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FOREIGN OFFICE, October 13, 1862.

THE following Despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:—

Constantinople,
September 17, 1862.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith, a certified copy of the Protocol signed on the 4th instant in regard to the affairs of Servia, together with a copy of the instruction to the Governor-General of Belgrade, referred to in Article IV of that instrument.

I have, &c.,

HENRY L. BULWER.

The Right Honourable the Earl Russell,
K. G.

COPIE DU PROTOCOLE contenant l'arrangement définitivement arrêté le 4 Septembre 1862, entre la Sublime Porte et L. L. E. E. les Représentants des Puissances signataires du Traité de Paris de 1856.

LES évènements dont la Principauté de Servie a été dernièrement le théâtre ayant engagé la Sublime Porte à réunir en conférence les représentants des Puissances signataires du Traité de Paris, ceux-ci, désireux d'écarter avant tout les sources nouvelles d'irritation, ont cru devoir s'abstenir de soumettre à une investigation minutieuse les causes immédiates de ces incidents regrettables. Ils se sont donc bornés à constater que le rétablissement de rapports confiants et bienveillants entre la Puissance Suzeraine et la Principauté était d'un intérêt majeur, aussi bien pour la Turquie que pour la paix Européenne, et qu'il importait de rechercher avec soin tous les moyens propres à attendre ce but. Ils ont reconnu avec satisfaction que, disposée à apporter à l'état de choses qui a subsisté jusqu'ici en Servie des modifications propres à supprimer les motifs de dissentiment et de conflit, la Sublime Porte avait à cœur d'user de tous les moyens en son pouvoir pour convaincre les Serves qu'elle prend l'intérêt le plus sincère au développement naturel de leur prospérité et de leur autonomie. Il est donc du devoir des Serves de donner de leur côté à la Sublime Porte, par des témoignages irrécusables, la confiance que, dans le développement légitime de cette autonomie ils ne cherchent pas

les moyens de relacher les liens qui les unissent à l'Empire Ottoman, mais qu'ils s'efforceront toujours au contraire de resserrer ces liens et de fortifier la solidarité naturelle que créent la communauté des intérêts et les besoins de la défense mutuelle.

Pour réaliser ces intentions aussi sages que généreuses, la Sublime Porte a pris sans hésiter, vis-à-vis des Représentants des Puissances garantes, les engagements suivants qu'elle s'empressera de faire connaître par un firman publié dans les formes usitées, aussitôt que les Serves auront rasé entièrement les ouvrages nouvellement élevés dans le faubourg ou entre le faubourg et les murs de la forteresse. Les Serves devront également raser les ouvrages militaires qu'ils avaient pu indument élever, depuis les derniers évènements dans d'autres parties de la Principauté. L'intention de la Sublime Porte est d'enlever de son côté les ouvrages qui ont été élevés depuis la même époque par les autorités Turques dans un but défensif qui n'aura plus de raison d'être, le Gouvernement Ottoman n'ayant pas de plus vif désir que de voir disparaître, dans l'ordre moral, comme dans l'ordre matériel, toutes les traces de déplorables malentendus.

ARTICLE I.

Pour supprimer la possibilité de conflits résultant du mélange dans de même lien des populations Musulmane et Serve, le Gouvernement Ottoman transfèrera en toute propriété au Gouvernement Serve, à la charge par lui d'en indemniser les propriétaires, tous les terrains et maisons appartenant aujourd'hui à des Musulmans dans le faubourg de Belgrade. La Porte abandonnera au même titre au dit Gouvernement les murailles, fossés, ouvrages, formant l'ancienne enceinte qui sépare la ville moderne de l'ancienne ville qu'on appelle faubourg, ainsi que les quatre portes de la Save, de Varos, de Stamboul, et de Vidin. Ces fossés, murailles, portes, et ouvrages devront être rasés et nivelés. Les Serves ne pourront sur ce terrain élever aucun ouvrage militaire. Ces modifications à l'ancien état de choses auront pour conséquence que la juridiction exclusive des autorités Serves s'étendra à l'avenir sur la totalité de la ville comme du faubourg de Belgrade. Tous les édifices religieux et les tombeaux que la population Musulmane laissera debout en se retirant des lieux qu'elle occupe jusqu'ici en vertu de droits séculaires seront scrupuleusement respectés.



ARTICLE II.

Décidée à maintenir, dans toute leur intégrité ses droits sur la citadelle de Belgrade, tels que les traités les ont consacrés, la Sublime Porte, sans vouloir en rien en aggraver pour les Serves les conditions, est fondée néanmoins à rechercher les moyens de mettre cette place forte sur un pied de défense suffisant, et croit nécessaire de donner à l'esplanade actuelle plus de régularité et, sur certains points où cette extension ne peut inquiéter la ville, plus d'étendue.

Cette extension sera donc prise sur le quartier occupé presque exclusivement par les Musulmans et compris entre la citadelle, le Danube, et une ligne passant par le Tekké de Scheik Hassan et par la mosquée d'Ali Pacha. Si la Sublime Porte croyait qu'il fût absolument indispensable de pousser la démolition du quartier Musulman un peu plus loin que la ligne précitée, la Commission Militaire Mixte, dont il est question dans l'Article V, aurait à en apprécier les motifs et à prendre une décision à cet égard. S'il se trouve dans cette espace quelques maisons non Musulmanes, le Gouvernement Ottoman en indemniserait les propriétaires. Il va sans dire qu'il se charge d'indemniser tous les expropriés qui se trouvent sous sa juridiction directe.

Quant au quartier exclusivement Serbe, le Gouvernement Ottoman, dont la pensée ne peut être de toucher aux édifices religieux, tels que la cathédrale, le séminaire, et l'évêché, ni aux rues marchandes, s'entendra à l'amiable avec le Gouvernement Princier pour l'achat des quelques maisons que des juges compétents déclareraient absolument nécessaires pour compléter l'esplanade dans cette direction, et prendra soin de faciliter le consentement des propriétaires par l'offre de généreuses compensations.

Aucune construction, de quelque nature qu'elle soit, ne devra subsister ou être élevée à l'avenir sur le terrain de cette esplanade qui demeurera la propriété exclusive du Gouvernement Turc. Personne ne devra y résider, même temporairement.

ARTICLE III.

Le Gouvernement Serbe prendra soin de faire restituer en nature ou en valeur tous les objets mobiliers que les Musulmans ont laissés dans leurs maisons ou boutiques lorsqu'ils se sont retirés dans la citadelle. Si, lors des désordres qui ont eu lieu dans ce moment, quelque habitant Serbe avait, par le fait des Musulmans, subi des pertes du même genre, il serait indemnisé par le Gouvernement Ottoman.

Les deux Gouvernements s'entendront dans une négociation confidentielle et amicale sur le mode de cette restitution et de l'indemnité en question.

ARTICLE IV.

La Sublime Porte, fermement résolue à maintenir tous ses droits sans jamais les dépasser, proteste qu'on ne saurait concevoir avec le moindre espèce de fondement l'apprehension que la citadelle de Belgrade, destinée à la défense du pays, puisse être considérée comme un moyen de porter atteinte aux immunités reconnues à la Serbie par les Sultans et garanties par les Traités. Ses sentiments paternels à l'égard de la Principauté excluent de sa part toute pensée de vouloir exercer une pression sur le Gouvernement Princier ou une intimidation sur la population. Comme témoignage de ses intentions, la Sublime Porte n'a pas hésité à communiquer à la conférence les instructions

qu'elle a préparées et qui formeront désormais la règle invariable de conduite des Gouverneurs de Belgrade.

Les Représentants, en prenant acte de l'engagement qui résulte de cette communication, sont heureux de constater que ces instructions laissent aux Puissances toute certitude que la Sublime Porte n'a aucune intention de donner à l'armement des remparts du côté de la ville un caractère menaçant pour cette dernière, ni de faire usage de ses canons du même côté, si ce n'est dans le cas de la plus nécessaire et légitime défense, et que, même dans ce cas, restant fidèle aux sentiments d'humanité dont elle ne peut cesser d'être animée la Sublime Porte ne souffrira jamais que la déviation soit intentionnellement portée au sein d'une cité riche et populeuse dont tous les intérêts sont si étroitement unis aux siens.

La Sublime Porte, d'ailleurs, ne doute pas que les Serves ne veillent scrupuleusement à ce que la citadelle ne puisse être placée, par des actes d'hostilité, dans la douloureuse nécessité de repousser la force par la force. La Sublime Porte ne fait aucune difficulté d'ajouter que, résolue à examiner l'état actuel des remparts de la citadelle afin de les restaurer et de les placer dans des conditions défensives satisfaisantes, elle fera également porter cet examen sur la question de savoir si les ouvrages les plus avancés du côté meridional pourraient être modifiés avantageusement sans nuire à la sécurité de la forteresse et aux bonnes conditions de la défense, que, dans aucun cas, elle ne saurait laisser amoindrir.

ARTICLE V.

Le nouveau périmètre de l'esplanade sera tracé par une Commission Militaire Mixte composée d'un officier désigné par chacune des Puissances garantes et d'un officier désigné par le Gouvernement Ottoman. Cette Commission s'entourera de toutes les informations locales qui pourraient l'aider à résoudre cette question; elle fera son rapport à la Sublime Porte qui accueillera avec bienveillance toutes les observations qui le Gouvernement Serbe croirait devoir lui soumettre à ce sujet. La conférence verrait avec plaisir que la Sublime Porte s'éclairât de l'avis de cette Commission pour l'examen dont il est question dans la dernière partie de l'article précédent.

Une Commission Civile Mixte, composée de membres nommés par le Gouvernement Ottoman et le Gouvernement Serbe, règlera toutes les questions d'expropriation et d'indemnité qui sont prévues dans le présent arrangement sauf celles qui ne doivent être débattues qu'entre le Gouvernement Turc et les propriétaires qui ressortissent de sa juridiction directe. Cette Commission devra avoir terminé sa tâche dans le délai de quatre mois.

ARTICLE VI.

