seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

L. S.

WHITEHALL, January 28, 1862.

THE Addresses and Resolutions of Condolence on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, which, as stated in the London Gazette, have been transmitted to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, have been laid before the Queen by Sir George Grey, and have been received very graciously by Her Majesty.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 28, 1862.

Copies of Correspondence with Her Majesty's Minister in the United States.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

MY LORD, Foreign Office, January 23, 1862.

I mentioned in my despatch of the 10th instant that Her Majesty's Government differed from Mr Seward in some of the conclusions at which he had arrived; and that I should state to you on a future occasion wherein these differences consisted. I now proceed to do so.

It is necessary to observe that I propose to discuss the questions involved in this correspondence solely on the principles of international law. Mr Seward himself, speaking of the capture of the four gentlemen taken from on board the "*Trent*," says: "The question before us is, Whether this proceeding was authorized by and conducted according to the law of nations?" This is, in fact, the nature of the question which has been, but happily is no longer at issue. It concerned the respective rights of belligerents and of neutrals. We must therefore discard entirely from our minds the allegation that the captured persons were rebels, and we must consider them only as enemies of the United States, at war with its Government, for that is the ground on which Mr Seward ultimately places the discussion. It is the only ground upon which foreign Governments can treat it.

The first inquiry that arises therefore is, as Mr Seward states it, "Were the persons named,

and their supposed despatches, contraband of war?"

Upon this question Her Majesty's Government differ entirely from Mr Seward.

The general right and duty of a neutral Power to maintain its own communications and friendly relations with both belligerents cannot be disputed. "A neutral nation," says Vattel,* "continues with the two parties at war in the several relations Nature has placed between nations. It is ready to perform towards both of them all the duties of humanity, reciprocally due from nation to nation." In the performance of these duties, on both sides, the neutral nation has itself a most direct and material interest; especially when it has numerous citizens resident in the territories of both belligerents; and when its citizens, resident both there and at home, have property of great value in the territories of the belligerents, which may be exposed to danger from acts of confiscation and violence if the protection of their own Government should be withheld. This is the case with respect to British subjects during the present civil war in North America.

Acting upon these principles, Sir William Scott, in the case of the "*Caroline*,"† during the war between Great Britain and France, decided that the carrying of despatches from the French Ambassador resident in the United States to the Government of France by an United States' merchant-ship was no violation of the neutrality of the United States in the war between Great Britain and France, and that such despatches could not be treated as contraband of war. "The neutral country," he said, "has a right to preserve its relations with the enemy, and you are not at liberty to conclude that any communication between them can partake, in any degree, of the nature of hostility against you. The enemy may have its hostile projects to be attempted with the neutral State, but your reliance is on the integrity

* Vattel, Book iii, cap. 7, s. 118.

† The "*Caroline*," (Chr. Rob., 461); cited and approved by Wheaton ("Elements," Part iv, cap. 3, sec. 22).

of that neutral State, that it will not favour nor participate in such designs, but, as far as its own councils and actions are concerned, will oppose them. And if there should be private reasons to suppose that this confidence in the good faith of the neutral State has a doubtful foundation, that is matter for the caution of the Government, to be counteracted by just measures of preventive policy; but it is no ground on which this Court can pronounce that the neutral carrier has violated his duty by bearing despatches which, as far as he can know, may be presumed to be of an innocent nature, and in the maintenance of a pacific connection." And he continues shortly afterwards: "It is to be considered also, with regard to this question, what may be due to the convenience of the neutral State; for its interest may require that the intercourse of correspondence with the enemy's country should not be altogether interdicted. It might be thought to amount almost to a declaration that an Ambassador from the enemy shall not reside in the neutral State if he is declared to be debarred from the only means of communicating with his own. For to what useful purpose can he reside there without the opportunities of such a communication? It is too much to say that all the business of the two States shall be transacted by the Minister of the neutral State resident in the enemy's country. The practice of nations has allowed to neutral States the privilege of receiving Ministers from the belligerent States, and the use and convenience of an immediate negotiation with them."

That these principles must necessarily extend to every kind of diplomatic communication between Government and Government, whether by sending or receiving Ambassadors or Commissioners personally, or by sending or receiving despatches from or to such Ambassadors or Commissioners, or from or to the respective Governments, is too plain to need argument; and it seems no less clear that such communications must be as legitimate and innocent in their first commencement as afterwards, and that the rule cannot be restricted to the case in which diplomatic relations are already formally established by the residence of an accredited Minister of the belligerent Power in the neutral country. It is the neutrality of the one party to the communications, and not either the mode of the communication or the time when it first takes place, which furnishes the test of the true application of the principle. The only distinction arising out of peculiar circumstances of a civil war and of the non-recognition of the independence of the *de facto* Government of one of the belligerents, either by the other belligerent or by the neutral Power, is this: that "for the purpose of avoiding the difficulties which might arise from a formal and positive solution of these questions, Diplomatic Agents are frequently substituted, who are clothed with the powers and enjoy the immunities of Ministers, though they are not invested with the representative character, nor entitled to diplomatic honours.* Upon this footing Messrs Mason and Slidell, who are expressly stated by Mr Seward to have been sent as pretended Ministers Plenipotentiary from the Southern States to the Courts of St James' and of Paris, must have been sent, and would have been, if at all, received; and the reception of these gentlemen upon this footing could not have been justly regarded, according to the law of nations, as a hostile or unfriendly act towards the United States. Nor indeed is it clear that these gentlemen would have been clothed with any powers, or have enjoyed any immunities beyond

those accorded to Diplomatic Agents not officially recognized.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be a necessary and certain deduction from these principles that the conveyance of public agents of this character from Havana to St Thomas on their way to Great Britain and France, and of their credentials or despatches (if any) on board the "Trent," was not, and could not be a violation of the duties of neutrality on the part of that vessel: and, both for that reason, and also because the destination of these persons and of their despatches was *bona fide* neutral, it is, in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, clear and certain that they were not contraband.

The doctrine of contraband has its whole foundation and origin in the principle which is nowhere more accurately explained than in the following passage of Bynkershoek. After stating in general terms the duty of impartial neutrality, he adds:—"Et sane id, quod modo dicebam, non tantum ratio docet, sed et usus, inter omnes fere gentes receptus. Quamvis enim libera sint cum amicorum nostrorum hostibus commercia, usu tamen placuit, ne alterutrum his rebus juvemus, quibus bellum contra amicos nostros instruat et foveatur. Non licet igitur alterutri advehere ea, quibus in bello gerendo opus habet; ut sunt tormenta, arma, et quorum præcipuus in bello usus, milites. . . . Optimo jure interdictum est, ne quid eorum amicis subministremus; quia his rebus nos ipsi quodammodo videremur amicis nostris bellum facere."*

The principle of contraband of war is here clearly explained; and it is impossible that men, or despatches, which do not come within that principle, can in this sense be contraband. The penalty of knowingly carrying contraband of war is, as Mr Seward states, nothing less than the confiscation of the ship; but it is impossible that this penalty can be incurred when the neutral has done no more than employ means usual among nations for maintaining his own proper relations with one of the belligerents. It is of the very essence of the definition of contraband that the articles should have a hostile, and not a neutral, destination. "Goods," says Lord Stowell,† "going to a neutral port, cannot come under the description of contraband, all goods going there being equally lawful. The rule respecting contraband," he adds, "as I have always understood, is, that articles must be taken *in delicto*, in the actual prosecution of the voyage to an enemy's port." On what just principle can it be contended that a hostile destination is less necessary, or a neutral destination more noxious, for constituting a contraband character in the case of public agents or despatches, than in the case of arms and ammunition?

Mr Seward seeks to support his conclusion on this point by a reference to the well-known dictum of Sir William Scott in the case of the "Caroline," that "you may stop the Ambassador of your enemy on his passage;"‡ and to another dictum of the same Judge in the case of the "Orozembo," that civil functionaries "if sent for a purpose intimately connected with the hostile operations,"§ may fall under the same rule with persons whose employment is directly military.

These quotations are, as it seems to Her Majesty's Government, irrelevant. The words of Sir W. Scott are, in both cases, applied by Mr Seward in a sense different from that in

* Wheaton: "Elements," Part iii, chap. 1, sec. 5.

* Bynkershoek: "Quæst. Jur. Publ.," lib. 1, cap. 9.

† The "Imina," 3 Chr. Rob., 167.

‡ The "Caroline," 6 Chr. Rob., 468.

§ The "Orozembo," 6 Chr. Rob., 434.

which they were used. Sir William Scott does not say that an Ambassador, sent from a belligerent to a neutral State, may be stopped as contraband while on his passage on board a neutral vessel belonging to that or any other neutral State; nor that, if he be not contraband, the other belligerent would have any right to stop him on such a voyage. The sole object which Sir William Scott had in view was to explain the extent and limits of the doctrine of the inviolability of Ambassadors, in virtue of that character; for he says:—

“The limits that are assigned to the operations of war against them, by Vattel and other writers upon these subjects, are, that you may exercise your right of war against them wherever the character of hostility exists. You may stop the Ambassador of your enemy on his passage; but when he has arrived, and has taken upon him the functions of his office, and has been admitted in his representative character, he becomes a sort of middle-man, entitled to peculiar privileges, as set apart for the protection of the relations of amity and peace, in maintaining which all nations are in some degree interested.”

There is certainly nothing in this passage from which an inference can be drawn so totally opposed to the general tenour of the whole Judgment, as that an Ambassador proceeding to the country to which he is sent, and on board a neutral vessel belonging to that country, can be stopped on the ground that the conveyance of such an Ambassador is a breach of neutrality, which it must be if he be contraband of war. Sir William Scott is here expressing not his own opinion merely, but the doctrine which he considers to have been laid down by writers of authority upon the subject. No writer of authority has ever suggested that an Ambassador proceeding to a neutral State on board one of its merchant-ships is contraband of war. The only writer named by Sir William Scott is Vattel,* whose words are these: “On peut encore attaquer et arrêter ses gens,” (i.e., gens de l'ennemi,) “partout où on a la liberté d'exercer des actes d'hostilité. Non seulement donc on peut justement refuser le passage aux Ministres qu'un ennemi envoie à d'autres Souverains; on les arrête même, s'ils entreprennent de passer secrètement et sans permission dans les lieux dont on est maître.”

And he adds as an example the seizure of a French Ambassador, when passing through the dominions of Hanover during war between England and France, by the King of England, who was also Sovereign of Hanover.

The rule, therefore, to be collected from these authorities is, that you may stop an enemy's Ambassador in any place of which you are yourself the master, or in any other place where you have a right to exercise acts of hostility. Your own territory, or ships of your own country, are places of which you are yourself the master. The enemy's territory, or the enemy's ships, are places in which you have a right to exercise acts of hostility. Neutral vessels, guilty of no violation of the laws of neutrality, are places where you have no right to exercise acts of hostility.

