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DOWNING STREET, August 1, 1863.

HER Majesty has been pleased to command that after the present date the Uniform of the Brethren of the Trinity House shall be as described in the accompanying inclosure, in lieu of that at present in use.

TRINITY HOUSE UNIFORM.

UNIFORM TO BE WORN ON OCCASIONS OF STATE AND CEREMONY.

Coat.—Blue cloth, double breasted, with nine buttons of the Trinity House pattern in each row, four inches apart across the breast, scarlet stand-up collar sloped off in front, laced on top and front edges with one inch gold lace of four vellum navy pattern, three-quarter lace on bottom edge, shewing half an inch of the scarlet cloth in centre, scarlet cuffs two inches and three-quarters deep, with inch lace along the top edge, scarlet pointed slash with three small buttons, and three-quarter inch lace along the outside edge, pointed blue flaps on the skirt, laced all round with inch lace, and three buttons under them, the skirts to begin at one-fifth the circumference from the front edge, and to be lined with white kerseymere, one button at hip, and bottom of each plait.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with one and a-half inch gold lace of navy pattern down the outside seam.

Cravat.—Black silk.

Cocked Hat.—As approved.

Sword and Belt.—Do.

TRINITY HOUSE UNDRRESS UNIFORM.

Frock Coat.—Blue cloth, double breasted, with eight buttons in each row, with padded turn-down collar, round cuffs, with three notched holes and buttons, a short side edge in each plait, ten inches long, with button at top and bottom. Buttons same as in dress.

Waistcoat.—White marcella in half dress, and blue cloth in undress, single breasted, rolling collar, with small buttons.

Trousers.—Plain blue cloth.

Cravat or Stock.—Black silk.

Hat.—Plain round black ; or

Cap.—As approved.

(987.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 25, 1863.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following translation, forwarded by Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Hamburg, of Regulations, &c., issued by the Hanoverian Government, relative to the Harbour of Geestemünde, which was opened on the 21st ultimo :—

PROCLAMATION of the Royal Hanoverian Minister of Finance and Commerce relating to the Opening of the new Harbour for sea-going ships, at Geestemünde.

We hereby make known to all persons connected with Navigation and Commerce that the harbour for sea-going ships, lately constructed by the Royal Hanoverian Government on the Lower Weser, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bremerhaven, will be opened on the 21st of July of this year, for public traffic.

Although the harbour is not of the projected depth yet it is already navigable for all ships drawing not more than 22 feet Hanoverian, or 21½ feet English.

Hanover, July 15, 1863.

(Signed) **ERXLEBEN**,
Royal Minister for Finance and Commerce.

DESCRIPTION of the harbour for sea-going ships, at Geestemünde, and the facilities which it affords in conjunction with the railway for navigation and trade (extracted from the remarks prefixed to the plan of Geestemünde, published by the Hanoverian Minister of Finance and Commerce).

The new harbour is situated at the terminus of the railway from Bremen to the Lower Weser, and is therefore in close connection with the railways throughout Germany.

The new harbour is not within the German Customs' Union, (Zollverein,) but has been declared a free port, and the plan shows how the harbour and railway terminus of Geestemünde are surrounded by Zollverein territory.

So much of the projected harbour is completed as is considered sufficient for the present purposes.



of trade and navigation, and the carrying out of the whole plan will keep pace with the increase of traffic.

In its present state the new harbour consists of a spacious basin, connected, by means of canals, with the interior of Geestemünde.

The principal harbour is 1,734 feet long, 400 feet broad, and $26\frac{3}{4}$ feet Hanoverian (or $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet English) deep. The height of the water in this harbour corresponds with the average high water ($= 11\frac{1}{4}$ feet) of the Weser level. The sluice connecting the harbour with the Weser, in order to protect ships against contrary winds, leads into the mouth of the Geeste, and is connected with the Weser by a well-constructed outer-harbour. The large harbour-sluice is constructed with ebb and flood gates, so that ships may enter and leave at all times, and not be limited, as with dock-sluices, to a passage only whilst the outside water is on a level with the water of the basin. The sluice is 80 feet Hanoverian ($= 76\frac{3}{4}$ English) wide, and between the gates 250 feet Hanoverian ($239\frac{1}{2}$ English) long, and ships drawing not more than $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet Hanoverian ($= 24\frac{1}{2}$ English) may pass through unimpeded at all times; with flood-tide the sluice can be left quite open like a dock-sluice, and so allow the passage of ships of any length.

The principal canal leading from the harbour-basin is 150 feet Hanoverian ($= 143\frac{3}{4}$ English) in breadth, and the cross canal leading therefrom is 112 feet Hanoverian ($= 107\frac{1}{2}$ English) in breadth, and the depth of the water in both canals is 21 feet Hanoverian ($= 20\frac{1}{2}$ English).

The harbour-basin is provided on both sides of its length and also the side, through which is the entrance to the canal, with massive quays. The length of the quay-wall round the harbour is about 3,600 feet. The quays are built to the height of the railway terminus near the harbour, viz., $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of the water in the basin, and are provided with all requisites for mooring ships.

Every precaution is taken against risk of fire; and ships can be supplied with fresh water by pipes from the waterworks.

The railway terminus is brought into close connection with the new harbour, it surrounds the harbour basin, and adjoins a part of the canal, and every facility, by means of hydraulic cranes, is afforded for loading and unloading ships directly from and into the railway waggons, as also for taking in ballast.

Two large warehouses are already built for the warehousing of goods duty free, and are connected with the railway and shipping. They are massively built and provided with tanks of water for cases of fire; and the settlement of the duty on goods destined for the *Zollverein* can be arranged on the spot.

The railway building contains every possible convenience, and affords every facility for transacting all business relating to the payment of Customs' Duties, and the terminus is also connected by a branch railway with the docks at Bremerhaven.

PROCLAMATION of the Geestemünde Harbour Regulations, and the Tariff of the Geestemünde Harbour Dues.

61. Proclamation of the Royal Ministry of Finance and Commerce of the Geestemünde Harbour Regulations and the Tariff of the Geestemünde Harbour Dues. Hanover, July 15th, 1863.

We hereby bring the harbour regulations and the tariff of dues for the harbour of Geestemünde

to public notice, and do order that they shall come into force with the opening of the new harbour, for sea-going ships of Geestemünde, on the 21st July instant, and at the same time that the harbour regulations hitherto existing, dated July 30th, 1851, as also the tariff dated October 22d, 1858, and October 24th, 1860, shall be no longer in force.

Hanover, July 15th, 1863.

Royal Hanoverian Ministry of Finance and Commerce.

(Signed) ERXLEBEN.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.—GEESTE-MÜNDE.

Sec. 1.

The district of the harbour to which the present harbour regulations apply embraces

1. The principal harbour, the ship-canal communicating with the same, the sluice, the entrance harbour, the anchorage for ships on the left bank of the river Geeste, and the harbour for wood.

2. The quays and places of traffic adjoining the principal harbour, the ship-canal, the entrance harbour, and the anchorage for ships on the left bank of the Geeste; those quays however excepted which are situated on the east side of the principal harbour and the south side of the chief canal, as far as the turn-bridge, as also the coal railway, and all thereto belonging on the west side of the principal harbour.

These places, and those for warehousing goods, and the cranes on the same, shall be under the control of the railway administration, and the rules as to the use of them are to be found in the regulations as to the warehouses and cranes. (See Sec. 29).

Sec. 2.

The administration of the harbour shall be in the hands of the harbour authorities, and, subject to them, of the harbour-master. The latter shall perform his duties with the assistance of the officers and subordinates under him.

Sec. 3.

Ship-masters, seamen, raft-masters, carriers, workmen, and such like persons engaged in different pursuits in the harbour district, have to follow implicitly, and at once, the directions and orders which may be given them by the harbour authorities, or by the harbour master, or by his officers, or by the subordinates in their name.

In the same manner the masters of ships and rafts arriving outside the harbour have to comply with such of the rules and harbour regulations as concern them, as also with those orders which may be given to them by the harbour authorities relating to the entering the harbour.