La Sublime Porte, ne voulant entretenir dans la Principauté de Serbie que le nombre de points fortifiés qui lui paraissent réellement nécessaires à la sécurité de l'Empire Ottoman, s'est livrée à un examen attentif de cette question, et se fait un plaisir de déclarer, à la Conférence que son intention est de démolir, dès à présent, parmi les forteresses qui lui appartiennent, celles de Sokol et d'Oujitza, qui ne devront jamais être relevées sans le consentement mutuel de la Sublime Porte et du Gouvernement Serbe. Elle regarde le maintien des forteresses de Teth-Islam, de Chabat, et de Semendria, comme indispensable au système général de défense de la Turquie.

ARTICLE VII.

Ne désirant user des droits qui lui appartiennent dans la Principauté de Serbie que dans les limites qu'exige sa propre sécurité, la Sublime Porte n'entretiendra dans les points fortifiés qu'elle y occupe, soit à Belgrade soit à Teth-Islam, Semendria, et Chabaz, que des garnisons proportionnées à l'étendue de ces places et aux besoins réels de leur défense.

ARTICLE VIII.

La Sublime Porte s'engage à prendre des mesures immédiates, d'accord avec le Gouvernement Serbe, pour que tous les habitants Musulmans qui résident autour des cinq points fortifiés qu'elle occupe en vertu des traités, et qui sont désignées dans les articles précédents, puissent vendre leurs propriétés et se retirer du sol Serbe le plus promptement possible. Le Commissaire Ottoman envoyé à Belgrade à l'effet de régler cette question et d'autres qui étaient antérieurement pendantes, devra avoir terminé sa tâche dans le délai fixé par la Commission Civile Mixte désignée dans l'Article V. Il est bien entendu qu'il n'y a rien dans ce qui précède qui doive empêcher les Musulmans de voyager pour leurs affaires dans l'intérieur de la principauté, à la charge de se conformer aux lois du pays.

ARTICLE IX.

Il est dans les intentions de la Sublime Porte de veiller à ce que le Gouverneur de la citadelle de Belgrade se renferme strictement dans l'exercice de ces fonctions militaires, et ne cherche à exercer, directement ou indirectement, aucune ingérence si légère qu'elle soit, dans les affaires de la cité ou de la Principauté. Elle tiendra également la main à ce qu'il observe et fasse observer vis-à-vis du Prince et de son Gouvernement tous les égards auxquels ils ont droit. De leur côté le Prince et son Gouvernement agiront dans le même esprit vis-à-vis du Gouverneur de la citadelle, ne se permettront aucun empiètement sur ses attributions, et veilleront à ce que tous les fonctionnaires Ottomans soient traités en toutes circonstances conformément à leur rang. Les mêmes procédés seront observés entre les Commandants des trois forts que la Sublime Porte conserve en dehors de la citadelle de Belgrade et les autorités Serves voisines.

ARTICLE X.

Tout corps particulièrement recruté d'étrangers à la Serbie devra être dissous et le Gouvernement Serbe s'abstiendra soigneusement de motiver, par une extension abusive du droit d'asile la défiance de la Sublime Porte.

ARTICLE XI.

Quant aux questions qui ne sont pas prévues au présent arrangement et qui sont de nature à influer sur les bons rapports de la Turquie et de la Serbie, la conférence ne doute pas que le Gouvernement Serbe ne s'empresse de les traiter avec la puissance Suzeraine dans le désir de donner à celle-ci toutes les satisfactions possibles et légitimes. Il est désirable en particulier que le Prince Michel s'efforce d'aller au devant des appréhensions que la nouvelle organisation militaire de la Serbie a faite naître à Constantinople. La Sublime Porte a déjà déclaré qu'elle n'entretiendra dans ses forteresses que le nombre d'hommes nécessaires pour en assurer la défense, elle considère comme naturel que le Gouvernement Serbe n'entretienne pas un nombre d'hommes

supérieur à ce qui est nécessaire pour le maintien de la tranquillité et de l'ordre intérieur du pays. Les limites dans lesquelles la Porte exercera son droit de garnison sont faciles à apprécier et même à déclarer. Il sera aisé au Prince de Serbie de donner des déclarations également satisfaisantes sur le nombre d'hommes dont se composerait son effectif normal et d'arriver par échange de communications confidentielles et amicales entre les deux parties, à un arrangement qui, faisant disparaître de part et d'autre tous les doutes et ne portant atteinte à aucun des droits de la Principauté, puisse rassurer la Sublime Porte sur le chiffre et l'emploi de l'effectif, qui doivent être conformes à l'esprit des Hatti-Chérifs.

ARTICLE XII.

Les Serves trouveront toujours la Sublime Porte disposée à accueillir les réclamations qu'ils pourraient avoir à formuler par la suite dans un esprit bienveillant et équitable, et elle y répondra dans le plus court délai possible.

Les Puissances garantes en donnant à la Sublime Porte les conseils qui ont servi de bases au présent arrangement et en prenant acte de ses bonnes intentions, déclarent n'avoir eu en vue que de garantir le maintien des Art. XXVIII et XXIX du Traité de Paris au moyen de sages modifications fondées sur l'intérêt de la Turquie et de Serbie, et dictées par le désir de consolider la paix Européenne. Elles sont convaincues qu'appréciant les efforts qui ont été faits pour donner, dans la mesure du juste et du possible, satisfaction à leurs plaintes et à leur désirs, et ramenés à un sentiment vrai de leur situation, les Serves comprendront que leur intérêt est de rester unis étroitement à la Puissance Suzeraine, de s'appuyer sur elle, et de contribuer à la défense générale de l'Empire avec la fidélité dont ils ont donné tant de preuves et qui seule peut assurer l'autonomie et l'existence de la Serbie.

Kanlidja, le 4 Septembre 1862.

(Signé)

FAUD.
AALI.

(Signé)

HENRY L. BULWER.
M. DE MOUSTIER.
DE PROKESCH-OSTEN.
A. LOBANOW.
G. WERTZERN.
BELLA-CARACCIOLÒ.

Pour copie conforme à l'original déposé dans les Archives de l'Empire.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sublime Porte le Sultan,

AALI.

Sublime Porte, le 16 Septembre 1862.

INSTRUCTIONS de la Sublime Porte au Gouverneur de Belgrade.

La Sublime Porte a été toujours animée de la plus haute bienveillance à l'égard de la population Serbe. Comme conséquence naturelle de cette bienveillance, notre auguste Souverain désire sincèrement le développement progressif de sa prospérité, et mue par ce principe invariable, Sa Majesté Impériale ne saura tolérer qu'on puisse y porter atteinte. C'est donc pour vous en faire bien pénétrer et afin de prévenir tout conflit d'autorité, j'ai l'ordre Souverain de vous indiquer les points suivants, qui doivent vous servir de règle de conduite dans l'exercice de vos fonctions :—

1o. Vous savez que l'administration intérieure de la Principauté de Serbie est exclusivement confiée au Prince et à ses fonctionnaires. Vous

n'aurez par conséquent à vous immiscer d'aucune façon dans les affaires qui concernent cette administration.

20. Vous ferez tout votre possible pour vivre en bonne harmonie avec l'administration Serbe, et vous aurez à rendre, personnellement, et à faire rendre par vos subordonnés, tant au Prince qu'à tous les fonctionnaires, tous les égards auxquels ils ont droit. De même et naturellement les Serbes ne s'immisceront en aucune manière de ce qui regarde la forteresse, et ils vous témoigneront et feront témoigner le respect dû à un haut fonctionnaire de la Sublime Porte, ainsi qu'aux officiers de la garnison.

30. Vous ne permettrez à aucun des habitants Musulmans de Belgrade d'habiter en dehors de la citadelle.

40. Vous ne donnerez aucun air de menace, et qui peut sans nécessité inquiéter ou alarmer la population Serbe, à la disposition de notre artillerie sur les remparts tournés vers la ville.

50. Vous ne ferez usage de l'artillerie que dans le cas d'attaque sérieuse tentée contre la forteresse que vous êtes chargé de défendre ;

Dans le cas de défense nécessaire, et dans ce cas seulement, vous vous servirez de votre artillerie, ayant soin de ne diriger le feu que sur les parties de la ville d'où provient l'attaque, et vous inspirant toujours des intentions généreuses de Sa Majesté Impériale, d'épargner autant que possible une ville à la conservation et à la prospérité de laquelle elle attache le plus grand prix.

60. Vous devez comprendre que l'article précédent n'a pour objet que de fixer la ligne conduite que vous devrez suivre dans des éventualités que vous devrez avant tout faire votre possible pour éviter. Si après avoir épuisé tous les moyens de conciliation, vous vous trouvez dans la fâcheuse nécessité de faire usage de vos canons pour repousser une attaque contre la forteresse, vous tâcherez d'en prévenir d'avance les Consuls Étrangers résidents à Belgrade, et s'il est possible les habitants paisibles de la ville.

(TRANSLATION.)

THE events, of which the Principality of Servia has recently been the theatre, having induced the Sublime Porte to assemble in conference the Representatives of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, and those Powers being above all things desirous to avoid new sources of irritation, have considered it their duty to abstain from a minute investigation of the immediate causes of those lamentable occurrences. They have therefore confined themselves to showing that the re-establishment of confidential and friendly relations between the Suzerain Power and the Principality was of great importance as well for Turkey as for the peace of Europe, and that it was a matter of consequence to seek with care all the means adapted to attain that end. They have seen with satisfaction that the Sublime Porte, being disposed to introduce into the state of things which has subsisted in Servia up to the present time the modifications suitable to remove causes of disagreement and of conflict, was desirous of using all the means in her power to convince the Servians that she takes the most sincere interest in the natural development of their prosperity and their self-government. It is therefore the duty of the Servians on their part to give to the Sublime Porte, by unmistakable proofs, the assurance

that in the legitimate development of this self-government they do not seek the means of relaxing the ties which unite them to the Ottoman Empire, but that, on the contrary, they will always strive to render those ties more close, and to strengthen the natural union which is created by community of interest and the necessities of mutual defence.