It would be an inversion of the doctrine that Ambassadors have peculiar privileges to argue that they are less protected than other men. The right conclusion is that an Ambassador sent to a neutral Power is inviolable on the high seas, as well as in neutral waters, while under the protection of the neutral flag.

The other dictum of Sir William Scott, in the

case of the “Orozembo,” is even less pertinent to the present question. That related to the case of a neutral ship which, upon the effect of the evidence given on the trial, was held by the Court to have been engaged as an enemy's transport to convey the enemy's military officers, and some of his civil officers, whose duties were intimately connected with military operations, from the enemy's country to one of the enemy's colonies, which was about to be the theatre of these operations, the whole being done under colour of a simulated neutral destination. But as long as a neutral Government, within whose territories no military operations are carried on, adheres to its profession of neutrality, the duties of civil officers on a mission to that Government and within its territory, cannot possibly be “connected with” any “military operations,” in the sense in which these words were used by Sir William Scott, as indeed is rendered quite clear by the passages already cited from his own Judgment in the case of the “Caroline.”

In connection with this part of the subject it is necessary to notice a remarkable passage in Mr Seward's note, in which he says, “I assume, in the present case, what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law, that the circumstance that the ‘Trent’ was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the right of the belligerent capture.” If, indeed, the immediate and ostensible voyage of the “Trent” had been to a neutral port, but her ultimate and real destination to some port of the enemy, Her Majesty's Government might have been better able to understand the reference to British authorities contained in this passage. It is undoubtedly the law, as laid down by British authorities, that if the real destination of the vessel be hostile, (that is, to the enemy or the enemy's country,) it cannot be covered and rendered innocent by a fictitious destination to a neutral port. But if the real terminus of the voyage be *bona fide* in a neutral territory, no English, nor indeed, as Her Majesty's Government believe, any American authority can be found which has ever given countenance to the doctrine that either men or despatches can be subject, during such a voyage, and on board such a neutral vessel, to belligerent capture as contraband of war. Her Majesty's Government regard such a doctrine as wholly irreconcilable with the true principles of maritime law; and certainly with those principles as they have been understood in the Courts of this country.

It is to be further observed that the packets engaged in the postal service, and keeping up the regular and periodical communications between the different countries of Europe and America, and other parts of the world, though in the absence of Treaty stipulations they may not be exempted from penalties of any violation of neutrality if proved to have been knowingly committed, are still, when sailing in the ordinary and innocent course of their legitimate employment, which consists in the conveyance of mails and passengers, entitled to peculiar favour and protection from all Governments in whose service they are engaged. To detain, disturb, or interfere with them, without the very gravest cause, would be an act of a most noxious and injurious character, not only to a vast number and variety of individual and private interests, but to the public interests of neutral and friendly Governments.

It has been necessary to dwell upon these points in some detail, because they involve principles of the highest importance; and because, if Mr Seward's argument were acted upon as sound, the most injurious consequences might follow.

* Vattel, lib. iv, chap. 7, sec. 85.

For instance, in the present war, according to Mr Seward's doctrine, any packet ship carrying a Confederate Agent from Dover to Calais, or from Calais to Dover, might be captured and carried to New York. In case of a war between Austria and Italy, the conveyance of an Italian Minister or Agent might cause the capture of a neutral packet plying between Malta and Marseilles, or between Malta and Gibraltar, the condemnation of the ship at Trieste, and the confinement of the Minister or Agent in an Austrian prison. So in the late war between Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Russia on the other, a Russian Minister going from Hamburg to Washington, in an American ship, might have been brought to Portsmouth, the ship might have been condemned, and the Minister sent to the Tower of London. So also a Confederate vessel of war might capture a Cunard steamer on its way from Halifax to Liverpool, on the ground of its carrying despatches from Mr Seward to Mr Adams.

In view, therefore, of the erroneous principles asserted by Mr Seward, and the consequences they involve, Her Majesty's Government think it necessary to declare that they would not acquiesce in the capture of any British merchant-ship in circumstances similar to those of the "Trent," and that the fact of its being brought before a Prize Court, though it would alter the character, would not diminish the gravity of the offence against the law of nations, which would thereby be committed.

Having disposed of the question whether the persons named and their supposed despatches were contraband of war, I am relieved from the necessity of discussing the other questions raised by Mr Seward, namely, whether Captain Wilkes had lawfully a right to stop and search the "Trent" for these persons and their supposed despatches; whether that right, assuming that he possessed it, was exercised by him in a lawful and proper manner; and whether he had a right to capture the persons found on board.

The fifth question put by Mr Seward, namely, whether Captain Wilkes exercised the alleged right of capture in the manner allowed and recognised by the law of nations, is resolved by Mr Seward himself in the negative.

I cannot conclude, however, without noticing one very singular passage in Mr Seward's despatch.

Mr Seward asserts that "if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them." He proceeds to say that the waning proportions of the insurrection, and the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, forbid him from resorting to that defence. Mr Seward does not here assert any right founded on international law, however inconvenient or irritating to neutral nations; he entirely loses sight of the vast difference which exists between the exercise of an extreme right and the commission of an unquestionable wrong. His frankness compels me to be equally open, and to inform him that Great Britain could not have submitted to the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South, and however important the persons captured might have been.

Happily all danger of hostile collision on this subject has been avoided. It is the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that similar dangers, if they should arise, may be averted by peaceful

negotiations conducted in the spirit which befits the organs of two great nations.

I request you to read this despatch to Mr Seward, and give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

Washington, January 14, 1862.

MY LORD, (Received January 27, 1862).

THREE days ago, in obedience to your Lordship's orders, I spoke to Mr Seward on the subject of the plan adopted by this Government of obstructing the entrance to some of the harbours in the Southern States, by sinking vessels, laden with stones, in the channels.

Mr Seward observes that it was altogether a mistake to suppose that this plan had been devised with a view to injure the harbours permanently. It was, he said, simply a temporary military measure adopted to aid the blockade. The Government of the United States had, last spring, with a navy very little prepared for so extensive an operation, undertaken to blockade upwards of three thousand miles of coast. The Secretary of the Navy had reported that he could stop up the "large holes" by means of his ships, but that he could not stop up the "small ones." It had been found necessary, therefore, to close some of the numerous small inlets by sinking vessels in the channels. It would be the duty of the Government of the United States to remove all these obstructions as soon as the Union was restored. It was well understood that this was an obligation incumbent on the Federal Government. At the end of the war with Great Britain that Government had been called upon to remove a vessel which had been sunk in the harbour of Savannah, and had recognized the obligation, and removed the vessel accordingly. Moreover, the United States were now engaged in a civil war with the South. He was not prepared to say that, as an operation in war, it was unjustifiable to destroy permanently the harbours of the enemy, but nothing of the kind had been done on the present occasion. Vessels had been sunk by the rebels to prevent the access to their ports of the cruisers of the United States. The same measure had been adopted by the United States in order to make the blockade complete. When the war was ended, the removal of all these obstructions would be a mere matter of expense—there would be no great difficulty in removing them effectually. Besides, as had already been done in the case of Port Royal, the United States would open better harbours than those which they closed.

I asked Mr Seward whether the principal entrance to Charleston Harbour had not been recently closed altogether by vessels sunk by order of this Government; and I observed to him that the opening of a new port, thirty or forty miles off, would hardly console the people of the large town of Charleston for the destruction of their own harbour.

Mr Seward said that the best proof he could give me that the harbour of Charleston had not been rendered inaccessible was, that in spite of the sunken vessels and of the blockading squadrons, a British steamer laden with contraband of war had just succeeded in getting in.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

WAR-OFFICE, January 28, 1862.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders ; viz. :—

Major-General Stuart Corbett, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions ; viz. :—

Major-General Francis Wheeler, Bengal Cavalry.

Colonel John MacDuff, 74th Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Neptune Sargent, 3d Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus William Murray, 1st West India Regiment.

INDIA-OFFICE, January 21, 1862.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, December 20, 1861.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint W. H. Pedder, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Amoy.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, January 23, 1862.

Addresses and Resolutions of Condolence, on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, have been transmitted to Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be laid before the Queen, from the British Subjects residing at Boulogne, Ostend, and Oporto.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, January 24, 1862.

An Address of Condolence on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, from the British Residents at St Petersburg, has been forwarded to Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by Lord Napier, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St Petersburg.

DOWNING STREET, January 25, 1862.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Murray, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Barbadoes ; and Howard Lloyd, Esq., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Dominica.

WHITEHALL, January 27, 1862.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate the Reverend Richard Edward Warner, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Snitterby, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, void by the death of the Reverend Richard Morey.

DUBLIN CASTLE, January 25, 1862.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Captain Richard Reynolds Peyton to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Leitrim, in the room of John Robert Godley, Esq., deceased.

WHITEHALL, January 27, 1862.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto George Waldegrave, Esq., (commonly called the Honourable George Waldegrave,) third and youngest son of William, eighth Earl of Waldegrave, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, deceased, and to Henrietta Anderson Morshead, his wife, in her own right Countess of Rothes, and Baroness Leslie and Ballinbreich, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland, Her Royal licence and authority that they may take and use the surname of Leslie in addition to and after that of Waldegrave, and that the said George Waldegrave may bear the arms of Leslie, and that the said surname and arms may be taken and borne by the issue of their marriage ; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect :

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

WHITEHALL, January 27, 1862.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto George Pudsey Aston, of Seisdon, in the county of Stafford, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace for the said county, eldest son and heir of George Peach Aston, late of Newton, in the parish of Stottesdon, in the county of Salop, Esquire, deceased, her royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a direction contained in the last will and testament of his paternal uncle John Pudsey, (formerly John Aston,) late of Seisdon aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Pudsey, in addition to and after that of Aston, and that he and they may bear the arms of Pudsey, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect :

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(132.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 27, 1862.*

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 Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, reporting that the issue of Certificates by Port Captains to vessels driven into Spanish Ports by stress of weather has been suspended, and that the information required by the Boards of Health will in such cases be obtained from the Captains of the Ports, whereby expense will be saved to the vessels in question.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL,

January 28, 1862.

