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AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by section twenty-one of "The Pluralities Act 1838" after reciting that, "Whereas from the increase of population, or from other circumstances, it may be expedient that two or more benefices which have been heretofore united or which may be hereafter united under the provisions of this Act should be disunited," it is amongst other things enacted, "That when two or more benefices shall have been united, or may be hereafter united into one benefice, and with respect to his own diocese it shall appear to the Archbishop of the Province, or the Bishop of any diocese shall represent to the said Archbishop of the Province, that one or more of the benefices within his diocese, of which such united benefice shall consist, may be separated therefrom with advantage to the interests of religion, the said Archbishop shall inquire into the circumstances of the case, and if on such inquiry it shall appear to him that such union may be usefully dissolved, so far as respects such benefice or benefices, he shall, six weeks at least before certifying such inquiry to Her Majesty as hereinafter directed, cause, with respect to his own diocese, a statement in writing of the facts, and in all other cases a copy in writing of the aforesaid representation to be affixed on or near the principal outer door of the church or in some public and conspicuous place in each of the benefices forming part of the united benefice, with notice to any person or persons interested that he, she, or they may within such six weeks show cause in writing under his, her, or their hands to the said Archbishop against any such disunion; and if no sufficient cause be shown within such time, the Archbishop shall certify the inquiry and consent, when the patron's consent is necessary, to Her Majesty in Council, and thereupon it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to issue an Order for separating such last-mentioned benefice or benefices from such united benefice, and for declaring the rights of patronage of the several patrons, if there be more than one patron, and such Order shall be registered in the registry of the diocese to which such united benefice shall belong, which Order the Registrar of such diocese, immediately on the receipt thereof, is hereby required to register accordingly,

and thereupon immediately if such united benefice shall be then vacant, otherwise on the first avoidance thereof, such union shall be *ipso facto* dissolved, so far only as regards such benefice or benefices so proposed to be separated from such united benefice, but in all other respects shall remain in full force and effect, and thenceforward such last-mentioned benefice or benefices shall be and be deemed and taken to be a separate and distinct benefice or benefices to all intents and purposes whatever as if no such union had taken place, and the patron or patrons thereof shall and may according to the terms of such Order present or nominate thereto respectively, and so from time to time upon each and every avoidance of the same: Provided always, that no benefices which have been united for more than sixty years before the passing of this Act shall be disunited without the consent in writing of the patron or patrons thereof."

And whereas by section twenty-three of the said Act it is further enacted "That whenever two or more benefices which have at any time been united into one benefice shall be disunited, and become separate benefices under the provisions of this Act . . . it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, on the recommendation of the Archbishop of the Province, with the consent of the patron or patrons of such benefices respectively . . . to assign and attach such portion of the glebe lands, tithes, moduses, rent-charges, or other endowments or emoluments belonging to, or arising or accruing within the limits of such united benefice, to each of such benefices respectively, as to Her Majesty in Council shall seem fit, notwithstanding such proportion of glebe land, tithes, rent-charges, moduses, or other endowments or emoluments, or any part thereof, may not arise or accrue within the limits of the benefice to which the same shall be so assigned and attached as aforesaid, or may not have belonged thereto, and also to divide and apportion between such benefices all such charges and outgoings as before the disunion thereof were imposed upon the whole united benefice."

And whereas on the fifteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five Alwyne Lord Bishop of Ely made a representation to the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Edward White Lord Archbishop of Canterbury in the words following, that is to say:—

"I the Right Reverend Alwyne Bishop of Ely do hereby represent to your Grace that it appears to

me that the disunion of the united benefice consisting of the rectory of Bradfield Saint George with the rectory of Rushbrooke both in the county of Suffolk within my diocese of Ely by the separation of the said rectory of Bradfield Saint George from the said rectory of Rushbrooke may be made with advantage to the interests of religion."

And whereas on the twentieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five the said Archbishop inquired into the circumstances of the case.

And whereas on the fourteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five the said Archbishop certified to Her Majesty in Council as follows, that is to say:—

"We the undersigned Edward White Archbishop of the Province of Canterbury Primate of All England and Metropolitan do hereby certify to Your Majesty in Council:

"That the Right Reverend Alwyne Lord Bishop of Ely as Bishop of the diocese within which is situate the united benefice consisting of the rectory of Bradfield Saint George with the rectory of Rushbrooke both in the county of Suffolk having represented unto us that the disunion of the united benefice by the separation of the said rectory of Bradfield Saint George from the said rectory of Rushbrooke might be made with advantage to the interests of religion we enquired into the circumstances of the case.

"That on such inquiry it appeared to us that such union might be usefully dissolved and that the Right Honourable Frederick William John Marquess of Bristol being the patron or person entitled to present to the said united benefice if the same were now vacant consents to the proposed disunion.

"That six weeks and upwards before certifying such inquiry and consent to Your Majesty in Council we caused a copy in writing of the aforesaid representation of the said Lord Bishop to be affixed on the principal outer door of each of the parish churches of the said united benefice with notice to any person or persons interested that he she or they might within such six weeks show cause in writing under his her or their hand or hands to us the said Archbishop against such disunion and no sufficient cause has been shown.

"The representation of the said Lord Bishop of Ely, our inquiry into the circumstances of the case the reply thereto, the consent in writing of the patron and a copy of the representation and notice before mentioned are hereunto annexed.

"And we do hereby certify the inquiry and consent aforesaid to Your Majesty in Council to the intent that Your Majesty in Council may in case Your Majesty in Council shall think fit so to do make and issue an Order for separating the said rectory of Bradfield Saint George from the rectory of Rushbrooke and in accordance with the terms of the consent of the patron above referred to we recommend that each benefice shall retain its own original endowments and emoluments and bear its own charges and outgoings."

Now therefore Her Majesty in Council by and with the advice of Her said Council is pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered that the said united benefice consisting of the rectory of Bradfield Saint George and the rectory of Rushbrooke shall be disunited by separating the said rectory of Bradfield Saint George from the said rectory of Rushbrooke.

And Her Majesty in Council by and with the advice of Her said Council is further pleased on the recommendation of the said Archbishop with

the consent of the patron of the said benefices to assign and attach to each of such benefices respectively, its own original endowments and emoluments, and to direct that each benefice shall bear its own charges and outgoings.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty chapter eighty-six and of the Act of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-two; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fifth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:—

"We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty chapter fifty-five, of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Your Majesty, chapter eighty-six and of the Act of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter eighty-two have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, Dearnley, situate in the new parish (sometime chapelry district) of Saint John, Small Bridge within the original limits of the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said new parish of Saint John, Small Bridge and of the parochial chapelry of Littleborough also within the original limits of the said parish of Rochdale, and in the county and diocese aforesaid, which said extremities lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such new parish and of such parochial chapelry respectively.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that certain contiguous portions (being the portions containing the population aforesaid) of the said new parish of Saint John, Small Bridge and of the said parochial chapelry of Littleborough should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Andrew, Dearnley, situate as aforesaid.

"Now therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester as such Bishop, and also as the patron, in right of his See, of the vicarage of the said new parish of Saint John, Small Bridge, and with the consent of the Venerable James Maurice Wilson Archdeacon of Manchester, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Rochdale, and as such vicar or incumbent, the patron of the vicarage of the said paro-

chial chapelry of Littleborough, (in testimony whereof they the said consenting parties have respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Saint John, Small Bridge, and of the parochial chapelry of Littleborough aforesaid which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Andrew, Dearnley, situate as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Dearnley.'

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your Royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Representation has reference.

"The consolidated chapelry of Saint Andrew, Dearnley, comprising:—I. All that portion of the new parish (sometime chapelry district) of Saint John, Small Bridge, within the original limits of the parish of Rochdale in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester which is bounded upon the south-east and upon the east and upon the north-east by the parochial chapelry of Littleborough also within the original limits of the said parish of Rochdale and in the county and diocese aforesaid (including the hereinafter described portion of such parochial chapelry) upon the north by the new parish of Saint James, Wardle, in the said county and diocese and upon the remaining sides that is to say upon the west and upon the south-west by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint James, Wardle from the new parish of Saint John, Small Bridge, aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the road leading from Wardle to Dearnley now known as Birch-road but formerly called Coal Pit-lane, and extending thence first north-eastward and then south-eastward along the middle of the said road for a distance of fifty-seven chains or thereabouts to its junction with Halifax-road and with the road leading to Wuerdle and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-mentioned road for a distance of seven chains or thereabouts to its junction at Wuerdle aforesaid with the road or footpath which leads to Greenfield-lane, and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-mentioned road or footpath for a distance of three chains or thereabouts to its junction with the road or footpath which leads to Halliday-lane, and extending thence first eastward and then south-eastward and then again eastward along the middle of the last described road or footpath for a distance of twenty chains or thereabouts to its junction with Halliday-lane aforesaid and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-named lane for a distance of five chains or thereabouts to a point at the centre of Yea Bridge which carries such lane over the River Roch upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint John, Small Bridge, from the parochial chapelry of Littleborough aforesaid.

"II. And also all that contiguous portion of the said parochial chapelry of Littleborough which is bounded upon the north-west by the said new parish of Saint John, Small Bridge (including the above described portion thereof) upon the south-west and upon the south-east by

the parochial chapelry of Milnrow within the original limits of the parish of Rochdale aforesaid and in the county and diocese aforesaid, and upon the remaining sides, that is to say, upon the east, and upon the north-east, by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parochial chapelry of Milnrow from the parochial chapelry of Littleborough aforesaid, at a point upon the south-western margin of Hollingworth Lake distant about eleven chains to the east of the Queen's Hotel at Peanock and extending thence first generally westward and then generally northward along the southern and western margin of the said lake for a distance of sixty chains or thereabouts (thereby passing the Beach Hotel and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Hotel at Hollingworth) to a point on the south-eastern side of the road called Lake Bank, opposite to its junction with Lower Cleggs Wood-lane, and extending thence northward to, and then first northward and then north-westward along the middle of the last-named lane for a distance of thirty-two chains or thereabouts (thereby crossing the Rochdale Canal at Brown Bank Bridge) to the junction of such lane with the towing path on the north-western side of the said canal and extending thence in precisely the last-named direction that is to say, north-westward and in a straight line for a distance of one chain or thereabouts to a point in the middle of the main line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said line of railway for a distance of two chains and three-quarters or thereabouts to the boundary which divides the said parochial chapelry of Littleborough from the new parish of Saint John, Small Bridge, aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty chapter ninety-four of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty chapter ninety-four of the Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty chapter ninety-four and of the Act of the forty-seventh and forty-eighth years of Her Majesty chapter sixty-five duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme or representation bearing date the fifth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

"We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England acting under the provisions of the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Your Majesty chapter ninety-four of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty chapter

ninety-four of the Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Your Majesty chapter ninety-four and of the Act of the forty-seventh and forty-eighth years of Your Majesty chapter sixty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme or representation for altering the boundaries of the district of Hall Street, Stockport, in the county of Chester in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas by the authority of an Order of Your Majesty in Council bearing date the seventeenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and published in the London Gazette on the twenty-first day of the same month ratifying a scheme prepared by us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England under the provisions of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty chapter thirty-seven, certain portions of the parish of Saint Mary, Stockport, and of the new parish of Saint Mark, Bredbury, both in the said county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester aforesaid were constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes and the same was named 'The District of Hall Street Stockport.'

"And whereas no church has yet been provided for or consecrated within the said district.

"And whereas it has been represented to us and it appears to us to be expedient that the boundaries of the said district should be altered as is hereinafter mentioned.

"Now therefore with the consent of the Right Reverend Francis John, Bishop of the said diocese of Chester (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme or representation) we the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners humbly represent recommend and propose that from and after the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme or representation the boundaries of the said district of Hall Street, Stockport shall be altered so that all that portion of the said parish of Saint Mary Stockport which is described in the First Part of the Schedule hereunder written and is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto appended and is thereon coloured pink shall be annexed to and shall in future form part of the said district of Hall Street, Stockport, and that in like manner and after the same day and date the boundaries of the same district shall be further altered so that all that portion of the said district of Hall Street, Stockport, which is described in the Second Part of the said Schedule hereunder written and is delineated and set forth on the said map or plan hereunto appended and is thereon coloured yellow shall be dissevered from the said district and shall be restored to and shall in future again form part of the said parish of Saint Mary, Stockport.

"And we further represent recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from representing recommending or proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them in accordance with the provisions of the hereinbefore mentioned Acts or of any of them or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Scheme or Representation has reference.

"I. The territory to be annexed to the district of Hall Street, Stockport, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Saint Mary, Stockport, in the said county and diocese which is for all ecclesiastical purposes isolated from the main body of that parish, and in which the present incumbent of such parish still possesses

the exclusive cure of souls and which consists principally of the township of Offerton and is bounded upon all sides as follows, that is to say upon the north-west by the said district of Hall Street, Stockport, upon the north-east by the new parish of Saint Mark, Bredbury, in the county and diocese aforesaid, upon the east by the new parish of Saint Martin, Low Marple, in the said county and diocese, upon the south-east by the new parish of Saint Thomas, Norbury, in the said county and diocese, and upon the west by the parish of Saint Thomas, Stockport, in the county and diocese aforesaid.

"II. The territory to be dissevered from the said district of Hall Street, Stockport, and to be restored to the parish of Saint Mary, Stockport, aforesaid, being :—

"All that portion of the said district of Hall Street, Stockport, which is bounded upon part of the east by the said new parish of Saint Mark, Bredbury, upon the north, upon the north-west and upon the west by the main body of the parish of Saint Mary, Stockport, aforesaid, and upon the remaining sides, that is to say upon the south and upon the remaining part of the east, by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Mary, Stockport, from the district of Hall Street, Stockport aforesaid, at the junction of Webb-lane with Bramwell-street and extending thence first eastward and then south-eastward along the middle of the last-named street for a distance of ten chains and three-quarters or thereabouts to its junction with Henry-street and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named street for a distance of four chains and a half or thereabouts to its junction with Hall-street, and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named street for a distance of seventeen chains or thereabouts to its junction with Holly-street, and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named street for a distance of ten chains or thereabouts to its present north-eastern end and continuing thence in the same direction and in a straight line for a distance of eight chains and a half or thereabouts (thereby following the proposed course of the continuation of the last-named street) to a point in the middle of Turneroff-lane, and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-named lane for a distance of eight chains and three-quarters or thereabouts to a point opposite to the southern entrance to Vernon Park, and extending thence first northward and then generally eastward to and along the southern boundary of the last-named park for a distance of ten chains or thereabouts to a point on the left bank of the River Goyt and extending thence due north-eastward and in a straight line for a distance of one chain or thereabouts to a point in the middle of the said river upon the boundary which divides the said district of Hall Street, Stockport, from the new parish of Saint Mark, Bredbury aforesaid."

And whereas drafts of the said scheme or representation have been transmitted to the patrons and to the incumbents of the cures affected by the arrangements which are contemplated by such scheme or representation and such patrons and incumbents have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme or representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : Now, therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme or representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part

thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Chester.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *December*, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty chapter ninety-four of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty chapter ninety-four and of the Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty chapter ninety-four duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme or representation bearing date the fifth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in the words following, that is to say;

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting under the provisions of the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Your Majesty chapter ninety-four, of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-four and of the Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Your Majesty chapter ninety-four, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme or representation for altering the boundaries of the new parish of Knowle in the county of Warwick and in the diocese of Worcester.

"Whereas by an Order of Your Majesty in Council dated the eleventh day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine and published in the London Gazette on the eighteenth day of the same month a part of the parish of Hampton-in-Arden in the said county of Warwick and diocese of Worcester aforesaid, was assigned as a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John situate at Knowle within the limits of such parish and the same district chapelry was called 'The District Chapelry of Knowle.'

"And whereas the said district chapelry of Knowle has under the provisions of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth year of Your Majesty chapter one hundred and four become a new parish of the character contemplated by that Act, and by the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty chapter thirty-seven and by the above-mentioned Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Your Majesty chapter ninety-four.

"And whereas it has been represented to us and it appears to us to be expedient that the boundaries of the said new parish of Knowle should be altered in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

"Now therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John James Stewart Bishop of the said diocese of Worcester (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme or representation) we the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners humbly represent recommend and propose that from and after the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme or representation and without any assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order the boundaries of the

said new parish of Knowle shall be altered so that all that contiguous part of the parish or parochial chapelry of Packwood in the county and diocese aforesaid which is described in the Schedule hereunder written and is delineated and set forth upon the map or plan hereunto appended and is thereon coloured pink shall be annexed to and shall in future form part of the said new parish of Knowle.

"And we further represent recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from representing recommending or proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them in accordance with the provisions of the hereinbefore-mentioned Acts or of any of them or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Scheme or Representation has reference.

"The territory to be annexed to the new parish of Knowle in the county of Warwick and in the diocese of Worcester being, all that part of the parish or parochial chapelry of Packwood in the said county and diocese which is bounded upon the north upon the north-east and upon the east by the parish of Solihull in the county and diocese aforesaid upon the south-east by the said new parish of Knowle and upon the remaining side that is to say upon the south-west by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Knowle from the parish or parochial chapelry of Packwood aforesaid at a point on the south-easterly side of the road which leads from Knowle Railway Station to Packwood Gullet at its junction with Manor-road and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road for a distance of thirty-five chains or thereabouts to the boundary which divides the said parish or parochial chapelry of Packwood from the parish of Solihull aforesaid."

And whereas drafts of the said scheme or representation have been transmitted to the patrons and to the incumbents of the cures affected by the arrangements which are contemplated by such scheme or representation and such patrons and incumbents have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme or representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme or representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Worcester.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *December*, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the first and second years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid

before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in the words following, that is to say :—

“ We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty chapter one hundred and seven of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John the Evangelist situate at Parr Bridge Mosley Common in the district parish of Tyldesley-cum-Shackerley in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

“ Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Evangelist situate as aforesaid.

“ Now therefore with the consent of the Right Reverend James Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester as such Bishop and with the consent of the Reverend John Lund the Vicar or Incumbent of the Vicarage of the said district parish of Tyldesley-cum-Shackerley (testified by their having signed and sealed this representation), we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all that part of the said district parish of Tyldesley-cum-Shackerley which is described in the schedule hereunder written all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed should be assigned as a district chapelry to the said church of Saint John the Evangelist situate at Parr Bridge, Mosley Common, as aforesaid and that the same should be named ‘The District Chapelry of Saint John the Evangelist Mosley Common.’

“ And with the like consent of the said James Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester (testified as aforesaid) we the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published and that marriages baptisms churchings and burials should be solemnized or performed at the said church of Saint John the Evangelist situate at Parr Bridge Mosley Common as aforesaid and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always that so long, as the said John Lund the present Vicar or Incumbent of the Vicarage of the said district parish of Tyldesley-cum-Shackerley shall continue to be such Vicar or Incumbent all the fees which may be received in respect of such publication solemnization or performance at the said church of Saint John the Evangelist situate at Parr Bridge Mosley Common as aforesaid shall be paid over by the minister thereof to the said John Lund and provided also that nothing herein contained shall be construed as expressing any intention on the part of us the said Commissioners to concur in or approve the taking of any fee for the performance of the said office of baptism or for the registration thereof.

“ We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration and to

make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

“ The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Representation has reference.

“ The district chapelry of Saint John the Evangelist Mosley Common being all that part of the district parish of Tyldesley-cum-Shackerley in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester which is bounded upon the south-west by the new parish of Astley upon the south-east and upon the east by the new parish of Saint Mark Worsley upon the north-east by the new parish of Saint Paul Peel, all which new parishes are situate in the county and diocese aforesaid and upon the remaining sides that is to say upon the north-west and upon the west by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Paul Peel from the district parish of Tyldesley-cum-Shackerley aforesaid at a point near Madam’s Wood Cottage in the middle of Mort-lane and extending thence first south-westward and then southward along the middle of the said lane for a distance of sixty-one chains or thereabouts to its junction with Sale-lane and extending thence westward along the middle of the last-named lane for a distance of twenty-nine chains or thereabouts to its junction with Hough-lane and extending thence southward along the middle of the last-named lane for a distance of four chains and a half or thereabouts to the centre of the bridge which carries such lane over the Eccles Tyldesley and Wigan line of the London and North Western Railway and extending thence eastward along the middle of the said line of railway for a distance of fifteen chains or thereabouts to the centre of the bridge which carries over the same line of railway the footpath which leads from the disused Great Boys Colliery in Sale-lane to Garrett-lane and extending thence southward along the middle of the said footpath for a distance of eleven chains or thereabouts to the centre of the bridge which carries such footpath over the stream called Astley Brook and extending thence first westward and then south-westward along the middle of the said stream for a distance of fifty chains or thereabouts to the boundary which divides the said district parish of Tyldesley-cum-Shackerley from the new parish of Astley aforesaid.”

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester. *C. L. Peel.*

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN’s Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty chapter ninety-four of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty chapter ninety-four and of the Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty chapter ninety-four, duly prepared and laid before

Her Majesty in Council a scheme or representation bearing date the twenty-first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in the words following, that is to say:—

“We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England acting under the provisions of the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Your Majesty chapter ninety-four, of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty chapter ninety-four, and of the Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Your Majesty chapter ninety-four, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme or representation for altering the boundaries of the new parish of Christ Church Highbury and of the new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington both in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

“Whereas by the authority of an Order of Your Majesty in Council bearing date the twenty-ninth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine and published in the London Gazette upon the tenth day of July following, a part of the parish of Saint Mary Islington in the said county of Middlesex and diocese of London was assigned as a chapelry district to the consecrated church called Christ Church situate at Highbury within the limits of such parish and the same was called ‘The Chapelry District of Christ Church Highbury.’

“And whereas the said chapelry district of Christ Church Highbury has, under the provisions of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty chapter one hundred and four, become a new parish of the character contemplated by that Act, and by the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty chapter thirty-seven, and by the above-mentioned Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Your Majesty chapter ninety-four.

“And whereas by the authority of another Order of Your Majesty in Council bearing date the eighteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and published in the London Gazette on the twentieth day of the same month a part of the said parish of Saint Mary Islington was constituted a separate district and new parish for spiritual purposes and was called the new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington.

“And whereas it has been represented to us and it appears to us to be expedient that the boundaries of the said new parish of Christ Church Highbury and of the said new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington should be altered in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

“Now therefore with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Frederick, Bishop of the said diocese of London, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme or representation,) we the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners humbly represent recommend and propose that from and after the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme or representation and without any assurance in law other than such duly gazetted Order the boundaries both of the said new parish of Christ Church Highbury and of the said new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington shall be altered so that all that portion of the said new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington which is described in the first schedule hereunder written and is delineated and set forth upon the

map or plan hereunto appended and is thereon coloured pink shall be dissevered from such new parish and shall be annexed to and shall in future form part of the said new parish of Christ Church Highbury and that in like manner all that portion of the said new parish of Christ Church Highbury which is described in the second schedule hereunder written and is delineated and set forth upon the said map or plan hereunto annexed and is thereon coloured green shall be dissevered from the last-named new parish and shall be annexed to and shall in future form part of the said new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington.

“And we further represent recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from representing recommending or proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them in accordance with the provisions of the hereinbefore mentioned Acts or of any of them or of any other Act of Parliament.

“The SCHEDULES to which the foregoing Scheme or Representation has reference.

“THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

“The territory to be dissevered from the new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington in the county of Middlesex and the diocese of London and to be annexed to the new parish of Christ Church Highbury in the same county and diocese being:—

“All that portion of the said new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington which is bounded upon the east by the said new parish of Christ Church Highbury upon the north by the new parish of Saint Thomas Finsbury Park in the said county and diocese upon the greater part of the west by the new parish of Saint Barnabas Hornsey-road in the county and diocese aforesaid and upon the remaining part of the west and upon the south by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Barnabas Hornsey-road from the new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington aforesaid at the centre of the bridge which carries the road called Drayton Park over the line of railway called or known as the Canonbury branch line of the Great Northern Railway which connects Finsbury Park Station on the said Great Northern Railway with Canonbury Station on the North London Railway and extending thence southward along the middle of the said connecting line of railway for a distance of nine chains or thereabouts (thereby in part following on the surface of the ground the course of the tunnel called or known as Canonbury Tunnel on the same line of railway) to a point in the middle of Ronald’s-road immediately over the middle of such tunnel and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said road for a distance of three chains or thereabouts to the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington from the new parish of Christ Church Highbury aforesaid.

“THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

“The territory to be dissevered from the said new parish of Christ Church Highbury and to be annexed to the new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road, Islington, being:—

“All that portion of the said new parish of Christ Church Highbury which is bounded upon the south by the new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington aforesaid and upon the remaining sides that is to say upon the north-west and upon the north-east by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington from the new

parish of Christ Church Highbury aforesaid at a point in the middle of the road called Highbury-place opposite to the south side of the road which leads from Ronalds-road aforesaid and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said road called Highbury-place for a distance of twenty yards or thereabouts to its junction with Baalbec-road, and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-named road for a distance of seven chains and a half or thereabouts to the boundary which divides the said new parish of Christ Church Highbury from the new parish of Saint Mary Magdalene Holloway-road Islington aforesaid."

And whereas drafts of the said scheme or representation have been transmitted to the patrons and to the incumbents of the cures affected by the arrangements which are contemplated by such scheme or representation and such patrons and incumbents have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme or representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme or representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of London.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *December*, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty chapter thirty-seven sections six and eight duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme bearing date the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in the words following, that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty chapter thirty-seven sections six and eight have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Hill Deverill in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury and now vested in us.

"Whereas under an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty chapter one hundred and thirteen and of another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty chapter thirty-nine and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council made under the provisions of the said Acts and bearing date the eleventh day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and duly published in the London Gazette on the twelfth day of the same month all lands tithes and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of patronage) then belonging to the said Prebend became absolutely vested in us for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the said lands tithes and hereditaments which so became vested in us as afore-

said are now in our possession and are not subject to any outstanding lease or grant but some portions thereof on account of their character or situation are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands tithes and hereditaments so in our possession as aforesaid or of the proceeds thereof for the ultimate improvement of our common fund it is expedient that the said lands tithes and hereditaments or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit should be sold or disposed of and accordingly that we should be empowered to sell or dispose of our interest in such lands tithes and hereditaments or in any part or parts thereof in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now therefore we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law from time to time to sell or dispose of and duly to convey according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign all or any of the said lands tithes and hereditaments heretofore belonging to the said Prebend and so in our possession as aforesaid with their appurtenances and all our estate right title and interest therein or in any part or parts thereof unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same and his or their heirs executors administrators or assigns or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable it being our intention to invest the proceeds of such sale from time to time as occasion may arise in the purchase of other lands tithes rent-charges tenements or hereditaments or of some estate or interest therein convenient to be held by us for the purposes of the Acts by which our proceedings are governed as aforesaid and in the meantime to invest the proceeds in some Government or Parliamentary stock or other public securities in England.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *December*, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her

Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme bearing date the twenty-first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, in the words and figures following, that is to say ;

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty chapter one hundred and twenty-four have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for effecting a transfer of the ownership of the advowson or perpetual right of patronage of and presentation to a certain benefice namely, the church and cure (being a rectory) of Linton in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon by way of exchange for the ownership of the advowson or perpetual right of patronage of and presentation to a certain other benefice namely the church and cure (being a vicarage) of North Stainley, in the said county of York and in the said diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas the advowson or perpetual right of patronage of and presentation to the said benefice of Linton is vested in the Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon for the time being.

"And whereas the advowson or perpetual right of patronage of and presentation to the said benefice of North Stainley is vested in the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Ripon and in their successors.

"And whereas the Right Reverend William Boyd now Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon and the said Dean and Chapter of the said cathedral church of Ripon have respectively signified to us their desire that the patronage of the said two benefices may be assigned and transferred by way of exchange in manner hereinafter recommended and proposed.

"And whereas we have made due inquiry and calculation as to the circumstances and relative values of the said benefices and patronage and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty that the cir-

cumstances and present values of the said two benefices are as set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

"Now therefore with the consent of the said William Boyd Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (in testimony whereof he has affixed his signature, and Episcopal Seal to this scheme) and with the consent of the said Dean and Chapter of the said cathedral church of Ripon (in testimony whereof they have to this scheme affixed their Common or Corporate Seal) we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order the whole advowson or perpetual right of patronage of and presentation to the said benefice of Linton shall be assigned and transferred from the said William Boyd Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon and from his successors Bishops of the same diocese and shall become and be absolutely vested in and shall and may from time to time and at all times be exercised by the said Dean and Chapter of the said cathedral church of Ripon and their successors for ever and that in exchange for the same the whole advowson or perpetual right of patronage of and presentation to the said benefice of North Stainley shall in like manner and upon and from the same date be assigned and transferred from the said Dean and Chapter of the said cathedral church of Ripon and from their successors and shall become and be absolutely vested in and shall and may from time to time and at all times be exercised by the said William Boyd, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon and his successors, Bishops of the same diocese for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of either of them or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Scheme has reference.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income.	Residence.
Benefice to be given up (by way of exchange) by the Bishop of Ripon :—				£	
Linton, a Rectory	York ...	Ripon ...	925	318	Yes
Benefice to be given up (by way of exchange) by the Dean and Chapter of Ripon :—					
North Stainley, a Vicarage ...	York ...	Ripon ...	411	315	Yes"

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Ripon.

C. L. Peel.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Burial Acts," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, upon the representation of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, from time to time to order such acts to

be done by or under the directions of the churchwardens or such other persons as may have the care of any vaults or places of burial, for preventing them from becoming or continuing dangerous or injurious to the public health; and that every such Order in Council shall be published in the London Gazette, and that such churchwardens or other persons shall do or cause to be done all acts ordered as aforesaid, and the expenses incurred in and about the doing thereof shall be paid out of the poor rates of the parish: Provided always, that no such representation shall be made until ten days' previous notice of the intention to make such representation shall have been given to the churchwardens or other persons, or one of the churchwardens or other persons, having the care of the vaults or places of burial to which the representation relates:

And whereas the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, after ten days' previous notice of his intention to make such representation had been duly given to the churchwardens of the parish of Saint Martin Orgar, has made a representation, stating that he is of opinion that for the purpose of preventing the place of burial known as Saint Martin Orgar Parish Churchyard from becoming or continuing dangerous or injurious to the public health, an Order in Council should be made for the adoption of the measures hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said churchwardens or such other person or persons as may have the care of the place of burial known as Saint Martin Orgar Parish Churchyard, do adopt, or cause to be adopted, the following measures, viz. :—

1. That a dry area, fourteen feet deep and about four feet wide, be constructed between the churchyard of Saint Martin Orgar and the back walls of the houses Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Crooked-lane, King William-street, in the city of London.
2. That all the human remains, disturbed during the progress of the work, be reinterred forthwith in the City of London Cemetery at Little Ilford.
3. That all the work be executed under the supervision and to the satisfaction of Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, the Medical Officer for the city of London.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the laws concerning the burial of the dead in England beyond the limits of the Metropolis, and to amend the Act concerning the burial of the dead in the Metropolis," it is enacted that, in case it appears to Her Majesty in Council, upon the representation of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that, for the protection of the public health, the opening of any new burial-ground in any city or town, or within any other limits, save with the previous approval of one of such Secretaries of State, should be prohibited, or that burials in any city or town, or within any other limits, or in any burial-grounds or places of burial, should be

wholly discontinued, or should be discontinued subject to any exception or qualification, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order that no new burial-ground shall be opened in any city or town, or within such limits, without such previous approval, or (as the case may require) that, after a time mentioned in the Order, burials in such city or town, or within such limits, or in such burial-grounds or places of burial, shall be discontinued wholly, or subject to any exceptions or qualifications mentioned in such Order, and so from time to time as circumstances may require; provided always, that notice of such representation, and of the time when it shall please Her Majesty to order that the same be taken into consideration by the Privy Council, shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall be affixed on the doors of the churches or chapels of, or on some other conspicuous places within, the parishes affected by such representation, one month before such representation is so considered; provided also that no such representation shall be made in relation to the burial-ground of any parish until ten days' previous notice of the intention to make such representation shall have been given to the Incumbent and Vestry Clerk or Churchwardens of such parish:

And whereas by another Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act further to amend the laws concerning the burial of the dead in England," it is, amongst other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, from time to time to postpone the time appointed by any Order in Council for the discontinuance of burials, or otherwise to vary any Order in Council made under any of the Acts recited in the said Act, or under the said Act (whether the time thereby appointed for the discontinuance of burials thereunder, or other operation of such Order, shall or shall not have arrived), as to Her Majesty, with such advice as aforesaid, may seem fit:

And whereas the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, after giving to the Incumbent and the Churchwardens of the parish hereinafter-mentioned ten days' previous notice of his intention to make such representation, has made a representation stating that he is of opinion that the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the twenty-first day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, in so far as it affects burials in the parish of Summertown (Oxford), should be varied, and that the following directions should be substituted for those contained in the said Order, with respect to burials in the said parish, viz.:

That burials be discontinued forthwith and entirely in the parish church of Summertown (Oxford); and also in the churchyard except as follows:—

(a.) In such wholly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard burials may be allowed on condition that every coffin buried therein be separately enclosed by stonework or brickwork properly cemented.

(b.) In such earthen graves now existing in the churchyard as can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains burials may be allowed of so many of the relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order as can be buried at or below that depth.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council is pleased hereby to give notice of such representation, and to order that the same be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on the twenty-eighth day of January next;

And Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith published in the London Gazette, and that copies thereof be affixed on the doors of the churches or chapels of, or on some conspicuous places within, the parish affected by such representation, one month before the said twenty-eighth day of January.

C. L. Piel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Baronet, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, after giving to the Incumbents and the Churchwardens of the parishes hereinafter mentioned ten days' previous notice of his intention to make such representation, has, under the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the laws concerning the burial of the dead in England beyond the limits of the Metropolis, and to amend the Act concerning the burial of the dead in the Metropolis," made a representation stating that, for the protection of the public health, no new burial-ground should be opened in the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that burials should be discontinued therein with the following modifications, viz. :—

SHERBORNE, DORSET.—Forthwith and entirely in the Congregational Chapel, Sherborne in the county of Dorset, and in the chapel-yard within three yards of the school and any dwelling; and in the rest of the chapel-yard except as follows :—

(a.) In such vaults and wholly walled graves as are now existing in the chapel-yard, burials may be allowed on condition that every coffin buried therein be separately enclosed by stonework or brickwork properly cemented.

(b.) In such earthen graves now existing in the chapel-yard as can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains burials may be allowed of so many of the following relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order, viz. widows and widowers, as can be buried at or below that depth.

GREAT CLACTON, ESSEX.—Forthwith and entirely in the parish church of Great Clacton in the county of Essex; and also in the churchyard except as follows :—

(a.) In such vaults and wholly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard, burials may be allowed on condition that every coffin buried therein be separately enclosed by stonework or brickwork properly cemented.

(b.) In such partly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard, provided that the earth above them can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains, burials may be allowed of so many of the relations of those interred therein at the date

of the Order as can be buried at or below that depth.

(c.) In such earthen graves now existing in the churchyard, as can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains, burials may be allowed of so many of the following relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order, viz. widows, widowers, parents and unmarried children, as can be buried at or below that depth.

(d.) In such reserved grave spaces in the churchyard as have never before been buried in, and which, when opened, are free from water, burials may be allowed of so many members of the families to whom they may be allotted as can be buried at or below the depth of five feet.

DOWNE, KENT.—Forthwith and entirely in the Parish Church of Downe in the county of Kent; and also in the churchyard except as follows :—

(a.) In such vaults and wholly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard burials may be allowed on condition that every coffin buried therein be separately enclosed by stonework or brickwork properly cemented.

(b.) In such partly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard, provided that the earth above them can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains, burials may be allowed of so many of the relatives of those interred therein at the date of the Order as can be buried at or below that depth.

(c.) In such earthen graves now existing in the churchyard, as can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains, burials may be allowed of so many of the following relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order, viz., widows, and widowers, as can be buried at or below that depth.

(d.) In such reserved grave spaces in the churchyard as have never before been buried in, and which, when opened, are free from water, burials may be allowed of so many members of the families to whom they may be allotted as can be buried at or below the depth of five feet.

BAYSTON HILL (SHREWSBURY) SALOP.—Forthwith and entirely in the Parish Church of Bayston Hill (Shrewsbury) in the county of Salop; and also in the churchyard except as follows :—

In such partly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard, provided that the earth above them can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains, burials may be allowed of so many of the relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order, as can be buried at or below that depth.

LEYTON, ESSEX.—Forthwith and entirely in the Parish Church of Leyton in the county of Essex; and also in the churchyard except as follows :—

(a.) In such vaults and wholly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard burials may be allowed on condition that every coffin buried therein be separately enclosed by stonework or brickwork properly cemented.

(b.) In such partly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard, provided that the earth above them can be opened to the

depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains, burials may be allowed of so many of the relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order as can be buried at or below that depth.

(c) In such earthen graves now existing in the churchyard, as can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains, burials may be allowed of so many of the relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order as can be buried at or below that depth.

GREAT WILBRAHAM, CAMBRIDGE.—Forthwith and entirely in the Parish Church of Great Wilbraham, in the county of Cambridge; and also in the old part of the churchyard except as follows:—

In such vaults as are now existing in the churchyard burials may be allowed on condition that every coffin buried therein be separately enclosed by stonework or brickwork properly cemented.

DOLWYDDELEN, CARNARVON.—Forthwith and entirely in the Parish Church of Dolwyddelen, in the county of Carnarvon; and also in the churchyard after the thirty-first March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, except as follows:—

In such partly walled graves and earthen graves now existing in the churchyard, as can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains, burials may be allowed of so many of the relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order as can be buried at or below that depth.

BELLINGHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND.—Forthwith and entirely in the Parish Church of Bellingham, in the county of Northumberland; and also in the old part of the churchyard after thirty-first May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, except as follows:—

In such vaults as are now existing, burials may be allowed on condition that every coffin buried therein be separately enclosed by stonework or brickwork properly cemented.

HORNINGSEY, CAMBRIDGE.—Forthwith and entirely in the Parish Church of Horningsey, in the county of Cambridge, and within twenty feet of any dwelling house; and in the rest of the churchyard except as follows:—

(a.) In such vaults as are now existing in the churchyard, burials may be allowed on condition that every coffin buried therein be separately enclosed by stonework or brickwork properly cemented.

(b.) In such partly walled graves and earthen graves now existing in the churchyard as can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains, burials may be allowed of so many of the relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order as can be buried at or below that depth.

COMPTON, SURREY.—Forthwith and entirely in the Parish Church of Compton, in the county of Surrey; and also in the churchyard except as follows:—

(a.) In such vaults and wholly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard burials may be allowed on condition that every coffin buried therein be separately enclosed by stonework or brickwork properly cemented.

(b.) In such partly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard, provided

that the earth above them can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains, burials may be allowed of so many of the relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order as can be buried at or below that depth.

(c) In such earthen graves now existing in the churchyard as can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains burials may be allowed of so many of the following relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order viz., widows, and widowers, as can be buried at or below that depth.

EVESHAM, WORCESTER.—Forthwith and entirely, (1) in the Baptist Chapel, Evesham; and also in the chapelyard except as follows:—

(a.) In such walled graves as are now existing in the chapelyard burials may be allowed of the following relations of those buried therein at the date of the Order viz., widows and widowers.

(b.) In such earthen grave spaces in the chapelyard, as have never before been buried in, and which, when opened, are free from water, burials, not exceeding seven in number, may be allowed in graves not less than five feet deep; and

(2) in the Presbyterian Chapel, Out-street, Evesham; and also in the chapelyard except as follows:—

In such walled graves as are now existing in the chapelyard, burials may be allowed of the following relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order viz., widows.

HANDFORTH, CHEADLE, CHESTER.—Forthwith and entirely in Handforth Church, Cheadle, in the county of Chester; and also in the churchyard except as follows:—

(a.) In such vaults and wholly walled graves as are now existing in the churchyard, burials may be allowed on condition that every coffin buried therein be separately enclosed by stonework or brickwork properly cemented.