In order to realize those intentions, as wise as they are generous, the Sublime Porte has not hesitated to enter into the following engagements with the Representatives of the guaranteeing Powers, which she will hasten to make known by a firman, published in the usual form, as soon as the Servians shall have entirely razed the works lately constructed in the suburb, or between the suburb and the walls of the fortress. The Servians shall likewise raze the military works which they may have unduly constructed since the late events in other parts of the Principality. It is the intention of the Sublime Porte, on its part, to remove the works which have been constructed during the same period by Turkish authorities for defensive purposes, which will no longer exist, the Ottoman Government having the most lively desire to obliterate in the moral as well as in the material order of things all traces of deplorable misunderstandings.

ARTICLE I.

In order to prevent the possibility of conflicts arising from the intermixture in the same locality of Mussulman and Servian population, the Ottoman Government will transfer in full property to the Servian Government, on condition of indemnifying the proprietors, all the lands and houses in the suburb of Belgrade belonging at the present time to Mussulmans. The Porte will abandon on the same condition to the said Government the walls, ditches, and works forming the ancient enclosure which separates the modern from the ancient town, which is called the Faubourg, as well as the four gates of the Save, of Varos, of Stamboul, and of Vidin. These ditches, walls, gates, and works shall be demolished and levelled. The Servians shall not erect any military work on this ground. These modifications in the former state of things will have for result that the exclusive jurisdiction of the Servian authorities shall in future extend over the whole of the town as well as over the Faubourg of Belgrade. All the religious edifices and tombs which the Mussulman population may leave standing when they retire from the places they have hitherto occupied in virtue of ancient rights, shall be scrupulously respected.

ARTICLE II.

The Sublime Porte being determined to maintain in all their integrity its rights over the citadel of Belgrade, as sanctioned by Treaties, but not wishing in any respect to make the conditions thereof more burthensome for the Servians, she is nevertheless resolved to seek the means for putting that fortress into a proper state of defence, and deems it necessary to give to the present esplanade more regularity, and at certain points where such extension cannot disturb the town, an increase of extent.

This extension will therefore be made in the quarter almost exclusively occupied by the Mussulmans, and situated between the citadel, the Danube, and a line passing by the Tekké of Scheik Hassan and by the mosque of Ali Pacha.

If the Sublime Porte should think it absolutely necessary to carry the demolition of the Mussulman quarter a little further than the aforesaid line, the mixed Military Commission, which forms the subject of Article V, will have to take the question into consideration and decide upon it. If there should be any Non-Mussulman houses in this space, the Ottoman Government will indemnify the proprietors, and will of course undertake to indemnify all those expropriated persons who are under their direct jurisdiction.

With regard to the exclusively Servian quarter, the Ottoman Government, which would not think of touching the religious edifices, such as the Cathedral, the University, and the Bishop's Palace, nor the Mercantile quarter, will negotiate in a friendly manner with the Prince's Government for the purchase of certain houses which competent judges may declare absolutely necessary to complete the esplanade in that direction, and will take care to facilitate the consent of the proprietors by the offer of liberal compensation.

No building of any kind whatever shall remain or be built in future upon the ground of this esplanade, which shall remain the exclusive property of the Turkish Government. Nobody shall reside there, even temporarily.

ARTICLE III.

The Servian Government shall take care to restore, in kind or in value, all moveables left by the Mussulmans in their houses or shops when they retired to the citadel. If, at the time of the disturbances which then occurred, any Servian suffered any losses of the same nature by the act of the Mussulmans, he will be indemnified by the Ottoman Government.

The two Governments will come to a confidential and friendly understanding as to the mode of such restitution and of the indemnity in question.

ARTICLE IV.

The Sublime Porte, firmly resolved to maintain all its rights without ever exceeding them, protests that there is not the least foundation for the apprehension that the citadel of Belgrade, destined for the defence of the country, can be considered as the means for infringing the immunities granted to Servia by the Sultans, and guaranteed by treaties. Its paternal feeling towards the Principality excludes any desire to exercise any pressure on the Prince's Government, or any intimidation towards the population. As a proof of its intentions, the Sublime Porte has not hesitated to communicate to the Conference the instructions which it has prepared, and which will hereafter form the inviolable rule, for the conduct of the Governors of Belgrade.

The Representatives, in placing upon record the engagement resulting from this communication, are happy to state that those instructions prove to the Powers that the Sublime Porte has no intention of giving a threatening character to the armaments of the ramparts, on the town side towards the town, nor to make use of the guns on that side, except in a case of the most necessary and legitimate defence; and even in such a case, faithful to the feelings of humanity with which it is ever animated, the Sublime Porte will never permit that devastation should be intentionally carried into the heart of a rich and populous town whose interests are so closely united with its own.

The Sublime Porte, moreover, does not doubt that the Servians will scrupulously guard against the citadel being placed, by acts of hostility, under the painful necessity of repelling force by force. The Sublime Porte has no difficulty in adding, that while resolved to examine the actual state of the ramparts of the citadel, in order that they may be restored and placed on a satisfactory footing of defence, it will equally cause an examination to be made into the question whether the more advanced works on the southern side could be advantageously modified without endangering the security of the fortress and its efficient state of defence, which, in any case, it cannot allow to be diminished.

ARTICLE V.

The new circuit of the esplanade shall be marked out by a Mixed Military Commission, composed of an officer named by each of the guaranteeing Powers, and of an officer named by the Ottoman Government. This Commission will avail itself of all local information which may assist it in resolving this question; it shall make its report to the Sublime Porte, which will receive favourably any observations which the Servian Government may think right to submit to it on this subject. The Conference would feel pleasure if the Sublime Porte were to take advantage of the opinion of this Commission in the examination which forms the subject of the last part of the preceding Article.

A Civil Mixed Commission, composed of members named by the Ottoman Government and the Servian Government, shall decide all the questions of expropriation and of indemnity, which are contemplated in the present arrangement, except those only which can be discussed between the Turkish Government and the proprietors who are under its direct jurisdiction. This Commission shall conclude its labours within the space of four months.

ARTICLE VI.

The Sublime Porte wishing to maintain in the Principality of Servia only the number of fortified points which seem to her really necessary for the security of the Ottoman Empire, has devoted itself to an attentive examination of this question, and has pleasure in declaring to the Conference that her intention is to demolish from this time, from among the fortresses which belong to her, those of Sokol and Ujitzza, which shall never be restored without the mutual consent of the Sublime Porte and the Servian Government. The Porte looks upon the maintenance of the fortresses of Feth-Islam, of Chubutz, and of Semendria, as indispensable to the general system of defence of Turkey.

ARTICLE VII.

Not wishing to exercise the rights which belong to her in the Principality of Servia beyond the limits which her own security demands, the Sublime Porte will maintain in the fortified points which she occupies there, whether at Belgrade or at Feth-Islam, Semendria, and Chubutz, only garrisons proportionate to the extent of these places, and to the real requirements of their defence.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Sublime Porte engages to take immediate measures, in concert with the Servian Government, so that all the Mussulman inhabitants

who live around the five fortified points which she occupies in virtue of the treaties, and which are specified in the preceding Articles, may dispose of their properties and withdraw from the Servian territory as quickly as possible.

The Ottoman Commissioner sent to Belgrade in order to decide this question, and others which were previously pending, shall terminate his labours within the period fixed by the Civil Mixed Commission described in Article V. It is well understood that there is nothing in what precedes to prevent Mussulmans from travelling upon business in the interior of the Principality, on condition of conforming to the laws of the country.

ARTICLE IX.

It is in the intention of the Sublime Porte to see that the Governor of the citadel of Belgrade confines himself strictly to the exercise of his military functions, and does not seek to exercise, directly or indirectly, any interference, however small, in the affairs of the city or of the Principality. She will likewise see that he observes, and causes to be observed, towards the Prince and his Government all the respect to which they have right.

On their part, the Prince and his Government will act in the same spirit towards the Governor of the citadel; they will not commit any encroachment upon his functions, and will see that all the Ottoman functionaries are treated in all cases conformably to their rank.

The same regard shall be observed between the Commandants of the three forts which the Sublime Porte maintains outside the citadel of Belgrade and the neighbouring Servian authorities.

ARTICLE IX.

Every corps recruited entirely from foreigners in Servia shall be disbanded, and the Servian Government shall carefully abstain from exciting distrust of the Sublime Porte by any abusive extension of the right of asylum.

ARTICLE XI.

As for questions which are not provided for in the present arrangement, and which are of a nature to influence the good understanding of Turkey and of Servia, the Conference does not doubt that the Servian Government will be anxious to treat concerning them with the Sovereign Power, in the desire to grant her every possible and legitimate satisfaction. It is desirable, in particular, that Prince Michael should endeavour to put an end to the apprehensions which the new military organisation of Servia has created at Constantinople. The Sublime Porte has already declared that she will maintain in her fortresses only the number of men necessary to insure their defence; she naturally expects that the Servian Government will not maintain a larger number of men than is necessary for the maintenance of the tranquillity and the internal order of the country. The limits within which the Porte will exercise its right of garrison are easy to be understood, and even to be declared. It will be easy for the Prince of Servia to give declarations equally satisfactory as to the number of men which will compose his usual effective force, and by an exchange of confidential and friendly communications between the two parties to come to an arrangement, which, while it removes on both sides all doubts, and does not

injure any rights of the Principality, will tranquilize the Sublime Porte as to the number and employment of the effective force, which should be in conformity with the spirit of the Hatti-Chérifs.

ARTICLE XII.

The Servians will always find the Sublime Porte ready to listen, in a just and friendly spirit, to any demands which they may have to make in future, and the Porte will cause an answer to be returned with the shortest possible delay.

The Guaranteeing Powers, in giving to the Sublime Porte counsels which have served as a basis for the present arrangement, and in placing upon record its good intentions, declare that they have only had in view to ensure the maintenance of Articles XXVIII and XXIX of the Treaty of Paris, by means of wise modifications, founded upon the interest of Turkey and Servia, and dictated by the desire to strengthen the peace of Europe. They are convinced that the Servians, while appreciating the efforts which have been made to satisfy in every just and possible manner their complaints and wishes, and brought to a true sense of their situation, will perceive that it is their interest to remain in close connection with the Suzerain Power, to rely upon its support, and to contribute towards the general defence of the Empire with that fidelity of which they have given so many proofs, and which alone can insure the self government and the existence of Servia.