- 2d Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Trench Towashend to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomas Leyland, who retires. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 6th Dragoon Guards—Cornet George Selwyn Marryat to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Weatherley, promoted in 6th Dragoons. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 6th Dragoons—Captain George Lake Hedley, from 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas E. Anderson, who exchanges. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Lieutenant Frederick Augustus Weatherley, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Edward Gordon, who retires. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Albert Froom, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Stevenson, promoted. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Royal Artillery—Surgeon George Pain, from 53d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Bent, promoted on Staff. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Augustus Patrick Meyers Corbett, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wright, promoted on Staff. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Assistant-Surgeon James Crosse Johnston, from the 9th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Staff-Assistant-Surgeon James Alfred Turner to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Wallis, promoted on Staff. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 6th Regiment of Foot—Major John Forster, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice Major and Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Francis Colborne, C.B., who retires on half-pay. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Captain Robert Unwin to be Major, by purchase, vice Forster, who retires. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Lieutenant David Garrick Protheroe to be Captain, by purchase, vice Unwin. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Ensign Thomas Kent Neild to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Protheroe. Dated 28th January 1862.
- David Michael Francis Brady, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Neild. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 8th Foot—Nash Short, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robert Handcock, who retires. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 9th Foot—The transfer of Captain Edward Jervis from the Military Train, which appeared in the Gazette of 13th December 1861, has been cancelled.
- 10th Foot—Gentleman Cadet George Coope Helme, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice John Bates Marston, appointed to the Commissariat Department. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 11th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Charles Whitworth Lloyd, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Charles John Wix, deceased. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 13th Foot—Major Peter Macdonald, from a Depot Battalion, to be Major, vice William Henry Kerr, who exchanges. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 14th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Augustus Barton to be Adjutant, vice Charles Costin, who resigns that appointment. Dated 25th September 1861.
- 15th Foot—John James Osborne, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Alexander Herbert Arthur Smith, who retires. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Charles Moore Jessop to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 16th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Richard Westrop Saunders, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 17th Foot—Ensign Edmund Sandilands Savage to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice William Frederick Augustus Edward Presgrave, deceased. Dated 9th November 1861.
- Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Walters, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 19th Foot—Ensign Agathus Henry Elster, from 20th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Lillwall Scott Powell, whose appointment, as stated in the Gazette of the 5th November 1861, has been cancelled. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 20th Foot—Gentleman Cadet David O'Neill Power, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Elster, appointed to the 19th Foot. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 24th Foot—Captain Thomas E. Anderson, from 6th Dragoons, to be Captain, vice George Lake Hedley, who exchanges. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Captain John Henry Chads, from Paymaster 60th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Streatfeild, transferred to 60th Foot. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 25th Foot—Ensign Westropp Thomas Morgan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Price Mackinnon, who retires. Dated 28th January 1862.
- John Frederick Curtis Hayward, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Morgan. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 26th Foot—Lieutenant George Walton Appleby to be Captain, by purchase, vice Robert Creighton Granville, who retires. Dated 28th January 1862.
- Ensign George Douthwaite to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Appleby. Dated 28th January 1862.
- George Gosling, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Douthwaite. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 33d Foot—Captain John Brown, from the 37th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Henry Parry, who exchanges. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 37th Foot—Captain William Henry Parry, from the 33d Foot, to be Captain, vice John Brown, who exchanges. Dated 28th January 1862.
- 42d Foot—Ensign Andrew Michael Creagh to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant E. A. Elgin, deceased. Dated 20th December 1861.
- 44th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Kinahan, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Charles James Kinahan, appointed to the Staff. Dated 28th January 1862.

53d Foot—Staff Surgeon-Major George Thomas Galbraith, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Pain, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 28th January 1862.

57th Foot—Staff Surgeon-Major James Carroll Dempster, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice William MacAndrew, M.D., deceased. Dated 28th January 1862.

60th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Champion Streatfeild, from Paymaster 24th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Chads, transferred to the 24th Foot. Dated 28th January 1862.

63d Foot—Captain Vere Hunt Bowles to be Major, without purchase, vice Falkland Townshend Logan Paterson, deceased. Dated 19th December 1861.

Lieutenant Stewart Hervey Bruce to be Captain, without purchase, vice Bowles. Dated 19th December 1861.

Ensign Charles Ellison Terrot to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bruce. Dated 19th December 1861.

65th Foot—Ensign Windle Hill St Hill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edward Vernon White, who retires. Dated 28th January 1862.

Ensign Kenneth Douglas, from the 87th Foot, to be Ensign, vice St Hill. Dated 28th January 1862.

77th Foot—Ensign Cecil Percival Stone to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Aubrey Thomas Butts, deceased. Dated 10th November 1861.

78th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Owen Silvester Davies to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Thomas Hinde Thompson, who resigns that appointment. Dated 1st January 1862.

81st Foot—Ensign Thomas Rogers to be Quartermaster, vice Charles Correll, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 28th January 1862.

87th Foot—William Nutter, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kenneth Douglas, appointed to 65th Foot. Dated 28th January 1862.

93d Foot—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Hope to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Nicholas Bell, M.D., promoted on the Staff. Dated 28th January 1862.

96th Foot—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Caleb Shera Wills to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 28th January 1862.

97th Foot—Ensign George Moore Picken to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Captain W. R. Annesley, who resigned that appointment in March 1860. Dated 8th November 1861.

1st West India Regiment—Thomas Carr Foster, gent. late Lieutenant Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smithwick, promoted. Dated 28th January 1862.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Major William Henry Kerr, from 13th Foot, to be Major, vice Peter Macdonald, who exchanges. Dated 28th January 1862.

STAFF.

Major and Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Francis Colborne, C.B., half-pay, late 6th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Mauritius, vice Major and Brevet-Colonel Sir Henry E. F. Johnson, Bart., half-pay 5th Foot, whose period of service on the Staff has expired. Dated 28th January 1862.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet-Major Frederick Montagu Alison, from 19th Foot, to be Major, by purchase. Dated 28th January 1862.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Gore Browne, from 25th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase. Dated 28th January 1862.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Arthur Anderson, M.D., to be Inspector-General. Dated 28th January 1862.

To be Deputy Inspector-Generals of Hospitals.

Staff Surgeon-Major Joseph Samuel Prendergast, M.D. Dated 28th January 1862.

Staff Surgeon-Major William Home, M.D. Dated 28th January 1862.

Staff Surgeon-Major James McGregor. Dated 28th January 1862.

Surgeon-Major John Bent, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 28th January 1862.

To be Staff Surgeons.

Staff Surgeon John Grogan, M.B., from half-pay, vice Prendergast, promoted. Dated 28th January 1862.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander Mackinnon, vice Home, promoted. Dated 28th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon William Tydd Harding, from 25th Foot, vice McGregor. Dated 28th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon William Beale Wallis, from the Royal Artillery, vice Galbraith, appointed to the 53d Foot. Dated 28th January 1862.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Digby William Lawlor, vice James Carroll Dempster, M.D., appointed to the 57th Foot. Dated 28th January 1862.

To be Staff Assistant-Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon Charles James Kinahan, from the 44th Foot, vice John Kinahan, appointed to the 44th Foot. Dated 28th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon Isaac Hoysted, from the 37th Foot, vice Whylock, promoted on the Staff. Dated 28th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon Horatio Scott, from the 40th Foot, vice Speedy, promoted on the Staff. Dated 28th January 1862.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Henry Walker, from half-pay, vice Mackinnon, promoted. Dated 28th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon Robert Waters, M.D., from the 21st Foot, vice Ferguson, promoted on the Staff. Dated 28th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon William Cherry, from the 45th Foot, vice Hope, appointed to the 93d Foot. Dated 28th January 1862.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Young Baker, from half-pay, vice Corbett, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 28th January 1862.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Henry N. Bracken, from half-pay, vice Turner, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 28th January 1862.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Frank Pout, from half-pay, vice Digby William Lawlor, promoted. Dated 28th January 1862.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Hogarth Clay, M.D., on half-pay, has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 28th January 1862.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Captain and Brevet-Major James Farrell Penny-
cuiick, Royal Artillery. Dated 15th February
1861.

Major Thomas L. K. Nelson, 40th Foot. Dated
28th January 1862.

Major William James Hutchins, 12th Foot. Dated
28th January 1862.

To be Majors in the Army.

Second Captain Henry John Foquett Ellis Hickey,
Royal Artillery. Dated 15th February 1861.

Captain James Paul, 65th Foot. Dated 28th
January 1862.

Captain George Owen Bowdler, 40th Foot. Dated
28th January 1862.

Second Captain Henry Strover, Royal Artillery.
Dated 28th January 1862.

Captain Henry Ferdinand Turner, 65th Foot.
Dated 28th January 1862.

Lieutenant, with the honorary rank of Captain,
Frederick Blanco Forster, Paymaster 5th Foot,
to have the honorary rank of Major, under the
Royal Warrant of 27th January 1860. Dated
5th December 1861.

Quartermaster Charles Correll, half-pay 81st
Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain.
Dated 28th January 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officer, upon half-pay, has
been permitted to retire from the Service by the
sale of his Commission, under the conditions of the
Horse Guards Circular Memorandum of the 15th
February 1861 :—

Second Captain Ralph Norman, half-pay late Land
Transport Corps. Dated 28th January 1862.

Commission signed by the Queen.

3d Perthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Samuel Hood Murray, Esq. (late Lieutenant-
Colonel of 3d West India Regiment of Foot),
to be Adjutant, from 11th July 1860.

MEMORANDUM.

2d Administrative Battalion of Perthshire Rifle
Volunteers.

Adjutant Samuel Hood Murray was transferred to
the Adjutancy of the 2d Administrative Battalion
of Perthshire Rifle Volunteers, from 14th October
1861.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Saint George's Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Walter Barnes Pugh, Esq. late Captain in Her
Majesty's 96th Regiment of Foot, to be Adjutant.
Dated 16th December 1861.

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

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Alfred Benjamin de Lisle Allen to be Honorary
Assistant-Surgeon, vice Jackson, resigned.
Dated 18th January 1862.

2d Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Andrew Jenkins to be Second Lieutenant. Dated
14th January 1862.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Spencer Henry Curtis to be Captain,
vice Jaffray, resigned. Dated 18th January
1862.

Ensign Frank Willis Burge to be Ensign,
vice Curtis, promoted. Dated 18th January
1862.

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

1st Corps Warwickshire Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant Joseph Loxdale Warren to be Captain,
vice Neville, resigned. Dated 22d January
1862.

11th (Leamington) Corps, forming part of the 1st
Administrative Battalion.

John Machen, Esq. (late Captain 4th Warwick-
shire Rifle Volunteer Corps and South Devon
Militia), to be Captain. Dated 22d January
1862.

4th (Warwick) Corps.

Lieutenant Richard Child Heath to be Captain,
vice Machen, resigned. Dated 22d January
1862.

MEMORANDUM.

Captain Machen will rank in the Volunteer
Force from 13th February 1860, being the date
of his Commission in the 4th Warwickshire Rifle
Volunteer Corps.

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

1st Kinross-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign George Bogie to be Lieutenant, vice Henry
Maitland, resigned. Dated 25th January
1862.

James Ross to be Ensign, vice George Bogie,
promoted. Dated 25th January 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian name of Dr Steel, Surgeon in the
2d Administrative Battalion of Forfarshire Rifle
Volunteers is *William*, and not *John*, as stated in
the London Gazette of the 24th instant.

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

1st Hampshire Engineer Volunteer Corps.