Sec. 4.

Should any one deem himself aggrieved by directions or orders from the harbour authorities or the harbour master, he may either enter his complaint in the book for complaints kept in the harbour office, or, in the former case, may complain to the Royal General Directors of Water Works at Hanover, or, in the latter case, to the Harbour Department. Complaints against subordinate officers must be laid before the harbour master or his assistants. Against the decision of the Royal General Directors of Waterworks an

appeal shall be allowed to the Royal Ministry of Finance and Commerce.

The bringing forward a complaint, or the entering of an appeal, shall not release from the obligation to obey the direction or order in question, except such release shall be expressly conceded at the time, or after the direction or order is given.

Sec. 5.

Every ship about to enter the harbour must, already in the road outside the buoys, make signal by hoisting two flags, one above the other, on the main-mast, at the same time hoist her flag to show her nationality.

Sec. 6.

No ship or raft shall be allowed to anchor so close to the mouth of the river Geeste as to thereby obstruct ships entering or leaving the harbour.

Sec. 7.

Every sea-going ship of a tonnage of 60 ship-lasts or upwards (excepting steam-tugs towing other vessels in and out, and steamers regularly employed in conveying passengers from the river Geeste,) have, on entering the harbour, as well as on leaving the same, to take one of the appointed pilots. The latter has to pilot the ship to or from the place of anchorage respectively.

Under difficult circumstances, as for instance at night, in a fog, storm, or the breaking up of the ice, &c., the harbour-master may order even those ships to take a harbour-pilot which are otherwise not obliged.

Every sea-going ship on entering or leaving must, in order to her being properly moored, provide a boat with the necessary crew, or make use of the boat and crew provided by the harbour-master.

Sec. 8.

No ships shall be allowed, without special permission from the harbour-master, to remain longer in the fair water of the Geeste or the entrance-harbour than is requisite for entering or leaving. Smaller vessels and boats only may on special request remain or anchor longer than is before mentioned.

Steamers must, on entering or leaving, always proceed as slowly as is compatible with their keeping the right course; they must also give way to sailing-ships, sailing in or out, and if they cannot do so, they must stop their engines.

The anchors of ships entering and leaving must hang below the cat-head.

The directions as to wood-rafts entering, their remaining in the harbour, &c., must be applied for *before* the rafts enter the Geeste.

Sec. 9.

As soon as a ship entering shall have passed through the sluice, or has arrived at her anchorage in the Geeste, the master must report the fact, or cause it to be reported to the harbour-master. Thereupon the certificate of registry, and the articles of agreement with the crew must be produced, the name of the ship, the port whence she comes, and a general statement of the nature and destination of the cargo must be furnished, and then the further directions of the harbour-master as to the place for mooring and other matters must be awaited.

Exempted from such reports are only steam-tugs, steamers employed in the regular conveyance of passengers, lighters, small boats, and others not intended to carry goods, also such small vessels as

convey only agricultural produce for ordinary market purposes, or are in ballast only.

Sec. 10.

The passage through the sluice will be open; in the summer months, between April 1st and October 1st, from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M.; in the winter months, between October 1st and April 1st, from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., at other times only with a special permission from the harbour-master.

In passing through the sluice every ship must be furnished with so-called fenders, which must be employed carefully, so as to avoid their violently striking.

In passing through the sluice or gates neither ship-hooks, poles, nor the like must be struck, placed, or stuck against the walls or gates of the sluice, but the rings, post, and windlasses placed there must be used.

Sec. 11.

Every ship must be moored at the place appointed, and there securely fastened, in compliance with the directions given, to the rings, posts, or buoys, or otherwise, and shall not be moored in any other place, unless after other order or permission obtained from the harbour-master.

The pile-works of protection fixed on the Geeste quay, and the piles adjoining to the turn-bridge in the chief canal shall not be used for making anything fast to. To the piles in the Geeste ships may be fastened only in stormy weather, and in such a manner that on other ships entering the cables and chains may be immediately loosened.

Steamers stopping at the landing-bridges must, after their arrival, if so ordered by the harbour-master, leave and take another place.

Two or more steamers are not to lie together at the landing-bridges.

Sec. 12.

If the harbour-master so orders, every ship must, without loss of time, be moved from its first berth and be moored at another, and even if so ordered, must be moved out of the harbour. At the request of the ship-master, should the harbour-master think it requisite, harbour-pilots may be sent to assist the former in moving the ship at his own expense.

Sec. 13.

If two vessels are meeting they must each keep to the right-hand side (port their helms). Vessels under weigh must keep out of the way of vessels taking in cargo, discharging, or under other circumstances not under weigh.

If however a vessel under weigh has not the requisite room to keep out of the way, vessels not under weigh must make way and take in all tackle and rigging that may be in the way. Moreover, crews of ships meeting or passing must help one another in every possible manner.

Sec. 14.

Every ship must, whilst lying in harbour, have at least one man on board. Only ships laid up for the winter and those to which express permission has been given by the harbour-master may be left entirely without master or crew. For such ships, however, some authorised person living in Geestemünde itself, or in the neighbourhood, must be appointed, who must carry out all directions respecting the vessel, in default of which the harbour-master may have such orders carried out at the expense of the ship.

Sec. 15.

Damage done to the harbour works by blows, or grappling them with ship or boat hooks or poles, incautious sailing, or otherwise, shall be severely punished.

Sec. 16.

Stones, earth, rubbish, ballast, ashes, slags, or such like articles shall not be thrown overboard in the harbour district (see Sec. 1.), but must be conveyed to the land and taken to the places appointed for such purposes.

In cases of contravention the obligation to remove the articles in question shall be added to the penalty incurred.

Sec. 17.

Whenever a vessel is sunk the owner shall be obliged to cause the same and cargo to be removed without delay, in default of doing which the same may be done at the expense of the owner. He who, intentionally or through negligence, has caused the sinking of the ship shall be liable to punishment.

Sec. 18.

Ships freighted with gunpowder or petroleum shall not enter any part of the harbour district, but must lie at a proper distance from other vessels, in the roadstead. By the same rule gunpowder or petroleum shall not be allowed to be taken into vessels in the harbour district.

Smaller quantities of gunpowder on board of vessels entering must immediately be correctly reported to the harbour-master, who will give such orders as may be necessary. No more than six pounds in safe places may be kept on board. Any charges that may be in the guns must be taken out.

The shooting with fire-arms of any description whatsoever, as well as the use of gunpowder in any other manner in the harbour district (Sec. 1.) is strictly prohibited.

On vessels intending to enter, but having on board easily combustible articles, or such as may cause heat and combustion, (for instance sulphuric acid, quick-lime,) or should the cargo be already heated or ignited, as also in cases where such articles are intended to be laden into ships in the harbour district, the harbour-master must, in order that he may take the requisite steps, be informed, and especially of the number and size of the casks, vessels, &c., containing such articles.

Articles easily combustible but hard to extinguish, such as pitch, resin, tar, &c., may only be melted or heated in the places assigned by the harbour-master, and under the regulations for safety given by him.

The fumigating of ships for driving away rats, &c., may only be undertaken with special permission from the harbour-master, and only in the places assigned and under the supervision of an officer appointed at the expense of the ship. Moreover, only charcoal which does not emit flames may be used in such proceeding.

During the loading and unloading of combustible articles, such as pitch, tar, hemp, cotton, &c., no tobacco shall be smoked, and no fire or light used in the vicinity. In order to see to the compliance with this order an officer may be appointed at the ship's expense.

Fires may be lighted and kept up on board ship only from sunrise to sunset, and in perfectly secure fire-places. Ashes and slags must be kept in metal vessels with well-fastened covers. A light shall only be burned from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M., in well-fastened lanterns; at other times, for the

keeping up a fire or the burning a light, as also the burning a light in uncovered lanterns under any circumstances the special permission of the harbour-master must be obtained: the latter is also empowered to prohibit entirely, or to restrict the above-mentioned regular use of fire and light.

Sec. 19.