Kanlidja, Sept. 4, 1862.

(Signed) FUAD.
AALI.

(Signed) HENRY L. BULWER.
M. DE MOUSTIER.
DE PROKESCH OSTEN.
A. LOBANOW.
G. WERTZERN.
BELLA-CARACCIOLO.

A true copy of the original deposited in the Archives of the Empire.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Sultan,

AALI.

Sublime Porte, September 16, 1862.

INSTRUCTIONS given by the Sublime Porte to the Governor of Belgrade.

The Sublime Porte has been always animated with the greatest good will towards the Servian people. As the natural consequence of this good will, our august Sovereign desires sincerely the progressive developement of their prosperity; and moved by this invariable principle, His Imperial Majesty cannot tolerate anything which might injure it. In order therefore that you may thoroughly understand this, and with a view to avoid all conflict between authorities, I have the Royal Order to indicate to you the following points, which will serve you for the regulation of your conduct in the exercise of your duties:—

1. You are aware that the internal administration of the Principality of Servia is confided exclusively to the Prince and his functionaries. You will not therefore mix yourself up in any manner in matters which concern that administration.

2. You will do every thing in your power to live in good harmony with the Servian admini-

tration, and you will yourself pay, and cause all your subordinates to pay to the Prince and to his functionaries all the respect which is due to them. In the same manner the Servians will of course not interfere in any manner with what concerns the fortress, and they will show, and will cause to be shown to you, the respect due to a high functionary of the Sublime Porte, as well to the officers of the garrison.

3. You will not permit any of the Mussulman inhabitants of Belgrade to live outside the citadel.

4. You will not give any air of menace, which might without necessity disquiet or alarm the Servian population, to the disposition of your artillery on the ramparts directed towards the town.

5. You will not use artillery except in case of a serious attack made against the fortress which you are charged to defend.

In case of necessary defence, and in that case only, will you make use of your artillery, taking care to direct the fire only on those parts of the town from whence the attack proceeds, and you will always be animated by the generous intentions of His Imperial Majesty to spare as far as possible a town, to the preservation and prosperity of which he attaches the greatest importance.

6. You must understand that the only object of the preceding article is to regulate the line of conduct which you should pursue in eventualities which you must do all in your power to avoid. If, after having exhausted all means of conciliation, you find yourself under the unhappy necessity of making use of your cannon to repel an attack on the fortress, you will endeavour to inform beforehand the Foreign Consul resident in Belgrade, and if possible the peaceable inhabitants of the town.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 13, 1862.

COPIES of Correspondence with Her Majesty's Minister in China.

MY LORD, Pekin, July 2, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to enclose copy of a Despatch from Mr Gingell, Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, and of my reply, on a recent outrage committed on a party of foreigners at Woo-chang-foo. I trust your Lordship will approve of my insisting on Her Majesty's subjects acting with discretion, and of Her Majesty's Consuls evincing a disposition to consider the difficulties with which the Chinese authorities have to contend in dealing with the people. The more we avoid collisions at the new ports the better.

I have, &c.,

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

The Right Honourable Earl Russell,
&c., &c., &c.

P.S.—I have the honour to enclose copy of a Despatch to Mr Forrest, on the line of conduct to be observed by him at Kiukiang.

F. B.

(Copy.)

SIR, Hankow, May 22, 1862.

THE enclosed copy of letter addressed to me will furnish particulars of an assault upon a party of British subjects whilst visiting the Wu-chang city, on the 14th May.

A party of Americans, having two ladies among the number, were similarly attacked on the 10th

instant, and driven out of the city; the ladies on that occasion having their ornaments, as I am informed, taken from them, and other indignities offered to their persons.

Whatever insolence and violence foreigners may have been subjected to on the Hankow side, it has been constantly remarked with what freedom from annoyance every individual has hitherto visited the Wu-chang city. And this was particularly mentioned to the Viceroy on the occasion of Lieutenant Poole's visit to him on the 8th instant.

Her Majesty's gunboat "Havoc" left this port for Kiu-Kiang, on the morning of the 10th, and the attack upon the first party which entered the city, following immediately after their departure, is I conceive highly significant. It is probable the Mandarins have been instrumental in secretly intimating to the people to make a demonstration of their dislike to foreigners visiting Wu-chang. The Chinese Superintendent of Trade, however, addressed me a note immediately after the occurrence, and affirmed that the attack was made by strangers who were staying in the city during the continuance of the examinations, and he requested me to deter the merchants and others from going into the city until the examinations were over. He was informed by me, in reply, that British subjects, under treaty, were allowed to visit any places they pleased, and that the Chinese authorities were at all times bound to afford them the fullest protection, and that I could not therefore interdict them from visiting Wu-chang city.

As soon as the matter was reported to me I at once brought it to the notice of the Viceroy, and required the punishment of the aggressors; and His Excellency was also requested to adopt means for preventing a repetition of such outrages, but as yet no reply has been received to my appeal.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. R. GINGELL.

The Honourable F. W. A. Bruce, C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

SIR, Hankow, May 15, 1862.

WE would respectfully bring to your notice an unprovoked attack made upon us yesterday at Wu-chang, by a crowd of people belonging to that place. We had entered by the Han-yang gate, accompanied by Mr Dick, of the Imperial Customs, with the intention of visiting the curiosity shops, and viewing the country from the ridge that intersects the city. Having accomplished the first object of our visit, in which we were not only unmolested but treated with civility, we mounted the hill, and, seeing some military review or examination going on in the parade-ground, passed down towards it. As a large crowd was assembled round the competitors, we entered the pavilion in which the Prefect was seated, stationing ourselves in rear of his attendants, who received us with courtesy; but we had only been there a few minutes when a rush was made in the direction of the pavilion by the crowd, who, with loud cries, poured a shower of brick-bats into the buildings. The Prefect and his officers remonstrated with the mob, without effect; and, as they were evidently unable to afford us protection, we retreated up the hill and along its top, pursued by some hundred of Chinese, and under a shower of stones, by which several of us were bruised, though fortunately not severely hurt. The crowd, still throwing brick-bats, fol-

lowed us until within a hundred yards of the Han-yang gate.

We would also beg to assure you that the attack was entirely unprovoked on our part, we having neither by word nor action offered the slightest offence to any one, nor did we offer any but a passive resistance even when thus savagely assaulted. But we would at the same time bear testimony to the gallant behaviour of our guard of four soldiers, who, though unarmed, never left us, but afforded us all the protection within their power. Were this simply a personal matter, we should forbear to intrude it on your time and notice, but fear that in the absence of a remonstrance from you to the proper authorities, other unoffending British subjects may be subjected to similar ill-treatment.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) AND. S. DIXON.
EDWARD VINCENT.
F. RYRIE.
D. LAPRAIK.
R. E. BAKER.

W. R. Gingell, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

SIR, Peking, July 2, 1862.

WITH reference to the assault, reported by you, on the party who visited Wu-chang-fu, I have to observe that although the Treaty does confer the right on Her Majesty's subjects of going freely about, it was not intended to relieve them from the exercise of discretion.

It appears that the party was treated with civility in the city itself, and that they then ascended the hill where some sort of examination was going on, and took upon themselves, without invitation, to enter the pavilion in which the Prefect was presiding. This was not a very courteous or proper proceeding, and certainly does not come within the scope of the facilities provided by the Treaty.

They were then attacked by the crowd, and fortunately escaped without serious injury.

I am sorry to see your insinuation that the attack was secretly prompted by the authorities. The facts stated do not seem to warrant it; the Prefect and his attendants did what they could, and the Chinese soldiers, as the sufferers very creditably admit, behaved well; and further, they were not molested in the town, whence, it appears the American party had shortly before been driven out.

I see no reason to doubt that the cause stated by the Mandarins is the real one. It is well known to every one in China that the authorities dread the examination periods, on account of the crowds of strangers who attend, and of the feeble means at their disposal to prevent the disorders to which they give rise. They are attended by a class who are generally ill-disposed to foreigners, and who are, no doubt, at present irritated by the proceedings which have led to the late outbreak against Roman Catholic Missionaries.

I therefore think that it would be well, during the examinations, to advise Her Majesty's subjects to avoid these crowds, for it is very difficult to obtain redress for such outrages; and the gratification of mere curiosity, and the assumption that there may be a scheme to curtail ultimately

the rights of foreigners, do not warrant us in disregarding a warning that in China is not *prima facie* unreasonable. For the maintenance of proper relations depends on meeting the authorities in a spirit of compromise when what they propose in view of the state of the country is reasonable, and in resisting them, firmly but temperately, when it is not.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) F. W. A. BRUCE.

W. R. Gingell, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Hankow.

(Copy.)

SIR, Peking, July 2, 1862.

IN reply to your Despatch, I have to state that I fully approve the arrangements made by you with reference to the British concession at Kiukiang.

I am very glad to receive so satisfactory an account of your port. Make it a rule to cultivate a good understanding with the authorities and people, and impress the necessity of pursuing the same course on the British community.

Where there are difficulties that you are unable to overcome, you must refer the case, after exhausting all amicable means, to Peking; but avoid, as much as possible, menace. As to calling in the aid of force Her Majesty's Government has reiterated its instructions that Her Majesty's Consuls are not to appeal to it except in cases where the lives of Her Majesty's subjects are threatened, or their property endangered by riots, &c. Abuse of authority by the Chinese, or delay in doing what we are entitled to demand, are not sufficient causes to warrant violent measures.

The effort is now to be made to settle such disputed questions through the intervention of the Imperial authority; and although the process may at first be slow and imperfect, it must be persevered in.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) F. W. A. BRUCE.

R. G. Forrest, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Kiukiang.

Foreign-Office,

October 7, 1862.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 2d of July last, inclosing a correspondence with Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, relative to an outrage recently committed on a party of foreigners at Woo-chang-foo, and I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in your views with regard to the discretion to be observed by British subjects who avail themselves of the facilities provided by treaty for visiting the Chinese cities, and they also approve the instructions which you have addressed to Mr Forrest with reference to the line of conduct to be observed by him at Kiukiang.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

The Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

DOWNING STREET, October 13, 1862.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Charles Whyte, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate for the colony of Hong Kong.