(b.) In such partly walled graves and earthen graves as are now existing in the churchyard provided that the earth above them can be opened to the depth of five feet without exposing coffins or disturbing human remains burials may be allowed of so many of the relations of those interred therein at the date of the Order as can be buried at or below that depth.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council is pleased hereby to give notice of such representation, and to order that the same be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on the twenty-eighth day of January next:

And Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith published in the London Gazette; and that copies thereof be affixed on the doors of the churches or chapels of, or on some conspicuous places within, the parishes affected by such representation, one month before the said twenty-eighth day of January.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS Archibald B. Bence-Jones Esquire, Barrister-at-Law duly appointed in pursuance of the Municipal Corporations Act

1882, as Commissioner for determining the boundaries of the Wards of the Borough of Longton, and for apportioning the Councillors thereto, has transmitted to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State his scheme in the following terms:—

“Borough of Longton.

“WHEREAS by the thirtieth section of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 it is provided (inter alia) that if two-thirds of the Council of a borough agree to petition and the Council thereupon petition the Queen for the division of the borough into Wards or for the alteration of the number and boundaries of its Wards it shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time by Order in Council to fix the number of Wards into which the borough shall be divided and the borough shall be divided into that number of Wards; and where an Order has been so made the Secretary of State shall appoint a Commissioner to prepare a scheme for determining the boundaries of the Wards and apportioning the Councillors among them. In case of alteration of Wards the Commissioner shall so apportion among the altered Wards the Councillors for those Wards as to provide for their continuing to represent as large a number as possible of their former constituents.

“And whereas on the seventeenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five the Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State did in pursuance of the said thirtieth section of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 duly warrant and appoint Archibald Bence Bence-Jones Esquire Barrister-at-Law to be a Commissioner to prepare a scheme for determining the boundaries of the Wards of the Borough of Longton and for apportioning the Councillors among them the number of such Wards (namely ten Wards) having been fixed by the Order of Her Majesty in Council made in that behalf on the third day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

“Now I the said Archibald Bence Bence-Jones do hereby in pursuance of the said warrant and appointment declare this to be my scheme for the purposes of the said thirtieth section of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 and I hereby fix and determine that the boundaries of the Wards of the said borough of Longton shall be as follows namely:—

“No. 1. Dresden Ward, shall comprise so much of the said borough of Longton as is contained within an imaginary line commencing at a point in the centre of Trentham-road at its junction with Belgrave-road thence along the centre of Belgrave-road in an easterly direction to Stone-road thence along the north-western side of the Florence Colliery Railway in a south-westerly direction to the Bridge over the said Railway at Cocknage-road thence following the existing boundary of the borough in a north-westerly and a north-easterly direction successively to the brook running under the footroad leading from Drubbery-lane to Goms Mill-road and thence following the old boundary of the borough (as determined by the Charter of Incorporation) in an easterly direction to the point of commencement.

“No. 2. Florence Ward, shall comprise so much of the said borough of Longton as is contained within an imaginary line commencing at a point in the centre of Belgrave-road at its junction with Trentham-road along the boundary of Dresden Ward in a westerly direction to the centre of Cemetery-avenue thence along the centre of Cemetery-avenue to the Cemetery

Gates then following the Cemetery walls in easterly and northerly directions successively to Spring-garden-road thence along the centre of Spring-garden-road to Fleet-street thence along the centres of Fleet-street and Willow-street to Stafford-street thence along the centres of Stafford-street and Stone-road in a south-easterly direction to Belgrave-road and thence along the northern boundary of Dresden Ward in a westerly direction to the point of commencement.

“No. 3. Saint James's Ward shall comprise so much of the said borough of Longton as is contained within an imaginary line commencing at a point in the centre of Commerce-street at its junction with Stafford-street thence along the centre of Commerce-street to High-street thence along the centre of High-street in a south-easterly direction to Locketts-lane thence along the centre of Locketts-lane to Stone-road thence in a north-westerly direction along the boundary of Florence Ward and of Saint Paul's Ward to the point of commencement.

“No. 4. Normacot Ward shall comprise so much of the borough of Longton as is contained within an imaginary line commencing at a point in the boundary of Saint James's Ward in Locketts-lane opposite Sutherland-terrace thence along the old boundary of the borough in southerly easterly and north-easterly directions successively to its junction with the boundary of the old parish of Caverswall thence along the said boundary in a south-easterly direction until it joins Station-road thence along the centres of Station-road Melville-road and Eversley-road respectively in a south-westerly direction to and along Upper Normacot-road thence along the centres of Upper Normacot-road Ludwall-road and Star-and-Garter-road successively to the existing boundary of the borough thence along the existing boundary of the borough in south-westerly and north-westerly directions successively to and along the south-eastern boundary of Dresden Ward to its point of junction with the boundary of Florence Ward thence along the eastern boundary of Florence Ward to the boundary of Saint James's Ward and thence along the south-eastern boundary of Saint James's Ward to the point of commencement.

“No. 5. Meir Ward shall comprise so much of the said borough of Longton as is contained within an imaginary line commencing at a point in the existing boundary of the borough at Star-and-Garter-road thence along the eastern boundary of Normacot Ward in a northerly direction to the north-eastern corner of Normacot Ward thence along the centre of Station-road and the bridge carrying the road across the North Staffordshire Railway Company's line to a footpath leading from Normacot Station and thence along the centre of the said footpath in a north-easterly direction to the south-eastern side of the Longton Adderley Green and Bucknall Railway line thence along the south-eastern side of the said railway in a north-easterly direction to the existing boundary of the borough and thence along the existing boundary of the borough in south-easterly and south-westerly directions successively to the point of commencement.

“No. 6. Saint Paul's Ward shall comprise so much of the said borough of Longton as is contained within an imaginary line commencing at a point in the centre of Trentham-road at the junction of Trentham and Belgrave roads following the northern boundary of Dresden Ward in a westerly direction to the footroad lead from Goms Mill-road to Drubbery-lane aforesaid thence following the existing boundary of the borough in

westerly northerly and easterly directions successively to Foley-road thence along the centres of Foley-road Gladstone-street Heathcote-place Heathcote-road New-street Edensor-road Clayton-street and Stafford-street respectively to Willow-street and then following the western boundary of Florence Ward in a southerly direction to the point of commencement.

"No. 7. Market Ward shall comprise so much of the said borough of Longton as is contained within an imaginary line commencing at a point in Stafford-street at its junction with Clayton-street thence along the boundary of Saint Paul's Ward in westerly north-westerly and northerly directions successively to the existing boundary of the borough thence along the existing boundary to the centre of Church-street thence along the centres of Church-street and Market-street in a south-easterly direction to the boundary of Saint James's Ward and thence along the north-west boundary of Saint James's Ward to the point of commencement.

"No. 8. Saint John's Ward shall comprise so much of the said borough of Longton as is contained within an imaginary line commencing at the said point where the existing boundary of the borough crosses the centre of Church-street thence in a northerly direction along the existing boundary to Ashwood thence along the centres of Ashwood Anchor-place and Forester-street respectively to the boundary of the former Local Board District of East Vale thence along the northern north-eastern and eastern boundaries of the said Local Board District to and across and along the North Staffordshire Railway Company's line thence along the south-west side of the said line of railway in a north-westerly direction to Wharf-street thence along the centre of Wharf-street to the boundary of Saint James's Ward thence along the north-eastern boundaries of Saint James's Ward and Market Ward to the point of commencement.

"No. 9. Sandford Hill Ward shall comprise so much of the said borough of Longton as is contained within an imaginary line commencing at a point in the western boundary of the borough at the northern corner of Saint John's Ward thence following such boundary in northerly easterly southerly north-easterly and south-easterly directions successively to the fence between the fields numbered 756 and 761 on the Ordnance Survey Map (twenty-five inches to the mile) thence along the said fence in a south-westerly direction and a fence between fields numbered 758 and 750 on the said Ordnance Survey Map to and along the old boundary of the borough in a south-westerly direction to the boundary of Saint John's Ward and thence in a north-westerly direction along the boundary of Saint John's Ward to the point of commencement.

"No. 10. Sutherland Ward shall comprise so much of the said borough of Longton as is contained within an imaginary line commencing at a point in the existing boundary of the borough at the fence dividing the fields numbered 756 and 761 on the said Ordnance Survey Map thence following the existing boundary of the borough in a south-easterly direction to the northern corner of Meir Ward and thence following the north-western boundary of Meir Ward and then the northern boundary of Normacot Ward until it touches the boundary of Saint James's Ward and then the eastern and north-eastern boundary of Saint James's Ward and of Saint John's Ward until the latter touches the boundary of Sandford Hill Ward and then the south-eastern boundary of Sandford Hill Ward to the point of commencement.

"And I the said Commissioner in further pur-

suance of the terms of the said warrant and for the purposes aforesaid of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882 do hereby assign and apportion all the existing councillors among the Wards as hereinbefore defined of the borough of Longton as follows:—

"To No. 1 Dresden Ward three councillors namely:—

"Edward Brookfield.

"Thomas Hawley.

"Thomas Martin.

"To No. 2 Florence Ward three councillors namely:—

"Thomas Potter.

"Richard Sutton Robinson.

"Andrew Jolly.

"To No. 3 Saint James's Ward three councillors namely:—

"William Martin.

"John Simester.

"Thomas Harber.

"To No. 4 Normacot Ward three Councillors namely:—

"Ralph Cooper.

"Henry Jesse Cycles.

"Thomas Goodwin.

"To No. 5 Meir Ward three Councillors namely:—

"William Lowe.

"Frederick John Ridgway.

"Jonathan Johnson.

"To No. 6 Saint Paul's Ward three Councillors namely:—

"Edward Howe Bloor.

"David Dawson.

"George Greaves.

"To No. 7 Market Ward three Councillors namely:—

"Samuel Hervey.

"Joseph Evans.

"James Preece.

"To No. 8 Saint John's Ward three Councillors the place of one such Councillor being at the date of this scheme vacant namely:—

"One vacancy.

"Albert Staley Walters.

"Peter Hitchens Bennion.

"To No. 9 Sandford Hill Ward three Councillors namely:—

"Thomas Jones.

"George Henry Frewer.

"John Lorenzo Johnson.

"To No. 10 Sutherland Ward three Councillors namely:—

"Thomas Coomer.

"Edmund John Kent.

"Ralph Plant.

"A. B. BENCE-JONES.

"Dated the sixteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five."

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby approve of the said scheme of the said Commissioner and doth order the same to be published in the London Gazette accordingly.

C. L. Peel.

Foreign Office, December 17, 1895.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting the question of Boundary between Venezuela and the Colony of British Guiana:—

Mr. Olney to Mr. Bayard.—(Communicated to the Marquess of Salisbury by His Excellency Mr. Bayard, August 7.)

Department of State, Washington,

Sir, July 20, 1895.

I AM directed by the President to communi-

cate to you his views upon a subject to which he has given much anxious thought, and respecting which he has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance, as well as of the serious responsibility involved in any action now to be taken.

It is not proposed, and for the present purposes is not necessary, to enter into any detailed account of the controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela respecting the western frontier of the Colony of British Guiana. The dispute is of ancient date, and began at least as early as the time when Great Britain acquired, by the Treaty with the Netherlands of 1814, "the establishments of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice." From that time to the present the dividing line between these "establishments" (now called British Guiana) and Venezuela has never ceased to be a subject of contention. The claims of both parties, it must be conceded, are of somewhat indefinite nature. On the one hand, Venezuela, in every Constitution of Government since she became an independent State, has declared her territorial limits to be those of the Captaincy-General of Venezuela in 1810; yet, out of "moderation and prudence," it is said, she has contented herself with claiming the Essequibo line—the line of the Essequibo River that is—to be the true boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. On the other hand, at least an equal degree of indefiniteness distinguishes the claim of Great Britain. It does not seem to be asserted, for instance, that in 1814 the "establishments" then acquired by Great Britain had any clearly-defined western limits which can now be identified, and which are either the limits insisted upon to-day, or, being the original limits, have been the basis of legitimate territorial extensions. On the contrary, having the actual possession of a district called the Ponaron district, she apparently remained indifferent as to the exact area of the Colony until 1840, when she commissioned an engineer, Sir Robert Schomburgk, to examine and lay down its boundaries. The result was the Schomburgk line, which was fixed by metes and bounds, was delineated on maps, and was at first indicated on the face of the country itself by posts, monograms, and other like symbols. If it was expected that Venezuela would acquiesce in this line the expectation was doomed to speedy disappointment. Venezuela at once protested, and with such vigour and to such purpose that the line was explained to be only tentative—part of a general boundary scheme concerning Brazil and the Netherlands, as well as Venezuela—and the monuments of the line set up by Schomburgk were removed by the express order of Lord Aberdeen. Under these circumstances, it seems impossible to treat the Schomburgk line as being the boundary claimed by Great Britain as matter of right, or as anything but a line originating in considerations of convenience and expediency. Since 1840 various other boundary-lines have from time to time been indicated by Great Britain, but all as conventional lines—lines to which Venezuela's assent has been desired, but which in no instance, it is believed, have been demanded as matter of right. Thus, neither of the parties is to-day standing for the boundary-line predicated upon strict legal right—Great Britain having formulated no such claim at all, while Venezuela insists upon the Essequibo line only as a liberal concession to her antagonist.

Several other features of the situation remain to be briefly noticed. The continuous growth of the undefined British claim, the fate of the various attempts at arbitration of the controversy,

and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States. As already seen, the exploitation of the Schomburgk line in 1840 was at once followed by the protest of Venezuela and by proceedings on the part of Great Britain which could fairly be interpreted only as a disavowal of that line. Indeed—in addition to the facts already noticed—Lord Aberdeen himself in 1844 proposed a line beginning at the River Moroco, a distinct abandonment of the Schomburgk line. Notwithstanding this, however, every change in the British claim since that time has moved the frontier of British Guiana farther and farther to the westward of the line thus proposed. The Granville line of 1881 placed the starting-point at a distance of 29 miles from the Moroco in the direction of Punta Barima. The Rosebery line of 1886 placed it west of the Guiana River, and about that time, if the British authority known as the "Statesman's Year Book" is to be relied upon, the area of British Guiana was suddenly enlarged by some 33,000 square miles—being stated as 76,000 square miles in 1885, and 109,000 square miles in 1887. The Salisbury line of 1890 fixed the starting-point of the line in the mouth of the Amacuro west of the Punta Barima on the Orinoco. And finally, in 1893, a second Rosebery line carried the boundary from a point to the west of the Amacuro as far as the source of the Cumano River and the Sierra of Usupamo. Nor have the various claims thus enumerated been claims on paper merely. An exercise of jurisdiction corresponding more or less to such claims has accompanied or followed closely upon each, and has been the more irritating and unjustifiable if, as is alleged, an agreement made in the year 1850 bound both parties to refrain from such occupation pending the settlement of the dispute.

While the British claim has been developing in the manner above described, Venezuela has made earnest and repeated efforts to have the question of boundary settled. Indeed, allowance being made for the distractions of a war of independence and for frequent internal revolutions, it may be fairly said that Venezuela has never ceased to strive for its adjustment. It could, of course, do so only through peaceful methods, any resort to force as against its powerful adversary being out of the question. Accordingly, shortly after the drawing of the Schomburgk line, an effort was made to settle the boundary by Treaty, and was apparently progressing towards a successful issue when the negotiations were brought to an end in 1844 by the death of the Venezuelan Plenipotentiary. In 1848 Venezuela entered upon a period of civil commotions which lasted for more than a quarter of a century, and the negotiations thus interrupted in 1844 were not resumed until 1876. In that year Venezuela offered to close the dispute by accepting the Moroco line proposed by Lord Aberdeen. But, without giving reasons for his refusal, Lord Granville rejected the proposal, and suggested a new line comprehending a large tract of territory all pretension to which seemed to have been abandoned by the previous action of Lord Aberdeen. Venezuela refused to assent to it, and negotiations dragged along without result until 1882, when Venezuela concluded that the only course open to her was arbitration of the controversy. Before she had made any definite proposition, however, Great Britain took the initiative by suggesting the making of a Treaty which should determine various other questions as well as that of the disputed boundary. The result was that a Treaty was

practically agreed upon with the Gladstone Government in 1885 containing a general arbitration clause under which the parties might have submitted the boundary dispute to the decision of a third Power or of several Powers in amity with both. Before the actual signing of the Treaty, however, the Administration of Mr. Gladstone was superseded by that of Lord Salisbury, which declined to accede to the arbitration clause of the Treaty, notwithstanding the reasonable expectations of Venezuela to the contrary, based upon the Premier's emphatic declaration in the House of Lords that no serious Government would think of not respecting the engagements of its predecessor. Since then, Venezuela on the one side has been offering and calling for arbitration, while Great Britain on the other has responded by insisting upon the condition that any arbitration should relate only to such of the disputed territory as lies west of a line designated by herself. As this condition seemed inadmissible to Venezuela, and as, while the negotiations were pending, new appropriations of what is claimed to be Venezuelan territory continued to be made, Venezuela in 1887 suspended diplomatic relations with Great Britain protesting, "before Her British Majesty's Government, before all civilised nations, and before the world in general, against the acts of spoliation committed to her detriment by the Government of Great Britain, which she at no time and on no account will recognise as capable of altering in the least the rights which she has inherited from Spain, and respecting which she will ever be willing to submit to the decision of a third Power." Diplomatic relations have not since been restored, though what are claimed to be new and flagrant British aggressions forced Venezuela to resume negotiations on the boundary question—in 1890 through its Minister in Paris and a Special Envoy on that subject—and in 1893 through a confidential Agent, Señor Michelena. These negotiations, however, met with the fate of other like previous negotiations—Great Britain refusing to arbitrate except as to territory west of an arbitrary line drawn by herself. All attempts in that direction definitely terminated in October, 1893, when Señor Michelena filed with the Foreign Office the following declaration:—

"I perform a most strict duty in raising again in the name of the Government of Venezuela a most solemn protest against the proceedings of the Colony of British Guiana, constituting encroachments upon the territory of the Republic, and against the declaration contained in your Excellency's communication that Her Britannic Majesty's Government considers that part of the territory as pertaining to British Guiana, and admits no claim to it on the part of Venezuela. In support of this protest I reproduce all the arguments presented to your Excellency in my note of the 29th of last September and those which have been exhibited by the Government of Venezuela on the various occasions they have raised the same protest.

"I lay on Her Britannic Majesty's Government the entire responsibility of the incidents that may arise in the future from the necessity to which Venezuela has been driven to oppose by all possible means the dispossession of a part of her territory; for, by disregarding her just representations to put an end to this violent state of affairs through the decision of Arbiters, Her Majesty's Government ignores her rights, and imposes upon her the painful though peremptory duty of providing for her own legitimate defence."

To the territorial controversy between Great

Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, thus briefly outlined, the United States has not been, and, indeed, in view of its traditional policy, could not be indifferent. The note to the British Foreign Office by which Venezuela opened negotiations in 1876 was at once communicated to this Government. In January, 1881, a letter of the Venezuelan Minister at Washington respecting certain alleged demonstrations at the mouth of the Orinoco was thus answered by Mr. Evarts, then Secretary of State:—

"In reply, I have to inform you that, in view of the deep interest which the Government of the United States takes in all transactions tending to attempted encroachments of foreign Powers upon the territory of any of the Republics of this continent, this Government could not look with indifference to the forcible acquisition of such territory by England if the mission of the vessels now at the mouth of the Orinoco should be found to be for that end. This Government awaits, therefore, with natural concern the more particular statements promised by the Government of Venezuela, which it hopes will not be long delayed."

In the February following Mr. Evarts wrote again on the same subject as follows:—

"Referring to your note of the 21st December last, touching the operations of certain British war-vessels in and near the mouth of the Orinoco River, and to my reply thereto of the 31st ultimo, as well as to the recent occasions in which the subject has been mentioned in our conferences concerning the business of your mission, I take it to be fitting now, at the close of my incumbency of the office I hold, to advert to the interest with which the Government of the United States cannot fail to regard any such purpose with respect to the control of American territory as is stated to be contemplated by the Government of Great Britain; and to express my regret that the further information promised in your note with regard to such designs had not reached me in season to receive the attention which, notwithstanding the severe pressure of public business at the end of an administrative term, I should have taken pleasure in bestowing upon it. I doubt not, however, that your representations in fulfilment of the awaited additional orders of your Government will have like earnest and solicitous consideration at the hands of my successor."

In November, 1882, the then state of negotiations with Great Britain, together with a copy of an intended note suggesting recourse to arbitration was communicated to the Secretary of State by the President of Venezuela, with the expression of the hope that the United States would give him his opinion and advice, and such support as it deemed possible to offer Venezuela, in order that justice should be done her. Mr. Frelinghuysen replied, in a despatch to the United States' Minister at Caracas, as follows:—

"This Government has already expressed its view that arbitration of such disputes is a convenient resort in the case of failure to come to a mutual understanding, and intimated its willingness, if Venezuela should so desire, to propose to Great Britain such a mode of settlement. It is felt that the tender of good offices would not be so profitable if the United States were to approach Great Britain as the advocate of any prejudged solution in favour of Venezuela. So far as the United States can counsel and assist Venezuela, it believes it best to confine its reply to the renewal of the suggestion of arbitration and the offer of all its good offices in that direction. This suggestion is the more easily made, since it appears, from the instruction sent

by Señor Seijas to the Venezuelan Minister in London on the same 15th July, 1882, that the President of Venezuela proposed to the British Government the submission of the 'dispute to arbitration by a third Power.

"You will take an early occasion to present the foregoing considerations to Señor Seijas, saying to him that, while trusting that the direct proposal for arbitration already made to Great Britain may bear good fruit (if, indeed, it has not already done so by its acceptance in principle), the Government of the United States will cheerfully lend any needful aid to press upon Great Britain in a friendly way the proposition so made; and at the same time you will say to Señor Seijas (in personal conference, and not with the formality of a written communication) that the United States, while advocating strongly the recourse of arbitration for the adjustment of international disputes affecting the States of America, does not seek to put itself forward as their Arbiter; that, viewing all such questions impartially, and with no intent or desire to prejudge their merits, the United States will not refuse its arbitration if asked by both parties; and that, regarding all such questions as essentially and distinctively American, the United States would always prefer to see such contentions adjusted through the arbitrament of an American rather than an European Power."

In 1884 General Guzman Blanco, the Venezuelan Minister to England, appointed with special reference to pending negotiations for a general Treaty with Great Britain, visited Washington on his way to London, and, after several conferences with the Secretary of State respecting the objects of his mission, was thus commended to the good offices of Mr. Lowell, our Minister at St. James':—

"It will necessarily be somewhat within your discretion how far your good offices may be profitably employed with Her Majesty's Government to these ends, and at any rate you may take proper occasion to let Lord Granville know that we are not without concern as to whatever may affect the interests of a sister Republic of the American Continent and its position in the family of nations.

"If General Guzman should apply to you for advice or assistance in realizing the purposes of his mission, you will show him proper consideration, and without committing the United States to any determinate political solution, you will endeavour to carry out the views of this instruction."

The progress of General Guzman's negotiations did not fail to be observed by this Government, and in December, 1886, with a view to preventing the rupture of diplomatic relations—which actually took place in February following—the then Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, instructed our Minister to Great Britain to tender the arbitration of the United States in the following terms:—

"It does not appear that at any time heretofore the good offices of this Government have been actually tendered to avert a rupture between Great Britain and Venezuela. As intimated in my No. 58, our inaction in this regard would seem to be due to the reluctance of Venezuela to have the Government of the United States take any steps having relation to the action of the British Government which might, in appearance even, prejudice the resort to further arbitration or mediation which Venezuela desired. Nevertheless, the records abundantly testify our friendly concern in; the adjustment of the dispute; and the intelligence now received warrants

me in tendering through you to Her Majesty's Government the good offices of the United States to promote an amicable settlement of the respective claims of Great Britain and Venezuela in the premises.

"As proof of the impartiality with which we view the question, we offer our arbitration, if acceptable, to both countries. We do this with the less hesitancy as the dispute turns upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts.

"Her Majesty's Government will readily understand that this attitude of friendly neutrality and entire impartiality touching the merits of the controversy, consisting wholly in a difference of facts between our friends and neighbours, is entirely consistent and compatible with the sense of responsibility that rests upon the United States in relation to the South American Republics. The doctrines we announced two generations ago, at the instance and with the moral support and approval of the British Government, have lost none of their force or importance in the progress of time, and the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are equally interested in conserving a status the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the experience of more than half a century.

"It is proper, therefore, that you should convey to Lord Iddesleigh, in such sufficiently guarded terms as your discretion may dictate, the satisfaction that would be felt by the Government of the United States in perceiving that its wishes in this regard were permitted to have influence with Her Majesty's Government."

This offer of mediation was declined by Great Britain with the statement that a similar offer had already been received from another quarter, and that the Queen's Government were still not without hope of a settlement by direct diplomatic negotiations. In February, 1888, having been informed that the Governor of British Guiana had by formal Decree laid claim to the territory traversed by the route of a proposed railway from Ciudad Bolivar to Guacipati, Mr. Bayard addressed a note to our Minister to England, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"The claim now stated to have been put forth by the authorities of British Guiana necessarily gives rise to grave disquietude, and creates an apprehension that the territorial claim does not follow historical traditions or evidence, but is apparently indefinite. At no time hitherto does it appear that the district of which Guacipati is the centre has been claimed as British territory, or that such jurisdiction has ever been asserted over its inhabitants, and if the reported Decree of the Governor of British Guiana be indeed genuine it is not apparent how any line of railway from Ciudad Bolivar to Guacipati could enter or traverse territory within the control of Great Britain.

"It is true that the line claimed by Great Britain as the western boundary of British Guiana is uncertain and vague. It is only necessary to examine the British Colonial Office List for a few years back to perceive this. In the issue for 1877, for instance, the line runs nearly southwardly from the mouth of the Amacuro to the junction of the Cotinga and Takutu Rivers. In the issue of 1887, ten years later, it makes a wide détour to the westward, following the Yuruari. Guacipati lies considerably to the westward of the line officially claimed in 1887, and it may perhaps be instructive to compare with it the map which

doubtless will be found in the Colonial Office List for the present year.

"It may be well for you to express anew to Lord Salisbury the great gratification it would afford this Government to see the Venezuelan dispute amicably and honourably settled by arbitration or otherwise, and our readiness to do anything we properly can to assist to that end.

"In the course of your conversation you may refer to the publication in the London 'Financier' of the 24th January (a copy of which you can procure and exhibit to Lord Salisbury), and express apprehension lest the widening pretensions of British Guiana to possess territory over which Venezuela's jurisdiction has never heretofore been disputed may not diminish the chances for a practical settlement.

"If, indeed, it should appear that there is no fixed limit to the British boundary claim, our good disposition to aid in a settlement might not only be defeated, but be obliged to give place to a feeling of grave concern."

In 1889, information having been received that Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco, had been declared a British port, Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, authorized Mr. White to confer with Lord Salisbury for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela on the basis of a temporary restoration of the *status quo*, and on the 1st and 6th May, 1890, sent the following telegrams to our Minister to England (Mr. Lincoln):—

"May 1, 1890.

"Mr. Lincoln is instructed to use his good offices with Lord Salisbury to bring about the resumption of diplomatic intercourse between Great Britain and Venezuela as a preliminary step towards the settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration. The joint proposals of Great Britain and the United States towards Portugal, which have just been brought about, would seem to make the present time propitious for submitting this question to an international arbitration. He is requested to propose to Lord Salisbury, with a view to an accommodation, that an informal conference be had in Washington, or in London, of Representatives of the three Powers. In such conference the position of the United States is one solely of impartial friendship towards both litigants."

"May 5, 1890.

"It is nevertheless desired that you shall do all you can consistently with our attitude of impartial friendship to induce some accord between the contestants by which the merits of the controversy may be fairly ascertained, and the rights of each party justly confirmed. The neutral position of this Government does not comport with any expression of opinion on the part of this Department as to what these rights are, but it is confident that the shifting footing on which the British boundary question has rested for several years past is an obstacle to such a correct appreciation of the nature and grounds of her claim as would alone warrant the formation of any opinion."

In the course of the same year, 1890, Venezuela sent to London a Special Envoy to bring about the resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain through the good offices of the United States' Minister. But the Mission failed, because a condition of such resumption, steadily adhered to by Venezuela, was the reference of the boundary dispute to arbitration. Since the close of the negotiations initiated by Señor Michelena in 1893, Venezuela has repeatedly brought the controversy to the notice of the United States,

has insisted upon its importance to the United States as well as to Venezuela, has represented it to have reached an acute stage—making definite action by the United States imperative—and has not ceased to solicit the services and support of the United States in aid of its final adjustment. These appeals have not been received with indifference, and our Ambassador to Great Britain has been uniformly instructed to exert all his influence in the direction of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, and in favour of arbitration of the boundary controversy. The Secretary of State, in a communication to Mr. Bayard, bearing date the 13th July, 1894, used the following language:—

"The President is inspired by a desire for a peaceable and honourable settlement of the existing difficulties between an American State and a powerful Transatlantic nation, and would be glad to see the re-establishment of such diplomatic relations between them as would promote that end.

"I can discern but two equitable solutions of the present controversy. One is the arbitral determination of the rights of the disputants as the respective successors to the historical rights of Holland and Spain over the region in question. The other is to create a new boundary-line in accordance with the dictates of mutual expediency and consideration. The two Governments having so far been unable to agree on a conventional line, the consistent and conspicuous advocacy by the United States and England of the principle of arbitration, and their recourse thereto in settlement of important questions arising between them, makes such a mode of adjustment especially appropriate in the present instance, and this Government will gladly do what it can to further a determination in that sense." Subsequent communications to Mr. Bayard direct him to ascertain whether a Minister from Venezuela would be received by Great Britain. In the annual Message to Congress of the 3rd December last, the President used the following language: "The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement, on some just basis alike honourable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with Powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants, and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favours in principle and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary." And, on the 22nd February, 1895, a Joint Resolution of Congress declared, "That the President's suggestion . . . that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their dispute as to boundaries to friendly arbitration be earnestly recommended to the favourable consideration of both parties in interest."

The important features of the existing situation, as shown by the foregoing recital, may be briefly stated:—

1. The title to territory of indefinite but confessedly very large extent is in dispute between Great Britain on the one hand, and the South American Republic of Venezuela on the other.

2. The disparity in the strength of the claimants is such that Venezuela can hope to establish her claim only through peaceful methods—through an agreement with her adversary either upon the subject itself or upon an arbitration.

3. The controversy with varying claims on the part of Great Britain has existed for more than

half a century, during which period many earnest and persistent efforts of Venezuela to establish a boundary by agreement have proved unsuccessful.

4. The futility of the endeavour to obtain a conventional line being recognised, Venezuela, for a quarter of a century, has asked and striven for arbitration.

5. Great Britain, however, has always and continuously refused, and still refuses, to arbitrate except upon the condition of a renunciation of a large part of the Venezuelan claim, and of a concession to herself of a large share of the territory in controversy.

6. By the frequent interposition of its good offices at the instance of Venezuela, by constantly urging and promoting the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, by pressing for arbitration of the disputed boundary, by offering to act as Arbitrator, by expressing its grave concern whenever new alleged instances of British aggression upon Venezuelan territory have been brought to its notice, the Government of the United States has made it clear to Great Britain and to the world that the controversy is one in which both its honour and its interests are involved, and the continuance of which it cannot regard with indifference.

The accuracy of the foregoing analysis of the existing status cannot, it is believed, be challenged. It shows that status to be such that those charged with the interests of the United States are now forced to determine exactly what those interests are and what course of action they require. It compels them to decide to what extent, if any, the United States may and should intervene in a controversy between and primarily concerning only Great Britain and Venezuela, and to decide how far it is bound to see that the integrity of Venezuelan territory is not impaired by the pretensions of its powerful antagonist. Are any such right and duty devolved upon the United States? If not, the United States has already done all, if not more than all that a purely sentimental interest in the affairs of the two countries justifies, and to push its interposition farther would be unbecoming and undignified, and might well subject it to the charge of impertinent intermeddling with affairs with which it has no rightful concern. On the other hand, if any such right and duty exists, their due exercise and discharge will not permit of any action that shall not be efficient, and that, if the power of the United States is adequate, shall not result in the accomplishment of the end in view. The question thus presented, as matter of principle and regard being had to the settled national policy, does not seem difficult of solution. Yet the momentous practical consequences dependent upon its determination require that it should be carefully considered, and that the grounds of the conclusion arrived at should be fully and frankly stated.

That there are circumstances under which a nation may justly interpose in a controversy to which two or more other nations are the direct and immediate parties is an admitted canon of international law. The doctrine is ordinarily expressed in terms of the most general character, and is perhaps incapable of more specific statement. It is declared in substance that a nation may avail itself of this right whenever what is done or proposed by any of the parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own integrity, tranquillity, or welfare. The propriety of the rule when applied in good faith will not be questioned in any quarter. On the other hand, it is an inevitable though unfortunate

consequence of the wide scope of the rule that it has only too often been made a cloak for schemes of wanton spoliation and aggrandizement. We are concerned at this time, however, not so much with the general rule as with a form of it which is peculiarly and distinctively American. Washington, in the solemn admonitions of the Farewell Address, explicitly warned his countrymen against entanglements with the politics or the controversies of European Powers. "Europe," he said, "has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence, she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course."

During the administration of President Monroe this doctrine of the Farewell Address was first considered in all its aspects and with a view to all its practical consequences. The Farewell Address, while it took America out of the field of European politics, was silent as to the part Europe might be permitted to play in America. Doubtless it was thought the latest addition to the family of nations should not make haste to prescribe rules for the guidance of its older members, and the expediency and propriety of serving the Powers of Europe with notice of a complete and distinctive American policy, excluding them from interference with American political affairs, might well seem dubious to a generation to whom the French alliance, with its manifold advantages to the cause of American independence, was fresh in mind. Twenty years later, however, the situation had changed. The lately-born nation had greatly increased in power and resources, had demonstrated its strength on land and sea, and as well in the conflicts of arms as in the pursuits of peace; and had begun to realise the commanding position on this continent which the character of its people, their free institutions, and their remoteness from the chief scene of European contentions combined to give it. The Monroe Administration, therefore, did not hesitate to accept and apply the logic of the Farewell Address by declaring in effect that American non-intervention in European affairs necessarily implied and meant European non-intervention in American affairs. Conceiving unquestionably that complete European non-interference in American concerns would be cheaply purchased by complete American non-interference in European concerns, President Monroe, in the celebrated Message of the 2nd December, 1823, used the following language:—

"In the wars of the European Powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their

most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candour and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing Colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. . . . Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers, to consider the Government *de facto* as the legitimate Government for us, to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every Power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference."

The Monroe Administration, however, did not content itself with formulating a correct rule for the regulation of the relations between Europe and America. It aimed at also securing the practical benefits to result from the application of the rule. Hence, the Message just quoted declared that the American continents were fully occupied, and were not the subjects for future colonisation by European Powers. To this spirit and this purpose, also, are to be attributed the passages of the same Message which treat any infringement of the rule against interference in American affairs, on the part of the Powers of Europe as an act of unfriendliness to the United States. It was realised that it was futile to lay down such a rule unless its observance could be enforced. It was manifest that the United States was the only Power in this hemisphere capable of enforcing it. It was therefore courageously declared, not merely that Europe ought not to interfere in American affairs, but that any European Power doing so would be regarded as antagonising the interests and inviting the opposition of the United States.

That America is in no part open to colonisation, though the proposition was not universally admitted at the time of its first enunciation, has long been universally conceded. We are now concerned, therefore, only with that other practical application of the Monroe doctrine the disregard of which by an European Power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness towards the United States. The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly apprehended. It does not establish any general Protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its

obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European Power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American State or in the relations between it and other American States. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of Government of any American State or to prevent the people of such State from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European Power or combination of European Powers shall forcibly deprive an American State of the right and power of self-government, and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies.

That the rule thus defined has been the accepted public law of this country ever since its promulgation cannot fairly be denied. Its pronouncement by the Monroe Administration at that particular time was unquestionably due to the inspiration of Great Britain, who at once gave it an open and unqualified adherence which has never been withdrawn. But the rule was decided upon and formulated by the Monroe Administration as a distinctively American doctrine, of great import to the safety and welfare of the United States, after the most careful consideration by a Cabinet which numbered among its members John Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Crawford, and Wirt, and which before acting took both Jefferson and Madison into its counsels. Its promulgation was received with acclaim by the entire people of the country, irrespective of party. Three years after Webster declared that the doctrine involved the honour of the country. "I look upon it," he said, "as part of its treasures of reputation, and for one I intend to guard it"; and he added, "I look on the Message of December, 1823, as forming a bright page in our history. I will help neither to erase it nor to tear it out; nor shall it be by any act of mine blurred or blotted. It did honour to the sagacity of the Government, and I will not diminish that honour."

Though the rule thus highly eulogised by Webster has never been formally affirmed by Congress, the House in 1864 declared against the Mexican Monarchy sought to be set up by the French as not in accord with the policy of the United States; and in 1889 the Senate expressed its disapproval of the connection of any European Power with a canal across the Isthmus of Darien or Central America.

It is manifest that, if a rule has been openly and uniformly declared and acted upon by the Executive Branch of the Government for more than seventy years without express repudiation by Congress, it must be conclusively presumed to have its sanction. Yet it is certainly no more than the exact truth to say that every Administration since President Monroe's has had occasion, and sometimes more occasions than one, to examine and consider the Monroe doctrine, and has in each instance given it emphatic indorsement. Presidents have dwelt upon it in Messages to Congress, and Secretaries of State have time after time made it the theme of diplomatic representation. Nor, if the practical results of the rule be sought for, is the record either meagre or obscure. Its first and immediate effect was indeed most momentous and far-reaching. It was the controlling factor in the emancipation of South America, and to it the independent States which now divide that region between them are largely indebted for their very existence. Since

then the most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French upon the termination of the Civil War. But we are also indebted to it for the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which both neutralized any interoceanic canal across Central America, and expressly excluded Great Britain from occupying or exercising any dominion over any part of Central America. It has been used in the case of Cuba, as if justifying the position that while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected, the island will not be permitted to become the possession of any other European Power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of any supposed Protectorate by Great Britain over the Mosquito Coast.

President Polk, in the case of Yucatan and the proposed voluntary transfer of that country to Great Britain or Spain, relied upon the Monroe doctrine, though perhaps erroneously, when he declared in a special Message to Congress on the subject that the United States could not consent to any such transfer. Yet, in somewhat the same spirit, Secretary Fish affirmed in 1870 that President Grant had but followed "the teachings of all our history" in declaring in his Annual Message of that year that existing dependencies were no longer regarded as subject to transfer from one European Power to another, and that when the present relation of Colonies ceases they are to become independent Powers. Another development of the rule, though apparently not necessarily required by either its letter or its spirit is found in the objection to arbitration of South American controversies by an European Power. American questions, it is said, are for American decision, and on that ground the United States went so far as to refuse to mediate in the war between Chile and Peru jointly with Great Britain and France.

Finally, on the ground, among others, that the authority of the Monroe doctrine, and the prestige of the United States as its exponent and sponsor, would be seriously impaired, Secretary Bayard strenuously resisted the enforcement of the Pelletier claim against Haiti. "The United States," he said, "has proclaimed herself the protector of this Western World, in which she is by far the stronger Power, from the intrusion of European Sovereignities. She can point with proud satisfaction to the fact that over and over again she has declared effectually that serious indeed would be the consequences if European hostile foot should, without just cause, tread those States in the New World which have emancipated themselves from European control. She has announced that she would cherish, as it becomes her, the territorial rights of the feeble of those States, regarding them not merely as in the eye of the law equal to even the greatest of nationalities, but in view of her distinctive policy is entitled to be regarded by her as the objects of a peculiarly gracious care. I felt bound to say that if we should sanction by reprisals in Haiti the ruthless invasion of her territory and insult to her sovereignty which the facts now before us disclose, if we approve by solemn Executive action and Congressional assent that invasion, it will be difficult for us hereafter to assert that in the New World, of whose rights we are the peculiar guardians, these rights have never been invaded by ourselves."