Whenever fire breaks out in the harbour, or in the neighbourhood, the ships' crews must immediately repair to their ships, and if these are endangered, or likely to be so, they must by the use of engines, wet sail-cloths, or sails, or in any other way, exert themselves to prevent the spreading of the fire.

Moreover, in such cases the crews shall, on the requisition of the harbour or superior authorities, lend personal assistance; and also, on such requisition, vessels and other things must be placed for use, for extinguishing and checking the fire, or saving goods.

Sec. 20.

Whenever the harbour is frozen up, cutting through the ice for ships entering and leaving will, unless the master prefers to undertake it himself, be done at the expense of the ship as far as possible by the harbour authorities.

Around each ship wintering in the harbour the water must always be kept open.

Sec. 21.

The keel-hawling of ships, as also the repairing of the same above the water-line, shall only be done with the permission of the harbour-master, and at the place pointed out for such purposes.

The floats to be used for this purpose shall not lie in the way of other ships, and the materials of wood on the quays must be removed before evening, and any of it falling into the water must be carefully prevented.

Sec. 22.

The passing of row-boats in the harbour, from and to the ships, shall only be allowed to the ships' crews and to the boatmen authorised by the harbour authorities for the purpose.

Sec. 23.

The right to use the berths for loading and discharging cargo, shall as a rule be regulated according to the priority in which the ships are reported to the harbour-master.

Whenever a certain time is prescribed for loading or unloading cargo, but within such time the loading or unloading is not completed, then a prolongation of the time shall as a rule only be granted, provided the first term has been properly used; but if not, such berth for loading or discharging cargo may be assigned to the ships next in turn as reported.

Also the voluntary cessation of a berth for loading or discharging cargo in favour of the ship next in turn reported, must be with the previous approval of the harbour-master, which, however, will not be refused, except on special grounds.

In loading or discharging cargo over the quay, the goods must be hoisted and moved either by cranes, or be taken out of or into the ships on landing bridges, but they must not be dragged about, rolled, or placed on the quay, so as to be any obstacle in the way of the ship tackling, or cause any damage to the same.

Moreover, goods must only remain so long on the quay as is requisite for loading, discharging, or conveying them away.

The landing bridges must be supplied by the ships, and are to be so constructed as to prevent

as much as possible goods from falling into the water of the harbour.

The ships must, when ordered by the harbour-master, be connected with the quay by a secure bridge, provided with a railing and cross-bars. To river-going ships, however, this regulation does not apply.

The harbour and sluice-steps may be used only for light articles carried by hand.

Whenever a sea-going ship discharges into a river-going ship, only one at a time of the latter kind shall be permitted alongside the sea-going ship, in order that the free movements of other ships may not be obstructed.

Should one ship load or discharge cargo across another ship, the deck of the latter must be kept free from obstructions to the loading or discharging.

The cranes belonging to the harbour authorities shall only be used under the supervision of the harbour officers, and not allowed to be weighted with a heavier burden than they are constructed to bear. After being used they must always be wound up and turned over the quay. Letting go suddenly of the crane-windlass is forbidden.

Sec. 24.

The harbour authorities shall not be responsible for any damage done to ships or goods while in the harbour district, though such damage may be done by other ships, or by persons employed therein, or in loading or discharging cargo, or in any other manner.

Sec. 25.

Every shipmaster who wishes to pay off or discharge his crew, or a part of them, must give previous notice at the harbour-office, either himself or through the harbour-master, and at the same time deliver in the Papers of Legitimation of the persons to be discharged. Until this be done, seamen, though discharged, will be treated as still in the service of the ship. (See Sec. 28, latter part.)

Seamen are not allowed to go on shore with arms of any kind whatever, or with large knives in their possession.

Foreign workmen, boatmen, or seamen, may not without special permission be taken and lodged on board the ships.

Sec. 26.

During the principal Divine Service, morning and afternoon, working, loading, or discharging

cargo shall only be allowed by the special permission of the authorities.

Sec. 27.

The harbour dues shall be paid according to the annexed tariff; in order to show that they have been paid the receipt for the same must be produced whenever a ship leaves, that is to say before she passes through the sluice, or before she leaves her moorings in the Geeste; and at the same time must be delivered in at the harbour-office a statement of the nature and quantities of the cargo loaded or discharged in the harbour, or a copy of the manifest.

Sec. 28.

In so far as by law no other punishment is declared, every contravention of the above rules shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 25 dollars in amount, and every repetition of the offence by a fine not exceeding 50 dollars in amount, but in cases where gunpowder or petroleum shall be on board and not reported, by a fine not exceeding 10 dollars for amount for every cask or vessel so not reported.

Should damage be caused by such contraventions, the same must likewise be compensated for. (Secs. 48 and 49 of the Police Penal Law of May 25, 1847.)

Moreover, any legal remedy which may arise in consequence of such contravention shall not be invalidated by the above-named penalties.

Whenever any order given shall not be punctually carried out, the harbour authorities may direct the order to be complied with at the expense of the negligent persons.

The ship-master, and in his default the ship, (subject to the remedy against the person in fault,) shall be liable for the fines and payments adjudged against the ships' crews and workmen engaged by the ship-masters, as well as for compensation for any damage occasioned by them.

Sec. 29.

There shall be handed to every shipmaster at his first arrival at the harbour, for his information, a copy of these harbour regulations and tariff of dues, as well as of the regulations in respect to warehousing and of those respecting the cranes, (see Sec. 1,) and such master must make his crew and the workmen engaged by him acquainted with the same.

TARIFF OF THE GEESTEMUNDE HARBOUR DUES.

Payment must be made :—

I. For using the principal Harbour and Canals.

A. Harbour Charges.

	Dolls.	Gr.	Pfgs.
1. For sea-going ships for each last of their burden :—			
a. For the time during which they are moored, not exceeding 30 days	0	2	5
b. Ditto, not exceeding 60 days	0	5	0
c. On remaining longer, for each complete period or part thereof, not exceeding 30 days	0	0	5
2. For river-going ships :—			
a. For ships of 10 and more lasts, each last :			
When lying in the harbour for a time not exceeding 15 days	0	1	5
Or on remaining longer, for each full period or part thereof, not exceeding 15 days	0	0	5
b. For ships under 10 lasts for each ship :			
For lying in harbour for a time not exceeding 15 days	0	3	0
For remaining longer, for each further full period or part thereof, not exceeding 15 days	0	1	5

	Dolls.	Gr.	Pfcs.
3. For timber-rafts, for each so-called float length :—			
a. For lying in harbour for a time not exceeding 15 days	2	0	0
b. For remaining longer, for each further full period or part thereof, not exceeding 15 days	1	0	0
c. For timber-rafts which either only enter or leave the harbour, the half of the above rates shall be charged.			

B. Harbour Pilot Charges.

a. For piloting ships to and from their moorings :—			
For ships not exceeding 60 lasts	2	0	0
For ships of above 60, but not exceeding 120 lasts	2	15	0
For ships of above 120, but not exceeding 300 lasts	3	22	5
For ships of above 300, but not exceeding 500 lasts	5	0	0
For ships of above 500 lasts	5	15	0
For steamers on transatlantic voyages	6	15	0
For ships which merely enter and leave again, the half of the above rates must be paid.			
b. For moving :—			
For ships not exceeding 100 lasts	0	15	0
For ships of above 100, but not exceeding 400 lasts	1	0	0
For ships of above 400 lasts	1	15	0

C. Boat Charges.

a. For assistance afforded by a fully manned boat to ships entering and leaving the harbour, by desire of the Ship-master, or by order of the Harbour-master (including the hauling with ropes to the mooring place) :—			
For ships not exceeding 60 lasts	1	15	0
For ships of above 60, but not exceeding 120 lasts	2	0	0
For ships of above 120, but not exceeding 300 lasts	3	15	0
For ships of above 300, but not exceeding 500 lasts	4	0	0
For ships above 500 lasts	4	15	0
For steamers on transatlantic voyages	6	15	0
For ships to which such assistance has been given only on entering or only on leaving, the half of the above rates.			
b. For assistance given, by desire of the Ship-master, or by order of the Harbour-master, in mooring a ship for one boat's crew, each time	1	0	0
c. Under difficult circumstances, for instance at night, daring a fog, storm, or the breaking up of the ice, the above rates (a. and b.) may be increased up to one-half more by the direction of the Harbour-master.			