Henry Philip Buchan to be First Lieutenant.
Dated 25th January 1862.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant and the
Sheriff-Principal of the County of Ayr.

Royal Ayrshire and Wigton Rifle Militia.

Lieutenant Thomas Riddell Carre to be Captain,
vice Fullerton, resigned. Dated 15th January
1862.

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

1st Battery of Cheshire Artillery.

John Ward Girdlestone, gent. to be Second
Lieutenant, vice Alexander, resigned. Dated
30th December 1861.



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

Eben William Robertson, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 14th January 1862.

Leicestershire Regiment of Militia.

Peter Alfred Jackson, Esq. to be Surgeon, vice Macaulay, deceased. Dated 20th January 1862.

6th Company of Leicestershire Volunteer Rifles.

The Queen has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Edward Warner in the above Corps.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

Royal North Gloucester Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, C.B., M.P., to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 22d January 1862.

1st Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William Fudge to be Captain, vice Lucas, resigned. Dated 22d January 1862.

Ensign Edward Morcom Harwood to be Lieutenant, vice Fudge, promoted. Dated 22d January 1862.

Charles Bowles Hare, gent. to be Ensign, vice Harwood, promoted. Dated 22d January 1862.

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

2d Bucks Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Caulfield Pratt to be Captain.

Ensign Thomas Marshall to be Lieutenant.

4th Bucks Rifle Volunteers.

Ensign Alfred Self to be Lieutenant.

Thomas Horwood, gent. to be Ensign.

Resignations in the above Corps :—

Captain the Honourable Florance George Henry Irby.

Lieutenant Acton Tindal.

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

Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia.

Edward Barrett Carter, Esq. to be Captain, vice Eddington, promoted. Dated 21st January 1862.

Charles MacGuarrie, gent. to be First Lieutenant, vice Sellar, resigned. Dated 21st January 1862.

Lancashire Volunteers.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Robert Lamont in the 79th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

ERRATUM.

For, Stephen Hart Jackson, gent. to be Ensign in the 37th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, appearing in the Gazette of the 17th instant; read, Stephen Hart Jackson, gent. to be Ensign in the 37th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

MEMORANDA.

In the correction of the name of Lieutenant Marten, (Gazetted 17th January 1862,) he was erroneously stated to belong to the 5th, instead of the 6th Corps of Kent Rifle Volunteers.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain John Scott Russell in the 8th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps; also the Commission held by Ensign Humphrey Hare in the 9th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Darwin in the 11th Corps Kent Rifle Volunteers, and the said Corps has been reduced from a Company to a Sub-division.

MEMORANDUM.

3d London Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignations of the Commissions held by Captain Hubert de Carteret, Lieutenant William Whitworth Limbert, and Ensign Charles Pelham Palmer, in the above Corps.

MEMORANDUM.

Taunton or 3d Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission as Supernumerary Lieutenant held by John Henry Biddulph Pinchard, gent. in the above Corps.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Lieutenant Hobart Anderdon, of the 15th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

MEMORANDUM.

Durham Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission at present held by Paymaster Cortlandt Macgregor Skinner in this Regiment.

WHITEHALL, January 27, 1862.

The Newton-Stewart Industrial Home, at Newton-Stewart, in the County of Wigtown, has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be an Industrial School, under the provisions of "The Industrial Schools' (Scotland) Act, 1861."

WHITEHALL, January 27, 1862.

The Kirkdale Industrial and Ragged Schools, in Stanley Road, Kirkdale, in the County of Lancaster, have been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be Industrial Schools, under the provisions of "The Industrial Schools' Act, 1861."

WHITEHALL, January 27, 1862.

The St George's Catholic Industrial Schools, in West Derby Road, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, have been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be Industrial Schools, under the provisions of "The Industrial Schools Act, 1861."

BANKRUPTS
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

John Godfrey Chaundy and Henry Harris Chaundy, of Muswell Hill, Boarstall, Buckingham, cattle and sheep dealers.

Aaron Brown, of West Shefford, Berks, baker.

John Arkill, of 26A, Old Fish Street, Doctors' Commons, London, greengrocer, and dealer in coals.

James Oliver, the younger, trading as J. Oliver, of 14, High Street, St John's Wood, Middlesex, plumber, painter, glazier, and paper-hanger.

Catherine Harman and William Hurlstone, of 1, Robert Street, Vine Street, Waterloo Road, Surrey, surgical instrument makers, trading under the style or firm of C. & J. Harman.

Alfred Mundy, of 97, Goswell Street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, dairyman.

Vincent Morris, of the Blyth Livery Stables, Hammer-smith Gate, Middlesex, now a Prisoner in Whitecross Street Prison, riding-master.

Samuel Dennis, late of Rayleigh, Essex, carpenter, now a Prisoner for Debt in Springfield Prison.

Joseph West, of 145, Aldersgate Street, London, carpenter and builder.

Henry Paine, of 234, Strand, Middlesex, tailor and draper.

Joseph Bright, of Boston, Holland, Lincoln, a porter in the service of the Great Northern Railway Company.

Daniel Barfield, of Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturer.

Nicholas Mould, of 1, Princess Street, Plaistow Marsh, near Victoria London Docks, West Ham, Essex, licensed victualler, out of business.

Edwin Heaven, of 21, Old Boswell Court, Strand, Middlesex, builder and decorator.

Thomas Wright, of 47, Sloane Square, and having workshops in Draycott Place, Chelsea, both in Middlesex, bricklayer and builder.

James William Beecher, of 53, and 186, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, Middlesex, tailor and trimming-seller.

William Reynolds, of West Street, Well Street, South Hackney, Middlesex, liquid carmine manufacturer.

Thomas Cornelius Hayter, of Shaftesbury, Dorset, coach-builder.

Philip Bumstead Rackstraw, of 16, Surrey Square, Old Kent Road, Surrey, fish salesman, formerly of Marlborough Place, Old Kent Road aforesaid, fish salesman, now a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

John Davies, of High Street, Homerton, Middlesex, butcher.

John Drew, of 13, Took's Court, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, law stationer.

James Chapman, of Brentwood, Essex, blacksmith and furniture broker, a Prisoner in the Gaol at Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex aforesaid.

James Wallis Pycroft, (sued as J. W. Pycroft,) late of Iver, Bucks, out of business, and lately a Prisoner for Debt in the Queen's Prison, Surrey.

Charles Hennell Wilkinson, of Pelham Villas, Brompton, Middlesex, a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

Wrightson Robert Bryant, of 7, Selwood Place, Brompton, Middlesex, out of business, a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, Whitecross Street, London, (in formâ pauperis).

William Cobbett, late of Battersea Park, Surrey, and lately a Prisoner for Debt in the Queen's Prison, Surrey.

William Lawrence Coldwell, (sued and committed as William Caldwell,) of 88, Chalfon Street, Somers' Town, Middlesex, baker, now a Prisoner confined for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

John Menzies, of 16, Bucklersbury, London, merchant.

John Mogg, of 9, Lower Street, Lower Road, Islington, Middlesex, late of 13, Gray's Inn Lane, Holborn, in said county, grocer and general dealer, out of business.

William Beard, formerly of 12, Union Square, Union Street, Borough, Surrey, assistant to a publisher in Chapter-house Court, London, now of 5, Robert's Place, Brunswick Street, Dover Road, Borough, Surrey, tailor.

John Thomas Glascock, of 37, Long Fellow Road, Mile End, Middlesex, corn dealer, now a Prisoner for Debt in the Gaol of Springfield, Essex.

Thomas Garner, the younger, of 14, John Street, Holland Street, Blackfriars Road, Surrey, part of the time also of 16, Goswell Street, Saint Luke's, Middlesex, baker.

Philip Hayward, (not Haywood, as before advertised,) late of London and Windsor, Berks, and late a Prisoner for Debt in the Queen's Prison, Surrey.

Caleb Soul, of 85, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, manufacturing perfumer.

Nathaniel Dear, of 5, College Grove, Camden Town, Middlesex, carpenter.

Charles Bishop, of the Red Lion Inn, Bitterne, Southampton, plumber and glazier.

John Wallis, of Pemberry, Kent, farmer and miller.

Robert Charles Thorman, of Bromley Place, High Street, Bromley, Middlesex, plumber, gasfitter, and florist, a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Joseph Frederick Hopkins, of Buckhurst Hill, Chigwell, Essex, schoolmaster.

James Adlard, of Rose Cottage, Pond Lane, Clapton, Middlesex, working lithographer.

George Williams, formerly of Pembroke, innkeeper, now of 64, College Street, Brompton, Middlesex, foreman of ironworks.

William Sproston, of 24, Love Lane, Eastcheap, London, wholesale fishmonger.

James Malpass, late of 3, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London, stockbroker, now a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, London.

William Hunt, of 6, William Street, Lisson Grove, Marylebone, Middlesex, greengrocer, a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, Whitecross Street, London, (in formâ pauperis).

George Hammond, of 18, King's Row, Walworth, Surrey, builder and carpenter.

Arthur Haxworth, late lodging at the Suffolk Coffee-house, Holborn, Middlesex, previously lodging at the Crown Coffee-house, Holborn aforesaid, previously lodging at Hotels in Leeds and Sheffield, Yorkshire, Barnsley, Yorkshire, and previously thereto of 8, Thavies Inn, Holborn, Middlesex, a Prisoner in the Debtors' Prison, London, following no trade, profession, or calling, (in formâ pauperis).

Horatio Ockerby, of 21, Castle Street, Holborn, London, and 8, Victoria Terrace, Counter Hill, New Cross, Kent, law stationer, a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

William Spencer, of Epsom and Dorking, both in Surrey, draper and grocer.

Francis Moreau Hayward, of 32, George Street, Hanover Square, Middlesex, dentist.

Alexander Hughes, of 6, High Street, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, draper and milliner.

Humphrey Hughes, late of 6, Bridge Avenue, King Street, Hammersmith, Middlesex, and now of 6, Lansdowne Terrace, Earl Street, Kensington, Middlesex, schoolmaster.

Thomas Smooker, of 144A, Tookey Street, Southwark, Surrey, tobaccoist and carpenter.

Henry Castle, of Wantage, Berks, innkeeper and machinist.

Henry Singer, late of Westerham, Kent, builder and fishmonger.

James Hawkins Richards, (trading and known as James Richards,) of 20, Havant Street, Portsea, Hants, carpenter, builder, and undertaker.

William Miller, a Prisoner for Debt in the Queen's Prison, Southwark, formerly of Christchurch, Hants.

Amos Reeves, (sued and committed as Alfred Reeves,) late of West Hill Lime Works, Dartford, Kent, lime burner and cement merchant.