The foregoing enumeration not only shows the many instances wherein the rule in question has been affirmed and applied, but also demonstrates that the Venezuelan boundary controversy is in any view far within the scope and spirit of the

rule as uniformly accepted and acted upon. A doctrine of American public law thus long and firmly established and supported could not easily be ignored in a proper case for its application, even were the considerations upon which it is founded obscure or questionable. No such objection can be made, however, to the Monroe doctrine understood and defined in the manner already stated. It rests, on the contrary, upon facts and principles that are both intelligible and incontrovertible. That distance and 3,000 miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between an European and an American State unnatural and inexpedient will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe, as Washington observed, has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself. America is not interested in them, and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them. Each great European Power, for instance, to-day maintains enormous armies and fleets in self-defence, and for protection against any other European Power or Powers. What have the States of America to do with that condition of things, or why should they be impoverished by wars or preparations for wars with whose causes or results they can have no direct concern? If all Europe were to suddenly fly to arms over the fate of Turkey, would it not be preposterous that any American State should find itself inextricably involved in the miseries and burdens of the contest? If it were it would prove to be a partnership in the cost and losses of the struggle, but not in any ensuing benefits.

What is true of the material is no less true of what may be termed the moral interests involved. Those pertaining to Europe are peculiar to her, and are entirely diverse from those pertaining and peculiar to America. Europe as a whole is Monarchical, and, with the single important exception of the Republic of France, is committed to the Monarchical principle. America, on the other hand, is devoted to the exactly opposite principle—to the idea that every people has an inalienable right of self-government—and, in the United States of America, has furnished to the world the most conspicuous and conclusive example and proof of the excellence of free institutions, whether from the stand-point of national greatness or of individual happiness. It cannot be necessary, however, to enlarge upon this phase of the subject—whether moral or material interests be considered, it cannot but be universally conceded that those of Europe are irreconcilably diverse from those of America, and that any European control of the latter is necessarily both incongruous and injurious. If, however, for the reasons stated, the forcible intrusion of European Powers into American politics is to be deprecated—if, as it is to be deprecated, it should be resisted and prevented—such resistance and prevention must come from the United States. They would come from it, of course, were it made the point of attack. But, if they come at all, they must also come from it when any other American State is attacked, since only the United States has the strength adequate to the exigency. Is it true, then, that the safety and welfare of the United States are so concerned with the maintenance of the independence of every American State as against any European Power as to justify and require the interposition of the United States whenever that independence is endangered? The question can be candidly answered in but one way. The States of America, South as well as North, by geographical proximity,

by natural sympathy, by similarity of Governmental Constitutions, are friends and allies, commercially and politically, of the United States. To allow the subjugation of any of them by an European Power is, of course, to completely reverse that situation, and signifies the loss of all the advantages incident to their natural relations to us. But that is not all. The people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government. They have secured the right for themselves and their posterity at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. They have realized and exemplified its beneficent operation by a career unexampled in point of national greatness or individual felicity. They believe it to be for the healing of all nations, and that civilization must either advance or retrograde accordingly as its supremacy is extended or curtailed. Imbued with these sentiments, the people of the United States might not possibly be wrought up to an active propaganda in favour of a cause so highly valued for themselves and for mankind. But the age of the Crusades has passed, and they are content with such assertion and defence of the right of popular self-government as their own security and welfare demand. It is in that view more than in any other that they believe it not to be tolerated that the political control of an American State shall be forcibly assumed by an European Power. The mischiefs apprehended from such a source are none the less real because possibly not immediately imminent in any specific case, and are none the less to be guarded against because the combination of circumstances that will bring them upon us cannot be predicted.

The civilized States of Christendom deal with each other on substantially the same principles that regulate the conduct of individuals. The greater its enlightenment the more surely every State perceives that its permanent interests require it to be governed by the immutable principles of right and justice. Each, nevertheless, is only too liable to succumb to the temptations offered by seeming special opportunities for its own aggrandizement, and each would rashly imperil its own safety were it not to remember that for the regard and respect of other States it must be largely dependent upon its own strength and power. To-day the United States is practically Sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition. Why? It is not because of the pure friendship or goodwill felt for it. It is not simply by reason of its high character as a civilized State, nor because wisdom and justice and equity are the invariable characteristics of the dealings of the United States. It is because, in addition to all other grounds, its infinite resources, combined with its isolated position, render it master of the situation, and practically invulnerable as against any or all other Powers. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperilled if the principle be admitted that European Powers may convert American States into Colonies or provinces of their own. The principle would be eagerly availed of, and every Power doing so would immediately acquire a base of military operations against us. What one Power was permitted to do could not be denied to another, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. If it were, the weaker countries would unquestionably be soon absorbed, while the ultimate result might be the partition of all South America between the various European

Powers. The disastrous consequences to the United States of such a condition of things are obvious. The loss of prestige, of authority, and of weight in the councils of the family of nations would be among the least of them. Our only real rivals in peace, as well as enemies in war, would be found located at our very doors. Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdens and evils of immense standing armies, and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments, and the exemption has largely contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every citizen. But, with the Powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue. We too must be armed to the teeth, we too must convert the flower of our male population into soldiers and sailors, and, by withdrawing them from the various pursuits of peaceful industry, we too must practically annihilate a large share of the productive energy of the nation. How a greater calamity than this could overtake us it is difficult to see. Nor are our just apprehensions to be allayed by suggestions of the friendliness of European Powers, of their good-will towards us, of their disposition, should they be our neighbours, to dwell with us in peace and harmony.

The people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of States to each other depend not upon sentiment nor principle, but upon selfish interest. They will not soon forget that, in their hour of distress, all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of Powers with whom they had long maintained the most harmonious relations. They have yet in mind that France seized upon the apparent opportunity of our Civil War to set up a Monarchy in the adjoining State of Mexico. They realize that, had France and Great Britain held important South American possessions to work from and to benefit, the temptation to destroy the predominance of the Great Republic in this hemisphere by furthering its dismemberment might have been irresistible. From that grave peril they have been saved in the past, and may be saved again in the future, through the operation of the sure but silent force of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe. To abandon it, on the other hand, disregarding both the logic of the situation and the facts of our past experience, would be to renounce a policy which has proved both an easy defence against foreign aggression and a prolific source of internal progress and prosperity.

There is, then, a doctrine of American public law, well founded in principle and abundantly sanctioned by precedent, which entitles and requires the United States to treat as an injury to itself the forcible assumption by an European Power of political control over an American State. The application of the doctrine to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela remains to be made, and presents no real difficulty. Though the dispute relates to a boundary-line, yet, as it is between States, it necessarily imports political control to be lost by one party and gained by the other. The political control at stake, too, is of no mean importance, but concerns a domain of great extent—the British claim, it will be remembered, apparently expanding in two years some 33,000 square miles—and, if it also directly involves the command of the mouth of the Orinoco, is of immense

consequence in connection with the whole river navigation of the interior of South America. It has been intimated, indeed, that in respect of these South American possessions, Great Britain is herself an American State like any other, so that a controversy between her and Venezuela is to be settled between themselves as if it were between Venezuela and Brazil, or between Venezuela and Colombia, and does not call for or justify United States intervention. If this view be tenable at all, the logical sequence is plain. Great Britain as a South American State is to be entirely differentiated from Great Britain generally; and if the boundary question cannot be settled otherwise than by force, British Guiana with her own independent resources, and not those of the British Empire, should be left to settle the matter with Venezuela—an arrangement which very possibly Venezuela might not object to.

But the proposition that an European Power with an American dependency is for the purposes of the Monroe doctrine to be classed not as an European but as an American State will not admit of serious discussion. If it were to be adopted, the Monroe doctrine would be too valueless to be worth asserting. Not only would every European Power now having a South American Colony be enabled to extend its possessions on this continent indefinitely, but any other European Power might also do the same by first taking pains to procure a fraction of South American soil by voluntary cession. The declaration of the Monroe Message—that existing Colonies or dependencies of an European Power would not be interfered with by the United States—means Colonies or dependencies then existing with their limits as then existing. So it has been invariably construed, and so it must continue to be construed, unless it is to be deprived of all vital force. Great Britain cannot be deemed a South American State within the purview of the Monroe doctrine, nor, if she is appropriating Venezuelan territory, is it material that she does so by advancing the frontier of an old Colony instead of by the planting of a new Colony. The difference is matter of form, and not of substance, and the doctrine if pertinent in the one case must be in the other also. It is not admitted, however, and therefore cannot be assumed, that Great Britain is in fact usurping dominion over Venezuelan territory. While Venezuela charges such usurpation, Great Britain denies it, and the United States until the merits are authoritatively ascertained, can take sides with neither. But while this is so—while the United States may not, under existing circumstances at least, take upon itself to say which of the two parties is right and which wrong—it is certainly within its right to demand that the truth shall be ascertained. Being entitled to resent and resist any sequestration of Venezuelan soil by Great Britain, it is necessarily entitled to know whether such sequestration has occurred or is now going on. Otherwise, if the United States is without the right to know and have it determined whether there is no British aggression upon Venezuelan territory, its right to protest against or repel such aggression may be dismissed from consideration. The right to act upon a fact the existence of which there is no right to have ascertained is simply illusory. It being clear, therefore, that the United States may legitimately insist upon the merits of the boundary question being determined, it is equally clear that there is but one feasible mode of determining them, viz., peaceful arbitration. The

impracticability of any conventional adjustment has been often and thoroughly demonstrated.

Even more impossible of consideration is an appeal to arms—a mode of settling national pretensions unhappily not yet wholly obsolete. If, however, it were not condemnable as a relic of barbarism and a crime in itself, so one-sided a contest could not be invited nor even accepted by Great Britain without distinct disparagement to her character as a civilized State.

Great Britain, however, assumes no such attitude. On the contrary, she both admits that there is a controversy, and that arbitration should be resorted to for its adjustment. But, while up to that point her attitude leaves nothing to be desired, its practical effect is completely nullified by her insistence that the submission shall cover but a part of the controversy—that, as a condition of arbitrating her right to a part of the disputed territory, the remainder shall be turned over to her. If it were possible to point to a boundary which both parties had ever agreed or assumed to be such either expressly or tacitly, the demand that territory conceded by such line to British Guiana should be held not to be in dispute might rest upon a reasonable basis. But there is no such line. The territory which Great Britain insists shall be ceded to her as a condition of arbitrating her claim to other territory has never been admitted to belong to her. It has always and consistently been claimed by Venezuela. Upon what principle—except her feebleness as a nation—is she to be denied the right of having the claim heard and passed upon by an impartial Tribunal? No reason or shadow of reason appears in all the voluminous literature of the subject. "It is to be so because I will it to be so" seems to be the only justification Great Britain offers. It is, indeed, intimated that the British claim to this particular territory rests upon an occupation, which, whether acquiesced in or not, has ripened into a perfect title by long continuance. But what prescription affecting territorial rights can be said to exist as between Sovereign States? Or, if there is any, what is the legitimate consequence? It is not that all arbitration should be denied, but only that the submission should embrace an additional topic, namely, the validity of the asserted prescriptive title either in point of law or in point of fact. No different result follows from the contention that as a matter of principle Great Britain cannot be asked to submit, and ought not to submit, to arbitration her political and sovereign rights over territory. This contention, if applied to the whole or to a vital part of the possessions of a Sovereign State, need not be controverted. To hold otherwise might be equivalent to holding that a Sovereign State was bound to arbitrate its very existence. But Great Britain has herself shown in various instances that the principle has no pertinency when either the interests or the territorial area involved are not of controlling magnitude, and her loss of them as the result of an arbitration cannot appreciably affect her honour or her power. Thus, she has arbitrated the extent of her colonial possessions twice with the United States, twice with Portugal, and once with Germany, and perhaps in other instances. The North-West Water Boundary Arbitration of 1872 between her and this country is an example in point, and well illustrates both the effect to be given to long-continued use and enjoyment, and the fact that a truly great Power sacrificed neither prestige nor dignity by reconsidering the most emphatic rejection of a proposition when

satisfied of the obvious and intrinsic justice of the case.

By the Award of the Emperor of Germany, the Arbitrator in that case, the United States acquired San Juan and a number of smaller islands near the coast of Vancouver as a consequence of the decision that the term "the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island," as used in the Treaty of Washington of 1846, meant the Haro Channel, and not the Rosario channel. Yet a leading contention of Great Britain before the Arbitrator was that equity required a Judgment in her favour, because a decision in favour of the United States would deprive British subjects of rights of navigation of which they had had the habitual enjoyment from the time when the Rosario Strait was first explored and surveyed in 1798. So though, by virtue of the Award, the United States acquired San Juan and the other islands of the group to which it belongs, the British Foreign Secretary had in 1859 instructed the British Minister at Washington as follows:—

"Her Majesty's Government must, therefore, under any circumstances maintain the right of the British Crown to the Island of San Juan. The interests at stake in connection with the retention of that island are too important to admit of compromise, and your Lordship will consequently bear in mind that, whatever arrangement as to the boundary-line is finally arrived at, no settlement of the question will be accepted by Her Majesty's Government which does not provide for the Island of San Juan being reserved to the British Crown."

Thus, as already intimated, the British demand that her right to a portion of the disputed territory shall be acknowledged before she will consent to an arbitration as to the rest seems to stand upon nothing but her own *ipse dixit*. She says to Venezuela, in substance:—

"You can get none of the debatable land by force, because you are not strong enough; you can get none by Treaty, because I will not agree; and you can take your chance of getting a portion by arbitration only if you first agree to abandon to me such other portion as I may designate."

It is not perceived how such an attitude can be defended, nor how it is reconcilable with that love of justice and fair play so eminently characteristic of the English race. It, in effect, deprives Venezuela of her free agency, and puts her under virtual duress. Territory acquired by reason of it will be as much wrested from her by the strong hand as if occupied by British troops or covered by British fleets. It seems, therefore, quite impossible that this position of Great Britain should be assented to by the United States, or that, if such position be adhered to with the result of enlarging the bounds of British Guiana, it should not be regarded as amounting in substance to an invasion and conquest of Venezuelan territory.

In these circumstances, the duty of the President appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, being a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States, as well as oppressive in itself, would be to ignore an established policy with which the honour and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another

branch of the Government, it is clearly for the Executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary.

You are instructed, therefore, to present the foregoing views to Lord Salisbury by reading to him this communication (leaving with him a copy should he so desire), and to reinforce them by such pertinent considerations as will doubtless occur to you. They call for a definite decision upon the point whether Great Britain will consent or will decline to submit the Venezuelan boundary question in its entirety to impartial arbitration. It is the earnest hope of the President that the conclusion will be on the side of arbitration, and that Great Britain will add one more to the conspicuous precedents she has already furnished in favour of that wise and just mode of adjusting international disputes. If he is to be disappointed in that hope, however—a result not to be anticipated, and in his judgment calculated to greatly embarrass the future relations between this country and Great Britain—it is his wish to be made acquainted with the fact at such early date as will enable him to lay the whole subject before Congress in his next Annual Message.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RICHARD OLNEY.

No. 1.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir J. Pauncefote.

Foreign Office,

November 26, 1895.

SIR, ON the 7th August I transmitted to Lord Gough a copy of the despatch from Mr. Olney which Mr. Bayard had left with me that day, and of which he had read portions to me. I informed him at the time that it could not be answered until it had been carefully considered by the Law Officers of the Crown. I have, therefore, deferred replying to it till after the recess.

I will not now deal with those portions of it which are concerned exclusively with the controversy that has for some time past existed between the Republic of Venezuela and Her Majesty's Government in regard to the boundary which separates their dominions. I take a very different view from Mr. Olney of various matters upon which he touches in that part of the despatch; but I will defer for the present all observations upon it, as it concerns matters which are not in themselves of first-rate importance, and do not directly concern the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The latter part, however, of the despatch, turning from the question of the frontiers of Venezuela, proceeds to deal with principles of a far wider character, and to advance doctrines of international law which are of considerable interest to all the nations whose dominions include any portion of the western hemisphere.

The contentions set forth by Mr. Olney in this part of his despatch are represented by him as being an application of the political maxims which are well known in American discussion under the name of the Monroe doctrine. As far as I am aware, this doctrine has never been before advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the Government of another nation; but it has been generally adopted, and assumed as true by many eminent writers and politicians in the United States. It is said to have largely influenced the Government of that country in the conduct of its foreign affairs: though Mr. Clayton, who was Secretary of State under President Taylor, ex-

pressly stated that that Administration had in no way adopted it. But during the period that has elapsed since the Message of President Monroe was delivered in 1823, the doctrine has undergone a very notable development, and the aspect which it now presents in the hands of Mr. Olney differs widely from its character when it first issued from the pen of its author. The two propositions which in effect President Monroe laid down were, first, that America was no longer to be looked upon as a field for European colonisation; and secondly, that Europe must not attempt to extend its political system to America, or to control the political condition of any of the American communities who had recently declared their independence. The dangers against which President Monroe thought it right to guard were not as imaginary as they would seem at the present day. The formation of the Holy Alliance; the Congresses of Laybach and Verona; the invasion of Spain by France for the purpose of forcing upon the Spanish people a form of government which seemed likely to disappear, unless it was sustained by external aid, were incidents fresh in the mind of President Monroe when he penned his celebrated Message. The system of which he speaks, and of which he so resolutely deprecates the application to the American Continent, was the system then adopted by certain powerful States upon the Continent of Europe of combining to prevent by force of arms the adoption in other countries of political institutions which they disliked, and to uphold by external pressure those which they approved. Various portions of South America had recently declared their independence, and that independence had not been recognised by the Governments of Spain and Portugal to which, with small exception, the whole of Central and South America were nominally subject. It was not an imaginary danger that he foresaw, if he feared that the same spirit which had dictated the French expedition into Spain might inspire the more powerful Governments of Europe with the idea of imposing, by the force of European arms, upon the South American communities the form of government and the political connection which they had thrown off. In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English Government of that date.

The dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day. There is no danger of any Holy Alliance imposing its system upon any portion of the American continent, and there is no danger of any European State treating any part of the American Continent as a fit object for European colonisation. It is intelligible that Mr. Olney should invoke, in defence of the views on which he is now insisting, an authority which enjoys so high a popularity with his own fellow-countrymen. But the circumstances with which President Monroe was dealing, and those to which the present American Government is addressing itself, have very few features in common. Great Britain is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela, and is not concerning herself in any way with the nature of the political institutions under which the Venezuelans may prefer to live. But the British Empire and the Republic of Venezuela are neighbours, and they have differed for some time past, and continue

to differ, as to the line by which their dominions are separated. It is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. It is difficult, indeed, to see how it can materially affect any State or community outside those primarily interested, except perhaps other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, such as Trinidad. The disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe. It is not a question of the colonisation by a European Power of any portion of America. It is not a question of the imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe. It is simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the Throne of England long before the Republic of Venezuela came into existence. But even if the interests of Venezuela were so far linked to those of the United States as to give to the latter a *locus standi* in this controversy, their Government apparently have not formed, and certainly do not express, any opinion upon the actual merits of the dispute. The Government of the United States do not say that Great Britain, or that Venezuela, is in the right in the matters that are in issue. But they lay down that the doctrine of President Monroe, when he opposed the imposition of European systems, or the renewal of European colonisation, confers upon them the right of demanding that when a European Power has a frontier difference with a South American community, the European Power shall consent to refer that controversy to arbitration; and Mr. Olney states that unless Her Majesty's Government accede to this demand, it will "greatly embarrass the future relations between Great Britain and the United States."

Whatever may be the authority of the doctrine laid down by President Monroe, there is nothing in his language to show that he ever thought of claiming this novel prerogative for the United States. It is admitted that he did not seek to assert a Protectorate over Mexico, or the States of Central and South America. Such a claim would have imposed upon the United States the duty of answering for the conduct of these States, and consequently the responsibility of controlling it. His sagacious foresight would have led him energetically to deprecate the addition of so serious a burden to those which the rulers of the United States have to bear. It follows of necessity that if the Government of the United States will not control the conduct of these communities, neither can it undertake to protect them from the consequences attaching to any misconduct of which they may be guilty towards other nations. If they violate in any way the rights of another State, or of its subjects, it is not alleged that the Monroe doctrine will assure them the assistance of the United States in escaping from any reparation which they may be bound by international law to give. Mr. Olney expressly disclaims such an inference from the principles he lays down.

But the claim which he founds upon them is that, if any independent American State advances a demand for territory of which its neighbour claims to be the owner, and that neighbour is the colony of a European State, the United States have a right to insist that the European State shall submit the demand, and its own impugned rights to arbitration.

I will not now enter into a discussion of the merits of this method of terminating international differences. It has proved itself

valuable in many cases; but it is not free from defects, which often operate as a serious drawback on its value. It is not always easy to find an Arbitrator who is competent, and who, at the same time, is wholly free from bias; and the task of insuring compliance with the Award when it is made is not exempt from difficulty. It is a mode of settlement of which the value varies much according to the nature of the controversy to which it is applied, and the character of the litigants who appeal to it. Whether, in any particular case, it is a suitable method of procedure is generally a delicate and difficult question. The only parties who are competent to decide that question are the two parties whose rival contentions are in issue. The claim of a third nation, which is unaffected by the controversy, to impose this particular procedure on either of the two others cannot be reasonably justified, and has no foundation in the law of nations.

In the remarks which I have made, I have argued on the theory that the Monroe doctrine in itself is sound. I must not, however, be understood as expressing any acceptance of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government. It must always be mentioned with respect, on account of the distinguished statesman to whom it is due, and the great nation who have generally adopted it. But international law is founded on the general consent of nations; and no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognised before, and which has not since been accepted by the Government of any other country. The United States have a right, like any other nation, to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected; and they are the judge whether those interests are touched, and in what measure they should be sustained. But their rights are in no way strengthened or extended by the fact that the controversy affects some territory which is called American. Mr. Olney quotes the case of the recent Chilean war, in which the United States declined to join with France and England in an effort to bring hostilities to a close, on account of the Monroe doctrine. The United States were entirely in their right in declining to join in an attempt at pacification if they thought fit; but Mr. Olney's principle that "American questions are for American decision," even if it received any countenance from the language of President Monroe (which it does not), cannot be sustained by any reasoning drawn from the law of nations.

The Government of the United States is not entitled to affirm as a universal proposition, with reference to a number of independent States for whose conduct it assumes no responsibility, that its interests are necessarily concerned in whatever may befall those States simply because they are situated in the Western Hemisphere. It may well be that the interests of the United States are affected by something that happens to Chile or to Peru, and that that circumstance may give them the right of interference; but such a contingency may equally happen in the case of China or Japan, and the right of interference is not more extensive or more assured in the one case than in the other.

Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been incribed by any adequate authority in the code

of international law; and the danger which such admission would involve is sufficiently exhibited both by the strange development which the doctrine has received at Mr. Olney's hands, and the arguments by which it is supported, in the despatch under reply. In defence of it he says: "That distance and 3,000 miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American State unnatural and inexpedient will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself; America is not interested in them, and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them."

And, again: "Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdens and evils of immense standing armies and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments; and the exemption has highly contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happiness of every citizen. But with the Powers of Europe permanently encamped on American soil, the ideal conditions we have thus far enjoyed cannot be expected to continue."

The necessary meaning of these words is that the union between Great Britain and Canada, between Great Britain and Jamaica and Trinidad, between Great Britain and British Honduras or British Guiana are "inexpedient and unnatural." President Monroe disclaims any such inference from his doctrine: but in this, as in other respects, Mr. Olney develops it. He lays down that the inexpedient and unnatural character of the union between a European and American State is so obvious that it "will hardly be denied." Her Majesty's Government are prepared emphatically to deny it on behalf of both the British and American people who are subject to her Crown. They maintain that the union between Great Britain and her territories in the Western Hemisphere is both natural and expedient. They fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European State would be a highly inexpedient change. But they are not prepared to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to a doctrine of international law. They are not prepared to admit that the interests of the United States are necessarily concerned in every frontier dispute which may arise between any two of the States who possess dominion in the Western Hemisphere; and still less can they accept the doctrine that the United States are entitled to claim that the process of arbitration shall be applied to any demand for the surrender of territory which one of those States may make against another.

I have commented in the above remarks only upon the general aspect of Mr. Olney's doctrines, apart from the special considerations which attach to the controversy between the United Kingdom and Venezuela in its present phase. This controversy has undoubtedly been made more difficult by the inconsiderate action of the Venezuelan Government in breaking off relations with Her Majesty's Government, and its settlement has been correspondingly delayed; but Her Majesty's Government have not surrendered the hope that it will be adjusted by a reasonable arrangement at an early date.

I request that you will read the substance of

the above despatch to Mr. Olney, and leave him a copy if he desires it.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 2.

The Marquess of Salisbury to Sir J. Pauncefoot.

Foreign Office,

Sir,

November 26, 1895.

IN my preceding despatch of to-day's date I have replied only to the latter portion of Mr. Olney's despatch of the 20th July last, which treats of the application of the Monroe doctrine to the question of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and the colony of British Guiana. But it seems desirable, in order to remove some evident misapprehensions as to the main features of the question, that the statement of it contained in the earlier portion of Mr. Olney's despatch should not be left without reply. Such a course will be the more convenient, because, in consequence of the suspension of diplomatic relations, I shall not have the opportunity of setting right misconceptions of this kind in the ordinary way in a despatch addressed to the Venezuelan Government itself.

Her Majesty's Government, while they have never avoided or declined argument on the subject with the Government of Venezuela, have always held that the question was one which had no direct bearing on the material interests of any other country, and have consequently refrained hitherto from presenting any detailed statement of their case either to the United States or to other foreign Governments.

It is, perhaps, a natural consequence of this circumstance that Mr. Olney's narration of what has passed bears the impress of being mainly, if not entirely, founded on *ex parte* statements emanating from Venezuela, and gives, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, an erroneous view of many material facts.

Mr. Olney commences his observations by remarking that "the dispute is of ancient date, and began at least as early as the time when Great Britain acquired by the Treaty with the Netherlands in 1814 the establishments of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. From that time to the present the dividing line between these establishments now called British Guiana, and Venezuela has never ceased to be subject of contention."

This statement is founded on misconception. The dispute on the subject of the frontier did not, in fact, commence till after the year 1840.

The title of Great Britain to the territory in question is derived, in the first place, from conquest and military occupation of the Dutch settlements in 1796. Both on this occasion, and at the time of a previous occupation of those settlements in 1781, the British authorities marked the western boundary of their possessions as beginning some distance up the Orinoco beyond Point Barima, in accordance with the limits claimed and actually held by the Dutch, and this has always since remained the frontier claimed by Great Britain. The definitive cession of the Dutch settlements to England was, as Mr. Olney states, placed on record by the Treaty of 1814, and although the Spanish Government were parties to the negotiations which led to that Treaty, they did not at any stage of them raise objection to the frontiers claimed by Great Britain, though these were perfectly well known to them. At that time the Government of Venezuela had not been recognised even by the United States, though

the province was already in revolt against the Spanish Government, and had declared its independence. No question of frontier was raised with Great Britain either by it or by the Government of the United States of Colombia, in which it became merged in 1819. That Government, indeed, on repeated occasions, acknowledged its indebtedness to Great Britain for her friendly attitude. When in 1830 the Republic of Venezuela assumed a separate existence its Government was equally warm in its expressions of gratitude and friendship, and there was not at the time any indication of an intention to raise such claims as have been urged by it during the latter portion of this century.

It is true, as stated by Mr. Olney, that, in the Venezuelan Constitution of 1830, Article 5 lays down that "the territory of Venezuela comprises all that which previously to the political changes of 1810 was denominated the Captaincy-General of Venezuela." Similar declarations had been made in the fundamental laws promulgated in 1819 and 1821.

I need not point out that a declaration of this kind made by a newly self-constituted State can have no valid force as against international arrangements previously concluded by the nation from which it has separated itself.

But the present difficulty would never have arisen if the Government of Venezuela had been content to claim only those territories which could be proved or even reasonably asserted to have been practically in the possession and under the effective jurisdiction of the Captaincy-General of Venezuela.

There is no authoritative statement by the Spanish Government of those territories, for a Decree which the Venezuelan Government allege to have been issued by the King of Spain in 1768, describing the Province of Guiana as bordered on the south by the Amazon and on the east by the Atlantic, certainly cannot be regarded as such. It absolutely ignores the Dutch settlements, which not only existed in fact, but had been formally recognised by the Treaty of Munster of 1648, and it would, if now considered valid, transfer to Venezuela the whole of the British, Dutch, and French Guianas, and an enormous tract of territory belonging to Brazil.

But of the territories claimed and actually occupied by the Dutch, which were those acquired from them by Great Britain there exist the most authentic declarations. In 1759, and again in 1769, the States-General of Holland addressed formal remonstrances to the Court of Madrid against the incursions of the Spaniards into their posts and settlements in the basin of the Cuyuni. In these remonstrances they distinctly claimed all the branches of the Essequibo River, and especially the Cuyuni River, as lying within Dutch territory. They demanded immediate reparation for the proceedings of the Spaniards and reinstatement of the posts said to have been injured by them, and suggested that a proper delineation between the Colony of Essequibo and the Rio Orinoco should be laid down by authority.

To this claim the Spanish Government never attempted to make any reply. But it is evident from the archives which are preserved in Spain, and to which, by the courtesy of the Spanish Government, reference has been made, that the Council of State did not consider that they had the means of rebutting it, and that neither they nor the Governor of Cumana were prepared seriously to maintain the claims

which were suggested in reports from his subordinate officer, the Commandant of Guiana. These reports were characterised by the Spanish Ministers as insufficient and unsatisfactory, as "professing to show the Province of Guiana under too favourable a light," and finally by the Council of State as appearing from other information to be "very improbable." They form, however, with a map which accompanied them, the evidence on which the Venezuelan Government appear most to rely, though it may be observed that among other documents which have from time to time been produced or referred to by them in the course of the discussions is a Bull of Pope Alexander VI, in 1493, which, if it is to be considered as having any present validity, would take from the Government of the United States all title to jurisdiction on the Continent of North America. The fundamental principle underlying the Venezuelan argument is, in fact, that, inasmuch as Spain was originally entitled of right to the whole of the American Continent, any territory on that Continent which she cannot be shown to have acknowledged in positive and specific terms to have passed to another Power can only have been acquired by wrongful usurpation, and if situated to the north of the Amazon and west of the Atlantic must necessarily belong to Venezuela, as her self-constituted inheritor in those regions. It may reasonably be asked whether Mr. Olney would consent to refer to the arbitration of another Power pretensions raised by the Government of Mexico on such a foundation to large tracts of territory which had long been comprised in the Federation.

The circumstances connected with the marking of what is called the "Schomburgk" line are as follows:—

In 1835 a grant was made by the British Government for the exploration of the interior of the British Colony, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Schomburgk, who was employed on this service, on his return to the capital of the Colony in July, 1839, called the attention of the Government to the necessity for an early demarcation of its boundaries. He was in consequence appointed in November, 1840, Special Commissioner for provisionally surveying and delimiting the boundaries of British Guiana, and notice of the appointment was given to the Governments concerned, including that of Venezuela.

The intention of Her Majesty's Government at that time was, when the work of the Commissioner had been completed, to communicate to the other Governments their views as to the true boundary of the British Colony, and then to settle any details to which those Governments might take objection.

It is important to notice that Sir R. Schomburgk did not discover or invent any new boundaries. He took particular care to fortify himself with the history of the case. He had, further, from actual exploration and information obtained from the Indians, and from the evidence of local remains, as at Barima, and local traditions, as on the Cuyuni, fixed the limits of the Dutch possessions, and the zone from which all trace of Spanish influence was absent. On such data he based his reports.

At the very outset of his mission he surveyed Point Barima, where the remains of a Dutch fort still existed, and placed there and at the mouth of the Amacura two boundary posts. At the urgent entreaty of the Venezuelan Government these two posts were after-

wards removed, as stated by Mr. Olney, but this concession was made on the distinct understanding that Great Britain did not thereby in any way abandon her claim to that position.

In submitting the maps of his survey, on which he indicated the line which he would propose to Her Majesty's Government for adoption, Sir R. Schomburgk called attention to the fact that Her Majesty's Government might justly claim the whole basin of the Cuyuni and Yuruari on the ground that the natural boundary of the Colony included any territory through which flow rivers which fall into the Essequibo. "Upon this principle," he wrote, "the boundary-line would run from the sources of the Carumani towards the sources of the Cuyuni proper, and from thence towards its far more northern tributaries, the Rivers Iruary (Yuruari) and Iruang (Yuruari) and thus approach the very heart of Venezuelan Guiana." But, on grounds of complaisance towards Venezuela, he proposed that Great Britain should consent to surrender her claim to a more extended frontier inland in return for the formal recognition of her right to Point Barima. It was on this principle that he drew the boundary-line which has since been called by his name.

Undoubtedly, therefore, Mr. Olney is right when he states that "it seems impossible to treat the Schomburgk line as being the boundary claimed by Great Britain as matter of right, or as anything but a line originating in considerations of convenience and expediency." The Schomburgk line was in fact a great reduction of the boundary claimed by Great Britain as matter of right, and its proposal originated in a desire to come to a speedy and friendly arrangement with a weaker Power with whom Great Britain was at the time, and desired to remain, in cordial relations.

The following are the main facts of the discussions that ensued with the Venezuelan Government:—

While Mr. Schomburgk was engaged on his survey the Venezuelan Minister in London had urged Her Majesty's Government to enter into a Treaty of Limits, but received the answer that, if it should be necessary to enter into such a Treaty, a survey was, at any rate, the necessary preliminary, and that this was proceeding.

As soon as Her Majesty's Government were in possession of Mr. Schomburgk's reports, the Venezuelan Minister was informed that they were in a position to commence negotiations, and in January, 1844, M. Fortique commenced by stating the claim of his Government.

This claim, starting from such obsolete grounds as the original discovery by Spain of the American Continent, and mainly supported by quotations of a more or less vague character from the writings of travellers and geographers, but adducing no substantial evidence of actual conquest or occupation of the territory claimed, demanded the Essequibo itself as the boundary of Venezuela.

A reply was returned by Lord Aberdeen, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, pointing out that it would be impossible to arrive at any agreement if both sides brought forward pretensions of so extreme a character, but stating that the British Government would not imitate M. Fortique in putting forward a claim which it could not be intended seriously to maintain. Lord Aberdeen then proceeded to announce the concessions which, "out of friendly regard to Venezuela," Her Majesty's Government were prepared to make, and proposed a

line starting from the mouth of the Moroco to the junction of the River Barama with the Waini, thence up the Barama to the point at which that stream approached nearest to the Acarabisi, and thence following Sir R. Schomburgk's line from the source of the Acarabisi onwards.

A condition was attached to the proffered cession, viz., that the Venezuelan Government should enter into an engagement that no portion of the territory proposed to be ceded should be alienated at any time to a foreign Power, and that the Indian tribes residing in it should be protected from oppression.

No answer to the note was ever received from the Venezuelan Government, and in 1850 Her Majesty's Government informed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Carácas that as the proposal had remained for more than six years unaccepted, it must be considered as having lapsed, and authorised him to make a communication to the Venezuelan Government to that effect.

A report having at the time become current in Venezuela that Great Britain intended to seize Venezuelan Guiana, the British Government distinctly disclaimed such an intention, but inasmuch as the Government of Venezuela subsequently permitted projects to be set on foot for the occupation of Point Barima and certain other positions in dispute, the British Chargé d'Affaires was instructed in June, 1850, to call the serious attention of the President and Government of Venezuela to the question, and to declare to them "that, whilst, on the one hand, Great Britain had no intention to occupy or encroach on the disputed territory, she would not, on the other hand, view with indifference aggressions on that territory by Venezuela."

The Venezuelan Government replied in December of the same year that Venezuela had no intention of occupying or encroaching upon any part of the territory the dominion of which was in dispute, and that orders would be issued to the authorities in Guiana to abstain from taking any steps contrary to this engagement.

This constitutes what has been termed the "Agreement of 1850," to which the Government of Venezuela have frequently appealed, but which the Venezuelans have repeatedly violated in succeeding years.

Their first acts of this nature consisted in the occupation of fresh positions to the east of their previous settlements, and the founding in 1858 of the town of Nueva Providencia on the right bank of the Yuruari, all previous settlements being on the left bank. The British Government, however, considering that these settlements were so near positions which they had not wished to claim, considering also the difficulty of controlling the movements of mining populations, overlooked this breach of the Agreement.

The Governor of the Colony was in 1857 sent to Carácas to negotiate for a settlement of the boundary, but he found the Venezuelan State in so disturbed a condition that it was impossible to commence negotiations, and eventually he came away without having effected anything.

For the next 19 years, as stated by Mr. Olney, the civil commotions in Venezuela prevented any resumption of negotiations.

In 1876 it was reported that the Venezuelan Government had, for the second time, broken "the Agreement of 1850" by granting licences to trade and cut wood in Barima and eastward. Later in the same year that Government once

more made an overture for the settlement of the boundary. Various delays interposed before negotiations actually commenced: and it was not till 1879 that Señor Rojaz began them with a renewal of the claim to the Essequibo as the eastern boundary of Venezuelan Guiana. At the same time he stated that his Government wished "to obtain, by means of a Treaty, a definitive settlement of the question, and was disposed to proceed to the demarcation of the divisional line between the two Guianas in a spirit of conciliation and true friendship towards Her Majesty's Government."

In reply to this communication, a note was addressed to Señor Rojaz on the 10th January, 1880, reminding him that the boundary which Her Majesty's Government claimed, as a matter of strict right on grounds of conquest and concession by Treaty, commenced at a point at the mouth of the Orinoco, westward of Point Barima, that it proceeded thence in a southerly direction to the Imatica Mountains, the line of which it followed to the north-west, passing from thence by the high land of Santa Maria just south of the town of Upata, until it struck a range of hills on the eastern bank of the Caroni River, following these southward until it struck the great backbone of the Guiana district, the Barima Mountains of British Guiana, and thence southwards to the Pacaraima Mountains. On the other hand, the claim which has been put forward on behalf of Venezuela by General Guzman Blanco in his Message to the National Congress of the 20th February, 1877, would involve the surrender of a province now inhabited by 40,000 British subjects, and which had been in the uninterrupted possession of Holland and Great Britain successively for two centuries. The difference between these two claims being so great, it was pointed out to Señor Rojaz that, in order to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement, each party must be prepared to make very considerable concessions to the other, and he was assured that, although the claim of Venezuela to the Essequibo River boundary could not, under any circumstances, be entertained, yet that Her Majesty's Government were anxious to meet the Venezuelan Government in a spirit of conciliation, and would be willing, in the event of a renewal of negotiations for the general settlement of boundaries, to waive a portion of what they considered to be their strict rights if Venezuela were really disposed to make corresponding concessions on her part.

The Venezuelan Minister replied in February, 1881, by proposing a line which commenced on the coast a mile to the north of the Moroco River, and followed certain parallels and meridians inland, bearing a general resemblance to the proposal made by Lord Aberdeen in 1844.

Señor Rojaz' proposal was referred to the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General of British Guiana, who were then in England, and they presented an elaborate report, showing that in the 35 years which had elapsed since Lord Aberdeen's proposed concession, natives and others had settled in the territory under the belief that they would enjoy the benefits of British rule, and that it was impossible to assent to any such concessions as Señor Rojaz' line would involve. They, however, proposed an alternative line, which involved considerable reductions of that laid down by Sir R. Schomburgk.

This boundary was proposed to the Venezuelan Government by Lord Granville in

September, 1881, but no answer was ever returned by that Government to the proposal.

While, however, the Venezuelan Minister constantly stated that the matter was under active consideration, it was found that in the same year a Concession had been given by his Government to General Pulger, which included a large portion of the territory in dispute. This was the third breach by Venezuela of the Agreement of 1850.