D. Sluice Keeper's Charges.

10 Groschen must be paid to each keeper or other officer who may have assisted a vessel in passing through the sluice, if in the summer half-year between 8 P.M. and 5 A.M., or in the winter half-year between 6 P.M. and 7 A.M.

II. For Using the Berths appointed for Ships in the Geeste and the Wood-harbour on Wählacker.

A. Harbour Charges.

	Dolls.	Gr.	Pfcs.
1. For sea-going ships, for each last :—			
a. For a period of time not exceeding 15 days	0	1	0
b. For a period of time not exceeding 30 days	0	2	0
c. For remaining longer for each period of 30 days or part thereof	0	0	5
2. For river-going ships :—			
a. For ships of 10 and more lasts, for each last for a period of time not exceeding 8 days	0	0	5
For a period of time not exceeding 15 days	0	1	0
For remaining longer for each full period of 15 days or part thereof	0	0	5
b. For ships under 10 lasts, for each ship for a period of time not exceeding 15 days	0	2	5
For remaining longer for each full period of 15 days or part thereof	0	1	0
c. For ships of all sizes, which only discharge a part of their cargo or load a part of their cargo, and do not remain longer than 3 days (72 hours), for each last discharged or loaded	0	0	5
3. For wood-rafts :—			
a. For the use of a place for ships in the Geeste, for each so-called float-length :—			
For a period not exceeding 15 days	0	10	0
For remaining longer, for each further full period of 15 days, or a part thereof	0	5	0
b. For using the wood-harbour on the Wählacker for each full period or part of a period of 7 days :—			
For each lot, when 40 feet long or more	0	7	5
For each lot, when 30 feet to 40 feet long	0	5	0
For each lot, when less than 30 feet long	0	2	5

B. Harbour Pilot Charges.
The same as specified in I. B.

C. Boat Charges.

	Dolls.	Gr.	Pfgs.
1. For assistance given by a fully manned boat on entering and leaving the harbour, by desire of the Ship-master or by order of the Harbour-master (including the hauling up with ropes up to the moorings)	2	0	0
2. If such assistance has been given on entering only, or on leaving only	1	0	0
3. Under difficult circumstances, for instance at night, during a fog, storm, or the breaking up of the ice, the above rates (1 and 2) may be increased by the Harbour-master up to one-half more.			

III. For Using the Principal Harbour, as well as the Canals, and the place for Ships in the Geeste, the Harbour Charges are only those Rates charged under I. A.

IV. Charges for Measuring.

	Dolls.	Gr.	Pfgs.
The charges for measuring ships and granting a certificate of measurement (or <i>messbrief</i>) are as follows :—			
1. For ships not exceeding 50 lasts	0	15	0
2. For ships of above 50, and not exceeding 100 lasts	1	0	0
3. For larger sea-going ships, for each complete 100 lasts or a part thereof, in addition to the former charge	0	15	0
4. For river-going and flat-bottomed ships of every size... ..	0	10	0
Only such ships shall be subject to be measured as are not furnished with a Hanoverian or any other satisfactory certificate of measurement (or <i>messbrief</i> .)			

V. Crane Charges.

Are levied for the use of one of the cranes (under the harbour authorities) for loading or unloading, viz. :—

For each last last	0	5	0
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VI. Warehousing Charges.

For goods lying on the quays belonging to the harbour authorities, for each square rod of space :—

1. If remaining by the week, for each week	0	2	0
2. If remaining by the month, for each month	0	5	0
3. If remaining for longer than three months, for each month	0	2	5

Parts of weeks or months shall be reckoned as full weeks or months.

VII. Exemptions, Abatements, and Compositions.

1. Exempted from harbour charges, are—
 - a. Steam tugs, towing other vessels in or out.
 - b. Steamers employed in regularly conveying passengers from the Geeste.
 - c. Boats and lighters not carrying cargo from the shore or to the shore, but directly from ship to ship.
 - d. River-going vessels, carrying ballast to ships.
 - e. Ships going into the Geestemünde Dry Docks, for the time only during which they remain in the same, not for the time during which, before or afterwards, they may lie in the harbour.
2. The harbour charges shall be reduced one-half—
 - a. For ships brought into the Geestemünde Dockyards, or into Establishments there for repair, and which before and afterwards remain altogether no longer than eight days in the harbour.
 - b. For ships which have left the harbour but are compelled to return to it before the voyage is ended, on account of ice, storm, or average. If they however remain longer than thirty days in the harbour such reduction shall cease for any further period.
3. From the obligation to take a harbour pilot are exempted—
 - a. All ships under 60 lasts.
 - b. c. The steamers mentioned above; Sub. 1, a and b.

Under difficult circumstances, for instance at night, during a fog, a storm, or the breaking-up of the ice or otherwise, the harbour-master may order the above-mentioned ships, Sub. a, b, and c, to take a harbour pilot.
4. For mail steamers and steamers, instead of the payment every time of harbour, crane, and warehousing charges, a sum may be compounded for, as agreed with the harbour authorities.
5. Claims for further exemptions or reductions founded on State Treaties or Conventions shall not be affected by the above regulations.

VIII. General Rules.

1. The last, which is named in the rates of charges in the above tariff, is the ship's last of 4,000 pounds or 40 centners (2,000 kilogrammes). Fractions of a last are reckoned as a whole last.
2. The rates of dues are calculated in dollars (\$), groschen (gr.), and pfennigs (&). 1 dollar is equal to 30 groschen, 1 groschen is equal to 10 pfennigs.
3. All persons appointed or employed in the harbour are strictly forbidden to accept of drink-money, or make other rates of charges or compensations than those allowed by the tariff.

(994, 1018.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
August 25, 1863.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a translation of a Spanish Royal Decree, forwarded by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, opening the port of San Vicente de la Barquera, in the province of Santander, for the direct importation from abroad, of mineral and vegetable, coal, wood, fire brick, and blende or sulphur of zinc.

DUBLIN CASTLE, August 21, 1863.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Francis W. Brady, Esquire, to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of the City of Dublin, in the room of George Roe, Esquire, deceased.

Queen's Commission.

Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia.

George Hewson, late Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant, from the 5th June 1863.

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

2d Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Henry Graham Elwell, gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated 1st August 1863.

10th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Henry Langton Birley to be Captain. Dated 4th August 1863.

Second Lieutenant Hutton Birley to be First Lieutenant. Dated 4th August 1863.

17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Supernumerary Lieutenant William Outhwaite to be Lieutenant from 26th July 1861. Dated 6th August 1863.

24th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Thomas Leach to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th August 1863.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Benjamin Jefferis, gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th August 1863.

84th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Arthur Gustav Dugdale to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st August 1863.

MEMORANDA.

Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade, or 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Adjutant Charles Costin to serve with the rank of Captain, from the 7th February 1863. Dated 5th August 1863.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the services of Supernumerary Lieutenant James William Mellor, in the 56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps, being dispensed with.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Daniel Woods in the 47th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof.

City of Edinburgh Artillery Militia.

John Hay Robertson, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice J. G. Davidson, resigned. Dated 14th August 1863.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Joseph Oldroyd Gill to be Lieutenant, vice Rhodes, resigned. Dated 13th August 1863.

Richard Reed Nelson, gent. to be Ensign, vice Gill, promoted. Dated 13th August 1863.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the following Officers, viz. :—

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Grosvenor Talbot.

17th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Captain Charles J. Radcliffe.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Charles E. Rhodes.

Commissions signed by the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the County of Fife.

4th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Wood, gent. to be Captain. Dated 18th, 19th, and 21st August 1863.

5th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Brown, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 18th, 19th, and 21st August 1863.