- Henry Nash, (trading for sometime as Thomas Ballard,) of 5, Etham Place, Kent Street, Southwark, Surrey, grocer and cheesemonger.
- George Tinson, of 28, Goldsmiths Place, Goldsmiths Row, Hackney Road, Middlesex, and of 4, and 5, Daniel Street, Gosset Street, in said county.
- James Warden, of Birmingham, Warwick, iron merchant.
- Richard Davies, of Peterchurch, Hereford, licensed victualler and butcher.
- Henry Mann, of Church Road, Nechells, Birmingham, Warwick, carrier and agent.
- Thomas Cleeton, of Leigh Sinton, Leigh, Worcester, butcher and cattle dealer.
- John Cave, the younger, of Spalding, Lincoln, gardener and seedsman.
- William Phillips, of 7, Abingdon Buildings, Walcot, Bath, victualler.
- Thomas Edward Thomas, of the Bull Inn, Glow Hill, Saint Woollos, Monmouth, innkeeper and haulier.
- Evan Davies, of Newport, Monmouth, shipowner and master mariner.
- Charles Whiteman, of Wanborough, Wilts, carrier, butter dealer, and dealer in flour and meal.
- Charles Parkin, of Hightown, Birstall, York, chemist.
- James Croft Reid, of 99, Spencer Street, Everton, Liverpool, Lancaster, and carrying on business at 12, Goree Piazza, Liverpool aforesaid, in partnership with Edmund Redfern Simpson, as steam tug boat proprietors, under the style or firm of Simpson & Reid.
- William Batho and Daniel Jones, of Wrexham, Denbigh, brewers, soda water manufacturers, and tallow chandlers.
- Thomas Henry Wardle, late of 184, Lee Bank Road, Birmingham, Warwick, commission agent.
- Edward Cookes, in lodgings at the house of Charles Newman, 67, Ruston Street North, Birmingham, Warwick, out of business, and previously of 164, Great Charles Street, Birmingham aforesaid, retail brewer.
- Clarence Balmforth, of 127, Portland Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, licensed victualler.
- George Seally, of Redland, Bristol, clerk to a merchant.
- Thomas Rogers, of Kingswood Hill, Oldland, Billon, Gloucester, licensed beer retailer, blacksmith, wheelwright, and dealer in timber.
- John Ferris, of 5, Hillgrove Buildings, Whitehouse Street, Westminster, Bristol, butcher and dealer in meat.
- Blyeth Holmes, of York Street, Nottingham, braid and elastic web manufacturer.
- John Keyworth, of Saint Ann's, Well Road, Nottingham, fish salesman.
- William Cole, of Northgate Street, Gloucester, tailor and clothes salesman's assistant.
- Mark Hart, of Great Ellingham, Norfolk, higgler.
- John Hobbs, of the Plough and Barleycorn Brewery, Lake Road, Landport, Hants, brewer, and retailer of ale, beer, porter, and tobacco.
- Henry Sturge, of 8, Westgate Buildings, Saint Peter and Saint Paul, Bath, previously of 18, Philip Street, Saint James, Bath, musical instrument maker, music seller, and tuner.
- William Wolf, of Carlton Scroop, Lincoln, commercial traveller on commission.
- Charles Skelding, of Quarry Bank, Kingswinford, Stafford.
- John Hirst and Charles Day, of Apsley, Huddersfield, York, carrying on business in copartnership as cloth millers.
- John Hepworth, of Paddock, Huddersfield, York, scribbler and spinner, and carrying on business at Folly Hall, Huddersfield aforesaid.
- William Seavers, of Joseph Street, Leeds Road, Bradford, York, carrying on business in Harris Street, Leeds Road, Bradford aforesaid, wheelwright, formerly also carrying on business in North Wing, Bradford aforesaid, blacksmith.
- William Edward Vincent, of Chard, Somerset, innkeeper and carrier.
- John Henson, (not Hensord, as advertised in the Gazette of Friday last,) the younger, of Keresley, near Coventry, Warwick, blacksmith.
- Arthur Baker, of 38, Gosford Street, Coventry, Warwick, out of business, and previously thereto of 34, Gosford Street, Coventry aforesaid, butcher.
- Thomas Distin, late of Bay View House, Paignton, Devon, journeyman builder and farmer, late a Prisoner for Debt in the Gaol of Devon, Exeter, (in formâ pauperis).
- John Smith, late of Chalk Farm, Caddington, Bedford, farmer, now of Fox Hill, Luton, Bedford, bailiff or foreman.
- David James, late of Bridgnorth, Salop, innkeeper, now of Stoney Stretton, Salop.
- William Hulme, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, hay, straw, and horse dealer.
- John Corney, at present and for the last fifteen months residing at furnished lodgings in Stockton Street, West Hartlepool, Durham, journeyman painter.
- William Thompson, of Thompson Street, Stranton, Durham, joiner and cartwright.
- Matthew Robinson, late of Darlington, Durham, commission agent, afterwards a Prisoner for Debt in the County Gaol of Durham, and now of Darlington aforesaid.
- John Lees Rockliffe, late of Denton, near Manchester, commission and insurance agent.
- Isaac Smith, late of Crewe, now of 8, Ryder Street, Bradford, Manchester, mechanic.
- Henry Augustus Hines, of 45, Clifford Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, dentist.
- Thomas Astley, now of 5, Pippin Street, Four-Lane-Ends, Blackburn, Lancaster, and late of Audley Range, Blackburn aforesaid, brick maker.
- William Vaughan, of Crewe Green, Alberbury, Salop, shoemaker.
- James Hobson, now and for the last three weeks living in lodgings in High Street, Kedsgrave, Stafford, journeyman glazier, and for six months and upwards immediately preceding residing in Rathbone Street, Tunstall, Stafford, carrying on the business of a painter, plumber, glazier, and paper-hanger.
- Henry Lambert, of Yoxford, Suffolk, thatcher.
- Edward Miles, of Huntingfield, Suffolk, wheelwright.
- Holroyd Goodyear, of Brighouse, Halifax, York, quarryman.
- William Cooke, of Silsoe, Bedford, shopkeeper and publican.
- Robert Thomas Bilham, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, of no business or employment.
- George Ball, late of Yorkshire Street, Oldham, Lancaster, umbrella maker and chimney-sweeper, and late a Prisoner for Debt in Her Majesty's Prison at Lancaster.
- James Willis, late of Densham Terrace, and late of 16, Oxford Street, Plymouth, auctioneer, land-surveyor, and general dealer, and late a Prisoner for Debt in Her Majesty's Gaol at Exeter, Devon, (in formâ pauperis).
- William Turpin, late of 16, Drake Street, Plymouth, Devon, commercial traveller, and late a Prisoner for Debt in Her Majesty's Gaol at Exeter, in and for the said county of Devon, (in formâ pauperis).
- Henry Thomas, now of 7, Station Street, Aberdare, Glamorgan, painter and glazier.
- Thomas Lemon, of Duke Street, Cardiff, Glamorgan, implement and machine manufacturer, (in formâ pauperis).
- John Walker, of Brinklow, Warwick, blacksmith.
- Enoch Genner and Elijah Genner, of the Aqueduct, Madeley, Salop, soap boilers.
- John Griffiths, of Kingston, Hereford, butcher and innkeeper.
- Samuel Cooper, at present and for five weeks last past lodging at 34, Back Water Street, Manchester, Lancaster, and for twelve months previously residing at 17, Bloom Street, Salford, Lancaster, leather cutter.
- Benjamin Davies, of the Old Lion Inn, King Street, Saint Mary, Pembroke, carpenter, builder, contractor, and innkeeper.
- Anthony Harris, of Leckhampton, near Cheltenham, Gloucester, market gardener, and dealer in fruit and potatoes.
- Richard Harris Hill, of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, stationer, printer, and dealer in fancy goods, also of Leck, Lancaster, schoolmaster.
- John Stone, of Sidmouth, Devon, boot and shoe maker.
- John Francis Hardy, of Ilkeston, Derby, draper's assistant, and previously of the same place, draper.
- Thomas Edkins, of Court No. 1, Wood Street, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, currier and leather cutter.

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 22d January 1862.

SPECIES.	Quantities Imported into the Ports of Great Britain, enumerated above, (being those into which Corn is chiefly imported).						Amount of Duty received thereon.									Rates of Duty, (Foreign and Colonial.)					
	Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Foreign.			Colonial.			Total.			Corn and Grain of all sorts, per quarter.			Meal and Flour of all sorts, per owt.		
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Wheat and Wheat Flour	250	104 6	262	38 4	276	343 2	135	27 15 6	145	6 14 2	149	84 9 8	}	1	0	0	4½				
Barley and Barley Meal	30	126 5	—	—	30	126 5	15	06 7 0	—	—	15	06 7 0									
Oats and Oat Meal.....	36	403 0	18	52 5	38	235 5	18	20 3 4	92	4 7	19	12 7 11									
Rye and Rye Meal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Pease and Pea Meal	9	70 1	39	10 0	48	80 1	48	10 3	195	10 0	244	0 3									
Beans and Bean Meal	8	09 4	—	—	8	09 4	40	9 6	—	—	40	9 6									
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	34	747 3	88	65 1	43	612 4	17	38 2 4	443	7 4	218	1 9 8									
Buck Wheat and Buck Wheat Meal	0	2	—	—	0	2	0	0 5	—	—	0	0 5									
Beer or Bigg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
Total.....	253	161 5	408	66 2	394	027 7	186	81 8 4	218	7 1	208	69 4 5									

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, 27th January 1862.

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

INTIMATION is Hereby Given, that **WILLIAM BRODIE**, Esquire of Brodie, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Estate of the Lands and Barony of BRODIE, lying in the Sheriffdom of Elgin and Forres, has presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary.—Mr Wylie, Clerk,) in terms of the provisions of the Act 11 & 12 Victoria, cap. 36, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' praying their Lordships to find and declare that certain Improvements made by the Petitioner on the said Lands and others, since the year 1855, are of a permanent character, and that the Petitioner has *bona fide* expended thereon the sum of L.229 : 0 : 4; and to grant warrant to uplift the sum of L.150, deposited or to be deposited in the Royal Bank of Scotland by the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway Company, as compensation in respect of a Bridge which the said Railway Company were bound to erect in the construction of their line of Railway on said Estate, but which the Petitioner agreed to dispense with on payment by the said Company of the said sum of L.150, with the interest due thereon, and to apply the same in payment *pro tanto* of the said amount of Improvement-outlay thereon, or such part thereof as shall be found to have been *bona fide* expended thereon by the Petitioner as aforesaid, or in such other way and manner pointed out by the 26th section of the said Statute, as their Lordships shall deem most suitable and shall appoint; and to grant warrant to, and ordain the said Royal Bank of Scotland, to pay over the said sum, with interest as aforesaid, to the Petitioner, on a valid acknowledgment and receipt therefor being granted by him to the said Bank; and further, to find the said Railway Company liable in the expenses of the present application; or to do otherwise in the premises as to their Lordships shall seem fit: On which Petition Lord Jerviswoode, Junior Lord Ordinary, has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—'21st January 1862.—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: Farther, 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 after service if within Scotland, and sixty days if furth thereof.'