Early in 1884 news arrived of a fourth breach by Venezuela of the Agreement of 1850, through two different grants which covered the whole of the territory in dispute, and as this was followed by actual attempts to settle on the disputed territory, the British Government could no longer remain inactive.

Warning was therefore given to the Venezuelan Government and to the concessionaires, and a British Magistrate was sent into the threatened district to assert the British rights.

Meanwhile, the negotiations for a settlement of the boundary had continued, but the only replies that could be obtained from Señor Guzman Blanco, the Venezuelan Minister, were proposals for arbitration in different forms, all of which Her Majesty's Government were compelled to decline as involving a submission to the Arbitrator of the claim advanced by Venezuela in 1844 to all territory up to the left bank of the Essequibo.

As the progress of settlement by British subjects made a decision of some kind absolutely necessary, and as the Venezuelan Government refused to come to any reasonable arrangement, Her Majesty's Government decided not to repeat the offer of concessions which had not been reciprocated, but to assert their undoubted right to the territory within the Schomburgk line, while still consenting to hold open for further negotiation, and even for arbitration, the unsettled lands between that line and what they considered to be the rightful boundary, as stated in the note to Señor Rojaz of the 10th January, 1880.

The execution of this decision was deferred for a time, owing to the return of Señor Guzman Blanco to London, and the desire of Lord Rosebery, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to settle all pending questions between the two Governments. Mr. Olney is mistaken in supposing that in 1886 "a Treaty was practically agreed upon containing a general arbitration clause, under which the parties might have submitted the boundary dispute to the decision of a third Power, or of several Powers in amity with both." It is true that General Guzman Blanco proposed that the Commercial Treaty between the two countries should contain a clause of this nature, but it had reference to *future* disputes only. Her Majesty's Government have always insisted on a separate discussion of the frontier question, and have considered its settlement to be a necessary preliminary to other arrangements. Lord Rosebery's proposal made in July, 1886, was "that the two Governments should agree to consider the territory lying between the boundary lines respectively proposed in the 8th paragraph of Señor Rojaz' note of the 21st February, 1881, and in Lord Granville's note of the 15th September, 1881, as the territory in dispute between the two countries, and that a boundary line within the limits of this territory should be traced either by an Arbitrator or by a Joint Commission on the basis of an equal

division of this territory, due regard being had to natural boundaries."

Señor Guzman Blanco replied declining the proposal, and repeating that arbitration, on the whole claim of Venezuela, was the only method of solution which he could suggest. This pretension is hardly less exorbitant than would be a refusal by Great Britain to agree to an arbitration on the boundary of British Columbia and Alaska, unless the United States would consent to bring into question one-half of the whole area of the latter territory. He shortly afterwards left England, and as there seemed no hope of arriving at an agreement by further discussions, the Schomburgk line was proclaimed as the irreducible boundary of the Colony in October 1886. It must be borne in mind that in taking this step Her Majesty's Government did not assert anything approaching their extreme claim, but confined themselves within the limits of what had as early as 1840 been suggested as a concession out of friendly regard and complaisance.

When Señor Guzman Blanco, having returned to Venezuela, announced his intention of erecting a lighthouse at Point Barima, the British Government expressed their readiness to permit this if he would enter into a formal written agreement that its erection would not be held to prejudice their claim to the site.

In the meanwhile, the Venezuelan Government had sent Commissioners into the territory to the east of the Schomburgk line, and on their return two notes were addressed to the British Minister at Caracas, dated respectively the 26th and 31st January, 1887, demanding the evacuation of the whole territory held by Great Britain from the mouth of the Orinoco to the Pomeroun River, and adding that should this not be done by the 20th February, and should the evacuation not be accompanied by the acceptance of arbitration as the means of deciding the pending frontier question, diplomatic relations would be broken off. In pursuance of this decision the British Representative at Caracas received his passports, and relations were declared by the Venezuelan Government to be suspended on the 21st February, 1887.

In December of that year, as a matter of precaution, and in order that the claims of Great Britain beyond the Schomburgk line might not be considered to have been abandoned, a notice was issued by the Governor of British Guiana formally reserving those claims. No steps have, however, at any time been taken by the British authorities to exercise jurisdiction beyond the Schomburgk line, nor to interfere with the proceedings of the Venezuelans in the territory outside of it, although, pending a settlement of the dispute, Great Britain cannot recognise those proceedings as valid, or as conferring any legitimate title.

The question has remained in this position ever since; the bases on which Her Majesty's Government were prepared to negotiate for its settlement were clearly indicated to the Venezuelan Plenipotentiaries who were successively dispatched to London in 1890, 1891, and 1893 to negotiate for a renewal of diplomatic relations, but as on those occasions the only solutions which the Venezuelan Government professed themselves ready to accept would still have involved the submission to arbitration of the Venezuelan claim to a large portion of the British Colony, no progress has yet been made towards a settlement.

It will be seen from the preceding statement that the Government of Great Britain have

from the first held the same view as to the extent of territory which they are entitled to claim as a matter of right. It comprised the coast-line up to the River Amacura, and the whole basin of the Essequibo River and its tributaries. A portion of that claim, however, they have always been willing to waive altogether; in regard to another portion, they have been and continue to be perfectly ready to submit the question of their title to arbitration. As regards the rest, that which lies within the so-called Schomburgk line, they do not consider that the rights of Great Britain are open to question. Even within that line they have, on various occasions, offered to Venezuela considerable concessions as a matter of friendship and conciliation, and for the purpose of securing an amicable settlement of the dispute. If, as time has gone on, the concessions thus offered diminished in extent, and have now been withdrawn, this has been the necessary consequence of the gradual spread over the country of British settlements, which Her Majesty's Government cannot in justice to the inhabitants offer to surrender to foreign rule, and the justice of such withdrawal is amply borne out by the researches in the national archives of Holland and Spain, which have furnished further and more convincing evidence in support of the British claims.

The discrepancies in the frontiers assigned to the British Colony in various maps published in England, and erroneously assumed to be founded on official information, are easily accounted for by the circumstances which I have mentioned. Her Majesty's Government cannot, of course, be responsible for such publications made without their authority.

Although the negotiations in 1890, 1891, and 1893 did not lead to any result, Her Majesty's Government have not abandoned the hope that they may be resumed with better success, and that when the internal politics of Venezuela are settled on a more durable basis than has lately appeared to be the case, her Government may be enabled to adopt a more moderate and conciliatory course in regard to this question than that of their predecessors. Her Majesty's Government are sincerely desirous of being in friendly relations with Venezuela, and certainly have no design to seize territory that properly belongs to her, or forcibly to extend sovereignty over any portion of her population.

They have, on the contrary, repeatedly expressed their readiness to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of Great Britain and Venezuela to large tracts of territory which from their auriferous nature are known to be of almost untold value. But they cannot consent to entertain, or to submit to the arbitration of another Power or of foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century, and involving the transfer of large numbers of British subjects, who have for many years enjoyed the settled rule of a British Colony, to a nation of different race and language, whose political system is subject to frequent disturbance, and whose institutions as yet too often afford very inadequate protection to life and property. No issue of this description has ever been involved in the questions which Great Britain and the United States have consented to submit to arbitration, and Her Majesty's Government are convinced that in similar circumstances the Government of the United States would be equally firm in declining to entertain proposals of such a nature.

Your Excellency is authorised to state the substance of this despatch to Mr. Olney, and to leave him a copy of it if he should desire it.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) SALISBURY.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
December 16, 1895.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the Public on and after Thursday, the 26th instant, on every week day, Wednesdays excepted, under the usual Regulations, until further orders.

Windsor Castle, December 12, 1895.

THE Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Robert Bannatyne Finlay, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

Windsor Castle, December 12, 1895.

THE Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Harry Bodkin Poland, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Dover, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of London.

Windsor Castle, December 12, 1895.

THE Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Henry Hicks Hocking, Esq., Attorney-General for the Island of Jamaica.

War Office, December 17, 1895.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—
Colonel Augustus Charles Frederick FitzGeorge,
Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the late Commander-in-Chief.

War Office, December 17, 1895.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers of the Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant, dated 25th July, 1892 :—

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

1st Northumberland Volunteer Artillery (Western Division, Royal Artillery).

Major Joseph Nicholson Guy.

1st North Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery (Western Division, Royal Artillery).

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Pearson,
M.D.

ENGINEER.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield) Volunteer Engineers.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel John Stanley Watson.

RIFLE.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel David McStephens Macdonald.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

Major George Herbert Rowe.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment.

Acting Chaplain the Reverend Joseph McCormick, D.D.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John Bancroft.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel William Scobie Mackenzie.

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

1st Lancashire Volunteer Artillery.

Major Thomas George Ewan.

ENGINEER.

The Mersey Division.

Volunteer Submarine Miners.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Captain and Honorary Major Harry Langdon.

RIFLE.

5th Volunteer Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment.

Captain and Honorary Major Walter Edwin Birchenough, retired.

Surgeon-Major Seymour H. Munro, M.D., retired.

2nd Westmoreland Volunteer Battalion, The Border Regiment.

Surgeon-Major George William Brumwell.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.

Captain and Honorary Major Frederick Pratt.

HOME DISTRICT.

ARTILLERY.

2nd Middlesex Volunteer Artillery.

Captain and Honorary Major William John Gilks.

RIFLE.

1st London Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain and Honorary Major Arthur George Rickards.

2nd London Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edgar William Rodwell.

Foreign Office, December 12, 1895.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Z. D. Pierides as Consul of Sweden and Norway at Larnaca.

St. James's Palace, December 16, 1895.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Davidson, half-pay, late King's Royal Rifles, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of General Sir Michael Biddulph, G.C.B., resigned.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint General Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, G.C.B., to be an Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

Whitehall, November 13, 1895.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Henry Urmston Bell, Gentleman, Lieutenant 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, fifth son

of Charles Dent Bell, of the Rectory, Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, and of Loughrigg Brow, in the parish of Ambleside, in the county of Westmoreland, Clerk in Holy Orders, Rector of Cheltenham aforesaid, and Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, by Elizabeth Hannah, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Joseph Bainbridge, late of Hyde Park-gardens, in the county of London, Gentleman, deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may take and use the surname of Bainbridge in addition to and before that of Bell, provided that such concession and declaration be recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect :

And to command that the same be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

Education Department, Whitehall,

December 14, 1895.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS, 1870-1893.

THE Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education have issued an order this day for the formation of a School Board in the undermentioned United School District:—

Ashington and South Fambridge (U.D.), comprising the parishes of Ashington and South Fambridge Essex

Education Department, Whitehall,

December 16, 1895.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS, 1870-1893.

THE Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education have issued an order this day for the formation of a School Board in the undermentioned Parish:—

Allerton Bywater ... York (West Riding)

(H. 9830.)

Board of Trade (Harbour Department), London, December 14, 1895.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Telegram, dated 12th December, 1895, from Her Majesty's Representative at Gibraltar, stating that the quarantine on arrivals from Tangier is removed.

(H. 9838.)

Board of Trade (Harbour Department), London, December 16, 1895.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram, dated 14th December, 1895, from Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, stating that arrivals from Mazagan and Saffi will be subjected in Tangier and Mogador to seven days' quarantine.

(H. 9844.)

Board of Trade (Harbour Department), London, December 16, 1895.

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram, dated 14th December, 1895, from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, stating that Pernambuco and ports of the Province are declared free from yellow fever from the 1st instant.

Admiralty, 13th December, 1895.

IN accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Edmund Wigley Burt has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, at his own request. Dated 7th December, 1895.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Douglas Anson Stainforth has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet. Dated 14th October, 1894.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Sergeant-Major William Marriott to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Brown, retired. Dated 12th November, 1895.

Admiralty, 14th December, 1895.

IN accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Captain Edward Grey Hulton has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Staff Paymaster John Kinchin Mosse has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet. Dated 22nd November, 1895.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed Sub-Lieutenants, viz. :—

Edward Noble Reed.

William Richard Holmes.

John George Grassam.

Henry John Brooks.

Dated 31st October, 1895.

Admiralty, 16th December, 1895.

IN accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—
Fleet Surgeon James William Hambly Hawton has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, at his own request. Dated 9th December, 1895.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Engineer John Barber has been promoted to the rank of Senior Engineer. Dated 7th December, 1895.

*War Office, 17th December, 1895.***MILITIA.****ROYAL ARTILLERY.**

The Sussex Artillery (Eastern Division), Arthur Howard Symes Thompson, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

The Glamorgan Artillery (Western Division), Charles Digby Williams, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Harold Hereward Hughes Hallett, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

4th Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Arthur Woodriff Jaffray, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Walter Hamilton Browne, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Supernumerary Captain G. S. G. Scaife to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

No. 2660.

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4th Battalion, the Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain Henry Wise Unett Coates, Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Adjutant, vice Captain A. J. Murray, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, whose period of service expires. Dated 16th December, 1895.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

A. A. Dorrien-Smith. Dated 18th December, 1895.

R. S. Grenfell. Dated 18th December, 1895.

A. E. Greenwell. Dated 18th December, 1895.

4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Reginald Guy Graham, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd and 4th Battalions, the Lancashire Fusiliers, Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Romer to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and to command the 4th Battalion, under the provisions of paragraph 45 of the Militia Regulations, 1895. Dated 18th December, 1895.

4th Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant H. M. S. Smith to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

4th Battalion, the Border Regiment, Lieutenant M. J. D. Cockle to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment, James Edward, Viscount FitzHarris, late Second Lieutenant Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd Battalion, the Welsh Regiment, Second Lieutenant R. J. E. Sincork to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Reginald Arthur Llewelyn Edwards, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

4th Battalion, the Royal Irish Rifles, James Robert Torrens, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

5th Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Second Lieutenant W. H. Annesley to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Thomas William Sullivan Green, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Buckinghamshire (Royal Bucks Hussars), Percival Cosby Ernest Lovett, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Cheshire (Earl of Chester's), Sir Philip Henry Brian Grey-Egerton, Bart., late Captain 4th Battalion the Cheshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Royal North Devon (Hussars), Lieutenant J. Byres-Leake to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Gloucestershire (Royal Gloucestershire Hussars), Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, Esq., late Major 16th Lancers, to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Frederick Maitland Freake, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 18th December, 1895.

Leicestershire ("Prince Albert's Own") Henry Trueman Mills, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

The Honourable Percy Cecil Evans-Freke to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Charles Conwalis Anderson-Pelham, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers), Lieutenant H. Bromley resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Pembroke, William Mark Saurin, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ARTILLERY.

1st Sussex (Eastern Division, Royal Artillery), Second Lieutenant C. G. B. Kempe resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Essex (Eastern Division, Royal Artillery), Surgeon-Lieutenant T. E. Stuart to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Acting Chaplain the Reverend G. W. Druce, M.A., resigns his appointment. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st (inque Ports (Eastern Division, Royal Artillery), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

R. G. F. Alston. Dated 18th December, 1895.

A. M. Bradley. Dated 18th December, 1895.

W. C. James. Dated 18th December, 1895.

2nd Middlesex, Captain and Honorary Major Thomas Angelo Irwin, late 3rd Battalion the Border Regiment, and previously Captain 101st Foot, is appointed to the Honorary Colonelcy of the Corps. Dated 18th December, 1895.

9th Lancashire, Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Jones resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire (Western Division, Royal Artillery), Lieutenant A. Ross resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Berwick-on-Tweed, Captain A. T. Robertson is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd Durham (Western Division, Royal Artillery), Lieutenant E. H. Gibbon to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

ENGINEER.

Submarine Miners.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The Trees Division, Acting Chaplain the Reverend J. W. Dales resigns his appointment. Dated 18th December, 1895.

RIFLE.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain and Honorary Major A. D. Stallard resigns his Commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Battalion on his retirement. Dated 18th December, 1895.

The undermentioned Lieutenants resign their Commissions:—

S. T. Giles. Dated 18th December, 1895.

J. C. Kelly. Dated 18th December, 1895.

G. E. Baker. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment), Lieutenant S. C. Hignett to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

6th Volunteer Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment), Lieutenant T. W. Bruce resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

4th Volunteer Battalion, the Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. S. Patteson is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant H. C. Barnes resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Berkeley George Andrew Moynihan, M.B., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Lancashire Fusiliers, John Whitehead, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Surgeon-Lieutenant R. Mitchell, M.D., to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant P. F. Shaw Stewart resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, William Wyatt Millington, Gent., to be Quartermaster. Dated 18th December, 1895.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the South Wales Borderers, Second Lieutenant P. Smith to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant H. D. Griffiths to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

2nd (Berwickshire) Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Captain C. B. Balfour resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

David Robert Taylor, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Lanarkshire, Lieutenant I. H. Baillie resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutenant J. N. Blood to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

The Reverend Vernon Holt, B.A., to be Acting Chaplain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment, Captain Cecil Richard Robyns Malone, Worcestershire Regiment, to be Adjutant, vice Captain F. W. Northey, whose period of service expires. Dated 16th December, 1895.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant J. W. Roberts to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Bucks, Lieutenant-Colonel E., Lord Addington, to be granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 18th December, 1895.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

H. L. Lloyd-Verney. Dated 18th December, 1895.

G. Willson. Dated 18th December, 1895.

P. E. Horwood. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant F. A. C. Wright resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Supernumerary Captain (Honorary Major) H. M. Dowson is seconded whilst Commanding the Supply Detachment of the Home Counties Volunteer Infantry Brigade. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Supernumerary Captain O. J. Ellison is seconded whilst serving as Aide-de-Camp to Colonel A. W. B. Earl Brownlow, Commanding the Home Counties Volunteer Infantry Brigade. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Lieutenant A. S. Cooper to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

E. R. Tomlinson. Dated 18th December, 1895.

T. Shields. Dated 18th December, 1895.

James Watt, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd Middlesex, Second Lieutenant C. A. Evors to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant R. B. Pearce to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

17th (North) Middlesex, Captain C. H. Hemingway resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

2nd (South) Middlesex, Lieutenant W. A. Wells to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

5th (West) Middlesex, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain W. B. Rothwell resigns his Commission; also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Corps on his retirement. Dated 18th December, 1895.

5th (Ardwick) Volunteer Battalion, the Manchester Regiment, Captain H. Moore is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Captain and Honorary Major J. Harding to be Major. Dated 18th December, 1895.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry, The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants:—

Harry Jebb White. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Alfred Alexander Ramsay. Dated 18th December, 1895.

3rd (Morayshire) Volunteer Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Captain A. Aitken is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Surgeon-Captain G. H. Mackay, M.B., resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders, Captain J. S. Mitchell resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

4th (Donside Highland) Volunteer Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders, Alexander Ingram, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 18th December, 1895.

7th (Clackmannan and Kinross) Volunteer Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Major N. MacWatt resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

16th Middlesex (London Irish), Captain C. W. Carrell is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 18th December, 1895.

19th Middlesex (St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury), Major C. W. Howard resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Captain B. W. Hardcastle to be Major. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Captain W. S. Hale resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December, 1895.

2nd Tower Hamlets, Supernumerary Captain R. S. Ellis is seconded whilst commanding the Supply Detachment of the East London Volunteer Infantry Brigade. Dated 18th December, 1895.

Lieutenant H. J. Millikin to be Captain. Dated 18th December, 1895.

CADET BATTALION.

1st Cadet Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), L. G. Curtis, Gent., to be Honorary Second Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1895.

MEMORANDUM.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Surgeon-Captain Gerald T. Rawnsley, Army Medical Staff, to be Adjutant, vice Surgeon-Captain D. M. O'Callaghan, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 18th December, 1895.

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

Major Guy Lenox Bence-Lambert to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th December, 1895.

Harry Seymour Foster, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th December, 1895.

Thomas Lomax, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th December, 1895.

GENERAL ORDER of the Local Government Board; Removing Suspension of Articles of General Order: District Medical Officer's Fees:—

Honiton Union.

Parish of Yarcombe.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Honiton Union:—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by an Order dated the 21st day of April, 1853, the Poor Law Board suspended, so far as regards the District Medical Officers of the said Honiton Union, and until that Board should by Order otherwise direct, the operation of Articles 177, 181, and 183 of the General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners dated the 24th day of July, 1847;

And whereas by the said Articles provision is made for the payment of special fees to District Medical Officers in certain cases, and it is expedient that the suspension of the said Articles should be in part removed as hereinafter mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, by this Our Order direct that the suspension of the aforesaid Articles 177, 181, and 183 of the said General Order dated the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, shall be removed, so far as regards the Medical Officer for the time being of the Parish of Yarcombe, in the said Honiton Union.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this fourteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.



Henry Chaplin,
President.

S. B. Provis, Assistant Secretary.

Civil Service Commission, December 17, 1895.

THE following Candidates have been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners as qualified for the appointments set against their respective names:—

December 12, 1895.

AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Post Office: Female Clerks, London, Janette Fowler Lumsden, Christina Hume.

WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Prisons Department, Scotland: Warder, William Speed.

Post Office: Postmen, London, Francis Herbert Cole, Alexander Gracie Forsyth, William Marsh, John Thomas Osborne, Edwin Rawson, Richard James Stevens, Charles Edwin Ward.

Porter, London, Edward Flack.

Sorting Clerk, Dublin, James Clare.

Sorting Clerks and Telegraph Learners, Frederick Charles Botsford (Newbury), Alexander Hendry (Fraserburgh), John Lee (Campbeltown).

Postmen, Albert Charlesworth (Wakefield), George Arthur Bertram Smith (Liverpool), Ernest James Walters (Bridgend).

December 13, 1895.

AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Post Office: Female Clerks, London, Marion Hyde, Alexina Robertson.

Female Sorter, London, Daisy Henrietta Krail.

Sorters, London, Patrick James Kenealy, George Todd Weager.

WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Admiralty: Portsmouth Dockyard, Sailmaker, Charles Alfred Daniels.

Sheerness Dockyard, Shipwright, Thomas Ormsby.

British Museum: Attendant, Joseph William Stephen Glynn.

Customs: Boatman, Samuel George McClure Doake.

Prisons Department, England: Assistant Matron, Sarah Maria Stone.

Post Office: Postman, London, Richard Hall Allen.

Sorting Clerks and Telegraph Learners, Ernest Edward Buckle (Saffron Walden), Emily Jane Dent (Grimsby), Arthur Beaman Jones (Bridgnorth), Arthur Ernest Scarr (Halstead), Frederick Thomas Scott (Liverpool).

Postmen, Harry Hedley Clarke (Manchester), James Hammond (Braintree), Bertram Smith (Manchester).

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY COPYISTS.

Arthur William Armstrong, Charles James Bartlett, Ernest Charles Davies, Oliver Walter Horace Wright.

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY MESSENGER.

Frank James Godden.

December 14, 1895.

WITHOUT COMPETITION.

British Museum: Attendant, Charles John Horner.

Post Office: Postmen, London, Frederick Charles Leonhardt, Alfred Ernest Tilbury.

Sorting Clerk and Telegraph Learner, Goole, Jacob Coulthirst Arnell,

Postmen, Liverpool, Herbert Alfred Crossley, Joseph Gregory Dias, Thomas Meldrum, Thomas Parry.

Postmen, Lewis Collingwood Bateman (Goole), Frederick Edwin Lewis (Birmingham), William Scott (Swindon), Harry Warner (Leeds).

Junior Town Postman, Leicester, Joseph Boulter.

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY COPYISTS.

Charles Frederick Barnes, Francis William Barnes, Frederick Fenner Boles, Walter Stewart Blythen, Francis George Herbert Bragg, William John White.

FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY MESSENGER.

Bertie Varker.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

(Nos. 695 to 705 of the year 1895.)

[The bearings are magnetic, and those concerning the visibility of lights are given from seaward.]

No 695.—SPAIN—WEST COAST.

Ferrol Harbour—Sunken Rock southward of St. Philip's Castle.

THE Spanish Government has given notice, dated 28th November, 1895, of the existence of a rock, with a depth of 16 feet on it, and of small extent, lying with the south-west angle of St. Philip's Castle bearing north, distant nearly half a cable; and Redonda Point E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. (S. 75° E.). A buoy has been placed to mark this rock.

Approximate position, rock, lat. 43° 27' 45" N., long. 8° 16' 35" W.

[Variation 18° Westerly in 1895.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Plan:—Harbour of Ferrol, No. 80. Also, Sailing Directions for the West Coast of France, Spain, and Portugal, 1891, page 281.

No. 696.—NEW ZEALAND—NORTH ISLAND.

Napier—Lights in Connection with Breakwater Works.

THE New Zealand Government has given notice that, on 1st November, 1895, the red light, previously shown at the extremity of the breakwater wharf, Ahuriri Bluff, would be discontinued; and the undermentioned lights would be exhibited from the breakwater works near Ahuriri Bluff, Napier:—

1. A red light is shown from a red beacon, at an elevation of 25 feet above high water, in a position 146 feet from the eastern extremity of the breakwater wharf, or about N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. (N. 48° E.), nearly 2 cables distant, from the north-east extremity of Ahuriri Bluff.

Approximate position, lat. 39° 28' 15" S., long. 176° 57' 5" E.

2. A green light, visible from S.E. by S., through east, to E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., is shown at an elevation of 25 feet above high water, from a green beacon at the extreme of the Steamer Wharf, of the breakwater, or approximately in a position bearing N.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., distant about six-tenths of a cable from the red light (1).

The above lights or beacons in line, bearing S.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., lead into the breakwater harbour.

The breakwater now extends about 2 cables beyond the red light or beacon (1), and the extremity of the rubble foundation about 3 cables beyond that light.

Vessels entering Napier Harbour by day should

keep well outside the breakwater works buoys, and those marking Auckland Rocks. By night vessels should be in the white sector of Eastern Pier Light, bearing S.W., before losing sight of Ahuriri Bluff Light, bearing S. by W.

The southern limit of the green light (2). E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., passes over the 3-fathoms limit of soundings between the breakwater and the entrance to Port Napier.

NOTE.—A chart is in course of preparation, and will shortly be published, showing the breakwater works, &c., in the vicinity of Ahuriri Bluff.

[Variation 14° Easterly in 1895.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Poverty Bay to Castle Point, &c., No. 2528; Ahuriri Road, &c., No. 2513. Also, List of Lights, Part VI, 1895; No. 827*, page 196; New Zealand Pilot, 1891, page 161; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 2 of 1895, relating to New Zealand Pilot, page 5.

No. 697.—GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Chaleur Bay—Light at Newport Point.

THE Government of the Dominion of Canada has given notice, that, on 18th September, 1895, a light was exhibited from a lighthouse, recently erected at Newport, northern side of entrance to Chaleur Bay:—

Newport Point Light is a dioptric, fixed white light, elevated 36 feet above high water, and visible from a distance of eleven miles in clear weather.

The lighthouse, 27 feet high, is a square, wooden, pyramidal building, painted white, situated on the bare rock on the small island southward of Newport Point.

Approximate position, lat. $48^{\circ} 17' 25''$ N., long. $64^{\circ} 42' 40''$ W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of St. Lawrence, No. 2516; Chaleur Bay, No. 1715. Also, List of Lights, Part VIII, 1895, page 34; and St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. II, 1895, page 23.

No. 698.—BALTIC—GULF OF FINLAND.

Kronstadt—Shoal in South Channel.

THE Russian Government has given notice, dated 23rd November, 1895, of the existence of a shoal, with a depth of 27 feet on it, lying in Kronstadt South Channel, with Tolboukin Lighthouse bearing N. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. (N. 19° W.), distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Fort Katharine, N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. (N. 62° E.).

Approximate position, lat. $60^{\circ} 0' 55''$ N., long. $29^{\circ} 33' 45''$ E.

A red spar buoy, surmounted by a red broom, point upwards, has been placed on the south side of the shoal.

[Variation nil in 1895.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—St. Petersburg Bay, No. 2279; Kronstadt North and South Channels, No. 2215. Also, Baltic Pilot, 1888, page 248.

No. 699.—NORWAY—WEST COAST.

(1.) *Hielte Fiord—Amended Depth on Eastern Søreftu.*

THE Norwegian Government has given notice, dated November, 1895, that the depth on the Eastern Søreftu, in Flakket, eastern side of Hielte Fiord, is only 6 feet, and not 2 fathoms as previously shown on the charts.

Approximate position, latitude $60^{\circ} 35' 25''$ N., longitude $4^{\circ} 57' 10''$ E.

(2.) *Outer Stensund—Sunken Rock Eastward of Oldero.*

Also, of the existence of a rock, with a depth of 13 feet on it, lying in approximately latitude $61^{\circ} 6' 50''$ N., longitude $4^{\circ} 45' 0''$ E.

A spar buoy, surmounted by a broom, has been placed to mark this rock.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Blomø to Utvær, &c., No. 509 (1); Bergen to Stav Fiord, No. 2291. Also, Norway Pilot, Part II, 1894, pages 202, 214.

No. 700.—FRANCE—WEST COAST.

Pertuis D'Antioche—Experimental Light-Buoy Southward of Chauveau Lighthouse.

THE French Government has given notice, that on 2nd December, 1895, a light-buoy, painted black, with the word "Chauveau" on it, and showing a fixed red light of 16 candle power, at an elevation of 15 feet above the sea, would be experimentally moored in a position with Chauveau Lighthouse bearing about N.N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. (N. 25° E.), distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or approximately in latitude $46^{\circ} 6' 30''$ N., longitude $1^{\circ} 16' 40''$ W.

[Variation 16° Westerly in 1895.]

This Notice temporarily affects the following Admiralty Charts:—De la Coubre Point to Les Sables d'Olonne, No. 248; Pertuis D'Antioche, &c., No. 2746. Also, Sailing Directions for the West Coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal, 1891, page 106.

No. 701.—BRAZIL—ESPIRITU SANTO.

Flushing Light at Entrance of Rio Doce.

THE Brazilian Government has given notice that, on 15th December, 1895, a light would be shown from a lighthouse recently erected on the eastern side of the entrance to Rio Doce:—

Rio Doce Light is a third order, dioptric, flashing red and white light, showing a red and a white flash alternately at intervals of thirty seconds; it is elevated 110 feet above the ground, and visible from a distance of about 16 miles in clear weather.

The lighthouse is of iron and painted white, with the keeper's dwelling at the base.

Approximate position, lat. $19^{\circ} 37' 0''$ S., long. $39^{\circ} 45' 15''$ W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—South Atlantic Ocean, western portion, No. 220b; Pernambuco to Victoria, No. 529. Also, List of Lights, Part VII, 1895, page 14; and South America Pilot, Part I, 1893, page 145.

No. 702.—KOREAN ARCHIPELAGO.

Crichton Group—Sunken Rock Northward of So An Tau.

INFORMATION has been received that the Commander of the Japanese vessel-of-war "Tatsuta" reports that, on 18th October, 1895, he observed a rock (now named Tatsuta) awash at low water, lying with the summit of Stanley Island bearing E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. (S. 76° E.), distant $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Selby Island summit (2013) N. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. (N. 18° E.).

Approximate position, lat. $34^{\circ} 14' 45''$ N., long. $126^{\circ} 39' 15''$ E.

[Variation 4° Westerly in 1895.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Korean Archipelago, No. 104. Also, China Sea Directory, Vol. IV, 1894, page 96.

No. 703.—SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC.

New Britain—Reef Northward of Gazelle Peninsula.

THE German Government has given notice, that the Master of the steam-vessel "Ysabel"

reports that, on the 28th August, 1895, his vessel struck on a reef, lying north-westward of Urara, and extending in the form of a crescent from its southern point in approximately lat. $4^{\circ} 8\frac{1}{2}'$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 53'$ E.; to its north-east point, in approximately lat. $4^{\circ} 3'$ S., long. $151^{\circ} 53\frac{1}{4}'$ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—North Coast of New Guinea, No. 2766; New Hanover, New Ireland, and New Britain, No. 764. Also, Sailing Directions for the Pacific Islands, Vol. I, 1890, page 449.

No. 704.—JAPAN SEA—EASTERN SHORE.

Sunken Rocks Westward of Bittern Rocks.

THE Japanese Government has given notice, dated 26th October, 1895, that, during a recent survey of the vicinity, two rocks, one with a depth of 3 fathoms at low water, and the other with $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it, were found, lying respectively W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. (N. 84° W.), distant $1\frac{1}{10}$ miles; and W. by N. $\frac{3}{8}$ N. (N. 75° W.), distant nearly 7 cables, from Bittern Rocks.

Approximate position, Bittern Rocks, latitude $40^{\circ} 31'$ N., longitude $139^{\circ} 31'$ E.

[Variation 5° Westerly in 1895.]

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Japan, &c., and part of Korea, No. 2347. Also, China Sea Directory, Vol. IV, 1894, page 556.

No. 705.—HINDUSTAN—WEST COAST.
Karachi Harbour—Intended Lights on Channel Buoys.

THE Government of India has given notice, that on 1st January, 1896, lights will be placed on the channel buoys, Karachi Harbour:—

Starboard hand buoys will show red lights.

Port hand buoys will show green lights.

Approximate position, outer starboard buoy, lat. $24^{\circ} 47' 5''$ N., long. $66^{\circ} 59' 15''$ E.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Plan:—Karachi Harbour, No. 40. Also, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 1891, page 325; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 1 of 1895, relating to that work, page 30.

By command of their Lordships,
W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
14th to 16th December, 1895.

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in consideration of a benefaction consisting of a certain house and premises, which have been permanently secured as a parsonage or house of residence for the vicarage of Holy Trinity, West End, Chobham, in the county of Surrey, and in the diocese of Winchester, do hereby, in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, grant out of our common fund to the said vicarage of Holy Trinity, West End, Chobham, to meet such benefaction, one capital sum of seven hundred pounds, in respect of which, so long as the same capital sum or any part thereof shall remain in our hands, there shall be paid by us to the Incumbent for the time being of the said vicarage one yearly sum of twenty-one pounds, or such part thereof as shall be proportionate to any balance of the same capital sum which shall so remain in our hands; such yearly payment to commence as from the date of the publication of these presents in the London Gazette, and to be receivable in equal half-yearly

portions on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in consideration of a benefaction consisting of a piece or parcel of land, comprising two thousand four hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, which has been permanently secured as a site for a parsonage or house of residence for the particular district and benefice (hereinafter called the benefice) of Saint Francis, Fenisccliffe, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, and in consideration also of a further benefaction of one hundred pounds sterling, which has been paid to us in favour of the same benefice, do hereby, in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, sections five and eleven, grant and appropriate out of our common fund to the said benefice of Saint Francis, Fenisccliffe, to meet the aforesaid benefactions, one capital sum of seven hundred pounds sterling, to be applicable towards defraying the cost of providing a parsonage or house of residence for the said benefice, according to plans and a specification approved or to be approved by us, such capital sum, or the balance thereof unapplied to such purpose, to remain in the meantime in our hands at interest after the rate of two pounds and ten shillings per centum per annum, and such interest to be paid to the Incumbent for the time being of the said benefice of Saint Francis, Fenisccliffe.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant and convey to the Incumbent of the vicarage of North Curry, in the county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and to his successors, Incumbents of the same vicarage, all that plot or parcel of land and hereditaments, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, and now vested in us: To have and to hold the said plot or parcel of land and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, to the use of the said Incumbent and his successors for ever.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(L.S.)

Schedule.

All that plot or parcel of land comprising twenty-five perches or thereabouts, with the cottage thereon, situate in the parish of North Curry, in the county of Somerset, which said plot or parcel of land is numbered 1713 on the tithe map of the said parish, and is bounded on the south-east by the high road, on the north-west by the vicarial glebe of the said parish on the south-west by land belonging to Major Barrett, and on the north-east by land belonging to Edwin Wildren, and which said plot or parcel of land is more particularly delineated on the plan hereunto annexed and is thereon coloured red.

INSTRUMENT substituting the New Church of All Saints, situate within the New Parish of Millbrook, in the County of Cornwall, and in the Diocese of Truro, for the Old Church, situate within and hitherto being the Parish Church of the same New Parish.

To all to whom these presents shall come, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England send greeting :

WHEREAS a new church has lately been built within the new parish of Millbrook, in the county of Cornwall, and in the diocese of Truro, and has been consecrated and dedicated to All Saints.

And whereas the Right Reverend John, Bishop of the said diocese of Truro, as such Bishop, and the Right Honourable William Henry, Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, as the patron of the vicarage of the said new parish of Millbrook, and the Reverend Hamlet William Millett, Clerk in Holy Orders, as the Vicar or Incumbent of the same vicarage, have, by an instrument under their hands, bearing date on or about the fourth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, certified to us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, that it would be for the convenience of the said new parish of Millbrook that the said new church of All Saints, situate within such new parish, should be substituted for the old parish church of the same new parish.

Now, therefore, we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in exercise and execution of the power or authority in that behalf contained in the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her present Majesty, chapter seventy, and in the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her said Majesty, chapter fifty-five, and of all other powers or authorities in anywise enabling us in the same behalf, do, by this instrument under our common seal, with the consent (testified as hereinafter mentioned) of the said John, Bishop of the said diocese of Truro, and of the said William Henry, Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, and of the said Hamlet William Millett, hereby declare that the said new church of All Saints, situate within the said new parish of Millbrook, and duly consecrated as aforesaid, shall be, and the same is hereby substituted, for the said old parish church of the same new parish, and that such new church shall henceforth be the parish church of the said new parish of Millbrook in lieu of the said old parish church of the same new parish as fully in all respects as if the said new church of All Saints so hereby substituted had been originally the parish church of the same new parish; and we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in further pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities aforesaid, and with such consents as aforesaid (testified as hereinafter mentioned), do hereby transfer all the endowments, emoluments, and rights of or belonging to the said old parish church of the said new parish of Millbrook, or of or belonging to the Vicar or Incumbent thereof, to the said new church of All Saints (now being by virtue of these presents the parish church of the said new parish of Millbrook) and to the Vicar or Incumbent thereof, and his successors for ever.

In witness whereof to these presents, we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, have set our common seal, and the said John, Bishop of the said Diocese of Truro, has set his hand and affixed his episcopal seal, and the said William Henry, Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, and the said Hamlet William Millett, have respectively set their hands

and affixed their seals, this twenty-first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. (L.S.)

John Truron (L.S.)

Mount-Edgumbe. (L.S.)

Hamlet William Millett. (L.S.)

INSTRUMENT substituting the New Church of Saint Nicholas, situate within the Parish of Kelvedon Hatch, in the County of Essex, and in the Diocese of Saint Alban's, for the Old Church, likewise dedicated to Saint Nicholas, situate within and hitherto being the Parish Church of the same Parish.

To all to whom these presents shall come, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England send greeting :

WHEREAS a new church has lately been built within the parish of Kelvedon Hatch, in the county of Essex, and in the diocese of Saint Alban's, and has been consecrated and dedicated to Saint Nicholas.

And whereas the Right Reverend John Wogan, Bishop of the said diocese of Saint Alban's, as diocesan, and Edward William Puxon of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, as the patron of the rectory of the said parish of Kelvedon Hatch, and the Reverend David Wilkie Peregrine, Clerk in Holy Orders, as the rector or incumbent of the same rectory, have by an instrument under their hands, bearing date on or about the eighth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, certified to us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, that it would be for the convenience of the said parish of Kelvedon Hatch that the said new church of Saint Nicholas situate within such parish, should be substituted for the old parish church (also dedicated to Saint Nicholas) of the same parish.

Now therefore we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in exercise and execution of the power or authority in that behalf contained in the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her present Majesty, chapter seventy; and in the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her said Majesty, chapter fifty-five, and of all other powers or authorities in anywise enabling us in the same behalf, do, by this Instrument, under our Common Seal with the consent (testified as hereinafter mentioned) of the said John Wogan, Bishop of the said diocese of Saint Alban's, and of the said Edward William Puxon, and the said David Wilkie Peregrine, hereby declare that the said new church of Saint Nicholas, situate within the said parish of Kelvedon Hatch, and duly consecrated as aforesaid, shall be and the same is hereby substituted for the said old parish church (dedicated to Saint Nicholas as aforesaid) of the same parish, and that such new church shall henceforth be the parish church of the said parish of Kelvedon Hatch, in lieu of the said old parish church of Saint Nicholas, as fully in all respects as if the said new church of Saint Nicholas, so hereby substituted, had been originally the parish church of the same parish.