WHITEHALL, October 2, 1862.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto John Samuel Abbott, of Inverness Road, in the parish of St. John's, Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, eldest son of John Samuel Abbott, of the same place, Gentleman, by Helen, his late wife, second but eldest daughter who left issue, of Duncan Dunbar, late of Forres Place, in the parish of Poplar, in the said county of Middlesex, Merchant, deceased, and sister and co-heir of John Dunbar, late of Seapark, near Elgin, in North Britain, also deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he may, as eldest representative of his maternal grandfather, the said Duncan Dunbar, and in order to testify his grateful and affectionate respect for the memory of his late honoured mother, take and henceforth use the surname of Dunbar in addition to and after that of Abbott, and also bear the arms of Dunbar quarterly with those of Abbott; 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.

ADMIRALTY, October 13, 1862.

The following Promotions, dated the 4th instant consequent on the death, on the 3d instant, of Admiral of the White, Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas, G.C.B., have this day taken place:—

Admiral of the Blue Sir Augustus William James Clifford, Bart., C.B., to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admirals on the Reserved List—

Edward Collier, C.B.,
His Grace, Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, K.G.,
John Carter,
Henry Meynell,
to be Admirals on the Reserved List.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White Henry Dundas to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Henry Eden to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral James Wigston, on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admiral on the Reserved List.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Thomas Hastings, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White George Rodney Mundy, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain William Henry Anderson Morshead, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

The undermentioned Officers on the Retired List to have the Rank and title expressed against

their names under the Order in Council of 7th May 1858:—

Retired Vice-Admirals

George William Hughes D'Aeth,
John Charles Gawen Roberts Gawen,
Charles Warde, K.H.,
William Ffarington,
James Rattray,
Arthur Philip Hamilton,
to be Retired Admirals.

Retired Rear-Admirals

John Wyatt Watling,
Richard Pridham,
John Lyons,
Philip Westphal,
Edward Sparshott, K.H.,
George Woolcombe,
to be Retired Vice-Admirals.

Commission signed by the Queen.

2d Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Henry Stewart Beresford Bruce, gent. (late Captain Royal Antrim Rifles, and formerly of the Rifle Brigade), to be Adjutant, from the 20th June 1862. Dated 20th June 1862.

Commission signed by the Queen.

1st Administrative Battalion of Surrey Rifle Volunteers.

Isaac King to be Adjutant, from the 28th August 1862.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers.

Captain and Adjutant James Farquharson Macpherson, from the 2d Administrative Battalion of Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers, to be Adjutant. Dated 26th April 1862.

Commission signed by the Queen.

3d Administrative Battalion of Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers.

Richard James Hotchkis, gent. to be Adjutant, from 14th August 1862. Dated 14th August 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Adjutant Richard James Hotchkis to serve in the 3d Administrative Battalion of Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers with the rank of Captain, from the 2d October 1862.

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

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Major Richard Edmund St Lawrence, Earl of Cork and Orrery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Knatchbull, resigned. Dated 9th October 1862.

Captain John George Mogg to be Major, vice the Earl of Cork and Orrery, promoted. Dated 9th October 1862.

Lieutenant Arthur John Snow Paget to be vice Mogg, promoted. Dated 10th October 1862.



BANKRUPTS
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Colby Atkinson Davis, of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

William Antonio Rocher, (trading as William Rocher, sued and committed as William Rosher,) of 31, New Broad Street, London, and of 9, Queen's Road, Bermondsey, Surrey, previously of 28, Moorgate Street, and then previously of 2, Walbrook, both in London, commission agent, (in formâ pauperis).

Thomas Coningsby, of 1, Three Colts' Street, Old Ford, North Bow, late general dealer, but now out of business, (in formâ pauperis).

Charles Conquest, late of Twickenham, Middlesex, licensed victualler.

George Langley, formerly of 38, Halsey Street, then of 2, Lamb's Conduit Place, then and now of 8, Denmark Grove, Islington, Middlesex, upholsterer and lodging-house keeper, a Prisoner for Debt in Whitecross Street Prison, (in formâ pauperis).

William Nutter, of the Waterloo Tavern, Wellington Road, Holloway, and formerly of 1, York Place, Kentish Town, both in Middlesex, beer retailer, and late auctioneer, a Prisoner in Whitecross Street Prison, (in formâ pauperis).

William Onslow, of 2, Hayfield Place, Mile End Road, previously of 8, Road Side, Mile End Road, and 8, Cable Street, St George's-in-the-East, and previously of 8, Back Church Lane, St George's-in-the-East, all in Middlesex, hairdresser, a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

Thomas Band, of Naseley, Northamptonshire, schoolmaster, a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

John Thomas Barnes, of 43, Lime Street, London, clock and watch maker.

George Tingley, of the White House Hotel, High Street, Herne Bay, Kent, dealer in malt liquors, and livery stable keeper.

Henry James Crane, formerly of 203, Strand, Middlesex, then of Rye Lane, Peckham, Surrey, having an office at 44, Essex Street, Strand aforesaid, then and now of 38, West Square, St George's Road, Southwark, Surrey, until recently, also having an office at 26, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, engraver on wood.

John Chill, of High Street, Uxbridge, Middlesex, tailor and hatter.

George Guy, of 12, Jerusalem Court, Saint John's Square, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, manager to an electric telegraph instrument maker.

John Webb, of 49, Tothill Street, Westminster, Middlesex, zinc worker.

Robert Thomas Denham, of 14, Fieldgate Street, Whitechapel, Middlesex, cabinetmaker and joiner.

John Hutson, of Whitton, Middlesex, iron bedstead maker.

Charles William Sherborn, of 69, Jermyn Street, Saint James, Westminster, Middlesex, importer of Foreign watches and engraver.

David Davis, of Great Marlow, Buckingham, publican.

Charles Turner Scott, of Norwich, cabinetmaker and upholsterer.

Thomas Meares, of 13, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, Middlesex, corn dealer.

William Dulin, of 67A, Saint James Street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, jeweller and milliner.

William Stannard Delf, of Norwich, linen draper.

Martha Cross, of 48, Collier Street, Pentonville, Middlesex, dairywoman, (in formâ pauperis).

James Griffiths Balfour, (known and calling himself James Balfour, Junior, sued as James Balfour, the Younger,) of Commercial Road, Peckham, Surrey, and 9, Mincing Lane, Middlesex, previously of 2, Crescent Place, Camberwell, Surrey, insurance broker and general commission agent, (in formâ pauperis).

Mary Ann Baynton, late of 11½, Lower Shadwell, Middlesex, grocer and cheesemonger, and now of 1, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, London, office keeper, (in formâ pauperis).

David Prentice, of Stondon, near Brentwood, Essex, farmer.

James William Slade, of 5½, Munster Street, Regent's Park, Middlesex, bricklayer and builder.

Paul Jerrard, of 170, Fleet Street, London, printseller and publisher, trading under the firm of P. Jerrard & Son.

Henry Stowell, of 18, Portsmouth Place, Lower Kennington Lane, Kennington, Surrey, painter and glazier.

William Vesalius Pettigrew, of Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, Middlesex, doctor in medicine.

William Butler, of Wooburn, Buckingham, butcher.

Henry Raggett, of 7, Milan Terrace, Bridge Road, Battersea, formerly of 1, Russell Grove, Vassall Road, North Brixton, both in Surrey, and late of 9, Cedar Road, Fulham Road, Middlesex, late clerk to a distiller, and commercial clerk.

George Molyneux, formerly of High Street, Hoxton, Middlesex, now of 3, High Street, Camberwell, Surrey, fishmonger.

William Manoah Chambers, of 7, Tokenhouse Yard, London, and 1, Norfolk Villas, Windmill Road, Croydon, Surrey, wine merchant.

George Scott Chiens, formerly of Addiscombe College, Surrey, cadet, then of Woolwich, Kent, cadet, then of Sheerness, Kent, lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

James Bushell, formerly of 11, Little Portland Street, Marylebone, then of 19, Nassau Street, Marylebone, then and now of 31, Marshall Street, St James', all in Middlesex, tailor, (in formâ pauperis).

Micah Wolliscroft, of Cheadle, Stafford, formerly of Manchester, grocer, ale, and porter dealer.

William Algar, of Market Deeping, Lincoln, nurseryman, seedsman, and retailer of beer.

John Jenkin Franklin, of 23, Clare Street, Bristol, glass cutter, and dealer in glass.

Henry Hellier Peters, late of Luckwell House, Bedminster, Bristol, shipping master of the Port of Bristol, now of the Old Duke Tavern, King Street, Bristol, of no trade or occupation.

Frederick James Wilcocks, of Cardiff, Glamorgan, attorney-at-law.

Thomas Hill, late of Haydon, Wilts, beer retailer and cattle dealer, but now of Phippen Street, Bristol, out of business.

Thomas Sharp, of Staincliffe-in-Batley, York, blanket manufacturer.

Thomas Hannath, of Great Grimsby, Lincoln, tailor, draper, and hatter.

James Brown, of Walker Street, Kingston-upon-Hull, architect and builder.

George Ellam Patchett, late of 28, Ogwen Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, beer dealer, now a Prisoner for Debt in Her Majesty's Prison at Lancaster.

Joseph Newton, late of Kirkham, near Preston, Lancaster, seedsman, late a Prisoner for Debt in Her Majesty's Prison at Lancaster.

John Makin, of 58, Hornby Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, out of business, previously of 63, Titchfield Street, Liverpool aforesaid, grocer and tea dealer.

William Jolley, late of 1, School Street, Latchford, near Warrington, Chester, publican and cork cutter, late a Prisoner for Debt in the Gaol of Chester Castle, Chester.

Robert Brough, residing in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and carrying on business there and at Gateshead, Durham, as a fishcurer, pulterer, bacon factor, and commission agent, and formerly residing and carrying on business at the same places in copartnership with Daniel Cunningham, under the style or firm of Brough & Cunningham, as fishcurers, the said Robert Brough at the same time carrying on business on his own account as a pulterer, bacon factor, and commission agent.

John Thompson, formerly of Durham, cabinetmaker, and now of the same place, journeyman cabinetmaker.

John Morrow, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, licensed victualler and ale brewer.