(Signed) 'CHARLES BAILLIE.'

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

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that **HARRY LEITH LUMSDEN MORRISON**, residing at Guise, in the Parish of Tough, Aberdeenshire, Heir of Entail infest and in possession of the Lands and Estate of LEITHFIELD or BLAIR, in order that he may Disentail and acquire in fee-simple All and Whole the Town and Lands of Kingoodie, Mill and Mill Lands of Kingoodie, Multures, Sequels, and Kuaveships thereof, the Town and Mains and Manor-Place of Blair, the Town and Lands of Greenfoord and Blockhouse, and those parts and pertinents of the same, now called Backhill of Kingoodie, Hill of Blair, Nether Blair, and Paddockhall or Paddockloch, with the Moss of Blair, all lying in the Parish of Bourtie, and Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, and all commonly known as the Lands and Estate of Leithfield or Blair; has presented a Petition to

the Lords of Council and Session (Second Division, Junior Lord Ordinary, Mr Wylie, Clerk,) in terms of the Acts 11 and 12 Vict., c. 36, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and 16 and 17 Vict., c. 94, entitled 'An Act to extend the benefits of the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty, for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' praying their Lordships, *inter alia*, to authorize the Petitioner to Disentail and acquire in fee-simple the whole of the said Entailed Lands and Estate of Leithfield or Blair, described in the Petition; to approve of the Instrument of Disentail of the said Lands and Estate to be executed by the Petitioner, and to be lodged in process in the course of the proceedings to follow on the said Petition; and to grant warrant to and ordain the Keeper of the Register of Tailzies to record the said Instrument of Disentail in the said Register, in terms of the said Statutes: On which Petition the Lord Ordinary (Jerviswoode) has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—'28th January 1862.—LORD JERVISWOODE.—Act. Dundas.—The Lord Ordinary appoints this Petition to be intimated in the Minute-Book and on the Walls for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette, and Newspapers mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Statute: Farther, 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.'

—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of said Interlocutor.

MORTON, WHITEHEAD, & GREIG, W.S.,
Petitioner's Agents.

11, Queen Street, Edinburgh,
30th January 1862.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given, that, in terms of an Interlocutor by the Lords of Council and Session, Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds, dated the 29th day of January 1862, and pursuant to the Act 7 & 8 Victoria, cap. 44, a Petition has been presented to their Lordships for and in name of, *inter alia*, Sir JAMES FERGUSON of Kilkerran, Baronet, and others, Contributors to the Endowment of the Church and proposed new Parish *quoad sacra* of West Church of Maybole, situated within the Parishes of Maybole and Kirkoswald, and Presbytery and County of Ayr, praying their Lordships to DECERN and ERECT the said Church of West Church of Maybole into a Parish Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, and to MARK out and DESIGNATE the District set forth in the Petition, consisting of a portion of the said Parishes of Maybole and Kirkoswald, as the District to be attached to the said Church of West Church of Maybole *quoad sacra*; and to DISJOIN the said Church and District *quoad sacra* from the foresaid Parishes; and to ERECT the same into a Church and Parish *quoad sacra*, to be called The Church and Parish of WEST CHURCH OF MAYBOLE; and to find and declare that the Minister and Elders thereof shall have and enjoy the status, and all the powers, rights, and privileges of a Parish Minister and Elders in connection with the Church of Scotland; and to find and declare that upon the said Church of West Church of Maybole, and District to be attached thereto, being erected into a Church and Parish *quoad sacra*, the patronage thereof should be vested in the Petitioner, Sir James Fergusson, and his Heirs and Successors; but always under reservation of the right of the Presbytery of the bounds to present to the said Church *jure devoluto*.

HOPE & MACKAY, W.S.,
Agents for Petitioners.

Edinburgh, 119, Princes Street,
30th January 1862.

THE Estates of DANIEL CARMICHAEL, Baker, Oban, were sequestrated on 27th January 1862, by the Sheriff of Argyllshire.

The first deliverance is dated 27th January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 11 o'clock forenoon, on Thursday the 6th day of February 1862, within the Temperance Hotel, Inverary.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 27th day of May 1862.

A Personal Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

CHAS. BUCHANAN, Agent, Inverary.

THE Estates of GEORGE & FREDERICK WILSON, Spirit and Provision Merchants, No. 24, Drummond Street, Edinburgh, and of George Wilson, the Individual and sole Partner of said Company, as a Company, and as an Individual, were sequestrated on the 28th January 1862, by the Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh.

The first deliverance is dated 28th January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday the 6th day of February 1862, within the Rooms of Messrs Dowells & Lyon, 18, 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 28th day of May 1862.

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.

J. M. MACQUEEN, S.S.C., Agent.

Chambers, 19, Charlotte Street,
Leith, January 29, 1862.

THE Estates of FREDERICK SCHENCK, Lithographer, George Street, Edinburgh, were sequestrated on the 29th day of January 1862, by the Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh.

The first deliverance is dated the 29th day of January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock p.m., on Wednesday the 12th day of February 1862, within Messrs Dalgleish & Forrest's Rooms, No. 4, Saint Andrew Square, 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 30th day of May 1862.

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.

ROB. FINLAY, S.S.C., Agent,
Chambers, 2, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

THE Estates of WILLIAM MEWEN, Ironmonger in Crieff, were sequestrated on the 29th day of January 1862, by the Sheriff of the County of Perth.

The first deliverance is dated 29th January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, within the Drummond Arms Hotel, in Crieff, on Monday the 10th day of February 1862.

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 May 1862.

The said Sheriff has granted a Warrant of Protection to the said William M'Ewen against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the said meeting.

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

JOHN IRONSIDE, Solicitor, Crieff,
Agent.

THE Estates of WILLIAM MAYS, Clothier and Boarding-house Keeper in Greenock, were sequestrated on the 30th day of January in the year 1862, by the Sheriff of Renfrewshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 30th day of January 1862.

The meeting to elect a Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 8th day of February 1862, within the White Hart Inn, 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 30th day of May 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.

M'ILWRAITH & SWAN, Writers, Greenock,
Agents in the Sequestration.

NOTICE.

A Petition has been presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at the instance of Robert Walker of Brownsyde, residing in Helensburgh, for Sequestration of the Estates of JAMES GARDNER, Farmer and Miller, Brownsyde Mills, near Airdrie, in terms of the Bankruptcy Scotland Act, 1856, and Acts explaining or amending the same: On which the Sheriff has pronounced the following Interlocutor, viz:—*'Airdrie, 28th January 1862—The Sheriff-Substitute having considered the foregoing Petition, with the Writs produced, grants warrant to Messengers-at-Arms and Officers of Court to cite, in terms of the Statute, the therein designed James Gardner to appear in Court on an *inducio* of six days from the date of such citation, to shew cause why sequestration of his estates should not be awarded; directs notice of this warrant and of the diet of appearance on the same *inducio* to be forthwith made in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Statutes; and grants diligence against witnesses and havers to recover evidence of the notour bankruptcy of the said James Gardner, and of the other facts necessary to be established for obtaining the sequestration.'*

(Signed) 'JAMES KIDD,'
(Initialed) T. C., Jr.

J. MURR STEEL,
Procurement for Petitioner.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN HENDERSON, Grocer and Fruit Merchant in Airdrie.

JAMES LANDELLS SELKIRK, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Jamieson, Fish-Curer, Maxwell Street, Glasgow, Robert Gray, Fruit Merchant, Bazaar there, and John Donohoe, Fruit Merchant there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Chambers of Sheriff Strathern, Court-house, Wilson Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 6th day of February next, at two o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet within the Chambers of M'Nab & Selkirk, Accountants, 107, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 17th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Bankrupt, at the meeting for election of Trustee held on the 27th current, made offer of a composition of Three Shillings per pound upon all his debts at the date of the sequestration of his estates, payable one month after the date of his final discharge, and also agreed to pay or provide for the expences attending the sequestration and Trustee's remuneration, and offered security for payment of said composition and expences: That the Creditors, and Mandatories present at said meeting having unanimously resolved that the said offer and security proposed should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that the same will be finally decided upon at the meeting of Creditors to be held on the 17th proximo.

JAMES L. SELKIRK, Trustee.

107, Buchanan Street,
Glasgow, January 29, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of the Estate of JAMES LOTHIAN, Dentist in Dundee.

WILLIAM STIVEN, Accountant in Dundee, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and David Cramb, Junior, one of the Partners of the Firm of David Cramb & Son, Boot and Shoe Makers in Dundee, Robert Nicoll, Tea Dealer and Grocer in Dundee, and John Henderson, Flaxspinner in Dundee, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house, Dundee, on Wednesday the 5th day of February next, at one o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet within the Royal Hotel, Dundee, on Saturday the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. To entitle Creditors to participate in the first dividend their claims must be lodged on or before the 11th day of May 1862.

WM. STIVEN, Trustee.

Dundee, January 28, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of HUGH MITCHELL, Oil Merchant, 13, Howard Street, Glasgow.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Alexander Ferguson, Candlemaker in Glasgow, Andrew Logan, Baker in Glasgow, and Henry Gardner Smith, Broker in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Sheriff Alison, Sheriff-Court-house, Glasgow, on Friday the 7th day of February next, at two o'clock afternoon; and the second general meeting of Creditors will be held within the Office of M'Cubbin & Johnston, Accountants, 110, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 17th February next, at two o'clock afternoon.

WM. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM HUGHES, Contractor in Glasgow and in Greenock.

JOHN FLINT, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Paterson, Merchant in Glasgow, and James Stewart, Property Agent in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Chambers of Sheriff Bell, Court-house, Glasgow, on Friday the 7th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Trustee's Chambers, No. 135, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Saturday the 15th day of February 1862, at 12 o'clock noon. The Bankrupt having, at the first general meeting of Creditors held on the 25th day of January current for the election of a Trustee, made offer of a composition of One Penny per pound on all debts due by him at the date of the sequestration, and also to pay and provide for the expenses attending the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee, and offered John Robson, Merchant in Glasgow, as security therefor,—the Creditors present unanimously agreed to entertain said offer and security for consideration, and the same will be decided upon at the second general meeting of Creditors to be held as above mentioned.

JOHN FLINT, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 31, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN KNIGHT, Farmer at Skeibhill, in the Parish of Marnoch, and County of Banff.