And we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in further pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities aforesaid and with such consents as aforesaid (testified as hereinafter mentioned), do hereby transfer all the endowments, emoluments, and rights of or belonging to the said old parish church (dedicated to Saint Nicholas as aforesaid) of the said parish church of Kelvedon Hatch, or of or belonging to the Rector or Incumbent thereof, to the said new church of Saint Nicholas (now being by virtue of these presents

the parish church of the said parish of Kelvedon Hatch) and to the Rector or Incumbent thereof, and his successors for ever.

In witness whereof to these presents, we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, have set our common seal, and the said John Wogan, Bishop of the said Diocese of Saint Alban's, has set his hand and affixed his episcopal seal, and the said Edward William Puxon and the said David Wilkie Peregrine, have respectively set their hands and affixed their seals, this fifth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners (L.S.)

J. W. Alban. (L.S.)

Edward Wm. Puxon (L.S.)

D. Wilkie Peregrine (L.S.)

Rector of Kelvedon Hatch.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Registrar has, pursuant to the Building Societies Acts, this day cancelled the Registry of the undermentioned Building Societies:—

Freeholders Benefit Building Society (Register No. 28), held at Birmingham;

Second Freeholders Benefit Building Society (Register No. 43), held at Birmingham;

United Freeholders and Leaseholders Benefit Building Society (Register No. 60), held at Birmingham;

Birmingham Progressive Building Society (Register No. 78), held at Birmingham;

Birmingham Thrift Building Society (Register No. 82), held at Birmingham;

Edgbaston Mutual Building Society (Register No. 90), held at Edgbaston;

Smallheath and Bordesley Mutual Building Society (Register No. 92), held at Smallheath;

Bloomsbury and Nechells Ballot and Sale Mutual Building Society (Register No. 93), held at Birmingham;

King's Heath and Selly Oak Ballot and Sale Mutual Building Society (Register No. 94), held at King's Heath;

Lozells Equitable Building Society (Register No. 96), held at Handsworth;

all in the county of Warwick, on the ground, in each case, that the Society has ceased to exist.

—Dated the 5th day of December, 1895.

E. W. Brabrook, Chief Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Registrar has, pursuant to the Building Societies Acts, this day cancelled the Registry of the Trowbridge Ballot and Sale Building Society (Register No. 9), held at Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts, on the ground that the Society has ceased to exist.—Dated the 6th day of December, 1895.

E. W. Brabrook, Chief Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Registrar has, pursuant to the Building Societies Acts, this day cancelled the Registry of the undermentioned Building Societies:—

Stourbridge and District Building Society (Register No. 66), held at Stourbridge;

Stourbridge and District Model Building Society (Register No. 76), held at Stourbridge;

Kates Hill Popular Building Society (Register No. 82), held at Kates Hill;

all in the county of Worcester, on the ground, in each case, that the Society has ceased to exist.

—Dated the 7th day of December, 1895.

E. W. Brabrook, Chief Registrar.

GOLD COAST.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS grants and concessions have been made by Chiefs within the Protectorate without the consent of the Governor of the Colony;

Notice is hereby given that no document hereafter made purporting to grant or convey any right over or interest in land save and except the right to occupy agricultural land for the purposes of native husbandry or the right to occupy building land for the erection of a native house, will be recognized in any way by the Government unless it shall bear the signature of the Governor, or of such officer as he shall appoint for the purpose, in token of Her Majesty's approval.

Grants and concessions already made without such consent will be recognized only to such extent and on such conditions as may hereafter be determined, but the grantees of rights in respect of which there is a reasonable prospect of efficient and continuous work being done within a reasonable time will receive all due consideration.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. M. HODGSON, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Accra, October 10, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that a separate building named Congregational Church situated at Cross-street in the parish of Seaton in the county of Devon in the registration district of Axminster being a building certified according to law as a place of meeting for religious worship, was on the 3rd day of December 1895, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. 4, c. 85, being substituted for the Independent Chapel Seaton, now disused.—Witness my hand this 3rd day of December 1895.

W. FORWARD Superintendent Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given that a separate building named Congregational Church situated at Witham-road in the parish of Skelmersdale in the county of Lancaster in the registration district of Ormskirk being a building certified according to law as a place of meeting for religious worship, was on the 11th day of December 1895, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. 4, cap. 85.—Witness my hand this 11th day of December 1895.

ALFRED DICKINSON Superintendent Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given that a separate building named Wesleyan Chapel situated at Wootton Bridge in the parish of North Arreton in the county of Isle of Wight in the registration district of Isle of Wight being a building certified according to law as a place of meeting for religious worship, was on the 12th day of December 1895, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. 4, c. 85.—Witness my hand this 12th day of December 1895.

FREDC. STRATTON Superintendent Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given that a separate building named Wesleyan Methodist Chapel situated at Bilton in the parish of Bilton in the county of Warwick in the registration district of Rugby being a building certified according to law as a place of meeting for religious worship, was on the 13th day of December 1895, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th

Wm. 4, c. 85.—Witness my hand this 13th day of December 1895.

GEO. V. HEFFORD Superintendent Registrar.

In the Matter of the Van Railway Company and in the Matter of the Railway Companies Act 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th day of December 1895 a Scheme of Arrangement between the abovenamed Company and their creditors without provisions for settling and defining any rights of shareholders in the Company as among themselves or for raising additional share or loan capital was filed in the Central Office of the Supreme Court and a copy of the said scheme will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the undersigned or at the office of the Company Dashwood House New Broad-street in the city of London on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

STACPOOLE BATTERS and STACPOOLE Pinners' Hall Old Broad-street London E.C. Solicitors for the Company.

In the High Court of Justice.—Companies (Winding-up).

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams.
No. 00275 of 1895.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890 and in the Matter of the Herculite and Electrical Manufacturing Company Limited.

BY an Order dated the 4th day of December 1895 made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams in the above matters upon the petition of the Harburg and Vienna India Rubber Company (a Company registered in Germany) of Harburg, Vienna, Tower-chambers, London-wall in the city of London, and elsewhere, Manufacturers and Importers of Rubber Goods, creditors

of the above named Company. It was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the said Herculite and Electrical Manufacturing Company Limited be continued, but subject to the supervision of this Court, and any of the proceedings under the said voluntary winding up may be adopted as the Court shall think fit. And it was ordered that Walter Henry Shephard the Liquidator in the voluntary winding up of the said Company do on the 4th January next and on the same day in each succeeding month file with the Registrar Companies (Winding-up) a report in writing as to the position of and the progress made with the winding up of the said Company and with the realization of the assets thereof and as to any other matters connected with the winding up as the Court may from time to time direct. And it was ordered that no bills of costs charges or expenses or special remuneration of any Solicitor employed by the Liquidator of the said Company or any remuneration charges or expenses of such Liquidator or of any Manager Accountant Auctioneer Broker or other person be paid out of the assets of the said Company unless such costs charges expenses or remuneration shall have been taxed or allowed by the Registrar Companies (Winding-up). And it was ordered that all such costs charges expenses and remuneration be taxed and ascertained accordingly. And it was ordered that the costs of the petitioners and of the above named Company of the said petition be taxed and paid out of the assets of the above named Company. And the creditors contributories and Liquidator of the said Company and all other persons interested are at liberty to apply as there may be occasion.

H. J. HOOD Registrar.

WM. H. DALE 46 Finsbury-circus London E.C. Solicitor for the Petitioners.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities Sold and Average Price of BRITISH CORN, Imperial Measure*, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the Week ended 14th December, 1895, conformably with the Act of the 45th and 46th Victoria, cap. 37.

	QUANTITIES SOLD.		AVERAGE PRICE.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.
Wheat	29,010	7	24	9
Barley	152,223	3	23	11
Oats...	19,506	7	18	11

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the corresponding Week in each of the Years from 1891 to 1894.

Corresponding Week in	QUANTITIES SOLD.						AVERAGE PRICE					
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1891	65,244	1	157,714	4	15,895	2	36	10	29	6	21	4
1892	54,799	1	175,280	1	16,429	5	26	4	24	6	16	10
1893	54,311	2	118,992	0	15,339	4	26	9	28	10	18	3
1894	60,945	1	157,636	5	22,907	7	20	10	21	5	14	3

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed-measure that officer shall convert such returns into the imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed-measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty nine imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Board of Agriculture,
December 14, 1895.

P. G. CRAIGIE.

AVERAGE PRICE of Wheat, Barley, and Oats per Quarter of Eight Bushels (Imperial Measure), as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise at each of the undermentioned Towns during the week ended Saturday, the 14th December, 1895.

Towns.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Towns.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	25 5	28 6	15 8	Horsham	20 0	20 0	18 6
Uxbridge	26 5	...	...	Pulborough	Nil.	...	...
Romford	26 10	22 7	...	Chichester	25 9	21 0	18 11
Chelmsford	25 6	27 0	13 9	Newport (Hants)	23 0	26 8	...
Colchester	24 11	25 1	...	Fareham	Nil.	...	...
Braintree	24 1	26 7	...	Southampton	Nil.	...	...
Saffron Walden	24 0	24 11	...	Winchester	26 3	18 2	...
Bishop's Stortford	23 9	25 2	...	Basingstoke	25 7	31 7	14 2
Hertford	24 8	22 0	...	Andover	26 8	...	18 10
Royston (Herts)	24 3	26 4	13 2	Ringwood	Nil.	...	...
Hitchin	24 9	20 9	...	Wimborne	26 6	22 8	...
Luton (Bedford)	24 1	18 5	13 0	Wareham	Nil.	...	...
Bedford	25 0	22 11	...	Dorchester (Dorset)	26 1	21 3	...
St. Neots (Hunts)	23 10	21 2	...	Blandford	25 9	23 0	18 8
Huntingdon	Nil.	...	...	Bridport	26 11	24 5	...
St. Ives (Hunts)	24 0	20 3	...	Honiton	...	17 10	...
Wisbeach	23 9	30 6	13 10	Tiverton (Devon)	...	24 3	...
Ely (Cambridge)	23 6	19 10	...	Barnstaple	Nil.	...	...
Cambridge	24 0	...	13 2	Exeter	...	21 9	...
Flaverhill	23 10	23 3	18 7	Newton Abbot	Nil.	...	...
Sudbury (Suffolk)	25 6	26 1	...	Totnes	23 5	18 4	13 4
Hadleigh (Suffolk)	...	26 7	16 0	Kingsbridge	22 9	17 3	...
Ipswich	24 9	26 1	...	Plymouth	...	17 10	...
Woodbridge	...	27 2	...	Okehampton	25 9	...	...
Stowmarket	24 9	26 7	...	Liskeard	...	...	14 5
Bury St. Edmunds	24 5	24 7	14 0	Wadebridge	Nil.	...	...
Saxmundham	...	24 11	...	Truro	24 0	...	13 11
Framlingham	25 11	26 3	...	Bridgwater	Nil.	...	...
Eye (Suffolk)	...	25 7	...	Taunton	25 8	22 10	13 4
Halesworth	26 2	26 0	...	Yeovil	...	24 10	15 0
Bungay	24 10	26 7	...	Frome	23 1	18 6	12 11
Beccles	25 1	25 8	...	Bath	23 3	22 11	...
Diss	24 6	26 10	...	Bristol	23 3	...	12 6
Harleston (Norfolk)	26 0	25 1	16 0	Warminster	25 5	23 8	14 5
Yarmouth (Norfolk)	25 0	23 0	13 5	Salisbury	25 1	22 5	14 7
Norwich	24 10	25 4	13 3	Devizes	24 8	22 9	13 8
North Walsham (Norfolk)	24 9	...	13 0	Swindon (Wilts)	Nil.	...	...
Holt (Norfolk)	24 9	22 4	12 10	Cirencester	23 7	17 5	...
Fakenham	24 8	22 0	13 1	Gloucester	25 2	...	...
East Dereham	24 9	22 9	13 0	Cheltenham	26 1	18 9	...
Watton (Norfolk)	23 5	22 2	14 7	Tewkesbury	25 4	...	...
Lynn	23 8	24 2	13 7	Chepstow	23 0	21 7	...
Spalding	23 8	20 7	14 2	Newport (Mon.)	24 6	...	...
Stamford	...	24 4	15 4	Monmouth	Nil.	...	...
Grantlham	24 5	25 0	14 1	Boss	25 3	21 10	...
Sleaford	24 3	27 0	13 8	Hereford	25 1	20 1	...
Boston	23 11	20 0	13 8	Evesham	24 8	...	...
Louth	24 9	23 7	13 4	Worcester	24 9	21 4	13 11
Lincoln	24 2	23 11	13 6	Ludlow	Nil.	...	...
Gainsborough	25 1	21 1	...	Bridgnorth	23 1	23 2	13 8
Brigg	24 7	21 10	13 1	Shrewsbury	25 10	22 5	14 3
Hull	24 10	20 9	12 11	Oswestry	24 7	22 7	...
Howden	Nil.	...	...	Market Drayton	25 1	21 3	15 2
Beverley	24 6	18 9	12 6	Wolverhampton	24 8	26 9	...
Bridlington	24 2	19 11	12 8	Stafford	...	24 6	13 3
Retford	24 3	20 10	12 11	Burton-on-Trent	...	27 0	...
Worksop	...	22 8	...	Derby	...	17 11	18 7
Mansfield	25 10	22 5	13 1	Sheffield	23 10	...	17 8
Newark	25 3	24 2	14 10	Doncaster	24 2	21 4	13 0
Nottingham	25 6	21 0	13 6	Goole	26 8	...	11 3
Loughborough	25 6	20 7	14 7	Pontefract	24 4	19 5	...
Leicester	25 4	22 6	15 4	Wakefield	23 3	21 5	14 4
Melton Mowbray	...	18 3	16 3	Leeds	25 4	21 6	16 0
Oakham	...	20 7	14 11	Knarborough	...	20 7	...
Peterborough	23 10	23 6	14 2	Ripon	25 9	20 3	13 8
Kettering	...	21 10	13 11	York	...	20 1	12 6
Northampton	25 10	20 8	17 0	Easingwold	Nil.	...	...
Daventry	Nil.	...	...	Malton	24 8	19 8	12 8
Coventry	24 7	21 2	14 10	Scarborough	24 11	19 1	13 0
Birmingham	26 3	...	15 6	Thirsk	25 8	19 9	...
Warwick	24 2	17 10	14 0	Bedale	...	21 11	...
Stratford-on-Avon	...	22 7	...	Northallerton	26 9	20 4	...
Banbury	24 11	19 7	14 8	Darlington	...	20 10	...
Oxford	27 6	19 11	13 8	Stockton-on-Tees	...	20 10	...
Bicester	Nil.	...	...	Bishop Auckland	25 8	...	...
Newport Pagnoll	25 2	...	14 10	Sunderland	24 8	...	...
Aylesbury	25 5	25 6	14 2	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Nil.	...	...
Abingdon	25 11	25 3	...	Alnwick	...	19 10	...
Wallingford	23 0	26 9	...	Borwick	24 0	18 7	15 4
Hungerford	24 11	22 2	13 6	Carlisle	...	...	15 5
Newbury (Berks)	26 11	21 2	13 6	Egremont (Cumberland)	...	...	17 3
Reading	...	26 9	17 0	Penrith	...	...	17 8
Farnham (Surrey)	27 10	31 1	...	Kendal	Nil.	...	...
Guildford	Nil.	27 4	14 11	Garstang	23 10	20 2	13 1
Reigate	...	...	...	Preston (Lancashire)	...	...	14 2
Kingston (Surrey)	Nil.	35 9	...	Manchester	Nil.	...	...
Croydon (Surrey)	Nil.	...	...	Warrington	23 7	...	...
Dartford	...	...	...	Chester	Nil.	...	...
Rochester (Kent)	...	25 6	...	Llangefni (Anglesey)	...	19 7	12 7
Sandwich	...	20 10	14 6	Carnarvon	Nil.	...	...
Canterbury	28 4	29 9	...	Denbigh	...	19 1	...
Ashford (Kent)	26 9	26 3	14 7	Wrexham	22 8	21 6	...
Maidstone	...	33 2	14 9	Welshpool	25 1	18 9	...
Tunbridge	Nil.	...	...	Cardigan	Nil.	...	...
Lewes	25 8	...	...	Haverfordwest	...	19 10	13 4
Brighton	25 4	32 10	...	Carmarthen	Nil.	...	...
Hayward's Heath	27 6	...	14 6	Cardiff	Nil.	...	...
				Brecon	...	...	14 1

RECEIPTS into and ISSUES out of the EXCHEQUER, between the 1st April, 1895, and the 14th December, 1895.

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.	Estimate for the Year 1895-96.	Total Receipts into the Exchequer from		EXPENDITURE AND OTHER ISSUES.	Estimate for the Year 1895-96 (including Supplementary Estimates).	Total Issues out of the Exchequer to meet Payments from	
		1st April, 1895, to 14th December, 1895.	1st April, 1894, to 15th December, 1894.			1st April, 1895, to 14th December, 1895.	1st April, 1894, to 15th December, 1894.
Balances in Exchequer on 1st April:—	£	£	£		£	£	£
Bank of England... ..	—	5,516,355	5,160,561				
Bank of Ireland	—	784,472	816,558				
		6,300,827	5,977,119				
REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
Customs	20,240,000	14,779,000	14,417,000	Permanent Charge of Debt... ..	25,000,000	16,543,438	16,677,495
Excise	25,950,000	19,057,000	18,454,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,625,000	1,095,547	1,132,327
Stamps	15,800,000	13,557,000	9,788,000	Supply Services	69,621,000	46,062,606	45,332,567
Land Tax and House Duty	2,470,000	455,000	420,000		96,246,000		
Property and Income Tax	15,530,000	4,421,000	4,106,000	EXPENDITURE		63,721,591	63,142,389
Post Office	10,900,000	7,350,000	6,990,000	OTHER ISSUES.			
Telegraph Service	2,620,000	2,060,000	1,885,000	For Advances for Bullion, &c.		545,000	445,000
Crown Lands	415,000	275,000	275,000	For Supply purposes (net amount)... ..		439,000	400
Interest on Suez Canal Shares, &c.	687,000	403,447	125,205	Under Imperial Defence Act (net amount)		58,000	50,275
Miscellaneous	1,550,000	980,210	1,327,084	“ Naval Defence Act (net amount, allowing for £880,000 Treasury Bills and £696,000 Exchequer Bonds paid off in 1894-95 out of the New Sinking Fund of 1893-94)		—	31,214
REVENUE	96,162,000	63,337,667	57,787,289	Under Barracks Act		500,000	500,000
Total including Balance		69,638,484	63,764,408	“ Telegraph Act, 1892		85,000	20,000
				“ Naval Works Act, 1895		610,000	—
OTHER RECEIPTS.				Ways and Means Advances (repaid)		—	750,000
Repayment of Advances for Bullion, &c.		641,709	620,779			65,953,591	64,939,278
Under Barracks Act		500,000	500,000	Balances in Exchequer—			
“ Telegraph Act, 1892		85,000	20,000	1895.	1894.		
“ Naval Works Act, 1895		375,000	—	14th December,	15th December,		
Casual Receipts... ..		—	56,202	£	£		
Deficiency Advances (unrepaid)		—	1,200,000	Bank of England	4,748,349	763,088	
				Bank of Ireland	593,253	459,023	
Totals		71,240,193	66,161,389			5,281,602	1,222,111
				Totals		71,240,193	66,161,389

Treasury, December 17, 1895.

ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce Imported into the United Kingdom in the Week ended 14th December, 1895, together with the Quantities Imported in the Corresponding Week of the Previous Year.

		Quantities.	
		1894.	1895.
Animals living :—			
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	Number	4,289	9,254
Sheep and Lambs	"	9,527	15,421
Swine	"	—	—
Fresh Meat :—			
Beef	cwts.	23,876	30,265
Mutton	"	52,285	47,704
Pork	"	5,254	8,158
Salted or Preserved Meat :—			
Bacon	"	68,575	89,762
Beef	"	7,848	4,055
Hams	"	19,709	27,683
Pork	"	4,849	4,581
Meat unenumerated, salted and fresh	"	4,313	4,970
Meat preserved, otherwise than by salting	"	9,451	13,371
Dairy Produce and Substitutes :—			
Butter	"	51,922	58,425
Margarine	"	24,984	20,373
Cheese	"	49,044	21,971
Milk and Cream, Fresh	Gallons	10,057	271
Condensed Milk	cwts.	7,091	8,850
Eggs	Great Hundred	244,465	276,123
Poultry and Game	Value £	34,309	24,420
Rabbits, dead (not tinned)	cwts.	3,272	3,553
Lard	"	35,598	39,326
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour :—			
Wheat	"	1,458,895	906,200
Wheat Meal and Flour	"	388,616	327,380
Barley	"	669,783	578,300
Oats	"	275,104	116,900
Pease	"	51,860	60,490
Beans	"	189,562	88,383
Maize or Indian Corn	"	557,088	683,600
Fruit, Raw :—			
Apples	Bush.	237,931	167,846
Oranges	"	333,354	449,213
Lemons	"	26,195	34,683
Cherries	"	—	—
Plums	"	—	—
Pears	"	4,562	3,289
Grapes	"	705	796
Unenumerated	"	15,942	7,626
Hay	Tons	1,896	2,879
Hops	cwts.	7,596	9,997
Vegetables :—			
Onions, raw	Bush.	93,368	101,803
Potatoes	cwts.	64,675	3,357
Unenumerated	Value £	17,748	8,962

Statistical Office, Custom House, London,
December 16, 1895.

T. J. PITTAR.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890 and of the Liverpool Hotel and Public Supply Stores Company Limited.

THE creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 20th day of January 1896 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Alexander Picken the Liquidator of the said Company at No. 2 to 8 Church-street Liverpool and if so required by notice in writing from

the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

COLLINS ROBINSON and DRIFFIELD 26
Castle-street Liverpool Solicitors for the
above named Liquidator.

COTTON STATISTICS ACT, 1853.

RETURN of the Number of BALES of COTTON Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the Week and 50 Weeks ended 12th December, 1895.

Ports.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	American.	Brazilian.	East Indian.	Egyptian.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	American.	Brazilian.	East Indian.	Egyptian.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
Week ended 12th December, 1895.												
Liverpool ...	87,420	...	80	9,337	426	97,283	718	...	213	2,599	836	4,566
London ...	...	...	550	...	...	550	...	...	598	...	...	598
Hull ...	2,955	...	...	...	4	2,959	2,008	...	...	135	...	2,143
Other Ports...	4,146	...	...	...	...	4,146	50	...	...	10	...	60
Total ...	94,521	...	630	9,357	480	104,938	2,776	...	811	2,744	836	7,167
50 Weeks ended 12th December, 1895.												
Liverpool ...	2,686,555	58,163	56,877	286,392	51,530	3,139,547	89,338	13,749	7,776	60,158	26,165	197,186
London ...	12,361	...	48,342	...	1,696	62,399	13,006	...	42,869	2,180	5,226	63,281
Hull ...	86,997	4,405	4,455	18,042	127	114,026	106,844	1,201	6,153	17,725	869	132,792
Other Ports...	36,424	...	170	43,069	254	79,917	18,894	...	549	120	40	19,603
Total ...	2,822,367	62,568	109,844	347,503	53,607	3,395,889	228,032	14,950	57,347	80,183	32,300	412,862

Dated December 13, 1895.

R. GIFFEN,
Commercial Department, Board of Trade.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act seventh and eighth Victoria, cap. 32, of the Average Amount of BANK NOTES of the several Banks of Issue in ENGLAND and WALES, in Circulation during the Week ended Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1895.

PRIVATE BANKS.

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.		Average Amount.	
		£	
Ashford Bank	Ashford Pomfret and Co.	4485	
Aylesbury Old Bank	Aylesbury Cobb, Bartlett, and Co.	8247	
Banbury Bank	Banbury Gillett and Co.	5354	
Banbury Old Bank	Banbury T. R. Cobb and Son	5588	
Bedford Bank	Bedford Barnard and Co.	12288	
Bedfordshire Leighton Buzzard Bank	Leighton Buzzard	Bassett, Son, and Harris	14394
Bicester and Oxfordshire Bank and } Oxford Bank }	Bicester	Tubb and Co.	8713
Buckingham Bank	Buckingham	Bartlett and Co.	7043
Bury and Suffolk Bank, Sudbury } Bank, and Stowmarket Bank }	Bury St. Edmunds	Oakes, Bevan, and Co.	14151
Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Bank	Cambridge	Foster and Co.	21255
Canterbury Bank	Canterbury	Hammond and Co.	6587
City Bank, Exeter	Exeter	Milford and Co.	4041
Colchester Bank	Colchester	Gurneys, Round, Green, and Co.	9585
Darlington Bank, Durham Bank, } and Stockton-on-Tees Bank }	Darlington	Backhouse and Co.	41992
Derby Bank	Derby	Samuel Smith and Co.	6914
Dorchester Old Bank and Dorset- } shire Bank }	Dorchester	R. R. Williams and Co.	16005
East Riding Bank	Beverley	Beckett and Co.	37118
Exeter Bank	Exeter	Sanders and Co.	7800
Faversham Bank	Faversham	Hilton and Co.	2480
Hertfordshire, Hitchin Bank	Hitchin	Sharples and Co.	13853
Hull Bank and Kingston-upon-Hull } Bank }	Hull	Smith Brothers and Co.	10720
Huntingdon Town and County Bank	Huntingdon	Veasey and Co.	8156
Ipswich Bank	Ipswich	Bacon and Co.	11488
Ipswich and Needham Market Bank, } Suffolk, Hadleigh Bank, Man- } ningtree and Mistley Bank, and } Woodbridge Bank }	Ipswich	Gurneys, Alexanders, and Co.	23763
Kington and Radnorshire Bank	Kington	Davies and Co.	13131
Leeds	Leeds	Beckett and Co.	46115
Leeds Union Bank	Leeds	Wm. Wms. Brown and Co.	22023
Lincoln Bank	Lincoln	Smith, Ellison, and Co.	53375
Llandovery Bank, Lampeter Bank, } and Llandilo Bank }	Llandovery	D. Jones and Co.	14836
Lymington Bank	Lymington	St. Barbe and Co.	810
Lynn Regis and Lincolnshire Bank	Lynn Regis	Gurneys and Co.	14377
Naval Bank, Plymouth	Plymouth	Harris, Bulteel, and Co.	5126
Newark Bank	Newark	Samuel Smith and Co.	6304
Newark and Sleaford Bank, and } Sleaford and Newark Bank }	Sleaford	Peacock and Co.	11741
Newmarket Bank	Newmarket	Hammond and Co.	6145
Norwich and Norfolk and Faken- } ham Banks }	Norwich	Gurneys, Birkbecks, and Co.	36335
Nottingham Bank	Nottingham	Samuel Smith and Co.	17113
Oxford Old Bank	Oxford	Parsons and Co.	14320
Oxfordshire Witney Bank	Witney	Gillett and Co.	3954
Reading Bank	Reading	Simonds and Co.	10433
Reading Bank	Reading	Stephens, Blandy, and Co.	8960
Richmond Bank	Richmond	Roper and Co.	4721
Royston Bank	Royston	Fordham and Co.	3270
Saffron Walden and North Essex Bank	Saffron Walden	Gibson, Tuke, and Co.	7380
Salisbury Old Bank	Salisbury	Pinckney Brothers	1745
Scarborough Old Bank	Scarborough	Woodall and Co.	10998
Tring Bank and Chesham Bank	Tring	Butcher and Sons	8160

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.			Average Amount.
Uxbridge Old Bank	Uxbridge	Woodbridge and Co.	£ 895
Wallingford Bank	Wallingford	Hedges, Wells, and Co.	1233
Wellington Somerset Bank	Wellington	Fox, Fowler, and Co.	3669
West Riding Bank, Wakefield and Pontefract Bank	Wakefield	Leatham, Tew, and Co.	22559
Weymouth Old Bank and Dorchester Bank	Weymouth	Eliot, Pearce, and Co.	4247
Wisbech and Lincolnshire Bank	Wisbech	Gurney and Co.	11814
Worcester Old Bank and Tewkesbury Old Bank	Worcester	Berwick, Lechmere, and Co.	12708
Yarmouth and Suffolk Bank, and Halesworth and Suffolk Bank	Yarmouth	Gurneys, Birkbeck, and Co.	17516
Yarmouth, Norfolk, and Suffolk Bank	Great Yarmouth	Lacons, Youell, and Co.	3972

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.			Average Amount.
Bank of Whitehaven Limited	Whitehaven	Whitehaven	£ 10265
Barnsley Banking Company Limited	Barnsley	Barnsley	4702
Bradford Banking Company Limited	Bradford	Bradford	22949
Bradford Commercial Banking Company Limited	Bradford	Bradford	11510
Burton Union Bank Limited	Burton-upon-Trent	Burton-upon-Trent	18543
Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Company Limited	Carlisle	Carlisle	22040
Carlisle City and District Bank Limited	Carlisle	Carlisle	17019
County of Gloucester Banking Company Limited	Cheltenham	Cheltenham	31193
Cumberland Union Banking Company Limited	Carlisle	Carlisle	31965
Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company Limited	Derby	Derby	6734
Halifax and Huddersfield Union Banking Company Limited	Halifax	Halifax	14015
Halifax Commercial Banking Company Limited	Halifax	Halifax	7648
Halifax Joint Stock Banking Company Limited	Halifax	Halifax	13948
Huddersfield Banking Company Limited	Huddersfield	Huddersfield	22078
Knaresborough and Claro Banking Company Limited	Harrogate	Harrogate	23300
Lancaster Banking Company	Lancaster	Lancaster	53143
Leicestershire Banking Company Limited	Leicester	Leicester	32090
Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company Limited	Lincoln	Lincoln	45598
Moore and Robinson's Nottinghamshire Banking Company Limited	Nottingham	Nottingham	11744
North and South Wales Bank Limited	Liverpool	Liverpool	49125
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company Limited	Nottingham	Nottingham	22834
Pares's Leicestershire Banking Company Limited	Leicester	Leicester	23378
Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank Limited	Sheffield	Sheffield	7892
Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Stock Banking Company Limited	Sheffield	Sheffield	13503
Sheffield Banking Company Limited	Sheffield	Sheffield	15685
Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company Limited	Stamford	Stamford	35532
Stuckey's Banking Company Limited	Langport	Langport	122686
Swaledale and Wensleydale Banking Company Limited	Richmond	Richmond	43330
Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank Limited	Wakefield	Wakefield	7021
West Riding Union Banking Company Limited	Huddersfield	Huddersfield	11853
Whitehaven Joint Stock Banking Company Limited	Whitehaven	Whitehaven	20760
Wilts and Dorset Banking Company Limited	Salisbury	Salisbury	53681
York City and County Banking Company Limited	York	York	77611
Yorkshire Banking Company Limited	Leeds	Leeds	106529
York Union Banking Company Limited	York	York	66904

In the High Court of Justice.—Companies
(Winding-up).

Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams.
No. 00290 of 1895.

In the Matter of Companies Acts 1862 to 1890 and in the Matter of the Hounslow Brewery Company Limited and in the Matter of the Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has directed two several Meetings of (1) the holders of debentures of the above named Company and (2) of the unsecured creditors of the said Company to be summoned pursuant to the above Statutes for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and its creditors whereof a copy can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors for the Trustees for the said debenture holders, Messrs. Barrell, Rodway Barrell and Wilkinson of 23 Coleman-street London E.C. and at the offices of Messrs. Stanley Woodhouse and Hedderwick of 45 Ludgate-hill E.C. Solicitors for the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the said Company, and that such Meetings will respectively be held on Monday the 23rd day of December 1895 at one o'clock in the afternoon at the Guildhall Tavern Gresham-street London E.C. for the holders of debentures and at three o'clock in the afternoon for the unsecured creditors at 33 Carey-street Lincoln's-inn in the county of London at which respective times and places all the aforesaid debenture holders and unsecured creditors are requested to attend. The Court has appointed Walter Owen Clough M.P. Chartered Accountant to act as Chairman of the said Meeting of debenture holders and Mr. Cully one of the Assistant Official Receivers attached to the Court to act as Chairman of the Meeting of unsecured creditors. Pursuant to the said Scheme two of the first Directors of the proposed new Company are to be selected at the said Meeting of the holders of debentures and one of the first Directors at the Meeting of the unsecured creditors.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

H. J. HOOD, Registrar Companies (Winding-up).

The Patent Automatic Road Brake Company,

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company, duly convened, and held at the registered office of the Company, 17 Exchange-chambers, Bradford, in the county of York, on the 14th day of October, 1895, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed:—

“That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. A. H. Middlebrook, the Secretary of the Company, be the Liquidator to conduct the winding up.”

A. H. MIDDLEBROOK Secretary.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts and of the Newark and Sheffield Breweries Company, Limited.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company duly convened and held at the office of Messrs. Macredie and Evans, No. 26, George-street, in the city of Sheffield, on the 28th day of November, 1895, the following Special Resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, also duly con-

vened and held at the office of Messrs. Macredie and Evans, No. 26, George-street, in the city of Sheffield, on the 13th day of December, 1895, the said Special Resolution was duly confirmed, viz.:—

“That the Company be wound up voluntarily, under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.”

And at such last-mentioned Meeting the following Resolution was passed, viz.:—

“That William Henry Norledge, of Newark-upon-Trent, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, he having consented to act as such Liquidator gratuitously.”

Dated this 13th day of December, 1895.

W. H. NORLEDGE Chairman.

The Girls' Mistress, Limited.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company duly convened, and held at Anderton's Hotel Fleet-street, London E.C. on the 14th day of December 1895, the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed:—

“That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Frederick J. Mortlock of 23 Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, London E.C. Chartered Accountant be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.”

Dated this 16th day of December 1895.

JOSEPH HUGHES, Chairman.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890 and of the Merthyr Vulcan Foundry and Engineering Company Limited.

THE creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 31st day of December 1895 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to me the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required, by notice in writing from me, are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

C. E. DOVEY, 31, Queen-street Cardiff
Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Act 1862 to 1890 and of the Million Stores Limited.

THE creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 20th day of January 1896 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Alexander Picken the Liquidator of the said Company at No. 2 to 8 Church-street Liverpool and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

COLLINS ROBINSON and DRIFFIELD 26
Castle-street Liverpool Solicitors for the
above named Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890 and in the Matter of the Liverpool Manufacturing Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 20th day of January 1896 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any to Mr. F. Hilditch of 5 Cook-street Liverpool the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator or by any person on his behalf are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice and in default thereof they may be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

H. FORSHAW and HAWKINS Solicitors for the above named Liquidator 5 Castle-street Liverpool.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890, the Industrial Societies Act 1893, and in the Matter of the Navigation Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 31st day of December 1895 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any to Charles Edwin Dovey of 31 Queen-street Cardiff in the county of Glamorgan the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

R. THOMAS and FRANCIS of Cardiff Solicitors to the above named Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Act 1862 and in the Matter of the Metropolitan and Provincial Direct-Fish Supply Association Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 13th day of February 1896 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any to Thomas Harvey of 86 Hop Exchange Borough in the county of London Accountant the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are personally or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

WALKER SON and FIELD of 61 Carey-street Lincoln's-inn London W.C. Solicitors to the above named Liquidator.

In the Matter of Frederick Walton's Mosaic Linoleum Company Limited. In Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 1st day of February 1896 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any to William Bowley of

No. 26690.

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No. 114 Holborn in the city of London the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 16th day of December 1895.

RICHD. HEWLETT 31 Essex-street Strand London W.C. Solicitor to the above named Liquidator.

In the Matter of Senior and Yardley Limited of Lion-arcade Huddersfield in the county of York Carpet Warehousemen in Voluntary Liquidation.

THE creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 12th day of January 1896 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Edwin Netherwood of 1 Cloth Hall-street Huddersfield aforesaid Accountant the Liquidator of the said Company or to his Solicitor J. W. Piercy Cloth Hall-street Huddersfield and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the offices of the said Liquidator situated as aforesaid, at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 14th day of December 1895.

EDWIN NETHERWOOD Liquidator (Netherwood and Lee) Accountants 1 Cloth Hall-street Huddersfield.

J. W. PIERCY Liquidator's Solicitor Cloth Hall-street Huddersfield.

In the Matter of Senior and Yardley Limited of Lion-arcade Huddersfield in the county of York Carpet Warehousemen in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of section 142 of the Companies Act, 1862, a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held at No. 1 Cloth Hall-street Huddersfield on Wednesday the 22nd of January 1896 at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated the 14th day of December 1895.

EDWIN NETHERWOOD Liquidator (Netherwood and Lee) Accountants 1 Cloth Hall-street Huddersfield.

The Seringapatam (Mysore) Gold Fields Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Members of the Seringapatam (Mysore) Gold Fields Limited (in Liquidation) will be held at 176, Winchester House 50, Old Broad-street in the city of London on Monday the 20th day of January 1896, at twelve o'clock at noon for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.—Dated this 16th day of December 1895.

ALFRED J. KENT Liquidator.

The Louisiana Red River Land and Timber Co. Ltd. in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming to be creditors of the above Company are required to send in to me the undersigned William Harvie the duly appointed voluntary Liquidator at my offices 115 Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London, on or before the 1st day of January 1896 full particulars in writing of their claims. All persons holding any security are further required to attend either personally or by their duly accredited agent at my offices aforesaid on the 8th day of January 1896 at twelve noon and then and there to produce such security or securities and I shall then proceed to adjudicate upon all claims then sent in and any creditor who may attend either personally or by his agent to support his claim will be then and there heard by me. All claims that are not so sent in and supported as above required will be peremptorily debarred from any benefit in the liquidation.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1895. **WM. HARVIE** Voluntary Liquidator.

The General Publishing Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of section 142 of the Companies Act, 1862, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held at my offices 89, Gresham-street, London, E.C. on Tuesday, the 21st day of January 1896 at three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.—Dated this 14th day of December 1895.

T. F. ARMSTRONG Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890, and of the British Finance Co. Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at 10, Westminster-chambers, 3, Crosshall-street, Liverpool, on the 23rd day of January 1896 at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of having the Liquidator's accounts, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators; and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution, the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 12th day of Dec. 1895.

WM. DENTON,
C. H. BOOTE, } Liquidators.

H. de Pffeffel and Co. Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of section 142 of the Companies Act 1862 that a General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the offices of the Liquidator at No. 23 Queen Victoria-street in the city of London on Wednesday the 22nd day of January 1896 at twelve o'clock noon for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator

thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated the 12th day of December 1895.

JNO. A. J. SHAW Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890. The Great Grimsby Charlton Building Company Limited. Voluntary Winding up.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Friendly Societies Hall, Lower Spring-street Great Grimsby in the county of Lincoln on Friday the 17th day of January 1896 at half-past seven o'clock in the evening precisely for the purpose of having the Liquidator's account, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

GEO. W. BOOTH Liquidator.

DAUBNEY and BATES Great Grimsby Solicitors of the Liquidator.

The Economic Gas and Coke Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of section 142 of the Companies Act 1862 that a General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of the Company Nos. 13 and 14 Basinghall-street in the city of London on Friday the 17th day of January 1896 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.—Dated the 13th day of December 1895.

WM. CLARK

WILLIAM W. FUTCHER } Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by Benjamin Barry Wake and Henry Swann Sanders under the style or firm of Wake and Sanders at No. 3 Crosby-square in the city of London in the trades or businesses of Ship and Insurance Brokers Mica Merchants and General Commission Agents was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—As witness our hands this 16th day of December 1895.

B. BARRY WAKE,
HENRY S. SANDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned James Cooper Hyde and Robert Hill Hyde carrying on business as Butchers Grocers Provision Dealers and Farmers at Market-street in Chapel-en-le-Frith in the county of Derby under the style or firm of R. H. Hyde and Sons is dissolved by mutual consent as and from this date. The said James Cooper Hyde will henceforth carry on the businesses of Grocer and Provision Dealer at the same address and the said Robert Hill Hyde the business of Butcher at the same address.—Dated this 11th day of December 1895.