Phillip James Ashmead, of 7, Summer Row, Birmingham, Warwick, builder and joiner.

Benjamin Suckling, of 78, Great King Street, Birmingham, Warwick, pawnbroker, previously of 77, New Canal Street, Birmingham aforesaid, schoolmaster.

James Nelson, the elder, of High Street, Harbourn, Stafford, tailor and draper.

William Hands, of 39, Lancaster Street, Birmingham, Warwick, engineer and millwright, having a workshop up 9, Court, Lancaster Street aforesaid.

Thomas Crane, of 1 and 9, Rock View, Atherton Street, Everton, Lancaster, pilot, and late a Prisoner for Debt in the Liverpool Borough Gaol at Walton, Lancaster.

Henry Waring, of 12, Water Street, corner of Sussex Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, Lancaster, baker, grocer, and dealer in flour and provisions.

Henry Reather Collinson, of Oldham Road, Manchester, chemist and druggist.

William Bentley, of Salt Horn Inn, Low Moor, York, innkeeper.

Francis Bray, of Barrow-upon-Humber, Lincoln, jobber labourer, and cattle dealer.

George Wilkinson, of Hoyland Swaine, near Penistone, York, nail maker, late a Prisoner for Debt in the Castle Gaol or Prison of York, (in formâ pauperis).

Thomas Wood, of Sheffield, York, cab driver.

William Merryweather, of Manthorpe-cum-Little Gonerby, Grantham, Lincoln, wheelwright.

Joseph Hand, of Redmile, Leicester, wheelwright.

Alfred Preston, of Northampton, shoe manufacturer.

James Inder, of Anglesea Road, Shirley, Southampton, bricklayer.
 Simon Walker, late of the White Hart Inn, Scole, Norfolk, innkeeper and gardener, now in lodgings at Hasketon, Suffolk, out of business.
 Thomas Parker, of the Compasses Inn, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, Salop, beerseller and licensed victualler.
 Robert Clayton, now and for five months last past residing at Moldgreen, near Huddersfield, York, gardener, previously for three years of Huddersfield aforesaid, green grocer and gardener.
 Benjamin Hirst, of Huddersfield, York, waste dealer and general commission agent.
 Jonas Luke Hellowell, of Huddersfield, York, beer retailer, keeper of refreshment rooms, and giving concerts and musical entertainments, and occasionally travelling in England as a professor of legerdemain.
 Edwin Morgan, of 11, Fairview Place, Cheltenham, Gloucester, general house painter and decorator.
 William Henry Jacobs, of the Anglers' Rest beer-house, Waterside, Clewer, New Windsor, Berks, beer-house keeper, carpenter, and paperhanger.
 John Nutcher, formerly of Titchfield, Hants, and now of Hardway, near Gosport, Hants, boatswain in the Royal Navy, serving successively on board Her Majesty's ships "Asia" and "Eleanor."
 Thomas Townley, of Church Buildings, Westgate Street, Saint Nicholas, Gloucester, slater, plasterer, and builder.
 John Seville, Jonathan Mellor, Andrew Mellor, and John Seville, the younger, carrying on business in copartnership together with Joseph Greenwood, as waste dealers, in the firm of Greenwood, Seville, & Company, at Lower Moor Street, Oldham, Lancaster.
 Samuel George Woodford, of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Southampton, carpenter and joiner, sometimes trading under the name of Samuel Woodford.
 Charles Cooper, of Newport, Isle of Wight, Hants, tailor and woollen draper.
 Joseph Manning Smith, of Wickham Bishops, Essex, journeyman miller.
 James Hadley, of Langley Green, near Oldbury, Worcester, farmer and market gardener.
 Thomas Aston, of Cophall Street, Great Bridge, West Bromwich, Stafford, moulder, lately of Deepfields, Sedgley, Stafford, carrying on business in partnership with Joseph Dudley, John Dudley, and Thomas Brisco Dudley, as ironfounders, under the firm of Aston & Company, and formerly of Smethwick, Harborne, Stafford, moulder.
 Henry Hirst, of Huddersfield, York, cloth fuller.
 Thomas Churchill, of High Street, Steyning, Sussex, boot and shoe maker.
 William John Gallyon, (generally using the name of William Gallyon,) of 17, Bridge Street, Saint Clement, Cambridge, gunsmith.
 Matthew Penman, of Dunstan, Whickham, Durham, spade handle maker.
 David Thomas, of the Maltsters' Arms, North Road, Cardiff, Glamorgan, beer retailer, painter, and glazier.
 Claudius Peerman, now of 3, Hanover Street, Fynone, Swansea, Glamorgan, before then of 4, Page Street, Swansea aforesaid, accountant and taxidermist.
 George Betts, of Gainsborough, Lincoln, baker and confectioner.
 Thomas Humphries, of Saint Swithin's, Lincoln, bolt and screw maker.
 Richard Powell, now of the Odd Fellows' Arms, Talawain, Trevethin, Monmouth, beer-house keeper and collier, previously of Garndiffath, Trevethin, contractor.
 John Parr, late residing at 1, Bliss' Court, Broad Street, Oxford, journeyman tailor, hatter, and cap maker, formerly of 20, Ship Street, Oxford aforesaid, now a Prisoner for Debt in the Gaol of Oxford Castle, (in forma pauperis).
 Henry Merritt, of the public Inn known by the sign of the Freemasons' Tavern, 73, Point Street, Hakin, Hubburton, Pembroke, licensed victualler, auctioneer, baker, dealer in coal and culm, and lodging-house keeper.
 Richard Gill, of Stoke Row, Mongewell, Oxford, licensed victualler.
 James Creber, of Princetown, Lydford, Devon, builder and carpenter.
 Richard Henry Leech, (carrying on trade as Richard Leech,) of Goldenhill, Wolstanton, Stafford, beer-seller.

MONTHLY RETURN.

AN ACCOUNT, shewing the Quantities of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, Imported into the United Kingdom, and admitted to Home Consumption in the Month of September 1862.

| SPECIES OF CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, AND FLOUR. | Quantities Imported into the United Kingdom and admitted to Home Consumption in the Month of September 1862. | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------|--|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| | Imported from Foreign Countries. | | Imported from British Possessions out of Europe. | | TOTAL. | |
| | Qrs. | Bush. | Qrs. | Bush. | Qrs. | Bush. |
| Wheat..... | 930,592 | 0 | 142,509 | 4 | 1,073,101 | 4 |
| Barley | 154,254 | 6 | — | — | 154,254 | 6 |
| Oats..... | 117,685 | 4 | — | — | 117,685 | 4 |
| Rye..... | 245 | 5 | — | — | 245 | 5 |
| Pease..... | 9,824 | 3 | 10,767 | 3 | 20,591 | 6 |
| Beans..... | 34,176 | 2 | — | — | 34,176 | 2 |
| Maize or Indian Corn..... | 225,064 | 0 | 40,754 | 4 | 265,818 | 4 |
| Buck Wheat..... | 24 | 6 | — | — | 24 | 6 |
| Beer or Bigg | 449 | 3 | — | — | 449 | 3 |
| Total of Corn and Grain.... | 1,472,316 | 5 | 194,031 | 3 | 1,666,348 | 0 |
| | Cwt. | qrs. | lb. | Cwt. | qrs. | lb. |
| Wheat Meal and Flour | 650,213 | 0 | 12 | 163,897 | 1 | 12 |
| Barley Meal | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oat Meal | 31 | 2 | 0 | 766 | 1 | 16 |
| Rye Meal | 12 | 1 | 0 | — | — | — |
| Pea Meal..... | 5 | 2 | 14 | — | — | — |
| Bean Meal | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maize or Indian Corn Meal | 652 | 2 | 8 | 53 | 2 | 8 |
| Buck Wheat Meal | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | — | — |
| Total of Meal and Flour ... | 650,917 | 0 | 6 | 164,717 | 1 | 8 |
| | | | | | 815,634 | 1 14 |

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

AN Account shewing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal Imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, Exported from the United Kingdom, in the Week ended the 11th October 1862.

| | QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO | | | | QUANTITIES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM. | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. | The United Kingdom. | British. | Colonial and Foreign. | Total Exported. |
| | Quarters. | Quarters. | Quarters. | Quarters. | Quarters. | Quarters. | Quarters. |
| Wheat | 183,218 | 36,280 | 75,762 | 295,260 | 798 | 545 | 1,343 |
| Barley | 31,211 | 11,957 | ... | 43,168 | 18 | ... | 18 |
| Oats | 54,286 | 3,923 | ... | 58,209 | 35 | ... | 35 |
| Rye | 212 | ... | ... | 212 | 9 | ... | 9 |
| Pease | 3,498 | 1,090 | ... | 4,588 | 13 | ... | 13 |
| Beans | 13,900 | 3,744 | 1,400 | 19,044 | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian Corn..... | 23,685 | 7,738 | 41,084 | 72,507 | ... | ... | ... |
| Buck Wheat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Beer or Bigg | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malt..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 667 | ... | 667 |
| Total of Corn ... | 310,010 | 64,732 | 118,246 | 492,988 | 1,540 | 545 | 2,085 |
| | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| Wheat Meal or Flour | 126,916 | 59,950 | 15,540 | 202,406 | 202 | 50 | 252 |
| Barley Meal..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oat Meal..... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 147 | ... | 147 |
| Rye Meal..... | 120 | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pea Meal..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bean Meal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian Corn Meal ... | 12 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Buck Wheat Meal ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Meal ... | 127,049 | 59,950 | 15,540 | 202,539 | 349 | 50 | 399 |
| Total of Corn and Meal stated in Imperial Quarters ... | 346,307 | 81,861 | 122,686 | 550,854 | 1,692 | 559 | 2,251 |

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom-House, London, October 13, 1862.

EDW. BERNARD,
Assistant-Inspector-General.

SEQUESTRATION of ANDREW CRANE BYRNE,
Net and Twine Manufacturer, Glasgow, and at Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.

MY Accounts, brought down to the 30th ultimo, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed declaring a dividend till next statutory period.

WILL. COPLAND, Trustee.