JOHN LAMB, Farmer at Mains of Whitefield, in the Parish of Forglan, and County of Banff, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Alexander Dallas, Merchant in Macduff, George Craib, Farmer, Muirfield, and James Lumsden, Writer in Banff, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff-Court-house at Banff, on Monday the 10th day of February next, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Solicitors' Library Room, Low Street, Banff, upon Friday the 21st day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. At the meeting of the Creditors for the election of a Trustee, the Bankrupt made an offer of a composition of Five Shillings per pound to his Creditors on all debts due by him at the date of his sequestration, payable by equal instalments at six and twelve months after his final discharge, and also to pay and provide for the preferable claims and the expense attending the sequestration and remuneration to the Trustee, and offered John Knight, Farmer, Netherton of Cairney, and Joseph Anderson, Farmer, Mosshead, Drumblade, as his securities; and the Creditors present at said meeting having unanimously resolved that the offer and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that said offer and security will be finally decided upon at the said meeting to be held within the Solicitors' Library Room, Low Street, Banff, upon Friday the 21st day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN LAMB, Trustee.

Banff, January 23, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of the Estates of WILLIAM TAYLOR, Builder in Glasgow.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and William Lang, Shamrock Street, Glasgow, James Fyfe, Quarrier, Glasgow, and William Stevenson, Quarrier, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Sheriff Alison, Sheriff-Court-house, Glasgow, on Saturday the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of M'Cubbin & Johnston, Accountants, 110, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 20th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

WM. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 29, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN FRAME & COMPANY, Tailors and Clothiers, Motherwell, and of John Frame, the sole Partner of the said Firm, and as an Individual.

JAMES WINK, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Watson, Cloth Merchant in Glasgow, Robert Baldin, Cashier to Messrs Craig Brothers, Woollen Merchants, Argyle Street, Glasgow, and Robert Melvin, Merchant in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Strathern, Court-house, Wilson Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of the Trustee, No. 175, West George Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 14th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES WINK, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN SMITH, Merchant and Fishcurer in Banff.

JAMES RUST, Bank Agent in Banff, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Forsyth, Merchant and Shipowner in Banff, Alexander Dallas, Merchant in Macduff, and James Davidson, Carter in Banff, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house at Banff, on Friday the 7th day of February next, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Solicitors' Library Room, Low Street, Banff, upon Saturday the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JAMES RUST, Trustee.

Banff, January 23, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM HENDERSON, Draper in Linlithgow.

ALEXANDER WYLIE, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Adam Pringle, of Okell, Pringle, & Selkirk, Warehousemen, Glasgow, Robert Craig, Accountant, Glasgow, and Alexander Johnston, Commission Agent there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house, Linlithgow, on Monday the 10th day of February 1862, at half-past 12 o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet within the Trustee's Chambers, 68, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 19th day of February next, at one o'clock afternoon.

Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

ALEXANDER WYLIE.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN ADAMS and JAMES FORREST, both Millers in Hamilton, the Individual Partners of the Firm of JOHN ADAMS & COMPANY, Millers, Hamilton Grain Mills, Hamilton, as Individuals.

HENRY M'LACHLAN, Accountant, Coatbridge, has been elected Trustee on these estates; and Charles Henry Rowden, a Partner of the Firm of John Rowden & Son, Grain Merchants, Leith, John Russell, Potatoe Dealer, Hamilton, and James Dick, Innkeeper, Hamilton, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupts, John Adams and James Forrest, will take place within the Sheriff-Court-house, Hamilton, on Saturday the 8th day of February next, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet within the Writing-chambers of Robert Watt, Solicitor, Airdrie, on Thursday the 20th February next, at two o'clock afternoon.

HENRY M'LACHLAN, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN ADAMS & COMPANY, Millers, Hamilton Grain Mills, Hamilton, as a Company, and John Adams and James Forrest, both Millers in Hamilton, as the Individual Partners of that Company.

JAMES KEMP, House Factor, Hamilton, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Charles Henry Rowden, Grain Merchant, Leith, a Partner of the Firm of John Rowden & Son, Grain Merchants, Leith, John Russell, Potatoe Dealer, Hamilton, and James Dick, Innkeeper, Hamilton, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupts, the said John Adams and James Forrest, will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house at Hamilton, upon Saturday the 8th day of February 1862, at half-past 10 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Office of William Brown, Writer, Beckford Street, Hamilton, on Monday the 17th day of February 1862, at one o'clock afternoon.

JAMES KEMP, Trustee.

Hamilton, January 30, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES DALY, Warehouseman, Holmhead Street, Glasgow, one of the Individual Partners of the now Dissolved Firm of ARTHUR, DALY, & M'TURK, Warehousemen, Trongate Street, Glasgow, and one of the Individual Partners of the now Dissolved Firm of JAMES DALY & COMPANY, Warehousemen, Trongate Street aforesaid, and also one of the Individual Partners of the now Dissolved Firm of DAVID PATERSON & COMPANY, Wine and Spirit Dealers, Saltmarket Street, Glasgow, and now carrying on Business in Glasgow under the Firm of JAMES DALY & COMPANY, Warehousemen, Trongate Street aforesaid, of which latter Firm he is the sole Partner, as a Partner of aforesaid respective Firms, and as an Individual.

A Meeting of the Creditors in the above sequestration will be held within the Chambers of the Trustee, 110, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 10th day of February 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, to resolve whether the Bankrupt's protection ought to be renewed.

DAV. M'CUBBIN, Trustee.

110, Buchanan Street,
Glasgow, January 28, 1862.

In the Sequestration of NEIL BROWN, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Glasgow.

WILLIAM COPLAND, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the above estate, in terms of a Requisition by certain of the Creditors, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Counting-house of Moore & Copland, Accountants, 28, St Vincent Place, Glasgow, on Saturday the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an application by the Bankrupt for a renewal of his personal protection.

WILL. COPLAND, Trustee.

28, St Vincent Place,
Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

JAMES HOGARTH BALGARNIE, C.A., Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of THE EDINBURGH MACHINE SEWING COMPANY, Stay, Brace, and Cap Manufacturers, No. 2, Greenside Street, and Boothsgreen, Canonmills, Edinburgh, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors upon said estate to be held in his Chambers, No. 9, North Saint David Street, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 10th day of February 1862, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider as to the transfer of Machinery, &c., by the Bankrupts to Messrs Gill, Manufacturers, Manchester, and to instruct the Trustee in reference thereto; and for other Business.

JAS. H. BALGARNIE, Trustee.

Edinburgh, January 31, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of GEORGE KEY, sometime Merchant in Dundee, now residing in Edinburgh.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh has of new, in consequence of a statutory omission, appointed the Creditors to meet within the Ship Hotel, East Register Street, Edinburgh, on Monday the 10th day of February next, at two o'clock afternoon, to elect a Trustee, or Trustees in succession and Commissioners, in terms of the Statutes.

GEO. KEY.

Edinburgh, January 30, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of GEORGE GRAYSTONE, Spirit Merchant, No. 44, Broughton Street, Edinburgh, (sometime Officer of Inland Revenue).

THE Trustee on this estate hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors of the said George Graystone to be held within Messrs Dowells & Lyon's Rooms, No. 18, George Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at two o'clock afternoon, to take into consideration an offer of composition to be made by the Bankrupt.

STEPHEN F. PETRIE, Trustee.

Edinburgh, January 31, 1862.

JAMES LATTI, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of GEORGE LUMSDEN PERRY, residing in Edinburgh, sometime one of the Partners of the Firm of GALBRAITH, PERRY, & COMPANY, Merchants in Bombay, and thereafter carrying on Business under the Firm of G. L. PERRY & COMPANY, Merchants there, and of which latter Firm he was the sole Partner, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors on said estate to be held within the Chambers of Messrs Barstow & Latti, Chartered Accountants, No. 32, India Street, Edinburgh, on Monday the 24th day of February next, at three o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application for his discharge as Trustee.

JAMES LATTI, C.A.,
Trustee.

Edinburgh, January 30, 1862.

ROBERT BOYD, Accountant in Paisley, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES KING, Builder in Houston, Kenfrewshire, as an Individual, and as one of the Partners of the Company Concern of JAMES & WALTER KING, Builders in Houston, which was Dissolved in or about the month of March 1857, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors on said sequestrated estate, to be held within the County Hotel, County Place, Paisley, upon Saturday the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, to consider a Memorial to Counsel, and Opinion thereon, regarding an action raised before the Supreme Court at the instance of the Earl of Glasgow against the late Firm of James & Walter King, and the Individual Partners thereof, and me as Trustee on the aforesaid sequestrated estate, and to give special instructions as to defending the said action.

ROBT. BOYD, Trustee.

Paisley, January 30, 1862.

JAMES LANDELLS SELKIRK, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM LINCOLNE, Commission Agent, 77, John Street, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that at the general meeting of Creditors held on the 27th day of January 1862, the Bankrupt made an offer of composition of One Penny per pound to his Creditors on all debts due by him at the date of his sequestration, payable one month after the date of his final discharge. He further offered to pay or provide for the expenses attending the sequestration and remuneration to the Trustee, and offered Robert Johnston, Gasfitter, 67, Great Hamilton Street, Glasgow, as security for the payment thereof. The Creditors, or Mandatories of Creditors present at the said meeting, having resolved that the offer and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that another general meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Office of M'Nab & Selkirk, Accountants, 107, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 19th day of February 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the Bankrupt's offer and the security proposed.

JAMES L. SELKIRK, Trustee.

107, Buchanan Street,
Glasgow, January 29, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of IVIE CAMPBELL & KIRK-WOOD, Fleshers in Glasgow, and Ivie Campbell, Flesher in Glasgow, and James Kirkwood, Flesher in Glasgow, and Spirit Dealer in Greenock, the Partners of said Firm, as Partners thereof, and of the said Ivie Campbell, as an Individual.

GEORGE SCOTLAND, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on said sequestrated estates, hereby intimates, that at the second general meeting of Creditors held at Glasgow on 23d January 1862, the Bankrupts made offer of a composition of Threepence per pound on the whole debts due by them respectively as above, at the date of the sequestration of their estates, payable one month after the date of their discharge, or respective discharges, and likewise agreed to pay the expenses attending the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee, and offered Donald Campbell, Spirit Dealer in Glasgow, as security for payment of the whole, which offer and security having been entertained for consideration, Intimation is hereby given, that another general meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Counting-House of Messrs Christie & Scotland, No. 80, Union Street, Glasgow, on Saturday the 15th day of February 1862, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of finally deciding on said offer and security, in terms of the Statute.

GEO. SCOTLAND, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

DAVID PORTEOUS, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of NEIL GENTLE, Flesher and Provision Merchant, Stobcross Street, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that at the meeting of Creditors after the examination, held on the 29th day of January 1862, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition to his Creditors on all debts due by him at the date of the sequestration, and also to pay the expenses of the sequestration and Trustee's remuneration, with security for payment of said composition, expenses, and remuneration: That the meeting having unanimously resolved that the said offer should be entertained for consideration, another meeting of the Creditors will be held on Friday the 21st day of February 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Chambers of Laing Graham, Accountants, 93, West George Street, Glasgow, for the purpose of finally disposing of the said offer.

DAVID PORTEOUS, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of ANDREW TAYLOR, Grocer in Barrhead.