JAS. C. HYDE,
R. H. HYDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned Sarah Annie Castle and Catherine Burnett carrying on business as Dressmakers at Number 56 Brook-street Grosvenor-square in the county of Middlesex under the style or firm of Needham and Burnett has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 10th day of December 1895. All debts due to the late firm will be received by Mr. Alfred B. Gery of Number 2 Vere-street Oxford-street London W. Solicitor.—Dated this 11th day of December 1895.

CATHERINE BURNETT,
SARAH ANNIE CASTLE,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned Alfred Wilton Allan and Edward Jaunett Todd carrying on business as Woollen Merchants and Commission Agents at 8 Argyle-place, Regent-street in the county of London under the style or firm of Allan and Todd was dissolved as and from the 12th day of December 1895, by mutual consent.—Dated the 12th day of December 1895.
ALFRED WILTON ALLAN.
EDWD. J. TODD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between us the undersigned Edward James Hole and George Clarence Taylor as Merchants and Agents at Nos. 96 and 98 Leadenhall-street in the city of London under the firm of Hole and Taylor was on the 11th day of December instant dissolved by mutual consent and that all debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said George Clarence Taylor.—As witness our hands this 11th day of December 1895.
E. J. HOLE.
GEO. C. TAYLOR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned William Fenwick Shields and Arthur William Shields carrying on business as Merchants and Agents at 9 Coleman-street in the city of London under the style or firm of W. F. Shields and Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 30th day of November 1895. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the firm of A. W. Shields and Co. of 8 Red Lion-square, Holborn London W.C.—Dated 14th day of December 1895.
WILLIAM FENWICK SHIELDS.
ARTHUR WILLIAM SHIELDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned George Robinson and William Holmes carrying on business as Cattle Food Manufacturers at 1 Ravey-street Finsbury under the style or firm of Enever's Cattle Food Coy. has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 2nd day of December 1895. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said George Robinson.—Dated this 2nd day of December 1895.
GEORGE ROBINSON.
WILLIAM HOLMES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by John Fisher Millington and Charles Bertie Shand under the style of the Ceylon Syndicate at 101 Leadenhall-street in the city of London in the trade or business of Tea Merchants was dissolved on the 31st day of August 1895 by mutual consent. Dated this 11th day of December 1895.—As witness our hands.
J. F. MILLINGTON.
C. B. SHAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between us the undersigned Daniel Hill Kershaw of Ardnacombe Kings Norton Worcestershire and John McNicol of 8 Green-lane Seaforth near Liverpool under which we have carried on business as Egg Exporters and Produce Merchants at Bordeaux in France and at Birmingham under the style of D. Kershaw and Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 9th day of December 1895.
DAN. H. KERSHAW.
JOHN MCNICOL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned John Henry Skitt and William Arthur Skitt carrying on business as Florists and Nurserymen at Hoddesdon in the county of Hertford under the style or firm of J. H. Skitt has been dissolved by mutual consent as on and from the 5th day of December 1895. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said John Henry Skitt.—Dated this 5th day of December 1895.
J. H. SKITT.
W. A. SKITT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned Joseph Mellor and James William Mellor carrying on business as Tailors and Undertakers at 43 and 10 Market-place and 8 Off Peter-street all in Oldham in the county of Lancaster under the style or firm of J. and J. W. Mellor has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 14th day of November 1895. All debts due to the said late firm will be received by the said James William Mellor.—Dated this 14th day of November 1895.
JOSEPH MELLOR.
JAMES W. MELLOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by John Elliott and Edwin Elliott under the firm of J. and E. Elliott at Loxwood in the county of Sussex and Chiddingfold in the county of Surrey in the trade or business of Grocers and Provision Dealers was this day dissolved by mutual consent. As witness our hands.—Dated this 19th day of November 1895.
JOHN ELLIOTT.
EDWIN ELLIOTT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by Joshua Swallow Henry Searle and James Whitelock in the city of Leeds with reference to a Patent for improvements in connection with Lowering Apparatus for Beer Barrels and other heavy goods was this day dissolved by mutual consent so far as regards the said James Whitelock.—As witness our hands this 13th day of December 1895.
JOSHUA SWALLOW.
HENRY SEARLE.
JAMES WHITELOCK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge Charles John Clay John Clay and Charles Felix Clay carrying on business as Printers and Publishers at Cambridge under the style or name of the University or Pitt Press has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 31st day of December 1894 and that in future the business will be carried on by the said Chancellor Master and Scholars of the said University John Clay and Charles Felix Clay and all debts due and owing to or by the said late firm will be received and paid by them.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.



C. J. CLAY.
JOHN CLAY.
C. FELIX CLAY.

[Extracts from the Edinburgh Gazette of December 13, 1895.]

THE firm of Taysen, Townsend, and Company, carrying on business as Commission Merchants in Leith and at 2 Fenchurch-avenue, London, has of this date been dissolved by mutual consent of the two surviving Partners, Frederick Taysen and Charles Eyre Townsend. Mr. Taysen is authorised to uplift all the debts due to the firm, and all claims against the firm should be lodged with Messrs A. and J. Robertson, C.A., 33 Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.

The business will be carried on by the Subscriber Frederick Taysen on his own account and under the same description.

Dated at Leith this 12th day of December 1895.

FRED. TAYSEN.

CHARLES EYRE TOWNSEND.

Chas. J. Penn, of 12 Charlotte-street, Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, Witness.
Allan S. Fitchet, Law-Clerk, 12 South Charlotte-street, Edinburgh, Witness.

THE Subscriber David Ritchie Dickson intimates that his interest in the firms of Buchanan, Watson, and Co., of Glasgow, and Watson, Ritchie, and Co., of Rio de Janeiro, ceased at Rio de Janeiro as on 31st December 1894, and at Glasgow on 31st March current.
Glasgow, 12th December 1895.

D. RITCHIE DICKSON.

John L. Ferguson, of No. 41 West George-street, Glasgow, Writer, Witness.

Robert S. White, of No. 41 West George-street, Glasgow, Law-Clerk, Witness.

Re MARY ELIZABETH SMITH Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vict. cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of Mary Elizabeth Smith late of Walcot Lodge Putney in the county of Surrey Widow (who died on the 19th day of May 1895 and whose will with one codicil thereto was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 17th day of July 1895 by Ada Ann Georgina Smith and William Statham the executors in the said will named), are requested to send particulars of their debts or claims to us the undersigned on or before the 18th day of January 1896 after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

WELLS and HIND 20 Fletcher-gate Nottingham Solicitors for the Executors.

WILLIAM JAMES LEE CRABTREE Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming to be next-of-kin under the Statutes of Distribution (22 and 23 Car. II. c. 10 and 1 Jac. II. c. 17) of William James Leo Crabtree late of Devonshire-street Keighley in the county of York Printer and Stationer who died on the 7th day of March 1895 are required on or before the 16th day of January 1896 to send particulars of their claims to the offices of Messrs. Wright and Waterworth at Devonshire-buildings Keighley aforesaid or in default thereof the executors of the said deceased will after the said 16th day of January 1896 distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims only of which they have notice.—Dated 12th December 1895.

WRIGHT and WATERWORTH Solicitors to the Executors.

THOMAS SINCLAIR Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Thomas Sinclair of No. 1 Liverpool-street Dover in the county of Kent Gentleman (who died on the 15th day of August 1894), are to send particulars thereof to the undersigned Solicitors for Alfred Sinclair the surviving executor on or before the 1st day of February next, after which date the executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

MOWLL and MOWLL, Dover, Solicitors for the Executor.

GRACE MARIA SINCLAIR Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Grace Maria Sinclair of No. 1 Liverpool-street Dover in the county of Kent Widow (who died on the 16th day of October 1895), are to send particulars thereof to the undersigned Solicitors for Alfred Sinclair the administrator on or before the 1st day of February next, after which date the administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

MOWLL and MOWLL, Dover, Solicitors for the Administrator.

Re SARAH MARTIN Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Sarah Martin late of Ormskirk in the county of Lancaster Spinster deceased (who died on the 16th day of November 1895 and whose will was proved in the District Probate Registry of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at Liverpool on the 6th day of December 1895 by George Henry Norris of 5 St. James-square in the city of Manchester Barrister-at-Law the sole executor therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of January 1896 after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

LEO. KENNEDY and GLOVER Ormskirk Solicitors for the said Executor.

CAROLINE HARRIETT DANIELL Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Vic. cap. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Caroline Harriett Daniell late of Imperial-mansions No. 57 Cromwell-road in the county of London Widow deceased (who died on the 1st day of September 1895 and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 5th day of December 1895 by Charles Frederic Millett of 11 Great George-street in the city of Westminster Solicitor, the executor therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executor on or before the 17th day of January next, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only

to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

GEDGE KIRBY and MILLETT 11 Great George-street Westminster Solicitor for the said Executor.

Re EDWARD GRIPPER Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic. c. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of Edward Gripper late of Ivy Bank Mansfield-road in the town of Nottingham Brick Manufacturer (who died on the 23rd day of December 1894, and whose will with one codicil thereto was proved in the District Registry at Nottingham of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 1st day of February 1895 by Joseph Gripper and John Morland the executors in the said will named) are requested to send particulars of their debts or claims to us the undersigned on or before the 18th day of January 1896 after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

WELLS and HIND 20 Fletcher-gate Nottingham Solicitors for the Executors.

JULES AUGUSTE FOURNY Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Jules Auguste Fourny late of 19 Spring-street in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull Marine Surveyor (who died on the 2nd day of September 1895 and whose will was proved on the 23rd day of November 1895 in the District Registry at York of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice by Alfred Mayfield and Eugenie Anais Donald the executors therein named) are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims and demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said executors on or before the 1st day of February 1896 and notice is hereby also given that after that date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims only of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 11th day of December 1895.

BARKER and MAYFIELD Temple-buildings Bowalley-lane Hull Solicitors for the said Executors.

Re THOMAS HICKMAN WOLLEY Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic. c. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claim or demand against the estate of Thomas Hickman Wolley late of Abcote in the parish of Clungunford in the county of Salop Farmer (who died at Abcote aforesaid on the 11th day of April 1888 and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 6th day of December 1895 by me Thomas John Wolley of Clungunford in the county of Salop Land Agent one of the executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claim or demand to the undersigned the said executor on or before the 20th day of January next after which date I the said executor shall proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which I shall then have had notice and I will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands I shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 9th day of December 1895.

THOMAS JNO. WOLLEY Clungunford Salop.

JAMES HINTON Deceased.

Pursuant to Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of James Hinton late of Itchen Abbas in the county of Hants Thatcher (who died intestate on the 30th day of October 1895) are requested to send on or before the 14th day of January next particulars thereof to me the undersigned on behalf of the administrator of the deceased after which date the said administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

ERNEST DOWLING 13 Jewry-street Winchester Solicitor for the Administrator.

JANE BURTON Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria cap. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Jane Burton late of No. 11 St. Paul's-square Southsea in the county of Hants deceased the Wife of Edward Fuller Burton who died on the 6th day of December 1893 are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to George Perfect of No. 161 Commercial-road Portsmouth in the said county or Alfred Albert Bailey of Commercial-road Portsmouth aforesaid the trustees of the said deceased or to the undersigned Robert Walter Sherwin their Solicitor on or before the 13th day of January 1896 after which date the said trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the estate of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

R. W. SHERWIN, 30, Commercial-road, Portsmouth, Solicitor to the said Trustees.

ALBERT HENRY HATHAWAY Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims upon the estate of Albert Henry Hathaway late of Lower Fold, Highfield, Pemberton, in the county of Lancaster, Gardener, deceased, who died on the 8th day of November 1895 and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 27th day of November 1895 by Alfred Hale, the sole executor therein named, are required to send particulars in writing of their claims to us the undersigned on or before the 21st day of December 1895, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

TAYLOR SONS and SMITH, 26, King-street, Wigton, Solicitors for the said Executor.

JAMES TISO, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of James Tiso, late of Walton Lodge, 130A Hatfield-terrace, Emscote-road, Warwick, in the county of Warwick, Retired Innkeeper, deceased (who died on the 22nd day of November, 1895, and whose will was proved in the District Registry at Birmingham of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 12th day of December, 1895, by John Mottram, of Warwick aforesaid, Manager of Works, and John Hiron, of Warwick aforesaid, Farmer, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 15th day of February 1896; after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of December 1895.

HANDLEY BROWN and LEDBROOK 10 North-gate-street Warwick Solicitors for the said Executors.

Re ROBERT BROWN Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Robert Brown late of 20 and 21 Williamson-square Liverpool and of the Oaks, Litherland Park Litherland in the county of Lancaster Fringe Manufacturer deceased (who died on the 14th day of July 1895 and whose will was proved in the Liverpool District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 18th day of September 1895 by Elizabeth Kirby now of Brookfield Waterloo near Liverpool aforesaid Widow Janet Birch Wife of William Birch of Myrtle House Regent-street Wrexham in the county of Denbigh Provision Dealer and Robert

Brown now of Great Nelson-street Liverpool aforesaid Fringe Manufacturer the surviving executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of January 1896 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 14th day of December 1895.

NORTH KIRK and CORNETT 15 Lord-street Liverpool Solicitors for the said Executors.

Dr. BENJAMIN DAVIES Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Benjamin Davies late of Thorn Tree House Newport in the county of Monmouth Doctor of Medicine deceased (who died on the 10th day of August 1895 and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 2nd day of December 1895 by the Reverend David Davies of Newcastle Vicarage Bridgend Glamorganshire Clerk in Holy Orders and Cyril Froodvale Davies of Froodvale Llanwrda R.S.O. Carmarthenshire Estate Agent the executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned Wade and Son of Newport Mon. Solicitors on or before the 1st day of February 1896 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 14th day of December 1895.

WADE and SON Newport Mon. Solicitors for the said Executors.

MARY DAWKINS Deceased.

Pursuant to Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the estate of Mary Dawkins formerly of Croydon in the county of Surrey, but late of Lion Lodge, Old Steine, Brighton, in the county of Sussex Widow (who died on the 13th day of November 1895, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 5th day of December 1895 by Albert Henry Dawkins and Arthur Mirams the executors named in the said will) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims and demands to the said executors at the office of their Solicitor, Mr. Arthur Mirams at 159 North-street Brighton in the county of Sussex on or before the 16th day of January 1896, after the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said executors shall then have had notice; and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not have had such notice as aforesaid.—Dated this 9th day of December 1895.

ARTHUR MIRAMS Solicitor to the said Executors.

Re JOHN EDWARD CLEGG Decd.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of John Edward Clegg late of Staincliffe Bottom Batley in the county of York (who died on the 1st March 1895) and of whose estate letters of administration were granted on the 9th day of December 1895 by the Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice to Chadwick Clegg of 87 Healey-lane Batley Yorks are required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st January 1896 after which date the said administrator will distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

C. E. OSCAR WALKER 1 Mitre-court Temple, London Solicitor for the said Administrator.

Re THOMAS SANDERS Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria cap. 35 intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Thomas Sanders formerly of Che'tenham in the county of Gloucester but late of Bromsgrove in the county of Worcester Gentleman deceased (who died on the 12th day of September 1895 and whose will and codicil were proved in the Worcester District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 7th day of December instant by Benjamin Hadley Sanders of Bromsgrove aforesaid Solicitor Francis Hadley Sanders of 7 Cambridge-gardens North Kensington in the county of Middlesex Gentleman and Charles Stuart Boswell of Bromsgrove aforesaid Solicitor the executors therein named) are hereby requested to send the particulars of their claims or demands to me the undersigned in writing on or before the 1st day of February 1896 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 10th day of December 1895.

B. H. SANDERS Bromsgrove Solicitor to the said Executors.

The Revd. RUPERT EDGAR WASHER Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vict. chap. 35 intitled "An Act for the further amending the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Rupert Edgar Washer late of Walton Vicarage, Ipswich in the county of Suffolk, Vicar of the parish of Walton aforesaid (who died on the 27th day of September 1895 and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 31st October 1895 by Edward Newton Fuller one of the executors therein named) are hereby required to send to him particulars of such claims and demands on or before the 15th day of January 1896 after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

PAYNE and FULLER 5 and 6 Old King-street Bath Solicitors for the said Executors.

JOHN HENDERSON PORTER Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria chapter 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of John Henderson Porter late of No. 22 Waldegrave-road Norwood in the county of Surrey Civil Engineer deceased (who died on the 14th day of October 1895 and letters of administration of whose personal estate were granted by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at the Principal Probate Registry thereof on the 12th day of December 1895, to Mary Anne Helena Porter of 22 Waldegrave-road Norwood aforesaid the lawful Widow and relict of the said John Henderson Porter), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to me the undersigned the Solicitor for the said administratrix on or before the 31st day of December inst., after which date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice; and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 14th day of December 1895.

HENRY PUMFREY, 14 Paternoster-row London E.C. Solicitor for the said Administratrix.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria chapter 35 intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of Charles Henry Hollyman formerly of 189 Bute-road Cardiff in the county of Glamorgan Baker and Confectioner who died on the 30th day of October 1895, and whose will was proved by Priscilla Pönting Hollyman the executrix therein named in the

Llandaff District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 13th day of November 1895 are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors to the said executrix on or before the 3rd day of January next and notice is hereby given that at the expiration of that time the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which she shall then have notice and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt claim or demand she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

R. THOMAS and FRANCIS of Cardiff Solicitors to the said Executrix.

JOSEPH WEST Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Victoria c. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the estate of Joseph West late of Bondhay Farm Whitwell in the county of Derby Farmer deceased who died on the 6th day of September 1895 and whose will was proved in the District Registry at Derby attached to the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 15th day of November 1895 by John Jackson of Elmlton in the said county of Derby one of the executors thereof are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims to the said executor at Elmlton aforesaid or to us the undersigned on or before the 1st day of February 1896 at the expiration of which time the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Joseph West the testator among the persons entitled thereto having regard to the debts and claims only of which the said executor shall then have had notice and the said executor will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated the 11th day of December 1895.

HODDING and CO. Worksop Solicitors to Executor of the said Joseph West.

SARAH ANN PADWICK SAINSBURY Deceased.

Pursuant to 22 and 23 Victoria chapter 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Sarah Ann Padwick Sainsbury formerly of Chichester in the county of Hants and late of Duxford in the county of Cambridge Spinster (who died on the 17th day of March 1895 and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 17th day of May 1895 by the Revd. Thomas Byerly Sainsbury of Duxford in the county of Cambridge the sole executor therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us the undersigned on or before the 7th day of February 1896 after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

GINN and MATTHEW, 63 St. Andrew's-street, Cambridge, Solicitors to the said Executor.

ALFRED BURTON Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria chapter 35 intitled "The Law of Property Amendment Act 1859."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Alfred Burton deceased late of 4 St. Mary's-terrace Hastings Sussex formerly a Wine Merchant's Manager but at the time of his death of no occupation (who died on the 6th November 1895 and whose will was proved by the executors therein named on the 11th December 1895 in the Lewes District Registry of the High Court of Justice) are hereby required to send the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned the Solicitor for the executors on or before the 18th January 1896 after which date the executors will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated the 12th December 1895.

F. W. MORGAN 9 Wellington-place Hastings.

FREDERICK JAMES HARDING Deceased.

Pursuant to Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vict. cap. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of Frederick James Harding late of No. 4 Hill-street Knightsbridge in the county of London Commission Agent (who died on the 25th day of November 1895 and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 13th day of December 1895 by Agnes Julia Harding the executrix named in the said will) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts claims and demands to the said executrix at the office of her Solicitor Mr. William Henry Hudson at No. 1 Furnival's-inn in the city of London on or before the 16th day of January 1896, after the expiration of which time the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said executrix shall then have had notice; and that the said executrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt claim or demand she shall not have had such notice as aforesaid.—Dated this 16th day of December 1895.

W. H. HUDSON Solicitor to the said Executor.

Re GEORGE BODY, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of George Body late of Landkey in the county of Devon Builder deceased (who died on the 18th day of July 1894 and whose will was proved in the Exeter District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 3rd day of November 1894 by Samuel Body of Lynton in the county of Devon Builder one of the executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned on or before the 15th day of January 1896 after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 11th day of December 1895.

BENCRAFT and BOSSON Quay-place Barnstaple Solicitors for the said Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Victoria chapter 35 that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Henry Newell late of No. 14 Garway-road Bayswater in the county of Middlesex Gentleman deceased (who died on the 22nd day of April 1888 and whose will was proved by Wellington Taylor and William Garrad the executors therein named on the 28th day of November 1888 in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said executors at the offices of the undersigned their Solicitor on or before the 17th day of January next; and notice is also given that after that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Henry Newell deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 14th day of December 1895.

WELLINGTON TAYLOR 59 Lincoln's-inn-fields W.C. Solicitor for the Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Vict. c. 35 that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Henrietta Edith Newell late of No. 47 Ossington-street Bayswater in the county of Middlesex Widow deceased (who died on the 23rd day of September 1894 and whose will was proved by Wellington Taylor of No. 59 Lincoln's-inn-fields in the county of Middlesex Solicitor and William Garrad of No. 47 Ossington-street aforesaid Gardener the executors therein named on the 12th day of December 1894 in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said executors at the offices of the undersigned their Solicitor on or before the 17th day of January next; and notice is also given that

after that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Henrietta Edith Newell deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 14th day of December 1895.

WELLINGTON TAYLOR 59 Lincoln's-inn-fields W.C. Solicitor for the said Executors.

ANTHONY JOHN WRIGHT BIDDULPH Deceased. Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts claims or demands upon or against the estate of Anthony John Wright Biddulph late of Burton Park near Petworth in the county of Sussex Esquire deceased (who died on the 12th day of August 1895 and whose will was duly proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 4th day of December 1895 by Diana Wright Biddulph of Burton Park Petworth Sussex Widow Simon Thomas Scrope of Danby Hall Bedale Yorkshire Esquire and John Percy Gordon of 21 Collingham-place South Kensington London Esquire the executors therein named) are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their debts claims or demands against the estate of the said Anthony John Wright Biddulph to the said executors at the offices of their Solicitors Messrs. Gordon and Dalbiac No. 2 Bedford-row in the county of Middlesex on or before the 20th day of February 1896 after which day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims or demands of which they shall then have had notice and the said executors will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part or parts thereof to any person or persons whomsoever of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

GORDON and DALBIAC 2 Bedford-row W.C. Solicitors for the said Executors.

Re WILLIAM DIXON Deceased.

Pursuant to 22 and 23 Victoria cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of William Dixon late of Heather Lea Barrington-road Altrincham in the county of Chester and 35 Market-street in the city of Manchester Agent (who died on the 7th day of May 1895 and whose will was proved by Fanny Louisa Dixon of Altrincham aforesaid Widow and Edward Alcock of Gee Cross Hyde near the city of Manchester, Gentleman, the executors therein named on the 27th day of June 1895 in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice) are required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors on or before the 13th day of January 1896 after which date the said executors will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 11th day of December 1895.

LAWSON COPPOCK and HART 18 Tib-lane Manchester Solicitors for the Executors.

Major-General Sir PETER MELVILL MELVILL K.C.B. Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Vict. c. 35 that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Sir Peter Melvill Melvill late of No. 27 Palmeira-square Brighton in the county of Sussex K.C.B. Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased (who died on the 5th day of November 1895 and whose will was duly proved by Edric Bayley Henry Gonne and Lionel Henry Planta de Hochepped-Larpet the executors in the said will named in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 5th day of December 1895) are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors on or before the 25th day of January 1896 and notice is hereby given that after that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Sir Peter Melvill Melvill deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

BAYLEY ADAMS and HAWKER, Raydon House, Potter's Fields, Tooley-street, London, S.E., Solicitors for the said Executors.

JAMES McMECKAN Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Victoria chapter 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of James McMeckan late of Camberwell near the city of Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria deceased (who died on the 23rd day of May 1890 at Auburn-road Hawthorn in the county of Bourke in the said Colony and letters of administration with the will annexed of whose personal estate and effects were granted by the Principal Probate Registry on the 14th day of December 1895 to John Sladen Wing of 1 Delahay-street Westminster Solicitor the lawful Attorney of James Aitken and George Martin of Melbourne aforesaid Esquires the executors named in the said will) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said administrator on or before the 13th day of January 1896; and notice is hereby given that after that date the assets of the deceased will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which notice shall have been received and that that neither the said James Aitken and George Martin nor the said administrator shall be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim notice shall not then have been received.—Dated the 14th day of December 1895.

ST. BARBE SLADEN and WING 1 Delahay-street Westminster Solicitors to the said Administrator.

WILLIAM GARNER Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the estate of William Garner late of Kits Moss in Bramhall in the county of Chester (who died on the 28th of May 1894) are to send particulars thereof to us the undersigned the Solicitors to the sole surviving executor and trustee William Mycock of Didsbury near Manchester Plumber on or before the 31st day of January 1896 after which day the said William Mycock will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

JEPSON and SON 6 Booth-street, Mosley-street, Manchester, Solicitors to the said William Mycock.

Re JANE DAWSON PARKE Deceased.

Pursuant to the Law of Property Amendment Act 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Jane Dawson Parke late of 34 Sandow-street Liverpool in the county of Lancaster Spinster deceased (who died on the 8th day of October 1895 and whose will was proved in the District Registry at Liverpool of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 10th day of December 1895 by John Hampden Jackson, Thomas Henry Jeffreys and John Quinn the executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors on or before the 31st day of January next after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 14th day of December 1895.

JOHN QUINN and SONS 22 Lord-street Liverpool Solicitors for the said Executors.

WILLIAM JOHN McCLOSKEY, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of William John McCloskey, late of the Star and Garter Hotel, Windsor, in the county of Berks, Hotel Keeper, deceased (who died on the 7th May, 1895, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 3rd July, 1895, by Joseph Hopkins, of High-street, Egham, in the county of Surrey, Baker; and Walter Joseph Duley, of 10, Sheet-street, New Windsor, in the county of Berks, Coal Merchant, the executors therein named) are hereby required to send in particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned at 10, Sheet-street, New Windsor aforesaid,

on or before the 31st day of December, 1895, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice, and the said executors will not be liable or accountable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 2nd day of December, 1895.

JOSEPH HOPKINS.

WALTER JOSEPH DULEY.

His Excellency RUSTEM PACHA Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic. cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of His Excellency Rustem Pacha Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland late of the Turkish Embassy No. 1 Bryanston-square London deceased (who died at the Turkish Embassy aforesaid on the 20th day of November 1895 and whose will was proved in London on the 7th day of December 1895 by Gaston Morel Bey Alfred Mattei and Bourchier Francis Hawksley the executors named in the said will) are hereby required to send in writing particulars of their claims and demands to us the undersigned Solicitors for the said executors on or before the 31st day of January 1896 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and the said executors will not be liable or accountable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of December 1895.

HOLLAMS SONS COWARD and HAWKSLEY Mincing-lane London Solicitors for the Executors.

SOPHIE ANNIE BIRKIN Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic. cap. 35 intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Sophie Annie Birkin deceased late of Fernleigh 32 Oxford-road, Putney, in the county of Surrey Widow (who died on the 14th day of October 1895 at Fernleigh aforesaid and whose will was duly proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 23rd day of November 1895 by us the undersigned Ernest Gardner and John Burke Hendry the executors named in the will of the said deceased) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to us or either of us the undersigned the said executors on or before the 28th day of January 1896 after which date we the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which we shall then have had notice; and we will not be liable for the administration of the assets to any person or persons of whose claim or demand we shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 17th day of December 1895.

ERNEST GARDNER 6 New-square Lincoln's-inn.

JOHN BURKE HENDRY 88 St. George's-square S.W.

Re GEORGE EVE Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act 22nd and 23rd Victoria chapter 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of George Eve late of Fox Hall Corbets Tye Upminster Essex Farmer and Cattle Salesman deceased (who died on the 30th day of October 1895 and whose will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice on the 27th day of November 1895 by William Skinner Eve, Richard Newland Eve, John George Eve and Frances Ann Eve the executors named therein) are hereby requested to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned at Romford on or before the 21st day of January 1896 after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims and demands only of which they shall then have had notice and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

A. H. HUNT and CO. Romford and 17 St. Swithin's-lane E.C. Solicitors for the said Executors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Statute 22 and 23 Vict. chapter 35 that all persons having any claims against the estate of Robert Goff late of No. 9 Islington-road Bedford-street Bristol who died at No. 9 Islington-road aforesaid on the 21st day of September 1895 are hereby required to send in their claims to me on or before the 13th day of January 1896 after which date the executor will distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

J. W. BOLTON 2 Queen Anne-buildings Baldwin-street Bristol Solicitor to the Executor.

ROSINA MEAD Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vict. cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against or to the estate of Rosina Mead late of the Metropolitan District Asylum Caterham Surrey Widow (who died on the 2nd day of November 1895) are required to send particulars to us the undersigned on or before the 1st day of February 1896, after which date the administrator will distribute the assets of the said Rosina Mead having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

FORD LLOYD BARTLETT and MICHELMORE
38 Bloomsbury-square London Solicitors for the Administrator.

DAVID RITCHIE Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Victoria chapter 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of David Ritchie formerly of 57 Botanic-road Liverpool in the county of Lancaster and late of 6 Malta-terrace in the city of Edinburgh Retired Silk-Mercer (who died on the 2nd day of October 1895) are required to send particulars in writing of their claims to us the undersigned Solicitors for Malcolm Guthrie the executor of the will of the deceased on or before the 21st day of January 1896 after which date the executor will distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

OAKSHOTT and BARTER 26 Castle-street Liverpool Solicitors for the Executor.

SAMUEL JONES Deceased.

Pursuant to the Law of Property Amendment Act 1859.

NOTICE is given that all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel Jones late of 16 George-street Oldham in the county of Lancaster Rating-house Keeper deceased (who died on the 12th March last and whose will was proved by Napoleon Evans and Richard Wood the executors thereof on the 24th August last in the Manchester District Probate Registry) are required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned before the 17th January next and that after that day the executors will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they then have notice.—Dated this 12th December 1895.

CLARK and JACKSON Solicitors for the Executors Church-lane Oldham.

CATHERINE WILLIAMS Deceased.

Pursuant to 22 and 23 Vict. cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of Catherine Williams late of Shipton Gorge Dorset Wife of James Williams of the same place who died on 14th April 1895 are hereby required to send in particulars of their respective claims to me before 17th January 1896.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

JOHN J. ROPER Bridport Dorset Solicitor for the Administrator (Will).

ROBERT PHILLIPS Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of Robert Phillips late of No. 7 Bamber-gardens Shepherds Bush in the county of Middlesex Gentleman deceased (who died on the 13th day of November 1895 at the Grange Ascott-under-Wychwood in the county of Oxford and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 7th day of December 1895 by Charles Taylor of 10 New Broad-street in the city of London Solicitor the sole executor therein named) are hereby required to send particulars in writing thereof to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the executor on or before the 15th day of January 1896 after which date the said Charles Taylor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased having

regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

TAYLOR and TAYLOR 10 New Broad-street
London E.C. Solicitors for the Executor.

TO be sold pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division made in an action Clement-Smith v. the Provincial Variety Theatres Limited with the approbation of Mr. Justice Stirling by Mr. Montague A. Hibbard the person appointed by the said Judge at the Mart Tokenhouse-yard Lothbury London E.C. on Thursday the 19th day of December 1895 at two o'clock in the afternoon:—

Certain leasehold property known as the Grand Theatre of Varieties Harmer-street Gravesend possessing valuable full licences dancing and music licences scenery fixtures furniture fittings and effects together with the stock of wine and spirits malt liquors mineral waters and cigars. The property is held under an agreement for lease for 21 years from the 24th of June 1894 at a rental of £400 per annum with an option of acquiring the superior lease of the said premises being a lease for the term of 32 years from 24th June 1891 at an annual rent of £150.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained gratis at the Mart, of Mr. H. K. Gow Solicitor 36 and 37 Leadenhall-street E.C. of Mr. Paul A. Boulton (Receiver) Chartered Accountant 110 Cannon-street E.C. of Mr. F. Izod Richards Solicitor 28 Bedford-row W.C. of Messrs. C. J. Smith and Gofton Solicitors 16 Mark-lane E.C. at the Music Hall Gravesend and of the Auctioneers at their offices 9 Walbrook London E.C. and Newington Green N.—Dated this 16th day of December 1895.

WILLIAM BINNS SMITH Chief Clerk.

TO be sold by tender in one lot pursuant to Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in an action the General Assets Purchase Company v. the Thames Fish Guano and Oil Company Limited and others (1895 G. 1301) with the approbation of Mr. Justice Kekewich (the Judge to whom this action is assigned).

The leasehold property at Belvedere Kent consisting of 13 acres of land or thereabouts with a frontage to the River Thames of about 740 feet with the buildings thereon and the whole of the machinery plant tools and effects used in connection with the business of artificial manure manufacturers carried on on the said property. Also the leasehold premises at Chrisp-street Poplar comprising stabling for 20 horses sheds tanks foreman's cottage 16 horses and vans and portable engine.

The works machinery plant &c. may be viewed between the hours of ten and four up to the day of sale by appointment with Mr. A. W. Dixon (the Receiver) Broad-street House E.C.

Particulars and conditions of sale together with forms of tender may be obtained and the leases may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Davidson and Morris Solicitors Nos. 40 and 42 Queen Victoria-street London E.C. and particulars and conditions of sale and forms of tender may also be obtained of Mr. H. W. Lyall Solicitor 4 St. Helen's-place London E.C. of Messrs. C. J. Smith and Gofton of 16 Mark-lane London E.C. and of Mr. Arthur William Dixon (the Receiver) Broad-street House London E.C. and of Messrs. West and Penrose 59 Mark-lane London E.C.—Dated the 12th December 1895.

E. LIONEL CLARKE Chief Clerk.

TO be sold pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division made in the action of Spain v. J. T. Stapleton and Co. Limited and others 1894 S. No. 4308 with the approbation of Mr. Justice Kekewich by Mr. Charles David Levy the person appointed by the said Judge on the premises Northfleet Kent on Tuesday the 28th day of January 1896 at twelve o'clock precisely:—

The beneficial interest in the leases of certain business premises situate at the shore Northfleet Kent now held for an unexpired term of 18 years from 29th September 1895 at rents amounting to £40 per annum and possessing a river frontage together with the plant machinery and stock-in-trade and effects of J. T. Stapleton and Company Limited including a 7-horse power semi-portable engine, 16-horse power horizontal engine with 10 feet fly wheel 3 ton travelling crane 3 ton double purchase hand wharf crane punching and shearing machine etc. etc.

Particulars and conditions of sale and catalogues may be had gratis of W. R. Taylor Carr, Chartered Accountant Monument-square London E.C. of Carr and Martin Solicitors 11 and 12 Great Tower-street E.C. and 36 New-road Gravesend Kent or at the offices of the Auctioneer Strood Hall Rochester Kent.—Dated this 10th day of December 1895.

RICH. JOHN VILLIERS Chief Clerk.

PURSUANT to a Judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the matter of the estate of Peter Everard Foulkes deceased and in an action Foulkes v. Foulkes 1895, F. 730 the creditors of Peter Everard Foulkes formerly of Shebbear in the county of Devon England and then of Humansdorp in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope who died on the 6th day of March 1866 are on or before the 16th day of March 1896 to send by post prepaid to Messrs. Bridges Sawtell Heywood Ram and Dibdin of 23 Red Lion-square in the county of Middlesex Solicitors of the plaintiff Septimus Gifford Foulkes the administrator of the deceased their Christian and surnames addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Judgment. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Kekewich at his chambers the Royal Courts of Justice London on Monday the 23rd day of March 1896 at twelve o'clock noon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

BRIDGES SAWTELL HEYWOOD and CO. 23 Red Lion-square London W.C. Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the matter of the estate of James Peak deceased in an action John Parker against Lawrence Ede John Hamton and Joseph Henry Williams 1895 Letter P. No. 8484 the creditors of James Peak late of 272 Moss-lane East Moss Side in the county of Lancaster who died in or about the month of April 1895 are on or before the 17th day of January 1896 to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Richard Hilditch of the firm of Messrs. W. C. Chew and Sons and Hilditch of 10 Kennedy-street Manchester the Solicitors of the defendants the executors of the deceased, their Christian and surname, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Registrar of the Manchester District at his chambers, situate at Duchy-chambers Clarence-street, Manchester on Monday the 27th day of January 1896 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.—Dated this 12th day of December 1895.

HUBERT WINSTANLEY Registrar.

P. HOLKER JORDAN 78 Cross-street Manchester Plaintiff's Solicitor.

COUNTY COURTS' JURISDICTION.

PURSUANT to an Order of the County Court of Yorkshire holden at Leeds made in the matter of the estate of David Horton deceased, and in an action Alfred Weatherill (executor of the deceased) against Grace Horton and others, No. 272, the creditors of or claimants against the estate of the said David Horton, late of 13 Edmund-street, in the city of Leeds, Bus Proprietor, who died in or about the month of December 1894, are, on or before the 27th day of January 1896, to send by post, prepaid, to the Registrar of the said Court, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; in default thereof they may be excluded from any benefit in the estate. Every creditor holding any security is to produce or transmit the same to the Registrar aforesaid, on or before the said 27th day of January 1896, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 15th day of December 1895.

THOMAS MARSHALL, Registrar.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors executed on the 19th day of August 1895 by William John of 216 Bute-road and Millicent-street both in Cardiff Glamorganshire Tobacconist and Shop-fitter.

THE creditors of the above named William John who have not executed or assented to the Deed of Assignment are required on or before the 31st day of December 1895 to notify their assent to such deed, and to send particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, the Trustee under the said deed, or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the First and Final Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

C. E. DOVEY Trustee, 31, Queen-street Cardiff.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors, executed on the 21st day of March 1895, by Patrick Fitzpatrick, of 51 Saint James Market, Bradford, and Market-street, Keighley, both in the county of York, Fruit and Potato Salesman and Commission Agent.

THE creditors of the above named Patrick Fitzpatrick, who have not already sent in their claims are required, before or on Thursday, the 9th day of January 1896, to send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to John Alfred Middlebrook, of 35 Hustlergate, Bradford aforesaid Chartered Accountant, the Trustee under the said deed, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 11th day of December 1895.

ATKINSON and WARD Solicitors for the Trustee
29 Tyrrel-street, Bradford.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors dated the 6th day of August 1895 and executed by Samuel William Jewell of Honey-street Bodmin, Auctioneer and Licensed Hawker.

THE creditors of the above named Samuel William Jewell who have not already sent in their claims are required on or before the 30th day of December 1895 to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to Henry Davey of Bedford-chambers, 24 Bedford-street, Plymouth, Accountant, the Trustee under the said deed, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1895.

BOND PEARCE and BICKLE Princess-square, Plymouth, Solicitors for the Trustee.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors executed on the 1st day of July 1895 by John Trueman Brown of Low House Moulton in the county of York Farmer.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Wetherell of Richmond in the county of York Auctioneer (the Trustee under the above deed) will on the 31st day of January 1896 or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be declare a First and Final Dividend under the above deed of the estate of the said John Trueman Brown amongst those creditors whose claims shall have been then admitted and who shall have assented to the deed. All creditors who have not already sent to me or the Trustee particulars of their debts must before the said 31st day of January next send the same to me the undersigned or to the said John Wetherell and be prepared to prove them otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend.—Dated this 14th day of December 1895.

CHAS. WAISTELL Northallerton Solicitor for the Trustee.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors executed the 28th day of February 1895 by Charles James Bailey of 84, 85, and 86 St. Andrew's Uxbridge Middlesex, 3 Queen-street Maidenhead Berks, and 2 Lower George-street Richmond Surrey.

TAKE notice that a First Dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound will be payable to the creditors of the above named Charles James Bailey at my offices No. 17 Billiter-buildings in the city of London on Monday the 23rd day of December 1895 between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock A.M. or on any subsequent Monday during the same hours.—Dated this 16th day of December 1895.