28, Saint Vincent Place,
Glasgow, October 15, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES STEVENSON, Quarry Master, Bishopbriggs, near Glasgow.

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

GEO. H. WALLACE, Trustee.

Glasgow, October 16, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH,
carrying on Business in Glasgow as a Leather Merchant, under the Firm of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & COMPANY.

MY Accounts, brought down to the 30th ultimo, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed declaring a dividend till next statutory period.

WILL. COPLAND, Trustee.

28, Saint Vincent Place,
Glasgow, October 15, 1862.

THE Commissioners on the sequestered estate of ALEXANDER WATT, Cattle-dealer and Spirit Merchant, Dunfermline, have postponed payment of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period.

PAT. J. SOUTAR, Trustee.

Dunfermline, October 14, 1862.

THE Estates of BARBARA GILLIES, formerly Lodging-house Keeper, North Hanover Street, Glasgow, afterwards residing in Holmhead Street there, and presently residing at No. 222, Eglinton Street there, were sequestrated on the 16th day of October 1862, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the said 16th day of October 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday the 28th day of October 1862, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 17th day of February 1863.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

WILKIE, COWAN, & STRATON,
58, George Square, Glasgow, Agents.

THE Estates of DUNCAN M'KAY, Joiner and Cartwright, Blantyre, were sequestrated on the 16th of October 1862, by the Sheriff of the County of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated 16th October 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday the 28th day of October 1862, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 16th day of February 1863.

A Warrant of Protection, until the meeting of Creditors, has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

JAMES INGLIS, Writer,
5, Prince's Square, Glasgow, Agent.

THAT in the Application presented to the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire at the instance of David Roger, Boghead, Strichen, for Sequestration of the Estates of ALEXANDER DOWER, Forresterhill, Old Meldrum, his Lordship the Sheriff-Substitute, John Angus, Esquire, granted the following Warrant:—*'Aberdeen, 14th October 1862.*—The Sheriff-Substitute having considered this Petition, with the writs produced, grants warrant to Messengers-at-Arms and Officers of Court to cite the therein designed Alexander Dower, in terms of the Statute, to appear in Court on Thursday the 23d day of October current, at 12 o'clock noon, to shew cause why sequestration of his estates should not be awarded; farther, directs intimation of this Warrant and of the Diet of Appearance to be forthwith made in the Edinburgh Gazette,—all in terms of the Statute.

(Signed) 'JOHN ANGUS.'

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

JOHN MULL,
Procurator for Petitioner.
Aberdeen, October 14, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of HUGH M'KENZIE, Merchant in Glasgow, sometime carrying on Business there under the Firm of HUGH M'KENZIE & COMPANY, of which Firm he was sole Partner, as also a Partner of the Firm of BLACK & COMPANY, Merchants in Glasgow, now Dissolved.

JOHN CHRISTIE FOULDS, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Alexander Hamilton, Accountant in Glasgow, and David Gray, Writer there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Strathern, Court-House, County Buildings, Glasgow, on Friday the 24th day of October current, at two o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet within the Counting-house of the Trustee, 64, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 3d day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN C. FOULDS, Trustee.

Glasgow, October 16, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES RANKINE, Baker, Blairgowrie.

JOHN PANTON, Corn Merchant, Blairgowrie, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Alfred Rowden, Corn Merchant, Perth, William Panton, Corn Merchant, Blairgowrie, and Andrew Mitchell, Merchant, Alyth, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house at Perth, on Friday the 24th October current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in M'Laren's Hotel, Blairgowrie, on Tuesday the 4th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon. At the meeting of Creditors for the election of Trustee the Bankrupt made offer of a composition of Four Shillings per pound on all debts due by him at the date of the sequestration of his estates, payable fourteen days after the date of his final discharge, and also to pay or provide for the whole expences of sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee, and he offered James Leslie, Farmer, Thorn, as cautioner for payment of said composition, expences, and remuneration; and the said offer and security having been entertained by the meeting for consideration, the same will be finally disposed of at the said meeting to be held on the 4th proximo.

JOHN PANTON, Trustee.

Blairgowrie, October 14, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Merchant in Stornoway.

WILLIAM COPLAND, Accountant in Glasgow, hereby intimates that he has been elected Trustee on the above estate, in the room and place of Roderick George Mackenzie, Accountant in Stornoway, resigned. Further, the Trustee hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Counting-house of Moore & Copland, Accountants, 28, Saint Vincent Place, Glasgow, on Monday the 27th day of October 1862, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of electing two Commissioners in the room and place of John Morison, Merchant in Stornoway, and John Mackenzie, Clerk, residing in Cromwell Street of Stornoway, resigned, and also for the purpose of electing a third Commissioner.

WILL. COPLAND, Trustee.

Glasgow, October 16, 1862.

I ROBERT M'LACHLAN, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of MILNE & SIM, Wrights and Builders in Glasgow, as a Company, and of George Drummond Milne, Wright and Builder in Glasgow, and Thomas Bannerman Sim, Builder there, the sole Individual Partners of that Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals, hereby call a meeting of the Creditors of the said Milne & Sim to be held within my Chambers, at 112, West George Street, Glasgow, on Saturday the 25th day of October current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering as to the protection of the Bankrupts.

R. M'LACHLAN, Trustee.

Glasgow, October 16, 1862.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF
JAMES WATSON, Ironmonger and Ship Chandler in Greenock.

JOHN DUNCAN, Accountant in Greenock, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said James Watson, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors of the said James Watson to be held within the Writing-chambers of Daniel Maclean, Writer, No. 16, William Street, Greenock, upon Saturday the 8th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for the discharge of the said John Duncan, as Trustee foresaid.

JOHN DUNCAN, Trustee.

Greenock, October 16, 1862.

NOTICE

A General Meeting of the Creditors of MESSRS C. D. YOUNG & COMPANY, Iron Founders, Engineers, and Contractors, Saint Leonard's Ironworks, Perth, and of Charles Denoon Young, Iron Founder, Engineer, and Contractor in Perth, sole Partner of the said Firm, will be held in the Salutation Hotel, Perth, on Saturday the 25th day of October current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an offer for the purchase of the assets, certain proposed arrangements as to certain alleged preferable claims, and the renewal of the Bankrupt's protection, and his allowance.

WM. STIVEN, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN FINLAY, Carver and Gilder, Glasgow.

JOHN MILLER, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on said sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that Robert Lumsden, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected a Commissioner on said estate.

JNO. MILLER, Trustee.
71, Queen Street,
Glasgow, October 16, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of Miss FLORA MACPHERSON, residing at Lochgilphead.

JOHN MILLER, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on said sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that Robert Lumsden, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected a Commissioner on said estate.

JNO. MILLER, Trustee.
71, Queen Street,
Glasgow, October 16, 1862.

JOHN KENNEDY MACINTYRE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ROBERT STEWART, Butcher, Dumbarton Road, Sandyford, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that at a meeting of the Creditors held upon the 16th day of October current, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition of Two Shillings and Sixpence per pound upon his debts, with security; which offer was entertained by the Creditors present at said meeting, and the same will be decided upon at a meeting of Creditors to be held in the Trustee's Chambers, No. 133, West George Street, Glasgow, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JNO. K. MACINTYRE.
Glasgow, October 16, 1862.

DAVID JUGURTHA THOMSON, formerly Leather Factor, Edinburgh, now Rectifier in Leith, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of the Company lately carrying on business at Silvermills, Edinburgh, as Leather Manufacturers, under the Firms of WILLIAM & JOHN LAUDER, and JOHN LAUDER, and at Long Lane, Bermondsey, London, as Leather Merchants, under the Firm of WILLIAM LAUDER, and of William Lauder and John Lauder, Leather Manufacturers and Leather Merchants, residing in Edinburgh, as Partners of that Company, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intromissions with the funds of the said estates, brought down to 30th September last, and states of the funds recovered as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estates, in terms of the Statute; that he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before this date, and completed lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the said estates. Further, that a third dividend will be paid to those Creditors of the said Company, as also to those of the said William Lauder, as an Individual, whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at his Dwelling-house, No. 19, East Claremont Street, Edinburgh, on the 1st day of December next.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

D. J. THOMSON, Trustee.
Edinburgh, October 14, 1862.

HENRY M'LACHLAN, Accountant in Coatbridge, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM ALLAN, General Merchant in Cumbernauld, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the said estate, brought down to the 3d day of October current, and shewing the funds recovered as at said date, has been made up and examined by the Commissioners on the said estate, in terms of the Statute; that he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt, in terms of the Statute, and completed lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of said estate, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that a first and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at his Office, Bank Buildings, Coatbridge, on the 4th day of December next.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

HENRY M'LACHLAN, Trustee.
Coatbridge, October 16, 1862.

TO THE CREDITORS OF
WALTER FREDERICK CAMPBELL, Esquire of Islay, Shipowner, and Manufacturer of Tiles and Bricks in the Island of Islay, and Sheriffdom of Argyll, and Coal-master at Woodhall, in Lanarkshire.

JAMES BROWN, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Walter Frederick Campbell, hereby intimates, that states of his accounts to the 2d instant, and of the funds recovered and outstanding, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; and that they have authorised the postponement of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and directed him not to send circulars with a copy or abstract of the state of the funds by post to the Creditors.

JAMES BROWN.
Edinburgh, October 17, 1862.

ARCHIBALD BORTHWICK, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of MESSRS J. & A. BLAIKIE, Advocates in Aberdeen, and of Anthony A. Blaikie, also Advocate there, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intromissions with the funds of these estates, brought down to 30th ultimo, and also states of funds realised and outstanding on the above estates, have been approved of by the Commissioners; they also postponed declaration of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to Creditors.

ARCHD. BORTHWICK, Trustee.
Chambers, 5, N. St David Street,
Edinburgh, October 16, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES JAMESON, Straw-Hat Manufacturer, Argyle Street, Glasgow.

JOHN ROBERT SWAN, Chartered Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions, brought down to the 3d current, has been audited by the Commissioners; and the other statutory requisites having been complied with, the Commissioners postponed the declaration of a dividend till the next statutory period.

J. R. SWAN, Trustee.
Glasgow, October 16, 1862.

NOTICE.