7th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Michael B. Nairn, Esq. to be Ensign. Dated 18th, 19th, and 21st August 1863.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Lieutenant D. W. Balfour Ogilvy in the Fife Artillery Militia; First Lieutenant James Pye and Second Lieutenant Thomas McLaren in the 9th Fife Artillery Volunteer Corps; Ensign John Bonthron in the 3d Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps; Captain David Briggs in the 4th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps; Ensign Walter F. Ireland in the 5th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps; Captain James F. Bremner in the 7th Fife Rifle Volunteer Corps.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 17th ultimo.]

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

1st Linlithgowshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Dr Robert Spence to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gilmour, resigned. Dated 11th July 1863.

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 22d August 1863.

	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	116,822	10,354	39,223	166,399	302	...	302
Barley	14,593	3,635	...	18,228	55	...	55
Oats	42,884	1,200	...	44,084	1,999	27	2,026
Rye .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pease	5,580	2,591	...	8,171	36	...	36
Beans	4,273	858	...	5,131	1	...	1
Indian Corn.....	68,055	8,398	64,067	140,520	...	...	...
Buck Wheat	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Beer or Bigg .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt.....	...	...	...	...	1,656	...	1,656
Total of Corn ...	252,209	27,036	103,290	382,535	4,049	27	4,076
Wheat Meal or Flour	85,321	11,678	3,663	100,662	270	...	270
Barley Meal.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Oat Meal.....	...	2	...	2	399	...	399
Rye Meal.....	1	...	...	1	140	...	140
Pea Meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean Meal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Corn Meal ...	279	...	...	279	...	20	20
Buck Wheat Meal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Meal ...	85,602	11,680	3,663	100,945	809	20	829
Total of Corn and Meal stated in Imperial Quarters ...	276,669	30,374	104,337	411,380	4,417	33	4,450

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom-House, London, August 24, 1863.

JOHN A. MESSENGER,
Inspector-General.

BANKRUPTS
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

Frederic Tayler, (sued and committed as Frederick Tayler,) of 4, Egerton Road, Greenwich, Kent, bill broker and commission agent.
Thomas Huggan, of 22, Blackhall Place, Dublin, engineer and millwright, late a prisoner for debt in Maidstone Gaol.
John O'Brien, of 22, Cecil Street, Strand, afterwards of 2, Lower Belgrave Place, Pimlico, both in Middlesex, since of Gordon Cottage, Tonbridge Wells, Kent, of no occupation, and late a prisoner for debt in Maidstone Gaol.
Abraham Deal, of 47, Edward Street, Deptford, Kent, baker, late a prisoner for debt in Maidstone Gaol.
Robert Forster, formerly of Brentford, Middlesex, paint and colour manufacturer, trading under the style or firm of R. Forster & Company, afterwards of 25, Holles Street, Dublin, afterwards of Carriganass, otherwise Rock Castle, near Brandon, Cork, afterwards of 72, Waterloo Road, Dublin aforesaid, afterwards of Bangor, Carnarvon, afterwards of 2, Santoff Villas, Upper Norwood, afterwards of 11, Seymour Villas, Anerley, afterwards of 4, Camden Terrace, Gipsy Hill, Upper Norwood, all in Surrey, but now of 24, Sussex Street, Pimlico, Middlesex, out of business, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

George John Poucheé, formerly of 1, Saint Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London, and of 20, Waterford Road, Fulham, Middlesex, accountant and sharebroker, afterwards of 18, Abingdon Street, Westminster, Middlesex, clerk to a parliamentary agent, but now of 75, Old Broad Street, London, and 26, Ashburnham Grove, Greenwich, Kent, accountant and commission agent, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).
Alfred Swonnell, of 10, Ponsonby Terrace, Pimlico, Middlesex, previously of Avenue Cottage, Brixton Hill, Surrey, previously of 11, Ponsonby Terrace, Pimlico, Middlesex, commission agent, previously of Beresford Street, Walworth, and carrying on business at 90, Blackman Street, Borough, both in Surrey, beer-shop keeper and commission agent, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).
Edwin Hardeman Dunn, of 30, Abbey Gardens, Saint Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, mariner, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).
Thomas Reed Giddy, of the Tredegar Arms Hotel, High Street, Newport, Monmouth, innkeeper.
William Wakefield, of Gloucester, grocer and provision dealer.
John Atkinson, of Misson, Lincoln and Nottingham, or one of them, but residing in that part of Misson aforesaid reputed to be in Lincoln, lately an innkeeper, farmer, and flour dealer, but now out of business.
John Newton, of Scarborough, York, butcher.