HENRY C. WILSON Trustee.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment executed on the 1st day of December 1894 by Francis William Greenwood of 57 Hartley-street, Battinson-road, Halifax in the county of York, Overlooker.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claim against the above estate are required on or before the 7th day of January next to send particulars to me, Trustee under the said Deed of Assignment or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

GLEDHILL HALLAS, Trustee.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors executed on the 23rd day of October 1895 by Walter Youens Gower of West Chilmington in the county of Sussex Market Gardener.

THE creditors of the above named Walter Youens Gower who have not already sent in their claims are required on or before the 31st day of December 1895 to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims to us or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

MANT and MANT Petworth Solicitors for the Trustees.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment, for the Benefit of Creditors executed on the 18th day of October 1895, by Frederick Wear (trading as F. and G. Wear) of 42 King-street Huddersfield in the county of York Plumber &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of the above Frederick Wear, are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to Alfred Revell, 55 New-street Huddersfield aforesaid Accountant, the Trustee under the deed, on or before the 6th day of January 1896, after which date the assets of the said Frederick Wear will be distributed amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which notice shall have been given to the said Trustee, who will not hold himself liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 10th day of December 1895.

ALFRED REVELL Trustee.

HAIGH and SON, New-street, Huddersfield Solicitors to the Trustee.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors, executed on the 21st day of November 1895, by Miranda Whitham of Halifax in the county of York Widow as sole executrix of Seth Whitham of the Station Hotel Halifax aforesaid Innkeeper deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the above named Seth Whitham decd. are required to pay the amounts due from them to Jonathan Ingham Leary of Commercial-street Halifax aforesaid Accountant the Trustee under the said deed forthwith and all persons having any claim against the said estate are required to send particulars of the same to the said Trustee before the 1st day of January 1896 after which date he will proceed to distribute the Dividend amongst those creditors of the said Seth Whitham deceased of whose claims he shall then have had notice.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

LAND and FOSTER 13 Ward's-end Halifax Solicitors to the said Trustee.

ASHETON HENRY ATKINSON Esq. the Registrar of the Court authorized to act in the prosecution of a Fiat in Bankruptcy bearing date the 2nd day of February 1842 awarded and issued forth against William Bower of Wilmslow in the county of Chester Cotton Spinner Dealer and Chapman will sit on the 3rd day of February 1896 at the hour of two in the afternoon precisely at the Court-house Quay-street Deansgate in the city of Manchester in order to Audit the Accounts of the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt in the said matter pursuant to the Acts of Parliament made in that behalf.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

ASHETON HENRY ATKINSON Esq. the Registrar of the Court authorized to act in the prosecution of a Fiat in Bankruptcy bearing date the 2nd day of February 1842 awarded and issued forth against William Bower of Wilmslow in the county of Chester Cotton Spinner Dealer and Chapman will sit on the 3rd day of February 1896 at the hour of two in the afternoon precisely at the Court-house Quay-street Deansgate in the city of Manchester in order to make a Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt when and where the creditors who have not proved their debts are to come and prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.—Dated this 13th day of December 1895.

In the High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Notice dated the 2nd day of December 1895.

To John J. Hartnett of 39 Brook-street in the county of Middlesex Doctor of Medicine.

TAKE notice, that a Bankruptcy Notice has been issued against you in this Court at the instance of Mary Ada Herapath of Derwent Lodge 2 Addison-road in the county of Middlesex and the Court has ordered that the publication of this Notice in the London Gazette and in the Times newspapers shall be deemed to be service of the Bankruptcy Notice upon you. The Bankruptcy Notice can be inspected by you on application at this Court.—Dated 10th day of December 1895.

H. S. GIFFARD Registrar.

The Bankruptcy Acts 1883 and 1890.

In the County Court of Pembrokeshire holden at Pembroke Dock.
In Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition filed the 13th day of December 1895.

To Thomas Davies of 2 and 3 Castle-square, Haverford-west, in the county of Pembroke, Draper.

TAKE notice that a Bankruptcy Petition has been presented against you to this Court, by James Watts and Edward Watts of Portland-street, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, carrying on business there together in copartnership under the style or firm of S. and J. Watts and Co., as Merchants, and the Court has ordered, that the sending of a sealed copy of the above-mentioned Petition, together with a sealed copy of the order for substituted service, by registered post letter, addressed to you at your last known place of residence, and the publication of this notice in the London Gazette and in the Western Mail newspaper, shall be deemed to be service of the Petition upon you, and further take notice that the said Petition will be heard at this Court at 30 Water-street, Pembroke Dock, on the 30th day of December 1895 at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear the Court may make a Receiving Order against you in your absence. The Petition can be inspected by you on application at this Court.—Dated this 13th of December 1895.

S. H. OWEN Registrar.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

No.	Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	Date of Filing Petition.	No. of Matter.	Date of Receiving Order.	No. of Receiving Order.	Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition.	Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition.
4257	Aldridge, Marie Jane (carrying on business as Madame Marie)	30, Waldemar-avenue, Fulham, Middlesex, lately residing and carrying on business at 4, Clara-terrace, South Kensington, Middlesex	Court Dressmaker and Milliner, a Married Woman, carrying on business separately and apart from her Husband, having separate estate and separate assets	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 11, 1895	1449 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895	68J	Debtor's	
4258	Felger, Theodore ...	81, Leonard-street, Finsbury, in the county of London	Picture Frame Manufacturer	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Nov. 23, 1895	1361 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	634	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (G.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883
4259	Foster, J.	21, Boundary-road, Finchley-road, Middlesex	Journalist	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 4, 1895	1427 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895	687	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (G.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883
4260	Hardy, Thomas Bush ...	122, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, Middlesex, also 2, Chartham-terrace, Ramsgate, Kent, lately residing at 17, Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square	Artist	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 13, 1895	1451 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	683	Debtor's	
4261	Kaplan, Joseph	158, Hackney-road, London	Boot and Shoe Manufacturer	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Nov. 28, 1895	1387 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	686	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (H.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883
4262	King, Joseph Edmund Sheppard	16, Finsbury-circus, in the city of London, E.C., and 7, Avenue Park-road, West Norwood, in the county of London	Solicitor	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 12, 1895	1458 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	672	Debtor's	
4263	Mayne, A. B.	Poona, in the Empire of India, a domiciled Englishman	Captain Indian Staff Corps	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Feb. 9, 1894	224 of 1894	Dec. 11, 1895	688	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (G.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883
4264	Ulmer, William Frederick	6, Great Bath-street, Farringdon-road, lately trading at 58, Central-street, St. Luke's, both in the county of London	Baker	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 13, 1895	1464 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	685	Debtor's	
4265	Cheeld, Sydney	Chesham, Buckinghamshire	Engineer	Aylesbury ...	Dec. 12, 1895	23 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	14	Debtor's	

RECEIVING ORDERS—continued.

No.	Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	Date of Filing Petition.	No. of Matter.	Date of Receiving Order.	No. of Receiving Order.	Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition.	Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition.
4266	Harrall, Thomas	35, Oxford-street, High Wycombe, Buckingham	Leather Seller	Aylesbury	Dec. 12, 1895	24 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	15	Debtor's	
4267	Durham, Frederick William	Glemham Lodge, New Barnet, Hertfordshire	Engineer	Barnet	Nov. 21, 1895	9 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895	6	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (G.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883
4268	Law, Sarah Anp	205, Monument-road, Birmingham, Warwickshire	Dressmaker and Lodging-house Keeper	Birmingham	Dec. 13, 1895	141 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	126	Debtor's	
4269	Clemmet, John Thomas	Residing at 110, Clarence-street, Bolton, Lancashire, lately residing at 5, Hibbert-street, Bolton, and trading at the Wholesale Market, Bolton, and the Fish Market, Aberdeen	Formerly Fruit and Potato Dealer, now out of business	Bolton	Dec. 14, 1895	30 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895	29	Debtor's	
4270	Comely, Frederick John	2, St. James'-parade and St. James'-square, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire	Corn Merchant	Cheltenham	Dec. 11, 1895	37 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895	34	Debtor's	
4271	Staines, Frederick John	Residing and trading at Abbey-street, Rugby, Warwickshire	General Dealer and Restaurant Keeper	Coventry	Dec. 13, 1895	20 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	19	Debtor's	
4272	Adams, Tom Stone	Bruce Lodge, Epsom, Surrey	Of no occupation	Croydon	Dec. 13, 1895	39 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	32	Debtor's	
4273	Davies, Henry Rowland	138, Cherry Orchard-road and 13, Clarendon-road, Derby-road, Croydon, lately residing at Hillside, Woodmansterne-road, Purley, and trading at 138, Cherry Orchard-road, Croydon, all in Surrey	Builder	Croydon	Dec. 12, 1895	38 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	31	Debtor's	
4274	Boyce, James William (trading as the Universal Supply Agency)	Residing and trading at 90, Bradford-road, Dewsbury, and recently in partnership with one Charles Hepworth, lately deceased	General Dealer	Dewsbury	Dec. 12, 1895	31 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	27	Debtor's	
4275	Brocklesby, John	156, Kent-street and Fish Docks, Great Grimsby	Fish Merchant	Great Grimsby	Dec. 13, 1895	41 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	40	Debtor's	
4276	Shephard, Joseph Henry	203, Wealsby-street, New Cle Great Grimsby	Late Grocer, now of no occupation	Great Grimsby	Dec. 11, 1895	40 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895	39	Debtor's	
4277	Ormerod, Lawrence Alexander	Hart Soil Farm, Clifton, near Halifax, Yorkshire	Farmer	Halifax... ..	Dec. 12, 1895	46 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	46	Debtor's	

RECEIVING ORDERS—*continued.*

No.	Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	Date of Filing Petition.	No. of Matter.	Date of Receiving Order.	No. of Receiving Order.	Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition.	Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition.
4278	Hallam, John Brough ...	Formerly of 25, Vine-street, now of 50, Wellington-street, both in Hanley, Staffordshire	Formerly Baker and Shopkeeper, now out of business	Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall	Dec. 12, 1895	44 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	29	Debtor's	
4279	Whatman, William James	Dinglesden Farm, Peasmarsh, Sussex ...	Farmer	Hastings ...	Dec. 13, 1895	40 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	26	Debtor's	
4280	Hardy, Joseph	Bank Farm, Almondbury, Yorkshire, lately residing at Mulberry-street, Moldgreen, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and carrying on business there and afterwards at the Freemasons' Arms, Liley-lane, partly in Hopton and partly in Kirkheaton, both in Yorkshire	Farmer, formerly Coal Merchant and Licensed Victualler	Huddersfield ...	Dec. 12, 1895	34 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	28	Debtor's	
4281	Pearson, Ben	93, Newsome-road, Huddersfield, Yorkshire	Traveller	Huddersfield ...	Dec. 12, 1895	33 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	27	Debtor's	
4292	Suddaby, Samuel ...	Lately residing and trading at 90, Porter-street, now residing at 58, Adelaide-street, both in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull	Brewer's Drayman, lately Second-hand Clothes Dealer	Kingston-upon-Hull	Dec. 12, 1895	57 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	50	Debtor's	
4283	Johnson, William Edward	122, North-street, in the city of Leeds ...	Formerly Furniture Dealer, now Furniture Dealer's Assistant	Leeds	Dec. 13, 1895	140 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	133	Debtor's	
4284	Tappern, Charles ...	Residing at 5, Elford-terrace, Roundhay-road, and trading at 14, Kirkgate Retail Fish Market, both in the city of Leeds	Fishmonger	Leeds	Dec. 11, 1895	138 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895	131	Debtor's	
4285	Watson, Lawrence (lately trading as the Darbyshire Dairies)	Lately trading at 31, Upperhead-row, at 154, Tong-road, and at Hyde Park Corner, all in Leeds, at 7, Prospect-street and 17, Chapel-street, both in Bridlington, and at Victoria-road, Scarborough, all in Yorkshire, now residing at 4, Park-road, Middlesborough, Yorkshire	Lately Milk-seller and Dairyman, now out of business	Leeds	Dec. 11, 1895	139 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895	132	Debtor's	
4286	Cooper, Benjamin ...	8, Commercial-street, Knott Mill, in the city of Manchester, and residing at Arnside House, 530, Stretford-road, Old Trafford, Manchester	Yarn and Cloth Agent and Velvet Cutter	Manchester ...	Nov. 20, 1895	94 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	73	Creditor's...	Sec. 1, Bankruptcy Act, 1890

RECEIVING ORDERS—continued.

No.	Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	Date of Filing Petition.	No. of Matter.	Date of Receiving Order.	No. of Receiving Order.	Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition.	Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition.
4287	Harris, Simon (trading as Harris Brothers)	80, High-street, Dowlais, Glamorganshire ...	Furniture Dealer ...	Merthyr Tydfil	Dec. 12, 1895	28 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	27	Debtor's	
4288	Edwards, Goronway Owen	29, Commercial-street, Newtown, late of Sarn, near Newtown	Grocer	Newtown ...	Dec. 13, 1895	16 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	15	Debtor's	
4289	Dalley, Thomas Whiteley	Victoria-street, Stapleford, Nottinghamshire	Joiner and Builder ...	Nottingham ...	Dec. 12, 1895	81 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	74	Debtor's	
4290	Watkins, David	Dousland, Walkhampton, Devonshire ...	Carpenter... ..	Plymouth and East Stonehouse	Dec. 13, 1895	67 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	46	Debtor's	
4291	Penton, George	Alma Cottage, Devizes-road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, lately residing at Greenland Villa, London-road, Marlborough, Wiltshire	Commercial Traveller ...	Salisbury ...	Dec. 14, 1895	14 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895	11	Debtor's	
4292	Willoughby, Herbert ...	Elmton, Derbyshire	Blacksmith	Sheffield ...	Dec. 12, 1895	64 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	64	Debtor's	
4293	Molden, Charles	Lately residing and trading at 2, Rusheyplatt, New Swindon, Wiltshire, now residing at 13, Read-street, New Swindon, Wiltshire	Late Baker and Grocer, now Great Western Railway Labourer	Swindon ...	Dec. 14, 1895	13 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895	13	Debtor's	
4294	Phillips, Catherine (trading as Phillips and Company)	Cwmbwrla, near the county borough of Swansea	Ironmonger	Swansea ...	Nov. 27, 1895	62 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	64	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (G.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883
4295	Penrose, John	22, Church-street, Tredegar, Monmouthshire	Baker and Confectioner	Tredegar ...	Dec. 12, 1895	29 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	26	Debtor's	
4296	Thomas, David	18, Spencer-street, Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire	Grocer	Tredegar ...	Dec. 12, 1895	30 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	27	Debtor's	
4297	Greenway, Thomas John	Cardynham, near Bodmin, Cornwall	Cordwainer	Truro	Dec. 12, 1895	52 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	42	Debtor's	
4298	Hearn, Henry	Bodmin, Cornwall	Postmaster	Truro	Dec. 14, 1895	53 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895	43	Debtor's	
4299	Yeo, Henry	Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	Horse Trainer	Truro	Dec. 14, 1895	54 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895	44	Debtor's	

RECEIVING ORDERS—continued.

No.	Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	Date of Filing Petition.	No. of Matter.	Date of Receiving Order.	No. of Receiving Order.	Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition.	Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition.
4300	Dean, Frederick William	13, York-road, Battersea, Surrey	Draper	Wandsworth	Nov. 27, 1895	51 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	44	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (F.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883
4301	Hennes, Sarah	8, College-precincts, in the city of Worcester	Lodging-house Keeper, Widow	Worcester	Dec. 12, 1895	32 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	27	Debtor's	
4302	Plowman, Robert	Mansfield Cottage, Huntington, Yorkshire ...	Railway Clerk	York	Dec. 13, 1895	44 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	44	Debtor's	
4011	Hawkes, Thomas George	Lately trading at 20, Topaz-street, Lambeth Walk, lately residing at 125, High-street, Peckham, both in the county of London	Cheesemonger	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Nov. 5, 1895	1288 of 1895	Nov. 26, 1895	655	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (D.), Bankruptcy Act, 1883

The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of the 29th November, 1895.

RECEIVING ORDER DISCHARGED.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Receiving Order.	Date of Discharge.	Grounds of Discharge of Receiving Order.
Leitch, Quintin James, and Bisset, Alexander (trading as Q. J. Leitch and Co.)	Both residing at Fort-street, Liscard, Cheshire At 19, Temple-street, in the city of Liverpool	Provision Merchants ...	Liverpool	83 of 1895	Oct. 16, 1895 ...	Dec. 13, 1895	The debtors having carried out the terms of the Composition approved by the Court on 13th December, 1895

No. 26690.

I

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Bird, Robert ...	23, Horton-street, Kensington, in the county of London	Gentleman ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1179 of 1895	Dec. 30, 1895	2.30 P.M.	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.	Jan. 22, 1896	11.30 A.M.	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey - street, London, W.C.	
Cobb, Richard Barker (known as Richard Temple)	41, Morley-road, Lewisham, Kent, and carrying on business at 84, New Bond-street, in the county of London	Actor ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1435 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895	12 noon	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.	Jan. 22, 1896	11.30 A.M.	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey - street, London, W.C.	
Cole, Alfred John ...	Residing at 9, Trafalgar-terrace, Durnford-road, Wimbledon, Surrey, and carrying on business at 24, Royal Exchange, in the city of London	Commission Agent	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1433 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895	11 A.M.	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.	Jan. 22, 1896	11.30 A.M.	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey - street, London, W.C.	
Macdona, Henry William	67, Clarendon-road, Notting Hill, in the county of London	Commission Agent	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1436 of 1895	Dec. 30, 1895	11 A.M.	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.	Jan. 31, 1896	12 noon	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey - street, London, W.C.	
Peyton, Charles Talbot	Late of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, whose present residence the Petitioning Creditor is unable to ascertain, but who is domiciled in England	A Colonel in Her Majesty's Army	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1351 of 1895	Dec. 30, 1895	12 noon	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.	Jan. 31, 1896	12 noon	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey - street, London, W.C.	
Owen, John William	Lately residing at Alma-terrace, now in Gwilym-terrace, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey, and trading at Alma-terrace aforesaid	Boot and Shoe Maker	Bangor ...	40 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	2.30 P.M.	Railway Hotel, Bangor	Jan. 2, 1896	12 noon	Magistrates' Room, Bangor	
Williams, John David	8, Princes-street, Rhyl, Flintshire	Joiner ...	Bangor ...	41 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	11.30 A.M.	Royal Hotel, Rhyl ...	Jan. 2, 1896	12 noon	Magistrates' Room, Bangor	Dec. 13, 1895

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Cheale, John ...	1, Stanley-street, Horsham, Sussex	Baker and Grocer	Brighton ...	89 of 1895	Jan. 7, 1896	1.45 P.M.	King's Head Hotel, Horsham	Jan. 16, 1896	11 A.M.	Court - house, Church-street, Brighton	Dec. 9, 1895
Peskett, James, and Ayling, George (trading as Peskett and Ayling)...	39, Denne-parade, Horsham, Sussex	Builders ...	Brighton ...	90 of 1895	Jan. 7, 1896	2.15 P.M.	King's Head Hotel, Horsham	Jan. 16, 1896	11 A.M.	Court - house, Church-street, Brighton	Dec. 9, 1895
Papworth, Frederick William	Cambridge-road, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire	Market Gardener...	Cambridge ...	24 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895	12 noon	Official Receiver's Office, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge	Jan. 22, 1896	11 A.M.	Guildhall, Cambridge	Dec. 11, 1895
Filbee, Albert. Francis	Hullett's Farm, Pilgrim's Hatch, South Weald, Essex	Farmer and Market Gardener	Chelmsford ...	22 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	12 noon	95, Temple-chambers, Temple - avenue, E.C.	Jan. 8, 1896	11 A.M.	Shirehall, Chelmsford	
Broomhead, Robert...	Now of Newbold, near Chesterfield, lately of Brampton, both in Derbyshire	Enginewright, late Farmer	Chesterfield ...	9 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	12 noon	Official Receiver's Office, 40, St. Mary's-gate, Derby	Jan. 24, 1896	2 P.M.	Market - hall, Chesterfield	Dec. 14, 1895
Crisp, William (trading as Crisp and Co.)	Residing at 10, Castle-view, Eve-hill, Dudley, Worcestershire, trading at King-street, Dudley aforesaid	Builder ...	Dudley ...	21 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	11 A.M.	Official Receiver's Office, Dudley	Jan. 6, 1896	12 noon	County Court, Priory - street, Dudley	Nov. 23, 1895
Hewer, Alfred Herbert	79, Pevansey-road, Eastbourne, late of 65, Seaside-road, Eastbourne, Sussex	House Agent and Secretary to Public Companies	Eastbourne and Lewes	12 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895	12 noon	Offices of Coles and Sons, Seaside-road, Eastbourne	Jan. 14, 1896	2.30 P.M.	Townhall, Eastbourne	
Phillips, Cornelius	The Royal Torbay Nurseries, Higher Union-street, 19, Torwood-street, and Garden and Stores, Gambleville, all in Torquay, and the Nurseries, Teignmouth-road, St. Mary Church, Devonshire	Nurseryman ...	Exeter ...	39 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	11 A.M.	Offices of Official Receiver, 13, Bedford-circus, Exeter	Jan. 2, 1896	12 noon	The Castle of Exeter, at Exeter	Dec. 13, 1895

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FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Riddle, William ...	Heath Farm, Dymock, lately Horder's Farm, Oxenhall, Newent, both in Gloucestershire	Farmer	Gloucester ...	32 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895	12 noon	Official Receiver's Office, 15, King-street, Gloucester	Jan. 7, 1896	12 noon	Shirehall, Gloucester	Dec. 13, 1895
Lambert, William Thomas	15, Park-road, Hastings, Sussex	Accountant ...	Hastings ...	37 of 1895	Jan. 6, 1896	12 noon	Young and Son's Offices, Bank-buildings, Hastings	Jan. 6, 1896	1.15 P.M.	Townhall, Hastings	Dec. 5, 1895
Breaks, Walter .. and Kilner, George ... (trading as Breaks and Kilner) ...	Residing at Baildon Hall Fold, Baildon, in the parish of Otley, Yorkshire Residing at 21, Briar-garth, Baildon aforesaid At Baildon-green Mill, Baildon aforesaid	Stuff Manufac- turers	Leeds	133 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	2.30 P.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, 31, Man-or-row, Bradford	Jan. 14, 1896	11 A.M.	County Court-house, Albion-place, Leeds	
Gray, Ambrose ...	18, Albany-street, Burton-road, in the city of Lincoln	Horse Dealer ...	Lincoln	28 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	12 noon	Official Receiver's Offices, 31, Silver-street, Lincoln	Jan. 9, 1896	3 P.M.	Sessions House, Lincoln	Dec. 12, 1895
Connor, Patrick ...	Residing and trading at 54, Midwood-street, Widnes, Lancashire	General Dealer and Tallow Chan- ler	Liverpool ...	100 of 1895	Dec. 30, 1895	2.30 P.M.	Offices of Official Receiver, 35, Victoria-street, Liver- pool	Jan. 2, 1896	11 A.M.	Court - house, Government - buildings, Vic- toria - street, Liverpool	Dec. 14, 1895
Jones, John William	Residing in lodgings at 127, Everton-road, Ever- ton, Liverpool, Lanca- shire, lately trading at 131, Everton-road aforesaid	Now out of busi- ness, lately Leather Cutter	Liverpool ...	99 of 1895	Dec. 30, 1895	2 P.M.	Offices of Official Receiver, 35, Victoria-street, Liver- pool	Jan. 2, 1896	11 A.M.	Court - house, Government - buildings, Vic- toria - street, Liverpool	Dec. 9, 1895
Marchant, William Samuel	Residing at 2, Maddocks-street, Old Swan, in the city of Liverpool, lately residing at 524, Edge-lane, Liverpool aforesaid, and previously residing and carrying on business at London House, Hucknall Huthwaite, Nottinghamshire	Journeyman Soap-boiler, formerly Draper, Tobacco-nist, and Hair-dresser	Liverpool ...	18 of 1895	Dec. 30, 1895	3 P.M.	Offices of Official Receiver, 35, Victoria-street, Liver- pool	Jan. 2, 1896	11 A.M.	Court - house, Government - buildings, Vic- toria - street, Liverpool	Dec. 14, 1895

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Robinson, George ...	Havelock - road, Luton, Bedfordshire	Coal Merchant ...	Luton ...	24 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	12 noon	Official Receiver's Offices, St. Paul's-square, Bedford	Jan. 9, 1896	11 A.M.	Court - house, Luton	
Waller, George Albert	52, High Town-road, Luton, Bedfordshire	Pork Butcher ...	Luton ...	22 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	11.30 A.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, St. Paul's-square, Bedford	Jan. 9, 1896	11 A.M.	Court - house, Luton	
Jeynes, Charles Edward	29, New-street, Wellington, Salop	Grocer and Provision Dealer	Madeley ...	15 of 1895	Dec. 30, 1895	11.30 A.M.	Official Receiver's Office, Shrewsbury	Jan. 8, 1896	11.30 A.M.	County Court, Madeley	Dec. 13, 1895
Harvey, Robert ...	Castlegate, Berwick-upon-Tweed	Saddler ...	Newcastle-on-Tyne	59 of 1895	Jan. 7, 1896	10.30 A.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, Pink-lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Jan. 7, 1896	11.30 A.M.	County Court, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Dec. 14, 1895
Carey, Charlotte ...	10, Castle-road, Southsea, recently of Creskeld, 36, Nightingale-road, Southsea, Hampshire	Daily Governess, lately Lodging-house Keeper	Portsmouth ...	46 of 1895	Dec. 27, 1895	3.30 P.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, Cambridge Junction, High-street, Portsmouth	Dec. 30, 1895	12 noon	Court - house, St. Thomas-street, Portsmouth	Dec. 14, 1895
Jacobs, John (trading as John Jacobs and Son)	21, Hedworth-terrace, Sunderland, in the county of Durham	Draper ...	Sunderland ...	20 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	12.30 P.M.	Official Receiver's Office, 25, John-street, Sunderland	Jan. 9, 1896	11 A.M.	Court - house, John - street, Sunderland	Nov. 5, 1895
Davies, John ...	Railway Inn, Cwmbwrla, lately residing and trading at the Maltsters' Arms, Pentregethin, both in the county borough of Swansea	Licensed Victualler	Swansea ...	66 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	12 noon	Official Receiver's Offices, 31, Alexandra-road, Swansea	Jan. 16, 1896	11.30 A.M.	Townhall, Swansea	Dec. 10, 1895
Archer, Joseph ...	Lately residing and trading at 17, Regent-street, New Swindon, Wiltshire, now residing at Chisle-ton, Wiltshire	Late Fishmonger, now out of business	Swindon ...	12 of 1895	Dec. 24, 1895	12 noon	Office of Henry C. Tombs, Official Receiver, 32, High-street, Swindon	Jan. 15, 1896	12 noon	County Court, Public Offices, Regent-circus, Swindon	Dec. 12, 1895
Plowman, Robert ...	Mansfield Cottage, Huntington, Yorkshire	Railway Clerk ...	York ...	44 of 1895	Dec. 27, 1895	12.30 P.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, 28, Stone-gate, York	Jan. 10, 1896	11 A.M.	Courts of Justice, Clifford-street, York	Dec. 14, 1895
<i>The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of the 13th December, 1895.</i>											
Willis, William ...	2, York-street, Cheltenham	Plasterer and Grocer	Cheltenham ...	36 of 1895	Dec. 21, 1895	4 P.M.	County Court, Cheltenham	Jan. 16, 1896	12 noon	County Court, Cheltenham	Dec. 10, 1895

ADJUDICATIONS.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Date of Petition.
Aldridge, Marie Jane (carrying on business as Madame Marie)	30, Waldemar-avenue, Fulham, and lately residing and carrying on business at 4, Claro-terrace, South Kensington, both in Middlesex	Court Dressmaker and Milliner, a Married Woman, carrying on business separately and apart from her Husband, and having separate estate and separate assets	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1449 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895 ...	Dec. 11, 1895
Godlonton, William Henry... ..	158, Stoke Newington-road, in the county of London ...	Manufacturer of Blinds	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1285 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895 ...	Nov. 5, 1895
Gordon, Sir Maurice Duff, Baronet ...	Lately of 13, Old Broad-street, and the Stock Exchange, both in the city of London, and whose present residence the Petitioning Creditor is unable to ascertain	Stockbroker	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1240 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895 ...	Oct. 25, 1895
Hainsworth, H. W. (trading as Hainsworth and Co.)	Now or lately carrying on business at 14 and 16, Paper-street, Redcross-street, in the city of London, and 15, Spencer-street, Goswell-road, Middlesex	Manufacturers' Agent	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1302 of 1895	Nov. 22, 1895 ...	Nov. 7, 1895
King, Joseph Edmund Sheppard	16, Finsbury-circus, in the city of London, E.C., and 7, Avenue Park-road, West Norwood, in the county of London	Solicitor	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1458 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
Medhurst, John Thomas	Devonshire Hill Farm, White Hart-lane, Tottenham, Middlesex, and trading at 124, Narrow-street, Limehouse, Middlesex	Anchor and Chain Cable Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1358 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895 ...	Nov. 22, 1895
Morgan, Edward	11, Poultry, in the city of London, and 13, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead, Middlesex	Stockbroker and Insurance Agent ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1161 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Oct. 7, 1895
Ulmer, William Frederick	6, Great Bath-street, Farringdon-road, E.C., lately trading at 58, Central-street, St. Luke's, both in the county of London	Baker	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1464 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895 ...	Dec. 13, 1895
Yantian, Joseph, and Mollison, James (trading as Yantian and Mollison)	Residing at 4, Little Alie-street, Commercial-road Residing at 56, George-street, Portman-square At 15A, Baker-street, Portman-square, all in the county of London	Ladies' Tailors... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1312 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895 ...	Nov. 8, 1895
Frowd, James Jennings	94, High-street, High Barnet, Hertfordshire	Clothier and Salesman	Barnet	8 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895 ...	Oct. 14, 1895
Freeman, Allan D.	The Vicarage, Preston, Sussex	Clerk in Holy Orders... ..	Brighton	82 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895 ...	Nov. 13, 1895
Graves, George	12, Sophia-street, Bute-road, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, also of Christina-street, Docks, Cardiff	Greengrocer	Cardiff	91 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 9, 1895
Yeo, Philip (trading as the Tailoring Company)	29, Castle-street, in the county borough of Cardiff	Tailor and Draper	Cardiff	90 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 4, 1895
Filbee, Albert Francis	Hulletts Farm, Pilgrims Hatch, in the parish of South Weald, Essex	Farmer and Market Gardener ...	Chelmsford	22 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 6, 1895

ADJUDICATIONS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Date of Petition.
Comely, Frederick John	2, St. James-parade and St. James-square, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire	Corn Merchant	Cheltenham	37 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895 ...	Dec. 11, 1895
Staines, Frederick John	Residing and trading at Abbey-street, Rugby, Warwickshire	General Dealer and Restaurant Keeper	Coventry	20 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895 ...	Dec. 13, 1895
Davies, Henry Rowland	138, Cherry Orchard-road and 13, Clarendon-road, Derby-road, Croydon, lately residing at Hillside, Woodmansterne-road, Purley, and trading at 138, Cherry Orchard-road, Croydon, all in Surrey	Builder	Croydon	38 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
Boyce, James William (trading as the Universal Supply Agency)	Residing and trading at 90, Bradford-road, Dewsbury, and recently in partnership with one Charles Hepworth lately deceased	General Dealer	Dewsbury	31 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
Phillips, Cornelius	Royal Torbay Nurseries, Higher Union-street, 19, Torwood-street, and Garden and Stores, Gambleville, all in Torquay, and the Nurseries, Teignmouth-road, St. Mary Church, Devonshire	Nurseryman	Exeter	39 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895 ...	Nov. 8, 1895
Brocklesby, John	156, Kent-street and Fish Docks, Great Grimsby	Fish Merchant	Great Grimsby	41 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895 ...	Dec. 13, 1895
Shepherd, Joseph Henry	203, Weelsby-street, New Clew, Great Grimsby	Late Grocer, now of no occupation	Great Grimsby	40 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895 ...	Dec. 11, 1895
Ormerod, Lawrence Alexander	Hart Soil Farm, Clifton, near Halifax, Yorkshire	Farmer	Halifax	46 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
Hallam, John Brough	Formerly of 25, Vine-street, now of 50, Wellington-street, both in Hanley, Staffordshire	Formerly Baker and Shopkeeper, now out of business	Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall	44 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
Hardy, Joseph	Bank Farm, Almondbury, Yorkshire, lately residing at Mulberry-street, Moldgreen, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and carrying on business there and afterwards at the Freemasons' Arms, Liley-lane, partly in Hopton and partly at Kirkheaton, both in Yorkshire	Farmer, formerly Coal Merchant and Licensed Victualler	Huddersfield	34 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
Pearson, Ben	93, Newsome-road, Huddersfield, Yorkshire	Traveller	Huddersfield	33 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
Suddaby, Samuel	Lately residing and trading at 90, Porter-street, now residing at 58, Adelaide-street, both in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull	Brewer's Drayman, lately Second-hand Clothes Dealer	Kingston-upon-Hull	57 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
Johnson, William Edward	122, North-street, in the city of Leeds	Formerly Furniture Dealer, now Furniture Dealer's Assistant	Leeds	140 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895 ...	Dec. 13, 1895
Tappern, Charles	Residing at 5, Elford-terrace, Roundhay-road, and trading at 14, Kirkgate Retail Fish Market, both in the city of Leeds	Fishmonger	Leeds	138 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895 ...	Dec. 11, 1895

ADJUDICATIONS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Date of Petition.
Connor, Patrick	Residing and trading at 54, Midwood-street, Widnes, Lancashire	General Dealer and Tallow Chandler	Liverpool	100 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895
Jones, John William	Residing in lodgings at 127, Everton-road, Everton, Liverpool, Lancashire, lately trading at 131, Everton-road, aforesaid	Now out of business, lately Leather Cutter	Liverpool	99 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	Dec. 6, 1895
Jeynes, Charles Edward	29, New-street, Wellington, Salop	Grocer and Provision Dealer	Madeley	15 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895
Dugdale, Stephen	113, Carter-street, Greenheys, Manchester, Lancashire, formerly of the Grove Mills, Haslingden, Lancashire	Salesman, formerly Cotton Spinner	Manchester	61 of 1894	Dec. 11, 1895	Receiving Order made under sec. 103, Bankruptcy Act, 1883, on July 6, 1894 Dec. 12, 1895
Harris, Simon (trading as Harris Brothers)	80, High-street, Dowlais, Glamorganshire	Furniture Dealer	Merthyr Tydfil	28 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	Dec. 12, 1895
Furber, John (trading as Furber and Son)	Cheshire-street and Burgage-street, Market Drayton, Salop	Painter and Glazier	Nantwich and Crewe	24 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	Nov. 7, 1895
Blagden, Alfred John	Presently residing at Spittal, in the borough of Berwick-on-Tweed, lately residing at the Vicarage, Tweedmouth, in the said borough	Clerk in Holy Orders	Newcastle-on-Tyne	53 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	Oct. 8, 1895
Dalley, Thomas Whiteley	Victoria-street, Stapleford, Nottinghamshire	Joiner and Builder	Nottingham	81 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	Dec. 12, 1895
Nicks, Anthony	Paignton, Devonshire	Baker	Plymouth and East Stonehouse	58 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	Oct. 29, 1895
Tarr, James	Of the parish of Diptford, Devonshire	Butcher and late Farmer	Plymouth and East Stonehouse	62 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	Nov. 8, 1895
Watkins, David	Dousland, Walkhampton, Devonshire	Carpenter	Plymouth and East Stonehouse	67 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895
Birks, George	Cloughton, Yorkshire	Tailor	Scarborough	33 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	Dec. 11, 1895
Campbell, Donald Archibald	89, William-street, in the city of Sheffield	Draper	Sheffield	60 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	Nov. 14, 1895
Willoughby, Herbert	Elmton, Derbyshire	Blacksmith	Sheffield	64 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895	Dec. 12, 1895
Conway, William Leo	Trading at 50, Frederic-street, and residing at 8, Cleveland-street, Hartlepool, in the county of Durham	Grocer	Sunderland	25 of 1895	Dec. 10, 1895	Dec. 7, 1895

ADJUDICATIONS—continued.