ALEXANDER MILNE COPLAND, Commission Merchant and Ship-Broker in Dundee, as an Individual, and as a Partner of the Firm of TAYLOR, COPLAND, & COMPANY, Commission Merchants and Ship-Brokers in Dundee, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Forfarshire praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable, either as an Individual or as a Partner of the said Company, at the date of the sequestration of his estates on 19th April 1860: Upon which Petition the following Deliverance has been pronounced:—'Dundee, 7th October 1862.—The Sheriff-Substitute having considered the foregoing Petition, with the report by the Trustee on the Petitioner's sequestrated estate produced, appoints intimation of the Petition to be made as provided for by the Statute.

(Signed) 'G. RAMSAY OGILVY.'
—Of all which Intimation is hereby made, in terms of the Statute.

WM. S. STEPHEN,
Writer, Dundee, Agent.
21, Reform Street, Dundee,
October 14, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT GORDON, sometime Farmer in Mains of Rhynie, presently residing at Summerhill, near Aberdeen.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that a Petition has been presented to the Sheriff for the County of Aberdeen, at the instance of the said Robert Gordon, setting forth that the statutory period of two years from the date of the sequestration has elapsed, and praying his Lordship to pronounce a Deliverance finding the Petitioner entitled to a discharge, and further, on resuming consideration of the Petition, with the oath or declaration made by the Petitioner, to pronounce a Deliverance discharging him of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable, at the date of the sequestration: Of which Petition his Lordship has, by Deliverance dated the 14th instant, appointed Intimation to be made in the Edinburgh Gazette, and to each Creditor, in terms of the Statutes.

PATRICK COOPER, Advocate in Aberdeen,
Agent for Petitioner.
Aberdeen, October 15, 1862.

DAVID CORMACK, sometime Merchant in Pulteneytown, in the Parish of Wick, and County of Caithness, now residing at 45, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith, has applied to the Sheriff of the County of Mid-Lothian for discharge of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable, at the date of the sequestration of his estates on 19th June 1860.—Of which Intimation is hereby made in terms of the Statute, as appointed by the said Sheriff's Deliverance dated 15th October 1862.

MACBRAIR & PARKER,
Petitioner's Agents.

Edinburgh, October 17, 1862.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

NEIL BROWN, Wine and Spirit Merchant in Glasgow.

THE said Neil Brown has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire craving to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable, at the date of the sequestration of his estates; and the Sheriff has appointed Intimation of the same to be made in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Statute,—which is accordingly hereby done.

HAMILTON & MACLACHLAN, Writers,
Glasgow, Agents.

Glasgow, October 16, 1862.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that a Petition has been presented to the Sheriff of the County of Lanark by **DAVID TURNER**, Spirit Dealer, Garscube Road, Glasgow, praying to be discharged of all debts contracted by him before the date of his sequestration; and that the Sheriff-Substitute has of this date (14th October 1862,) appointed the Petition to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, and to each Creditor, in terms of the Statute.—Of all which Intimation is accordingly hereby made.

R. SINCLAIR,
Procurator for Petitioner.

Glasgow, October 14, 1862.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ALEXANDER MACKAY, Merchant in Millton and Barbaraville.

THE said Alexander Mackay has applied to the Sheriff of Ross-shire to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable, at the date of his sequestration on 15th December 1859.

H. M. TAYLOR, Agent.

Tain, October 14, 1862.

JOHN GRAHAM, Tailor and Clothier, 20, Candleriggs Street, Glasgow, at present a Prisoner in the North Prison of Glasgow, 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 appear within the Sheriff-Clerk's Office here, on the 17th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

THOS. ARNOT, Agent for Petitioner.

Glasgow, October 16, 1862.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that **JOHN HARVEY**, Labourer, St John's Wells, Fyvie, and at present a Prisoner in the Jail of Aberdeen, has applied of this date to the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire for liberation, interim protection, and decret of Cessio Bonoaum; and all his Creditors are hereby required to appear within the Court-house at Aberdeen, upon the 17th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, when he will appear for examination.

WM. FRED. OGG, Advocate, Aberdeen,
Agent for the Petitioner.

Aberdeen, October 15, 1862.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Commission Agent and Draper, formerly at 52, West Richmond Street, now at 10, Arthur Street, Edinburgh, at present in the Prison of Edinburgh, has raised a process of Cessio Bonorum in the Court of Session against his Creditors; which Summons will be enrolled in the Second Division of the Court; and his Creditors are hereby required to appear within thirty days from this date, if so advised.—Of which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.
Edinburgh, October 17, 1862. A. HILL, W.S.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Alison Darling, Margaret Darling, and John Keegan, sole accepting Trustees and Executors of the Late **JAMES VEITCH**, Brewer and Maltster at Drumdryan, Edinburgh, and James Taylor and John Anderson, both Brewers and Maltsters there, hereby intimate, that by the death of the said James Veitch, which happened upon the 11th day of July 1860, the interest of the said James Veitch then ceased in the Company carrying on business as Brewers and Maltsters at Drumdryan aforesaid, under the Firm of **TAYLOR, ANDERSON, & COMPANY**, of which Company the said James Taylor, John Anderson, and James Veitch, were the sole Partners.

ALISON DARLING.
MARGARET DARLING.
JOHN KEEGAN.
JAMES TAYLOR.
JOHN ANDERSON.

AND. LOTHIAN, S.S.C., Witness to the Signatures of Misses Darling and Mr Keegan.

CHA. MACKENZIE, Writer, Edinburgh, Witness to the Signatures of Misses Darling and Mr Keegan.

WILLIAM FRASER, Writer to the Signet, Witness to the Signatures of Messrs Taylor & Anderson.

ROBERT WYLLIE, Writer, Edinburgh, Witness to the Signatures of Messrs Taylor & Anderson.

Edinburgh, October 15, 1862.

REFERRING to the above Notice, we beg to intimate that the Business has been carried on since Mr Veitch's death, and will continue to be carried on by us, as now the sole Partners, under the same Firm of **TAYLOR, ANDERSON, & COMPANY**.

JAMES TAYLOR.
JOHN ANDERSON.

WILLIAM FRASER, Writer to the Signet, Witness to the Signatures of Messrs Taylor & Anderson.

ROBERT WYLLIE, Writer, Edinburgh, Witness to the Signatures of Messrs Taylor & Anderson.

THE Copartnery of **AITKEN & CAMPBELL**, Wine and Spirit Merchants, No. 11, St James' Square, Edinburgh, of which the Subscribers were the sole Partners, was **DISSOLVED** as at 1st October current, of mutual consent.

Mr Aitken retires altogether from the Business, but it will be carried on by Mr Campbell at the same place as hitherto.

ALEXR. AITKEN.

W. R. KERMACK, W.S., Witness.
GEO. MACKENZIE, W.S., Witness.

C. F. CAMPBELL.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Writer, Witness.
WM. EDWARDS, Writer, Witness.

Edinburgh, October 15, 1862.

Edinburgh, October 6, 1862.

THE Firm of **HIGGIN & THOM**, Engravers and Lithographers, Edinburgh, was this day **DISSOLVED** by mutual consent.

The Business will still be carried on as heretofore, under the same Designation of **HIGGIN & THOM**, by James Higgin, the remaining Partner, who will receive all debts due to, and settle all claims on the late Firm.

JAMES HIGGIN.
JOHN THOM.

DAVID BROWN, Witness.
DUNCAN FRASER, Witness.

Glasgow, October 13, 1862.

THE Concern carried on by the Subscribers, as Rope Makers in Glasgow, under the Firm of **ALEXANDER MACKELLAR & SON**, was **DISSOLVED** by mutual consent on the 10th day of October current.

ALEXR. MACKELLAR.

A. MACGEORGE, Writer, Glasgow, Witness.
H. H. GALLOWAY, Writer, Glasgow, Witness.

JOHN M'KELLAR.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Clerk, Glasgow, Witness.
CHARLES STUART, Pilot Master, Glasgow, Witness.

THE Copartnery of WAGSTAFF & GLEN, Engravers to Calico Printers, Glasgow, carried on by the Subscribers, as the sole Partners thereof, was this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The Business will in future be carried on by John B. Wagstaff on his own account, and he has right to the whole assets of, and will pay all claims against, the late Firm.

JOHN GLEN.

GAVIN RALSTON, Writer, Witness.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Clerk, Witness.

J. B. WAGSTAFF.

THOMAS BAIRD, Apprentice, Witness.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Clerk, Witness.

Glasgow, October 13, 1862.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnery between the Subscribers, as Wholesale Grain and Provision Merchants, Carlisle, carried on under the Firm of REID & POLLOCK, was DISSOLVED of mutual consent on the 1st day of August 1862.

The Subscriber, Hugh Reid, is authorised to uplift and discharge all debts or accounts due to the Dissolved Firm, and all claims against the Company will be paid by him.

HUGH REID.

ROBERT POLLOCK.

R. SINCLAIR, Writer, 14, Miller Street, Glasgow, Witness.

JAMES CHALMERS, Law-Clerk, Glasgow, Witness.

Paisley, October 16, 1862.

THE Copartnery Concern carried on by the Subscribers, the sole Partners, as Ham Curers and Provision Merchants in Paisley, under the Firm of C. & A. HOUSTON, is of this date DISSOLVED of mutual consent.

The Subscriber, Adam Houston, who will hereafter carry on the same Business in his own name and for his own behoof, will receive and discharge all debts due to and pay all debts due by the said Copartnery.

CAMPBELL HOUSTON.

ADAM HOUSTON.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Writer, Paisley, Witness.

ROB. RUSSELL, Law-Clerk, Paisley, Witness.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership carried on under the Firm of THE DUMBARTON STEAM BOAT COMPANY was DISSOLVED, by mutual consent of the Partners, on 18th October 1861.

All accounts due by the said Company are requested to be lodged with the Subscriber within twenty-one days from this date, after which the funds of the Company will be divided.

WM. PATERSON, Secretary.

JOHN BABTIE, Chemist, Dumbarton, Witness.

WM. H. STONEBRIDGE, Accountant, Dumbarton, Witness.

Dumbarton, October 14, 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, October 17, 1862.

Price One Shilling.