- Andrew Forbes, of Totton, Southampton, out of business, lately carrying on business in partnership with James Joel Bennett, of 143, High Street, Southampton, as stationers, booksellers, engravers, and printers, under the style or firm of Forbes & Bennett.
- Henry Coney, of 76, Tottenham Court Road, Middlesex, boot and shoe maker.
- William Weeks, of Foot's Cray, Kent, ostler.
- William Baum, formerly of Bradgate House, near Leicester, Leicestershire, then of Enville, Staffordshire, then of 33, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, Middlesex, man servant, then of 17, Duke Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Middlesex, out of employ.
- Nehemiah Sharp, formerly of Pigeon House Farm, Witley, Hants, yeoman, and then and now staying at Ninham Farm, Binstead, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, Hants, out of business and employment.
- Joseph Farrance, of Anthony Street, Saint George's-in-the-East, Middlesex, licensed victualler.
- Young King, of Stockbridge, Hants, trainer of race horses.
- James Patrick Martin, of 10, Washington Place, Commercial Road, Peckham, and previously of 52, Collingwood Street, Blackfriars Road, both in Surrey, clerk to a benevolent society.
- Elijah Maidment, of 319, formerly 354, Albany Road, Camberwell, Surrey, bread and biscuit baker.
- Joseph Percy Cooke, late of 52, Saint Augustine's Road, Camden Town, now lodging at 2, Crowndale Place, Oakley Square, both in Middlesex, attorney-at-law.
- Joseph Cartwright Rossiter, of Moorgate Street, London, and George Street, Sydney, New South Wales, merchant.
- Thomas Crummack, formerly of 16, Queenhithe, in partnership with George Mackay, carrying on business under the style or firm of Mackay & Crummack, as wholesale stationers and paper agents, selling on commission, now of 12A, Sise Lane, both in London, wholesale stationer and paper agent as aforesaid, on his own account, during such time residing at 16, Finsbury Place, Finsbury, Middlesex.
- John Wellard Proctor, of 8, Borough Market, Southwark, Surrey, fruit and vegetable salesman, and also on commission.
- Edward Falvey, of 4, Hall Place, Paddington, Middlesex, coal merchant.
- George Kerrison, (trading as Kerrison & Company,) of Timber Hill, Norwich, grocer and tea dealer, having also a shop at 67, St Stephen's Street, before then of Cundall's Court, Market Place, both in Norwich, wholesale tea dealer.
- John Orton, of Chelmsford, Essex, butcher.
- George Feldwick, of 18, St Martin's Court, and 11, Castle Street, both in Leicester Square, Middlesex, patent spring roller blind manufacturer, coffee-house keeper, and assistant to an ironmonger.
- Henry Clark, formerly of Upper Moira Place, Southampton, then of Paris, France, and now of 9, Salisbury Street, Strand, Middlesex, doctor of medicine.
- Ellen Martha Fear, of 32, Old Street Road, Shoreditch, Middlesex, veneer seller.
- Samuel Shaw, of Tonbridge, Kent, coal merchant.
- Sarah Elizabeth Stride and Francis Clarke, of 7, Conduit Street, Bond Street, Middlesex, outfitters, trading under the firm of Stride & Co.
- Edward Cooke, of Redditch, Worcester, needle manufacturer.
- William Gabb, late of Droitwich, Warwick, innkeeper and bath proprietor, now of 89, Bath Row, Birmingham, Warwick, commission agent.
- William Derry Bowen, late of the Heath Mill, Cradley, Hereford, miller and farmer, now residing at Bransford, Worcester, brewer's assistant.
- Benjamin Mitchell and James Mitchell, of Leeds, York, commission agents, trading under the firm of B. & J. Mitchell.
- William Maddocks, of 7, Alexandra Terrace, Pitt Street, South Tranmere, Chester, beer-house keeper, grocer, and provision dealer.
- George Henry Halliday, of 36, Lord Street, Cheetham, Manchester, Lancaster, artificial florist.
- William Wilkinson, of 5, Hulme Place, Salford, Lancaster, printer.
- William Chantler, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant tailor.
- John Clough, late in lodgings in Cross Lane, Salford, Lancaster, drover, previously of 107, Charter Street, Cross Lane, Salford aforesaid, drover and beerseller, (in formâ pauperis).
- Edward Skeffington, late of Carnforth, near Lancaster, timekeeper, previously of Cockerham, near Garstang, Lancaster, butcher, (in formâ pauperis).
- Thomas Richardson, late of High Street, Wavertree, near Liverpool, Lancaster, out of business, previously of the same place, beerseller and cowkeeper, (in formâ pauperis).
- Joseph Halliwell, late of Manchester Old Road, Middleton, previously of Little Park, Tonge, near Middleton, Manchester, Lancaster, labourer, (in formâ pauperis).
- Abraham Gledhill, late of Sheffield, York, cutler.
- George Griffiths Hughes, (sued, known, and carrying on business in the name of George G. Hughes,) late of Hughes Street, Everton, Liverpool, Lancaster, out of business, previously of the same place, and formerly of Boundary Street, Everton aforesaid, general dealer, (in formâ pauperis).
- James Halliwell, late of Tonge Lane, Tonge, Middleton, near Manchester, Lancaster, weaver, (in formâ pauperis).
- William Hunter, now and for six months last past residing at 225, Brook Street, Preston, Lancaster, formerly a coal dealer, furniture broker, and retail draper, but for the period of six months last past retail draper only.
- George Miller Ord, of 8, Low Tinters Street, Bishop Auckland, Durham, emigration agent.
- William Darlington, of Monks Coppenhall, Chester, grocer.
- Thomas Copland, of Greenside, near Blaydon, Durham, commission agent, and having resided and carried on the said business of commission agent, at Greenside aforesaid for six calendar months next before his committal to prison, (in formâ pauperis).
- Morgan Morgans, of Tynllidiart, Llanbadarnfawr, Cardigan, grocer, draper, and general shopkeeper.
- John Anderson, lately a prisoner for debt in the Gaol of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, before then and at present residing at 23, Regent Terrace, before then residing at 19, John's Place, High West Street, out of business or employment, and formerly of 30, previously of 17, Moline Terrace, and during part of such last-mentioned residence secretary to the Tyne and Hope Shipping Insurance Club, and during the other part of the said residence out of business or employment, all which said several residences are in Gateshead, Durham.
- George Hornsby, of 7, Charles Street, Gateshead, Durham, and of the Half-Moon Inn, Mosley Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission agent, public-house agent, and auctioneer.
- James Hill Cheatle, of 35, Thomas Street, Vaughton Street, Birmingham, Warwick, brush manufacturer, and lately carrying on business at 13 Court, Bordesley Street, Birmingham aforesaid.
- James Woodgates, of Park Place, 8, Warwick Street, Birmingham, Warwick, journeyman coffee-mill maker, and late of 13, Holloway Head, Birmingham aforesaid, journeyman coffee-mill maker and huckster.
- David Richards, formerly of the Coytrahens Arms Inn, Maesteg, near Bridgend, Glamorgan, innkeeper, farmer, and colliery proprietor, and now of the Coytrahens Arms Inn, Maesteg, near Bridgend aforesaid, innkeeper and coal dealer.
- Francis Burton Worth, of Rothwell, York, out of business, lately carrying on business at Rothwell aforesaid, in partnership with John Banaclough, as plumbers and glaziers, under the firm of Banaclough & Worth.
- James Coombes, of Oldenburgh Cottage, Paignton, Devon, carpenter.
- James Lunn, of Froyle, Hants, shopkeeper and dealer in coals, formerly a common carrier.
- Thomas Smith, of Keighley, York, reed and heald maker.
- Richard Swatland Elliott, of Southborough, Tonbridge, Kent, tobaccoist and tea dealer.
- Charles Bailey, of 142, (a ready furnished house,) Wharf Street, Leicester, fishmonger, vegetable dealer, and fruiterer, occasionally commission salesman, late a prisoner in Her Majesty's Gaol for Leicester, (in formâ pauperis).
- Richard Borrill, of Kingston-upon-Hull, fruiterer and fish seller.
- James Westcott, of Kingston-upon-Hull, smack owner.
- Charles Henry Organ, of Station Road, Sittingbourne, Kent, eating-house keeper, and licensed dealer in British wines and tobacco, formerly of Mile Town, Sheerness, Kent, town carter, formerly of Blue Town, Sheerness, Kent, keeping the Fountain Tap, as assistant to Mr Robert Potts, licensed victualler, and formerly in the same place, eating-house keeper, cow keeper, and milk seller.
- George Pattison, of Low Elswick, previously of Laurel Street, and formerly of 74, Railway Street, all in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner and builder.
- William Thexton Cowper, of 1, Priory Place, Lower Broughton, near Manchester, Lancaster, joiner and builder.
- William Henry Leaver, of Redditch, Worcester.
- James Dawson, of Aldershot, Hants, mess cook.

James Walker Law, of Cross Street, Sale, Chester, plumber, painter, glazier, and paperhanger.
 Robert Palmer, Junior, of Stokesley, York, attorney-at-law and scrivener.
 John Pepper, of Wakefield, York, provision dealer.
 James Good, of Churchill Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plasterer.
 James Naylor, of Carlisle, Cumberland, chorister and shoemaker.
 Richard John, of Tavemspite, Lampeter Velfrey, Pembroke, farmer.
 Joseph Walter Hammond, (trading as Walter Hammond,) of 5, Cross Street, Hove, Sussex, builder, carpenter, cabinet and blind maker, also plumber, painter, and glazier.
 William Crossley, late of 41, Infirmary Street, Bradford, York, but now in a furnished house or lodgings at Euston Crescent, Little Horton Lane, Bradford aforesaid, commission agent.
 Abraham Firth, late of Cleckheaton, York, cabinetmaker, and now or late a prisoner for debt in York Castle.
 Joseph Higgs, residing in furnished lodgings at the house of Enoch Wheeler, Pheasant Inn, High Street, Tipton, Stafford, miner.
 Frank Charles Drayton, late of 1, Gas Works, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Southampton, painter, late a prisoner for debt in the Hants County Prison, Winchester, Southampton.
 Thomas Blackmore, of Aller, near Langport, Somerset, shoemaker.
 Edward Charles Buchanan Tudor, of Saint George's, Shiffnal, Salop, plumber, painter, glazier, and paperhanger, dealer in stationery, and sub-postmaster.
 Hannah Ward, of Tunstall, Suffolk, widow of Charles Welton Ward, late of Tunstall aforesaid, blacksmith, deceased, who previously resided in Saxstead, Suffolk, and carried on the business of a blacksmith, formerly of Holton, Suffolk, innkeeper and blacksmith, and before that of Laxfield, Suffolk, innkeeper.
 James Moore, formerly of Okehampton, Devon, journeyman smith, grocer, tea dealer, and dealer in china and earthenware, afterwards of Spreyton, Devon, out of business, and now of Alphington, Devon, gardener.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given that JOHN BAILLIE BAILLIE of Leys, Esquire, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Estates of MID LEYS, TORBRECK, and CASTLEHILL, in the County of Inverness, has presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary,—Mr Skene, Clerk), in terms of the Act 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 36, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and of the Act 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 94, entitled 'An Act to extend the benefits of the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty, for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' praying their Lordships to approve of an Instrument or Instruments of DISENTAIL, executed, or to be executed, by the said John Baillie Baillie, of the parts and portions described in the said Petition of the Lands and others forming the said Entailed Estates of Mid-Leys and Castlehill, to interpose their authority thereto, and to grant warrant for recording the same in the Register of Tailzies: Upon which Petition the following Deliverance has been pronounced:—*Edinburgh, 4th August 1863.*—The Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills appoints the Petition to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette, and Newspapers mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Statute; further, grants warrant for serving the same, with a copy of this Deliverance, on the parties mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sederunt; and ordains them to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days from the date of service if within Scotland, and sixty days if furth thereof.