ROBERT CRAIG, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Andrew Taylor, hereby intimates, that at a general meeting of Creditors held on the 28th day of January current, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition of Five Shillings per pound on all debts due by him at the date of the sequestration of his estates, payable by equal instalments at four and six months from and after the 1st day of February 1862, and he also agreed to pay and provide for the expenses of the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee, and offered caution for payment of the said composition, expenses, and remuneration. The said offer and security having been unanimously entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that another general meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Office of Thomson & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, on Saturday the 22d day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the offer and the security proposed.

ROB. CRAIG, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES ROBERTSON MACIVER, Merchant, Fish Curer, and Ship Owner in Stornoway, and Tacksman of Gress, near Stornoway, in the County of Ross.

WILLIAM COPLAND, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the above sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that his accounts of intronmissions with the funds of said estate, brought down to the 14th instant, have been audited by the Commissioners, and that a dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted, at the Counting-house of Moore & Copland, Accountants, 28, Saint Vincent Place, Glasgow, on the 15th March next.

WILL. COPLAND, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

JOSIAH LIVINGSTON, Merchant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JAMES CHRISTIE**, Grocer, and Wine and Spirit Merchant, High Street, and Catherine Street, Edinburgh, hereby intimates, that a dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at his Counting-house, No. 7, Roxburgh Place, on the 13th day of March next.

JOSIAH LIVINGSTON, Trustee.

Edinburgh, January 28, 1862.

DAVID KINNEAR, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN WOOD**, Writer, lately residing in Edinburgh, now deceased, 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. 21, Elder Street, on the 17th day of March next.

DAVID KINNEAR, Trustee.

Edinburgh, January 30, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES DUNCAN, Watchmaker and Jeweller in Dumfries.

THE said James Duncan, now in Londonderry, Ireland, has petitioned the Sheriff of the County of Dumfries to be finally discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable at the date of the sequestration on 17th January 1861.—Intimation of which is hereby given, in terms of the Statute and of the Sheriff's Order.

T. & J. M'GOWAN,
Solicitors, Dumfries, Agents.

• TO THE CREDITORS OF

M'CORKLE & COMPANY, Rope and Sail Manufacturers in Glasgow, and Daniel M'Corkle, residing in Glasgow, the sole Individual Partner of that Company.

THE said Daniel M'Corkle has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable, as sole Individual Partner of said Company, at the date of the sequestration on 25th April 1851: On which Petition the Sheriff-Substitute

pronounced the following Interlocutor:—*Glasgow, 28th January 1862.*—Appoints the foregoing Petition to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Acts 2d & 3d Victoria, cap. 41, and 16 & 17 Victoria, cap. 53. (Signed) 'A. ERSKINE MURRAY.'

D. M'CORKLE.

JOHN ANDERSON, formerly Accountant in Glasgow, now residing in London, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **ROBERT SPEIRS**, Coach Proprietor, and Wine and Spirit Merchant, No. 17, Clyde Place, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that an account of his intronmissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 15th current, and states of funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute. The Commissioners postponed payment of a dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

JOHN ANDERSON, Trustee.

January 30, 1862.

ROBERT KING, Hillside, Beith, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **FRANCIS REID**, China Merchant and General Broker, Saltcoats, hereby intimates, that his accounts in connection with the estate, brought down to the 26th instant, have been audited by the Commissioners, and they have authorised the postponement of declaring a farther dividend till the next statutory period, and dispense with sending circulars to the Creditors.

ROB. KING, Trustee.

Beith, January 29, 1862.

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 intronmissions with the funds of the said estates, brought down to the 17th current, and state of the funds recovered as at the same date, and also of those outstanding, have been made up by him, and examined by the Commissioners on said estates, in terms of the Statute. Farther, that the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a second dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circular letters to the Creditors containing an abstract state of the affairs.—Of which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

WM. MYLES, Trustee.

Dundee, January 29, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of EVANDER MACIVER, Farmer, Scourie, in the County of Sutherland.

DONALD GRAY, Banker in Golspie, Trustee on the said sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that the Commissioners have audited his accounts to the 21st instant, and have postponed declaring a dividend till the next statutory period, and have dispensed with circular notices being sent to the Creditors.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

D. GRAY, Trustee.

Golspie, January 28, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION 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 Ogg.

THE Commissioners have audited my accounts to 16th instant, postponed the declaration of a dividend, and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.

GEO. WINK.

Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN GRAHAM of Ballagan, now deceased.

THE Commissioners on this estate having audited the Trustee's accounts, postponed declaring a dividend till the recurrence of next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

J. HENRY, Trustee.

Edinburgh, January 29, 1862.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

JOSEPH PARK, Hosiery or Stocking Maker, Bothwell, having on the 28th day of January current executed a Trust-Disposition of his whole means and estate for behoof of his Creditors,—all Persons having Claims against him are hereby requested to lodge the same, with declarations to the verity thereof, within one month from this date, in the hands of the Subscribers, to whom the Debtors of the said Joseph Park are hereby required to make immediate payment of their accounts.

THOMSON & CRAIG, Accountants.

70, George Square,
Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

MRS ELLEN GORDON, Milliner, 165, Crown Street, Glasgow, having on the 22d current executed a Trust-Conveyance of her whole estate in favor of Robert Galt, Junior, Accountant in Glasgow, for behoof of her Creditors,—all Parties having Claims against the said Mrs Ellen Gordon are hereby required to lodge the same, with declaration to the verity thereof, in the hands of the Subscribers, within one month from this date; certifying to those who fail to do so, that they may be excluded from participating in the funds to be thereafter divided; and all Parties indebted to the said Mrs Ellen Gordon are required to make payment of their accounts to the Subscribers, within fourteen days from this date.

ROBERT GALT & SON.

20, Buchanan Street,
Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership Business carried on by the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof, as Bakers, at 34, Cumberland Street, Laurieston, Glasgow, under the Firm of **EDGAR & BOYD**, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as upon the 13th January 1862.

The Subscriber, Melvin Edgar, continues to carry on the said Business for his own behoof, and he is authorised to receive payment of the debts due to the Firm.

MELVIN EDGAR.
JAMES BOYD.

JAMES EDGAR, Cooper, Glasgow, Witness.
JOHN HASWELL, Clerk-at-Law, Glasgow,
Witness.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as sole surviving Trustee of the late Dr JAMES BROWN, Physician in Glasgow, ceased, as on 17th July 1860, to be a Shareholder of The CLYDESDALE BANKING COMPANY, and also of The CITY OF GLASGOW BANKING COMPANY, and on 7th September 1860 to be a Shareholder of The EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, having of these respective dates sold his Shares therein.

JOHN FYFE.

ANDW. AITCHISON, Law-Clerk, Glasgow,
Witness.
J. TAIT SMITH, Law-Clerk, Glasgow,
Witness.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers, sole Partners thereof, as Builders in Kirkcaldy, under the Firm of **GOW & MILNE**, is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The Subscribers, John Gow and James Milne, are authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and by the Company.

JOHN GOW.
JAMES MILNE.

ANDREW GLASS, Witness.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Witness.
Kirkcaldy, January 30, 1862.

Borrowstounness, January 25, 1862.

THE Company of **HARRISON BROTHERS**, Grocers and Provision Merchants in Borrowstounness, was DISSOLVED of this date with mutual consent of the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof.

JAMES HARRISON.

EDWARD HARRISON.

JOHN COWIE, Writer, Bo'ness, Witness.

T. R. MACKINTOSH, Postmaster, Bo'ness, Witness.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

THE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers, as Ironforgers in Johnstone, under the Firm of **JOHN M'PHERSON & COMPANY**, was of this date DISSOLVED by the mutual consent of the Partners.

The debts due to and by the said Company will be received and paid by the Subscriber, John M'Pherson, who alone is authorised to do so.

JOHN M'PHERSON.

WALTER M'KECHNIE.

JNO. HOLMES, Writer, Johnstone, Witness.

ANDW. MILLAR, Tertius, Law-Clerk, Johnstone, Witness.

Johnstone, January 30, 1862.

In reference to the above Dissolution, Mr John M'Pherson begs to announce that the Business will in future be carried on by him in Johnstone under the Firm of **JOHN M'PHERSON & Co.**

JOHN M'PHERSON.

Johnstone, January 30, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Glasgow, January 28, 1862.

THE Copartnership Concern carried on at No. 253, Argyle Street, Glasgow, by the Subscribers, William Fyfe and George M'Lean, the sole Partners thereof, as Baby Hood Manufacturers and Commission Merchants, under the Firm of **FYFE & M'LEAN**, was this day DISSOLVED of mutual consent.

The Subscriber, George M'Lean, will receive all debts due to, and discharge all debts due by the Company.

WM. FYFE.

GEORGE M'LEAN.

JOHN NELSON, Warehouseman, Witness.

JOHN M'KINLAY, Manufacturer, Witness.

Hillswick, December 4, 1861.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, the sole Partners thereof, carrying on Business as General Merchants, Fish Curers, and Cattle Dealers at Hillswick, in Name of **GIDEON ANDERSON**, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent; and the Business will henceforth be conducted by John Anderson on his own account.

All debts owing to the Company will be received and discharged, and all debts due by them will be paid, by John Anderson.

GIDEON ANDERSON.

JNO. ANDERSON.

GEORGE HENRY, Witness.

HENRY HENDERSON, Witness.

WILLIAM WILSON, Carter, Kirkfieldbank, Parish of Lesmahagow, presently Prisoner in the Prison of Lanark, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Lanark for liberation, interim protection, and decret of Cessio Bonorum; and all his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Sheriff Court-house at Lanark, upon Friday the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, when he will appear for examination.

W. MORISON, Writer, Lanark,
Petitioner's Agent.

Lanark, January 30, 1862.

HENRY TAIT, sometime Plumber in Arbroath, thereafter a Partner of the now Dissolved Firm of BELL & TAIT, Plumbers, Glasgow, thereafter and lately carrying on Business under the Name or Firm of HENRY TAIT & COMPANY, Plumbers, Elderslie Street, Glasgow, whereof he is sole Partner, presently Prisoner in the North Prison, Glasgow, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire craving liberation, interim protection, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Sheriff-Clerk's Office here, on the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Procurator.

Glasgow, January 30, 1862.

NOTICE.

JAMES PROCTOR, Tailor in Dufftown, in the Parish of Mortlach, and County of Banff, presently a Prisoner in the Prison of Banff, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, for decret of Cessio Bonorum; and, by the Sheriff's Deliverance thereon, all the Petitioner's Creditors are required to appear within the Ordinary Court-house at Banff, upon Wednesday the 5th day of March 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

JOHN ALLAN, Solicitor, Banff,
Agent for the Petitioner

Banff, January 28, 1862.

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

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

Friday, January 31, 1862.

Price One Shilling and Threepence.