(Signed) 'T. MACKENZIE.'

RUSSELL & NICOLSON, C.S.,
Petitioner's Agents.

Edinburgh, 27th August 1863.

ROBERT DUNCAN, Merchant in Banff, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of Mrs HELEN GEDDES or BROWN, Merchant in Portsoy, in the Parish of Fordyce, and County of Banff, Relict of the deceased William Brown, sometime Shipmaster in Port-Gordon, afterwards in Portsoy aforesaid, hereby intimates that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the sequestrated estate, brought down to the 14th day of August current, has been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; and they have postponed the payment of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.
 ROBERT DUNCAN,
 Banff, August 26, 1863. Trustee.

ALEXANDER WYLIE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of FRASER, TURNER, & COMPANY, Sewed Muslin Manufacturers in Glasgow, as a Company, and of William Fraser, Sewed Muslin Manufacturer in Glasgow, and William Mitchell Turner, Sewed Muslin Manufacturer, Merchant, and Commission Agent in Glasgow, the Individual Partners of said Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals, hereby intimates that the Commissioners have postponed declaring a dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

ALEXANDER WYLIE, Trustee,

68, St Vincent Street,
Glasgow, August 26, 1863.

GEORGE ROBSON, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of JOHN M'INTYRE & COMPANY, Wholesale and Retail Warehousemen in Glasgow, and of Alexander Miller and James Gilfillan Anderson, Wholesale and Retail Warehousemen there, sole Partners of the said Company, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals, hereby intimates that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estates, brought down to the 13th instant, has been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.

GEO. ROBSON, Trustee,

Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

HENRY KERR, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ALEXANDER HARVIE LAWRIE, Grain and Commission Merchant, Glasgow, hereby intimates that an account of my intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 10th instant, has been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

HENRY KERR, Trustee,

Glasgow, August 26, 1863.

SEQUESTRATION of ANDREW KEIR, Farmer at Noss, near Wick, in the County of Caithness.

GEORGE MACADIE, Farmer, Hillhead, Wick, Trustee on the above estate, hereby intimates that he has had no intromissions with the funds of the estate since last audit, that a dividend is postponed, and that circulars to the Creditors are dispensed with.

GEORGE M'ADIE, Trustee,

Wick, August 22, 1863.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN SIM, Farmer, Heatheryfield, Parish of Cairnie, Aberdeenshire.

THE Trustee hereby intimates that his accounts to 18th current have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a dividend and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.

ROB. KEITH, Senr. Trustee,

Huntly, August 24, 1863.

DAVID KINNEAR, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WALTER STEWART, Merchiston Bank, Edinburgh, hereby intimates that the Commissioners have audited his accounts to the 13th instant, and postponed declaring a dividend until another statutory period.

DAVID KINNEAR, Trustee.

Edinburgh, August 27, 1863.

THE Estates of ROBERT BARCLAY, Spirit Dealer, Masons' Lodge, Hamilton, were sequestrated on 25th August 1863, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated 25th August 1863.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 4th day of September 1863, within the Faculty Hall, St George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 25th day of January 1864.

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

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

J. L. LANG, Agent.

Glasgow, August 25, 1863.

THE Estates of JAMES NISBET, residing at Ferniegair, near Hamilton, as an Individual, and as a Partner of the Firm of JAMES NISBET & COMPANY, Coal-masters, Glasgow, and at Ferniegair, were sequestrated on the 27th day of August 1863, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated the 27th August 1863.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 11 o'clock forenoon, on Wednesday the 9th day of September 1863, 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 27th day of December 1863.

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

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

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

CRAWFORD & CRAWFORD, Agents,
12, Saint Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the Sheriff of the County of Lanark has, on considering a Petition by John Gammell Houstoun, Writer in Glasgow, for Sequestration of the Estates of WILLIAM BOWSTEAD & COMPANY, Merchants and Metal Refiners, West Nile Street, Glasgow, and William Bowstead, Merchant and Metal Refiner, West Nile Street, Glasgow, an Individual Partner of that Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual, granted warrant for citing them to appear in Court on an *inducie* of ten days from the date of citation on said Petition, to shew cause why Sequestration of their estates should not be awarded.

J. G. HOUSTOUN,
Writer, Glasgow, Agent.

Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

SEQUESTRATION of the Deceased WILLIAM ROBISON, Advocate in Aberdeen.

ROBERT LIGERTWOOD, Advocate in Aberdeen, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Paull, Advocate in Aberdeen, John Duncan, Junior, Advocate in Aberdeen, and Archibald Campbell, Notary Public, Aberdeen, have been elected Commissioners. The Creditors will meet within the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen, on Tuesday the 8th day of September 1863, at 12 o'clock noon.

ROBERT LIGERTWOOD, Trustee.

Aberdeen, August 26, 1863.

SEQUESTRATION of CAPTAIN JAMES M'FEE, Ship-owner and Proprietor, Hamilton Street, Saltcoats.

JAMES STEVENSON, Writer in Glasgow, has been elected Commissioner on this estate, in room of Archibald M'Pherson, Writer, Glasgow, who has resigned.

R. HOPE ROBERTSON, Trustee.

53, St Vincent Street,
Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

MILNE & SIM, Wrights and Builders in Glasgow, and George Drummond Milne, Wright and Builder there, and Thomas Bannerman Sim, Wright and Builder there, the Individual Partners of such Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals.

I JOHN SAMUEL MACDOWALL, Timber Merchant, Govan Street, Hutchesontown, Glasgow, Commissioner on the sequestrated estates of the said Company and Individual Partners, do hereby intimate that the Sheriff of Lanarkshire has appointed a general meeting of the Creditors on the said estates to be held within the Faculty Hall, St George's Place, Glasgow, on Monday the 7th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a new Trustee, in room of the former Trustee.

JNO. S. MACDOWALL.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES HAMILTON, Draper, Melrose.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the above sequestrated estate, hereby calls a general meeting of Creditors to be held within the Counting-house of Moore & Copland, Accountants, 28, St Vincent Place, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 23d day of September next, at one o'clock P.M., to consider as to an application by him for his discharge as Trustee foresaid.

ALEX. MOORE, Trustee.

28, St Vincent Place,
Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

SEQUESTRATION of GEORGE CUNNINGHAM MONTEATH, Accountant and Sharebroker, Glasgow.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the above sequestrated estate, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Counting-house of Moore & Copland, Accountants, 28, St Vincent Place, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 23d day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application by the Trustee for his discharge.

ALEX. MOORE, Trustee.

28, St Vincent Place,
Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

SEQUESTRATION of RICHARD NIXON MORRISON, Hat and Cap Manufacturer, No. 182, Argyle Street, Glasgow.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the above sequestrated estate, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Counting-house of Moore & Copland, Accountants, 28, St Vincent Place, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, at one o'clock P.M., to consider as to an application for his discharge as Trustee foresaid.

ALEX. MOORE, Trustee.

28, St Vincent Place,
Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

SEQUESTRATION of GEORGE ROSS, Draper in Hamilton.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the above sequestrated estate, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Counting-house of Moore & Copland, Accountants, 28, St Vincent Place, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application by the Trustee for his discharge.

ALEX. MOORE, Trustee.

28, St Vincent Place,
Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JAMES BOYD, Soap and Candle Manufacturer, Glasgow, carrying on Business as a Soap and Candle Manufacturer there under the Firm of JAMES BOYD & Co., of which he is sole Partner.

JOHAN WIGHT, Chartered Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said James Boyd & Co., hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within his Chambers, 175, West George Street, Glasgow, upon Monday the 7th day of September 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and resolving as to a renewal of the Personal Protection of the Bankrupt.

JOHN WIGHT, C.A., Trustee.

Glasgow, August 28, 1863.

SEQUESTRATION of D. & A. BENNETT, Grocers and Wine Merchants, Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, and Duncan Bennett, Grocer and Wine Merchant there, the only Individual Partner of that Firm, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

WILLIAM COPLAND, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the said sequestrated estate, 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 21st day of September next, at two o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application for his discharge as Trustee foresaid.

WILL. COPLAND, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 26, 1863.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES RIDDICK, Tailor and Clothier in Dumfries.

WILLIAM COPLAND, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the said sequestrated estate, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Counting-house of Moore & Copland, Accountants, 28, St Vincent Place, Glasgow, on Saturday the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for his discharge as Trustee foresaid.

WILL. COPLAND, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 26, 1863.

ROBERT CRAIG, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of STEWART & MURRAY, Tailors and Clothiers in Glasgow, and of Daniel Stewart and James Murray, the Individual Partners of that Company, and of the said Daniel Stewart and James Murray, as Individuals, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Office of Thomson & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, on Friday the 25th September proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for his discharge as Trustee.

ROB. CRAIG, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

ROBERT CRAIG, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WALTER SCOTT GILCHRIST, Hosier and Glover, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Office of Thomson & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, on Friday the 25th September proximo, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application for his discharge as Trustee.

ROB. CRAIG, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

ROBERT CRAIG, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of PATRICK REID RUSSELL, Draper in Bathgate, in the County of Linlithgow, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Office of Thomson & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, on Friday the 25th September proximo, at two o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application for his discharge as Trustee.

ROB. CRAIG, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM MACDONALD, Doctor of Medicine in Glasgow, and one of the Partners of MACDONALD & SUTHERLAND, Surgeons there, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

THE Commissioners have audited my accounts, brought down to the 13th instant, and postponed the declaration of a dividend; further, I hereby call a general meeting of the Creditors on said estate to be held within the Office of Wink & Wight, C.A., 175, West George Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 21st day of September 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for my discharge.

JOHN WIGHT, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

GEORGE REID, Carpenter in Banff, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES MUNRO, House Carpenter in Banff, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Office of John Adamson, Solicitor in Banff, on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

GEORGE REID, Trustee.

Banff, August 26, 1863.

JOHN CRAIG, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM M'DONALD CROWLIE, Draper in Dundee, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Office of Thomson & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, on Saturday the 19th September proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for his discharge as Trustee.

JNO. CRAIG, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 25, 1863.

JOHN SHIELL, Writer in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Deceased PETER LOWSON, Shipmaster and Shipowner in Dundee, hereby intimates that a meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Royal Hotel, Dundee, on Thursday the 24th day of September 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for his discharge.—Of which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN SHIELL, Trustee.

Dundee, August 26, 1863.

WILLIAM AULD, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of LANG & BROWNE, Stock and Share Brokers and Accountants in Glasgow, and of William Lang and George Browne, the Individual Partners of that Firm, hereby intimates that the accounts of his intronmissions with the funds of the said estates, brought down to the 13th instant, have been audited and approved of by the Commissioners; that he has made up states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date; that he has examined the claims of the Creditors who lodged their affidavits on or before the 13th instant, and completed lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the estates, and of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part,—all in terms of the Statute. Farther, that a second dividend will be paid to the Creditors of the said Lang & Browne whose claims have been duly lodged and sustained; and that a second and final dividend will be paid to the Creditors of the said George Browne whose claims have been duly lodged and sustained, at the Counting-house of MacEwan & Auld, 63, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 14th day of October next.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

WILLIAM AULD, Trustee.

JOHN DUNCAN, Advocate, No. 8, Castle Street, Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES M'GREGOR, Druggist in Aberdeen, hereby intimates that an account of his intronmissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 4th day of August 1863, and states of the funds recovered and outstanding as at the same date, have been made up by him, and have been examined and audited by the Commissioners on 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 between October 1861 and the said date, and completed a list of those Creditors entitled to be ranked, and that a final equalising dividend will be paid to these Creditors within his Office, No. 8, Castle Street, Aberdeen, on and after the 14th day of September next: That a general meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Lemon Tree Tavern, Aberdeen, on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, at two o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application for his discharge.

JOHN DUNCAN.

Aberdeen, August 26, 1863.

MONCRIEFF MITCHELL, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of W. & G. DOBBIE, Watchmakers and Jewellers in Glasgow, as a Company, and George Dobbie, Watchmaker and Jeweller there, an Individual Partner of that Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual, hereby intimates that a second and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at his Counting-house, No. 4, National Bank Buildings, Queen Street, Glasgow, on the 2d day of October next.

MONCRIEFF MITCHELL, Trustee.

Glasgow, August 17, 1863.

DAVID BROWN, Writer in Maybole, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of HUGH RONALD, Farmer, and Miller at New Mills of Monkwood, in the Parish of Maybole, hereby intimates that a first and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at the Royal Bank Office, Maybole, on the 12th day of October next.

DAVID BROWN, Trustee.

Maybole, August 25, 1863.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ROBERT MACDONALD, Grocer, and Wine and Spirit Merchant, Howegate, Hawick, hereby intimates that he has had no intromissions with the funds of the estate since the last statutory period.

THOMAS S. LINDSAY, Trustee.

Chambers, 36, Hanover Street,
Edinburgh, August 28, 1863.

THE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers, under the Firm of G. & J. FINDLAY, Wrights and Builders, No. 6, Carnarvon Street, Glasgow, was, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED on the 21st day of August 1863. The Subscriber, John Findlay, will receive and pay all debts due to and payable by the said Copartnership, by whom the Business will henceforth be carried on under the Firm of G. & J. FINDLAY, at No. 6, Carnarvon Street, Glasgow.

Dated this 26th day of August 1863.

GEORGE FINDLAY.
JOHN FINDLAY.

WALTER WALKER, Merchant, 233, New
City Road, Glasgow, Witness.
WISHART FLOCKHART, Salesman, 48,
Holmhead Street, Glasgow, Witness.

London Pianoforte and Music Warehouse,
31, Renfield Street,
Glasgow, August 18, 1863.

WE, the undersigned, beg to intimate that the Partnership heretofore existing between us, under the Firm of GALBRAITH & HENDERSON, London Pianoforte and Music Sellers, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

John B. Galbraith will continue to carry on the Business at the above Address, and will receive and pay all outstanding accounts belonging to the late Firm.

JOHN B. GALBRAITH.
JOHN HENDERSON.

ANDREW ARTHUR, Witness.
JOHN FORBES, Witness.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of JOHNSTON & KERR, Jute Manufacturers, West Scotland Street, Kingston, Glasgow, was this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent of the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof.

All the debts due to and by the Firm to be paid to and discharged by Mr Kerr, by whom the Business will be carried on from this date.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.
ALEX. KERR.

THOS. HART, Writer, Glasgow, Witness.
THOMAS FINLAYSON, Law-Clerk, Glasgow,
Witness.

Glasgow, August 27, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of KEITH & M'GLASHAN, Clothiers, 27, South Portland Street, Glasgow, has been DISSOLVED of this date.

All accounts are payable to Mr M'Glashan, who carries on the Business; all accounts against the Firm shall be satisfied by him.

JOHN M'GLASHAN.
KEITH & M'GLASHAN.
JOHN KEITH.

WILL. LEITCH, Witness.
MALCOLM M'CALLUM, Witness.
Glasgow, August 26, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Company carrying on Business as Saw Millers and Timber Merchants in Greenock, under the Firm of ALLISON & CRAWFORD, was DISSOLVED on 1st July 1863, of mutual consent of the Subscribers, only Partners of said Concern.

The Business will continue to be carried on by the Subscriber, Alexander Crawford, for his individual behoof.

WM. ALLISON.
ALEX. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM RAFF, Witness.
WILLIAM M'PHERSON, Witness.
Western Saw Mills,
Greenock, August 17, 1863.

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

Printed and Published at the Office, 13, North Bank Street, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAURIE,
Printer to the QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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

Friday, August 28, 1863.

Price One Shilling.

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