No.	Debtor's Name	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Date of Petition.	
No. 26690.	Newby, Thomas Johnson	Great Coope House Farm, near South Hetton, in the county of Durham	Farmer	Sunderland	24 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Nov. 29, 1895	
	Molden, Charles	Lately residing and trading at 2, Rushey-platt, New Swindon, Wiltshire, now residing at 18, Read-street, New Swindon, Wiltshire	Late Baker and Grocer, now Great Western Railway Labourer	Swindon	13 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895 ...	Dec. 14, 1895	
	Daniel, Jabez... ..	High-street and Lion-street, Blaenavon, Monmouthshire	Grocer and Provision Merchant	Tredegar	28 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 10, 1895	
	Penrose, John	22, Church-street, Tredegar, Monmouthshire	Baker and Confectioner	Tredegar	29 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895	
	Thomas, David	18, Spencer-street, Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire	Grocer	Tredegar	30 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895 ...	Dec. 13, 1895	
	K	Greenway, Thomas John	Cardynham, near Bodmin, Cornwall	Cordwainer	Truro... ..	52 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
		Hearn, Henry	Bodmin, Cornwall	Postmaster	Truro... ..	53 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
		Yeo, Henry-	Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	Horse Trainer	Truro... ..	54 of 1895	Dec. 14, 1895 ...	Dec. 14, 1895
		Hennes, Sarah	8, College-precincts, in the city of Worcester	Lodging-house Keeper, Widow	Worcester	32 of 1895	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	Dec. 12, 1895
		Flowman, Robert	Mansfield Cottage, Huntingdon, Yorkshire	Railway Clerk... ..	York	44 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895 ...	Dec. 13, 1895
		<i>The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of the 2th December, 1893.</i>						
	Roberts, Bartie Worsley (described in Receiving Order as Bertie W. Roberts)	Late 34, Albany-street, Regent's Park, and the Langham Hotel, Portland-place, both in the county of London, whose present residence the Petitioning Creditors are unable to ascertain, lately residing at 41, Ampthill-square, Hampstead-road, when the debt of George Gordon Johnston, one of the Petitioners, was incurred, lately residing at 34, Albany-street aforesaid, when the debt of John Bonnett Thompson, another of the Petitioners, was incurred, and lately residing at Fernleigh, Arnison-road, East Molesey, Surrey, when the debt of Thomas Francis Drew, another of the Petitioners, was incurred	... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1506 of 1893	Nov. 30, 1893 ...	Oct. 5, 1893
		<i>The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of the 6th December, 1895.</i>						
	Wilson, Charles Wathen Alliston (described in Receiving Order as Charles Wilson)	4, Langley-court, Long Acre, in the county of London, and Queen's Club, Well-court, 9, Queen-street, Cheapside, in the city of London	Club Proprietor	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1279 of 1895	Dec. 2, 1895 ...	Nov. 4, 1895	

ORDER FOR ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY AND ANNULMENT OF COMPOSITION OR SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No. of Master.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Filing Petition.	Date of Annulment of Composition or Scheme.
Costello, John	Lately residing at 53, Lansdowne-road, Kensington, and now employed in the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, Middlesex	Clerk in the Royal Courts of Justice aforesaid	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	692 of 1892	Dec. 12, 1895 ...	May 19, 1892 ...	Dec. 12, 1895. The Composition or Scheme was approved by the Court on 13th September, 1892

ORDER ON APPLICATION TO APPROVE COMPOSITION OR SCHEME.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No. of Matter.	Date of Order.	Nature of Scheme or Composition sanctioned or Order made.
Leitch, Quintin James, and Bisset, Alexander (trading as Q. J. Leitch and Co.) ...	Both residing at Fort-street, Liscard, Cheshire At 19, Temple-street, in the city of Liverpool	Provision Merchants	Liverpool ...	83 of 1895	Dec. 13, 1895	Payment in priority of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt provided for by payment to the Official Receiver of a sum sufficient to discharge the same within three days after the acceptance of the Composition by the creditors. Payment of all the proper costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the proceedings, and all fees and percentages payable to the Official Receiver and the Board of Trade to be made in the same manner and at the same time as the preferential debts. A Composition of 10s. in the pound to be paid on all provable debts in full discharge of all debts provable in the Bankruptcy. A sum sufficient to pay the same to be paid to the Official Receiver within three days after the acceptance of this Composition by the creditors. Upon the approval by the Court of this Composition, and upon payment to the Official Receiver of the sums aforesaid, the Order of Adjudication to be annulled and the Receiving Order discharged

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NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Last Day for Receiving Proofs.	Name of Trustee.	Address.
Domville, H. K. ...	Late 7, Valentia-road, Brixton, London, present address the Petitioning Creditor is unable to ascertain	...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1375 of 1894	Jan. 1, 1896	H. Brougham, Official Receiver	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.
Engeland, Justus ...	48, Asylum-road, Peckham, Surrey ...	Baker ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1059 of 1894	Jan. 1, 1896	H. Brougham, Official Receiver	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.
Jardine, William (trading as Jardine and Company)	19, Great Winchester-street, in the city of London, residing at Shern Hall, Walthamstow, Essex	Diamond Merchant ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1160 of 1897	Jan. 1, 1896	H. Brougham, Official Receiver	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.
Kindon, Charles James (trading as Kindon and Company)	Rothsay-street, Bermondsey New-road, and Page's-walk, Old Kent-road, both in the county of London, and residing at Eltham Villa, Adelaide-road, Brockley, in the said county of London	Floorcloth and Linoleum Manufacturer	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1280 of 1893	Jan. 3, 1896	Francis Henry Ebsworth	1, Arthur-street East, King William-street, London, E.C.
Smith, George Edward ...	Late the Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate-street, in the city of London, formerly 3, Trelawn-road, Brixton, Surrey, now 2, Lorraine-terrace, Stoke Newington, Middlesex	Late a Clerk in Her Majesty's Civil Service	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	757 of 1884	Jan. 3, 1896	Peter Paget, Official Receiver	Bankruptcy - buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.
Stobbs, Francis (described in the Receiving Order as F. Stobbs)	79½, Gracechurch-street ...	Company Promoter ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1588 of 1893	Dec. 31, 1895	W. B. Keen ...	3, Church-court, Old Jewry, E.C.
Charles, Morgan ...	Tyrralwydd, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire ...	Gentleman ...	Aberdare ...	4 of 1894	Jan. 2, 1896	William Lewes Daniel, Official Receiver	65, High-street, Merthyr Tydfil
Haigh, William Thomas ...	36, St. Michael's-road, and trading at 11, Summer-street, both in Bradford, Yorkshire	Bobbin Maker ...	Bradford ...	55 of 1895	Jan. 1, 1896	J. Arthur Binns, Official Receiver	31, Manor-row, Bradford
House, Albert (trading as John House)	68, Grantham-road, and trading at 3, Thornton-road, both in Bradford	Cycle Engineer ...	Bradford ...	59 of 1895	Jan. 1, 1896	J. Arthur Binns, Official Receiver	31, Manor-row, Bradford
Mercer, Smith ...	278, Tong-street, Dudley Hill, Bradford, Yorkshire	Plumber ...	Bradford ...	53 of 1895	Jan. 1, 1896	J. Arthur Binns, Official Receiver	31, Manor-row, Bradford
Poulter, Richard ...	Peat Farm, Foreside, Denholme, Yorkshire ...	Farmer and Poultry Dealer	Bradford ...	50 of 1895	Jan. 1, 1896	J. Arthur Binns, Official Receiver	31, Manor-row, Bradford

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Last Day for Receiving Proofs.	Name of Trustee.	Address.
Wilson, Edwin ... and Hargreaves, Joshua (trading as Edwin Wilson and Co.) ...	Lately residing in lodgings at 10, Glebe-road, Harrogate, but now 14, Hallfield-road, Brad- ford, Yorkshire 324, Scarr-hill, Bradford, Yorkshire At 3, 5, and 7, Millergate, Bradford, Yorkshire...	Wholesale Hardware Mer- chants, Ironmongers, and Shroud Makers	Bradford ...	52 of 1895	Jan. 2, 1896 ...	Joseph Braithwaite Childe, Incorporated Accountant, and James Clough Wright, Chartered Account- ant	London and Midland Bank- chambers, Market-street, Bradford 32, Market-street, Bradford
Hargreaves, Joshua (Separate Estate)	324, Scarr-hill, Bradford, Yorkshire ...	Wholesale Hardware Mer- chant and Ironmonger and Shroud Maker	Bradford ...	52 of 1895	Jan. 2, 1896 ...	Joseph Braithwaite Childe, Incorporated Accountant, and James Clough Wright, Chartered Account- ant	London and Midland Bank- chambers, Market-street, Bradford 32, Market-street, Bradford
Ayling, George ...	Wisborough Green, Sussex ...	Builder ...	Brighton ...	42 of 1894	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Howard W. Cox, Offi- cial Receiver	4, Pavilion - buildings, Brighton
Knight, Clement ...	77, Franklin-road, Brighton, Sussex ...	Baker ...	Brighton ...	39 of 1894	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Howard W. Cox, Offi- cial Receiver	4, Pavilion - buildings, Brighton
Turner, George ...	Horsham, Sussex ...	Cabinet Maker and Furni- ture Dealer	Brighton ...	1 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Howard W. Cox, Offi- cial Receiver	4, Pavilion - buildings, Brighton
Bannester, Abel ...	Rushley Island, Great Wakering, Essex ...	Farmer ...	Chelmsford ...	8 of 1895	Jan. 4, 1896 ...	Cooper Corbidge ...	19A, Coleman-street, Lon- don, E.C.
Hubbard, Percy Royal ...	9, Mead-place, Croydon, trading at Grave's Yard, Tamworth-road, Croydon, Surrey	Builder and Decorator ...	Croydon ...	24 of 1895	Jan. 6, 1896 ...	Ernest William Ellis Blandford	227 and 228, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
Pitt, Frank Thornton ...	Residing in lodgings at Priory-street, Dudley, Worcestershire	Painter's Foreman or Mana- ger	Dudley ...	19 of 1890	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Edward Percy Jobson, Official Receiver	Dudley
Thompson, Frederick ...	101, Bourne-street, Eastbourne, Sussex, and trading at the Gardens known as the People's Market, Langney-road, Eastbourne aforesaid	Greengrocer and Fruiterer ...	Eastbourne and Lewes ...	11 of 1894	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Howard W. Cox, Offi- cial Receiver	4, Pavilion - buildings, Brighton
Johnson, Samuel ...	Wrinehill, near Crewe, and Madeley, both in Staffordshire	Draper and Proprietor of Patent Medicines	Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall	20 of 1892	Jan. 4, 1896 ...	T. Bullock, Official Receiver,	King-street, Newcastle- under-Lyme
Hukins, John ...	High Halden, Kent ...	Farmer and Coal Merchant	Hastings ...	39 of 1894	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Howard W. Cox, Offi- cial Receiver	4, Pavilion - buildings, Brighton

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Last Day for Receiving Proofs.	Name of Trustee.	Address.
White, George Harry ...	67, Eversfield-place, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and Cairngorm, Hastings, both in Sussex	Fancy Stationer	Hastings	32 of 1894	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Howard W. Cox, Official Receiver	4, Pavilion - buildings, Brighton
Wren, William	Kibes-lane, Ware, Hertfordshire... ..	Fish Hawker... ..	Hertford	5 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Cecil Mercer, Official Receiver	Office of Official Receiver 95; Temple - chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.
Howells, John Edward (trading as John Howell and Co.)	Residing at Croft House-lane, Marsh, near Huddersfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and trading at 28, New-street, Huddersfield, and 10, Old Market, Halifax, both in Yorkshire	Mantle Warehouseman ...	Huddersfield ...	23 of 1894	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Alfred Lister Blow ...	28, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C.
Browne, Robert George ...	Late of Great Blakenham, Suffolk, now residing at Witham, Essex	Grocer, General - shop Keeper, and Blacksmith	Ipswich	30 of 1895	Jan. 1, 1896 ...	Frederick Messent, Official Receiver	36, Princes-street, Ipswich
Kingston, William ...	Elm-road, Wisbech St. Peter, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire	Farmer and Dairyman ...	King's Lynn ...	16 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	H. P. Gould, Official Receiver	8, King-street, Norwich
See, George Thurston ...	11, Norwich-road, Walsoken, Norfolk	Baker and Corn Dealer ...	King's Lynn ...	18 of 1894	Jan. 1, 1896 ...	H. P. Gould, Official Receiver	8, King-street, Norwich
Britton, Richard Henry ...	North-street and Meanwood-road, both in the city of Leeds	Hay, Straw, and Horse Corn Dealer	Leeds	66 of 1895	Jan. 15, 1896 ...	John Bowling, Official Receiver	22, Park-row, Leeds
Darge, Margaret	54, Harrogate-road, Leeds, Yorkshire	Draper and Stationer, Spinner	Leeds	49 of 1895	Jan. 15, 1896 ...	John Bowling, Official Receiver	22, Park-row, Leeds
Hoyle, John William ...	Otley, near Leeds, Yorkshire	Grocer... ..	Leeds	140 of 1894	Jan. 15, 1896 ...	John Bowling, Official Receiver	22, Park-row, Leeds
Bateman, the Right Honourable William Bateman (Baron Bateman)	Shobdon Court, Shobdon, Herefordshire	... ..	Leominster ...	9 of 1895	Jan. 1, 1896 ...	Walter Hudson Matthews	32, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.
Dinwoodie, William ...	Now an Inmate of Haydock Lodge Lunatic Asylum, Newton-le-Willows, late of the Bold Arms Hotel, Lord-street, Southport, both in Lancashire	Hotel Proprietor	Liverpool	95 of 1893	Jan. 2, 1896 ...	Thomas Henry Crane	211, Lord-street, Southport
Robinson, John	Eyton near Wellington, Salop	Cycle Agent	Madeley	8 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	T. Bullock, Official Receiver	Official Receiver's Office, Shrewsbury
Richards, Timothy ...	The Eagle Supply Stores, Aberavon, Glamorganshire	Grocer... ..	Neath	19 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Charles Edwin Dovey	31, Queen-street, Cardiff

NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Last Day for Receiving Proofs.	Name of Trustee.	Address.
Tuck, Alfred James ...	Orchard-street, St. James-end, Dallington, and Castle-street, in the town of Northampton	Shoe Manufacturer ...	Northampton ...	16 of 1895	Jan. 4, 1896 ...	Alfred Ewen, Official Receiver	St. Paul's-square, Bedford
Soar, Thomas ...	78, Robin Hood's-chase and 52, St. Mary's-gate, both in Nottingham	Lace Manufacturer ...	Nottingham...	56 of 1889	Jan. 4, 1896 ...	Charles Rogers ...	22, Low-pavement, Nottingham
Early, Henry (trading as Henry Early, Junior, and as Nathaniel Howse and Co.)	Wood Green, Witney, Oxfordshire, trading as Henry Early, Junior, at Witney aforesaid, and as Nathaniel Howse and Co, at Witney aforesaid, and at Grahamstown and Mafeking, in South Africa	Blanket and Woollen Manufacturer	Oxford ...	5 of 1894	Jan. 1, 1896 ...	Arthur Edwin Preston	55, Cornmarket - street, Oxford
Lock, James ...	Residing at Cornwall - road, Williamstown, Penygraig, and carrying on business at Brook-street, Williamstown, Penygraig, Tylacelyn-road, Penygraig, Pandy-square, Tonypandy, the American Market, Llewellyn - street, Pentre, and the West Llantwit Red Ash Colliery, Beddau, near Llantrissant, all in Glamorganshire, and lately carrying on business at Trealaw Brickworks, Trealaw, Glamorganshire	Grocer and Provision Merchant, and Colliery Proprietor, lately Brick Manufacturer	Pontypridd ...	17 of 1895	Jan. 1, 1896 ...	Edward Thomas Collins	39, Broad-street, Bristol
White, Joseph ...	Residing at 398, Holdenhurst-road, Bournemouth, and trading at Washington-avenue, Bournemouth, Hampshire	Builder and Contractor ...	Poole... ..	35 of 1894	Dec. 30, 1895 ...	Henry C. Bicker ...	Richmond - chambers, Bournemouth
White, Joseph George ...	Emsworth, Hampshire	Builder	Portsmouth ...	25 of 1895	Jan. 7, 1896 ...	John Cornelius Moberly, Official Receiver	Cambridge Junction, High-street, Portsmouth
Woolgar, William ...	29, Russell-street and Brunswick House, Hyde Park-road, both in Southsea, Hampshire	Saddler	Portsmouth ...	22 of 1895	Jan. 7, 1896 ...	John Cornelius Moberly, Official Receiver	Cambridge Junction, High-street, Portsmouth
Connolly, Stuart Boyd ...	The Hollies, Davyhulme, near Manchester, Lancashire, lately carrying on business at 26A, Pall Mall, Manchester aforesaid	Grey Cloth Merchant and Commission Agent	Salford	14 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Christopher Jenkins Dibb, Official Receiver	Ogden's-chambers, Bridge-street, Manchester
Hawkins, Stephen ...	Whitchurch, Hampshire	Grocer and Baker	Salisbury	13 of 1894	Jan. 4, 1896 ...	Frederick Aston Dawes, Official Receiver	City-chambers, Salisbury
Keevil, Charles ...	Stalbridge, Dorsetshire	Coal Merchant	Salisbury	12 of 1895	Jan. 4, 1896 ...	Frederick Aston Dawes, Official Receiver	City-chambers, Salisbury
Dumbill, Luke ...	Woolston Dam Farm, Woolston, near Warrington, Lancashire	Farmer	Warrington	10 of 1895	Dec. 31, 1895 ...	Christopher Jenkins Dibb, Official Receiver	Ogden's-chambers, Bridge-street, Manchester

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final, or Otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Beckett, Henry Lyndhurst	82, St. George's-road, Middlesex ...	Gentleman ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1120 of 1894	8d., with interest at 4 per cent. per annum in accordance with the Scheme of Arrangement	Second	Jan. 1, 1896 ...	Office of Gane, Jackson, and Jefferys, 53, Coleman-street, London, E.C., Chartered Accountants
Cole, Arthur ... (Separate Estate)	61, Mark-lane, in the city of London ...	Rice Miller, trading with John Adcock as A. Cole and Co.	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	641 of 1894	4s. 1d.	Second and Final	Dec. 23, 1895 ...	2, Moorgate-street-buildings, E.C.
McFarlane, Evan (described in Receiving Order as Ewan McFarlane)	4, Alma-terrace, Kensington, in the county of London	Of no occupation ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	644 of 1894	2s.	Third	Any day (except Saturday) between 11 and 2	Offices of Official Receivers, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.
Taylor, Frederick John...	The Pilgrim, 47, Upper Kennington-lane, Surrey	Licensed Victualler ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	166 of 1895	1s. 0½d.	First and Final	Any day (except Saturday) between 11 and 2	Offices of Official Receivers, Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, London, W.C.
Smith, Henry George ...	Padbury, Buckinghamshire ...	Jobbing Builder ...	Banbury ...	10 of 1894	8d.	Second and Final	Dec. 24, 1895 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 1, St. Aldate's, Oxford
Hallett, George Henry ...	12, the Crescent, Bude, Cornwall ...	Dairy Farmer and Boarding-house Keeper	Barnstaple ...	6 of 1895	2s. 10d.	First and Final	Dec. 24, 1895 ..	Official Receiver's Office, 5B, Hammet-street, Taunton
Gregory, Peter ...	19, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, and Denhall, Preston, Cheshire	Clerk to the Birkenhead Guardians and Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages	Birkenhead ...	26 of 1886	1½d.	Second and Final	Dec. 18, 1895 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 35, Victoria-street, Liverpool
Morris, William, and Morris, William A. (trading as William Morris) ...	90, Pershore-road, Birmingham 62, Balsall Heath-road, Birmingham Freeman-street, Birmingham ...	Basket Manufacturers ...	Birmingham ...	121 of 1894	2s. 5½d.	Fifth and Final	Dec. 21, 1895 ...	Offices of Trustee, 13, Temple-street, Birmingham
Smith, Thomas ...	Residing at 294, Wheeler-street, and trading at 292, Wheeler-street and 70, Lozells-road, all of Aston, near the city of Birmingham	Butcher and Cattle Dealer	Birmingham ...	53 of 1894	2s. 6d.	First and Final	Dec. 23, 1895 ...	26, Corporation-street, Birmingham
Goodrick, William ...	Lately residing and trading at 81A, Liguorpond-street, Boston, Lincolnshire	Carpenter and Joiner ...	Boston ...	17 of 1895	5d.	First and Final	Dec. 20, 1895 ...	Official Receiver's Offices, 31, Silver-street, Lincoln

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS—continued.

No. 26690.

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Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final or Otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Campbell, William Collins	Lately of Town Head, Barnoldswick, Yorkshire, now of Newton, Barnoldswick aforesaid, and trading at 15, Church-street, Barnoldswick aforesaid	Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Tobacconist	Bradford	45 of 1895	3s. 9d.	First and Final	Dec. 23, 1895	Official Receiver's Chambers, 31, Manor-row, Bradford
Rogerson, Joseph Kirkpatrick	12, Cowper-road, Acton, Middlesex	Draper	Brentford	12 of 1895	8s. 9d.	First and Final	Dec. 20, 1895	Offices of Official Receiver, 95, Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, E.C.
Hogben, Walter Stephen	5, Dover-street, Folkestone, Kent	Baker	Canterbury	34 of 1894	3s. 10½d.	First and Final	Dec. 23, 1895	Official Receiver's Office, Canterbury
Rolfe, Walter	Berstedcroft, Willesborough, Kent, carrying on business at Bridge Farm, Bilsington, and the College Farm, Aldington, and Hurst, Kent	Farmer	Canterbury	9 of 1895	1s. 1½d.	First and Final	Dec. 23, 1895	Official Receiver's Office, Canterbury
Bryant, William	12, Graving Dock-street, Barry Dock, Glamorganshire	Wine Merchant	Cardiff	8 of 1895	1s. 3¼d.	First and Final	Dec. 21, 1895	29, Queen-street, Cardiff
Jenkins, Richard	Kenfig Hill, Glamorganshire	Ironmonger, Furniture, and Boot and Shoe Dealer	Cardiff	38 of 1895	2s. 6d.	First	Dec. 21, 1895	29, Queen-street, Cardiff
Jones, Evan Henry	Residing and trading at 63, High-street, Ogmores Vale, Glamorganshire, formerly residing and trading at 57, High-street, Ogmores Vale	Grocer	Cardiff	75 of 1894	2s. 4d.	First	Dec. 21, 1895	29, Queen-street, Cardiff
Morris, Walter Malcolm	Donald-street, Roath, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, lately carrying on business at 43, Castle-arcade, Cardiff aforesaid	District Agent for the American Check Till Company, lately Gas Engineer	Cardiff	40 of 1895	1s. 8½d.	First and Final	Dec. 21, 1895	29, Queen-street, Cardiff
Priest, Edgar (trading alone as E. Priest and Co.)	22, Plaster-tun-avenue, Cardiff, Glamorganshire At the Taff Vale Iron Works, Talbot-street, Cardiff, and 53, King's-road, Cardiff	Galvanized Iron Merchant	Cardiff	21 of 1895	2s. 4½d.	First and Final	Dec. 21, 1895	29, Queen-street, Cardiff
Simkins, John Fallow (trading as J. F. Simkins and Co.)	110, Holton-road, Barry Dock, Glamorganshire	Grocer	Cardiff	4 of 1895	1s. 9¾d.	First and Final	Dec. 21, 1895	29, Queen-street, Cardiff
Hughes, George	407, High-street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire	House Furnisher ...	Cheltenham...	29 of 1895	3s. 9½d.	First and Final	Dec. 21, 1895	Official Receiver's Office, 15, King-street, Gloucester

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final or Otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Pateman, James ... Pateman, Alfred, and Pateman, Arthur (trading as J. Pateman and Sons) ...	16, St. John's-road, South Norwood 32, High-street, South Norwood 21, Carmichael-road, South Norwood 32, High-street, South Norwood and 16, St. John's-road, South Norwood, Surrey	Oil and Colour Men and Builders and Contrac- tors	Croydon	20 of 1895	2s. 6d.	First	Dec. 24, 1895	Offices of Saker and Davis, 15, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
Ashton, Thomas (trading as Thomas Ashton and Son)	Sleetmore-lane, Somercotes, near Alfreton, Derbyshire	Grocer and Provision Dealer	Derby	52 of 1894	2s. 6d.	First and Final	Dec. 20, 1895	Official Receiver's Offices, 40, St. Mary's-gate, Derby
Andrews, William Arthur	Southfield House, Welholme-road, Great Grimsby	Builder	Great Grimsby	34 of 1894	6½d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1895	Offices of Official Receiver, Trinity House-lane, Hull
Good, Matthew	Haborough, Lincolnshire	Timber Leader, late Farmer	Great Grimsby	26 of 1894	6½d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1895	Office of Official Receiver, Trinity House-lane, Hull
Buckley, Joe	Dean Brook, Netherthong, Yorkshire	Size Manufacturer and Farmer	Huddersfield	21 of 1895	3s. 5¾d.	First and Final	Dec. 20, 1895	Official Receiver's Chambers, 19, John William-street, Huddersfield
Shaw, Mary	Residing and trading at Crimble, Slaith- waite, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire	Grocer and Beer Retailer, a Married Woman, carry- ing on business apart from her Husband	Huddersfield	9 of 1895	1s. 8¾d.	First and Final	Dec. 20, 1895	Official Receiver's Chambers, 19, John William-street, Huddersfield
Brown, Ethelbert Ellis ...	Walkington, near Beverley, in the East Riding of Yorkshire	Butcher	Kingston-upon-Hull	15 of 1892	10¾d.	Second and Final	Dec. 30, 1895	Office of Official Receiver, Trinity House-lane, Hull
Penn, George William ...	3, Southcoates-parade, Holderness-road, Hull	Earthenware Dealer and Confectioner	Kingston-upon-Hull	33 of 1895	2s. 2d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1895	Office of Official Receiver, Trinity House-lane, Hull
Smith, Edward Stuart Ingram	The Albert Inn, Armley-road, New Wortley, in the city of Leeds	Hotel Keeper	Leeds	102 of 1895	9s. 2½d.	First and Final	Jan. 6, 1896	Official Receiver's Offices, 22, Park-row, Leeds
Cayless, Joseph Hart ...	266, Belgrave-gate, Leicester	Baker and Confectioner	Leicester	32 of 1895	9½d.	First and Final	Dec. 24, 1895	Office of Official Receiver, 1, Berridge-street, Leicester
Blakey, Henry	Residing at 4, Boultham-avenue, Lincoln, and trading at Tanner's-lane, Lincoln	Malted Oatmeal Manu- facturer	Lincoln	17 of 1895	2s. 0½d.	First and Final	Dec. 20, 1895	Official Receiver's Offices, 31, Silver-street, Lincoln
Winter, Bernard William	Eldon-street, Tuxford, Nottinghamshire ...	Saddler and Harness Maker	Lincoln	21 of 1895	2s. 3d.	First and Final	Dec. 20, 1895	Official Receiver's Offices, 31, Silver-street, Lincoln

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS—*continued.*

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final, or otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Clough, Charles ...	Cramlington Village, Cramlington, North-umberland	Dealer in Musical Instruments and Fancy Goods	Newcastle-on-Tyne...	31 of 1895	4s. 0½d.	First and Final	Dec. 27, 1895	Office of Trustee, 55, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Walter, William George	20, Guildhall-road, Northampton, North-amptonshire	Carver and Gilder ...	Northampton ...	6 of 1895	6s. 7½d.	First and Final	Dec. 23, 1895	Official Receiver's Offices, St. Paul's-square, Bedford
Cook, Thomas ...	Allen's-lane, Newmarket-road, in the hamlet of Heigham, in the county of the city of Norwich, lately residing and trading at Kimberley-street, in the hamlet of Heigham aforesaid	Bricklayer ...	Norwich ...	40 of 1895	6s. 3d.	First and Final	Dec. 20, 1895	Official Receiver's Office, 8, King-street, Norwich
South, J. A. ...	44, Botolph-street, Norwich ...	Pawnbroker ...	Norwich ...	23 of 1895	1s. 2d.	First and Final	Dec. 18, 1895	Office of H. P. Gould, Official Receiver, Norwich
Smith, John Thomas ...	238, Woodborough-road, Nottingham ...	Grocer, Provision Dealer, and Wine and Spirit Dealer	Nottingham...	7 of 1895	6s. 10½d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1895	Official Receiver's Offices, St. Peter's Church-walk, Nottingham
Abson, Arthur ...	4 Court, 2, Strawberry Hall-lane, and Cyprus Works, Mary-street, both in the city of Sheffield	Glass Cutter ...	Sheffield ...	24 of 1895	2s.	First and Final	Dec. 23, 1895	Official Receiver's Offices, Figtree-lane, Sheffield
Bell, Harry (trading as John Bell and Son)	70, Balby-road, Balby, near Doncaster, and 53, High-street, Doncaster, both in Yorkshire	Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.	Sheffield ...	41 of 1895	10s.	First	Dec. 23, 1895	Trustee's Office, 14, Priory-place, Doncaster
Hulse, Thomas Morris ...	Residing at 209, Attercliffe-common, in the city of Sheffield, and trading at 98 and 100, Attercliffe-common, in the city of Sheffield	Tailor, Hatter, and Out-fitter	Sheffield ...	18 of 1895	1s. 0¾d.	First and Final	Dec. 23, 1895	Official Receiver's Offices, Figtree-lane, Sheffield
Pearson, Emma ...	Lately residing and trading at 438, London-road, in the city of Sheffield, now residing in lodgings at 32, Harrington-place, in the city of Sheffield	Furniture Dealer, a Married Woman carrying on business separately from her Husband	Sheffield ...	48 of 1895	8½d.	First and Final	Dec. 23, 1895	Official Receiver's Offices, Figtree-lane, Sheffield
Searle, Walter Richard (trading as Richard Searle and Son)	195 and 197, Gibraltar-street, Sheffield ...	Currier and Leather Merchant	Sheffield ...	17 of 1895	2s. 0¾d.	First and Final	Dec. 23, 1895	Office of W. Hubert Smith, 47, Bank-street, Sheffield
Gilbertson, George Jackson	4, Amber-street, 11, Milton-street, and Pier Refreshment Rooms, all in Saltburn-by-Sea, Yorkshire	Confectioner ...	Stockton - on - Tees and Middlesborough	51 of 1895	3s.	First and Final	Dec. 24, 1895	Finkle-chambers, Stockton-on-Tees

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS—*continued.*

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final, or Otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Pulsford, Henry	Minehead, Somersetshire	Shipowner	Taunton	4 of 1895	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	Supplemental	Dec. 24, 1895 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 5B, Hammet-street, Taunton
Parsons, John (trading as the East Grinstead Dairy Company)	Ashurst-place, Langton, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and East Grinstead, Sussex	Trading at East Grinstead as a Dairyman and Milk-seller	Tunbridge Wells ...	22 of 1892	$\frac{2}{5}$ d.	Supplementary	Dec. 30, 1895 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 24, Railway-approach, London Bridge, S.E.
Blow, Henry	Boothferry-road, Goole, Yorkshire, formerly of Howden, Yorkshire	Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Provision Dealer	Wakefield	18 of 1895	1s. 6d.	Second	Dec. 27, 1895 ...	Carlisle-chambers, Goole
Gay, Charles John ...	88, Cheesehill-street and the Market, both in the city of Winchester, Hampshire	Furniture and General Dealer	Winchester	3 of 1895	1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	First and Final	Déc. 31, 1895 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 4, East-street, Southampton
Webb, Arthur Francis ...	Woodcote Farm, Bromsgrove, Worcester-shire	Farmer	Worcester	6 of 1895	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	First and Final	Dec. 23, 1895 ...	Whitehall-chambers, 23, Colmore-row, Birmingham

APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTORS' DISCHARGE.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Day Fixed for Hearing.
Briggs, Philip L.	Lately residing at Thornleigh, Bolton, Lancashire, present residence the Petitioning Creditor is unable to ascertain	Gentleman	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	952 of 1892	Jan. 16, 1896, 11.30 A.M., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.
Chibnall, Arthur Edward	Tasman House, Claremont-road, Highgate, Middlesex	Traveller and Agent	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1199 of 1893	Jan. 16, 1896, 11 A.M., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.
Dunn, John Henrique	20, Allsop-place, Regent's Park, Middlesex, lately residing at Woodstock, Sutton, Surrey, also lately trading at Trinity-road, Wood Green, Middlesex	Lately Co-operative Store Keeper, now of no occupation	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1291 of 1890	Jan. 16, 1896, 11 A.M., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.
Gluckstein, Nathaniel	For the greater part of the past six months residing at 75, Boundary-road, St. John's Wood, in the county of London, trading with Nathaniel Posner as Posner and Gluckstein, lately at 3, Butler-street, Milton-street, now at 11, Edmund-place, Aldersgate-street, both in the county of London	Furrier and Skin Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1576 of 1894	Jan. 17, 1896, 11 A.M., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.
Hoare, Thomas	Late of 12, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, present residence or place of business the Petitioning Creditor is unable to ascertain	Licensed Victualler	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	233 of 1887	Jan. 17, 1896, 11 A.M., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.
König, Philipp	146, Blackstock-road, Finsbury-park, Middlesex ...	Late Baker and Flour Factor, now out of business	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	387 of 1895	Jan. 17, 1896, 11 A.M., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.
Steward, Herbert Francis	17, St. George's-terrace, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, in the county of London, lately residing at Monte Video, in the Republic of Uruguay, South America, and having for the greater part of the past six months resided at various places within the district of this Court	Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	869 of 1895	Feb. 4, 1896, 11 A.M., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.
Thurnam, Francis Wyatt	40, South-grove, Highgate, Middlesex	Surgeon	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	124 of 1891	Jan. 21, 1896, 11 A.M., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.
Tollemache, Eleanor Mary	4, Alderney-street, Pimlico, Middlesex	Widow	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	740 of 1894	Jan. 21, 1896, 11 A.M., Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C.
Bladon, William	Trading at 14, Jamaica-row, in the city of Birmingham, and residing at 153, High-street, King's Heath, Worcestershire	Provision Dealer	Birmingham ...	92 of 1894	Jan. 23, 1896, 10.30 A.M., County Court, Birmingham

APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTORS' DISCHARGE—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Day Fixed for Hearing.
Heath, William, the elder (Separate Estate)	Crabb's Cross, in the parish of Feckenham, Worcestershire	Formerly trading with William Heath the younger, at Neveaux, Crabb's Cross, in the parish of Feckenham, Worcester- shire, under the style or firm of William Heath and Sons, Needle Manufacturers	Birmingham	123 of 1887	Jan. 23, 1896, 10.30 A.M., County Court, Birmingham
Hussey, Albert Morgan (trading as A. M. Hussey and Co.)	21, Rawdon-place, Cardiff, Glamorganshire	Engine Factor, Commission Agent, and Colliery Store Merchant	Cardiff	20 of 1887	Jan. 9, 1896, 10 A.M., Townhall, Cardiff
Small, Frank	Romilly-road, Barry, Glamorganshire	Contractor	Cardiff	51 of 1895	Jan. 9, 1896, 10 A.M., Townhall, Cardiff
Wiles, John Fletcher (trading as the Wheel and Camera Com- pany)	52, Heathfield-road, Croydon, Surrey, trading at 128, High-street, Croydon, Surrey	Cycle Agent and Manufacturer	Croydon	12 of 1894	Jan. 7, 1896, 11.30 A.M., Court- house, 8, Park-street, Croydon
Collier, George Henry Christian (described in Receiving Order as G. H. C. Collier)	Late of Endlebury-road, Chingford, Essex, now of 121, Grove Green-road, Leytonstone, Essex	Mineral Water Manufacturer	Edmonton	20 of 1890	Jan. 13, 1896, 2 P.M., Court-house, Edmonton
Klein, Hermann Joseph	Residing at 33, Clyde-road, Albert Park, Didsbury, Lancashire, lately carrying on business at 57, George-street, in the city of Manchester, as a Partner in the firm of J. B. Whitehead and Com- pany, Agents	Clerk, lately Agent	Manchester	18 of 1895	Jan. 20, 1896, 10 A.M., Court-house, Quay-street, Manchester
Galloway, Alexander Kemp (trading as A. K. Galloway and Co.)	19, the Green, Richmond, Surrey, lately trading and residing at Feustanton, Huntingdonshire	Brewer, lately Brewer, Wine Merchant, &c.	Peterborough	5 of 1895	Jan. 14, 1896, 12 noon, Law Courts, New-road, Peterborough
Sharp, George	Black Swan Inn, Pond-street, in the city of Sheffield	Licensed Victualler	Sheffield	57 of 1895	Jan. 16, 1896, 11.30 A.M., County Court-hall, Bank-street, Sheffield
Wilson, Thomas Ullathorne	3, Garnett-street, Middlesborough, Yorkshire	Insurance Agent	Stockton - on - Tees and Middles- borough	26 of 1895	Jan. 28, 1896, 11 A.M., Court-house, Bridge-road, Stockton-on-Tees

ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Nature of Order made.	Grounds named in Order for refusing an Absolute Order of Discharge.
Beadell, Herbert	Trading at St. Matthew's-buildings, Friday-street, in the city of London, and residing at 46, Pentiman-road, Clapham-road, Surrey	Artificial Flower Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1536 of 1894	Nov. 14, 1895	Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 14th November 1897	Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; and had on a previous occasion made a Composition arrangement with his creditors
Brett, William Reginald (described in Receiving Order as W. R. Brett)	Lately residing at 143, Marylebone-road, in the county of London, but who is domiciled in England, and who has during the last twelve months ordinarily resided in England, but whose present residence the Petitioning Creditor is unable to ascertain	Of no occupation	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	38 of 1893	Nov. 14, 1895	Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 14th November, 1897	Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; and that he had brought on his bankruptcy by unjustifiable extravagance in living
Cavalier, George Valentine	Residing at 7, Albion-grove, Stoke Newington, in the county of London, and trading at 10, Cheapside, and 1, St. Paul's-churchyard, both in the city of London	Cigar Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1290 of 1894	Nov. 14, 1895	Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 14th November, 1897	Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities
Dawes, Frederick Robert	47, Peckham-rye, Surrey	Carpenter and Undertaker	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	295 of 1890	Nov. 14, 1895	Discharge suspended for three months. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 14th February, 1896	Bankrupt had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; had contracted a debt provable in the bankruptcy, viz.:—That of the London Joint Stock Bank Limited, without having at the date of contracting it any reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay it; had brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations; and had on a previous occasion made an arrangement with his creditors

ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Nature of Order made.	Grounds named in Order for refusing an Absolute Order of Discharge.
Mitchell, Thomas ...	103, Walworth-road, Surrey ...	Fruiterer and Green-grocer	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	936 of 1895	Nov. 8, 1895	Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 8th November, 1897	Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that the bankrupt had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; and had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent
Standivan, Thomas ...	Residing at 32, Carter-street, Walworth-road, and trading with another at 298, Walworth-road, both in Surrey	Printer and Stationer, trading in copartnership with James Powell Coleman, as Coleman and Standivan.	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	284 of 1893	Nov. 14, 1895	Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 14th November, 1897	Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities
Kingston, Henry ...	Staple Hill, Gloucestershire...	Coachbuilder, Wheelwright, and Builder	Bristol ...	54 of 1886	Nov. 22, 1895	Discharge suspended one month. To take effect from 22nd December, 1895	Bankrupt had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; and had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent
Newby, Edgar Charles (lately trading as E. C. Newby and Co.)	Residing at Langley-terrace, Alfred-street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, lately residing and trading at Moira-place, Cardiff	Contractor ...	Cardiff ...	66 of 1894	Oct. 3, 1895	Discharge suspended for three years and six months	Bankrupt's assets are not of a value equal to 10s. in the pound on the amount of his unsecured liabilities; that he had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; had contracted debts provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting them any reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay them; and had brought on or contributed to his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations
Feltrup, Andrew ...	23, St. Peter's-street and Bloom-street, in the borough of Derby, Derbyshire	Wholesale and Retail Confectioner	Derby ...	9 of 1886	Nov. 19, 1895	Discharge suspended for three months. Debtor to be discharged as from 19th February, 1896	Proof of facts mentioned in sec. 23, sub-sec. 3 (A.) and (B.), of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883

ADJUDICATION ANNULLED.

No. 26690.

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Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No. of Matter.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Annulment.	Grounds of Annulment.
Leitch, Quintin James, and Bisset, Alexander (trading as Q. J. Leitch and Co.) ...	Both residing at Fort-street, Liscard, Cheshire ...	Provision Merchants ...	Liverpool ...	83 of 1895	Oct. 16, 1895 ...	Dec. 13, 1895 ...	The debtors having carried out the terms of the Composition approved by the Court on 18th December, 1895

APPOINTMENTS OF TRUSTEES.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Trustee's Name.	Address.	Date of Certificate of Appointment.
Notton, Sebastian	86, Aldersgate-street, in the city of London, and of Woodlands, Oakleigh Park, Whetstone, Middlesex	Pipe Manufacturer and Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1208 of 1895	Sully, Alfred Willie	19 and 21, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.	Dec. 11, 1895
Ziesenitz, Charles (trading as C. Charles)	Residing at 102, Osborne-road, Forest Gate, Essex, and trading at 92, Curtain-road, Shore-ditch, in the county of London	Cabinet Maker	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1221 of 1895	Tait, William Couper	46, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.	Nov. 30, 1895
Vaughan, Thomas	Pescott, Baschurch, Salop	Farmer	Shrewsbury	19 of 1895	Dawson, Thomas	Baschurch	Dec. 7, 1895
Tatton, Thomas	London-road, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, and lately trading at Tunstall	Grocer	Stoke-upon-Trent and Longton	14 of 1895	Bullock, Ernest Charles	Albion-street, Hanley, Chartered Accountant	Dec. 9, 1895

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NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES.

Debtor's Name.	Debtor's Address.	Debtor's Description.	Court.	No. of Matter.	Trustee's Name.	Trustee's Address.	Trustee's Description.	Date of Release.
Davies, George (described in the Receiving Order as Aldin Bros. and Davies)	39A, Queen's-gate-gardens and the Roland Works, both at South Kensington, Middlesex	Builder and Decorator	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	814 of 1894	William Henry Pannell	13 and 14, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.	Chartered Accountant	Nov. 28, 1895
De Sola, Samuel	11, Hatton-garden, London, residing at 93, Marylands-road, Paddington, London, lately residing at 9, Carlton-vale, Kilburn, London	Cigar Merchant ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	968 of 1893	Alfred Henry ...	15, Copthall - avenue, London, E.C.	Chartered Accountant	Nov. 28, 1895
Dwellely, Charles Richard...	131A, Bow-road, London, lately residing at 1A, Kyverdale-road, Stoke Newington, London	Van Builder and Wheelwright, a Partner in the firm of C. R. Dwellely and Co.	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	787 of 1894	Edward Joseph Palmer	6A, Austinfriars, London	Chartered Accountant	Nov. 28, 1895
M 2 Fraser, William (trading as W. and J. Fraser)	Broad-street-avenue, in the city of London	Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1244 of 1890	James Harris ...	8, Old Jewry, London, E.C.	Chartered Accountant	Nov. 28, 1895
Goodall, Frederick James and Thring, Edwin (trading as Goodall and Thring) ...	98, High-street, Camden Town, Middlesex 48, Delancey-street, Camden Town 98, High-street, Camden Town	Paperhangers and Decorators	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	372 of 1892	Robert James Ward	2, Clement's-inn, London, W.C.	Chartered Accountant	Nov. 28, 1895
Huddleston, Henry Huddleston (described in the Receiving Order as H. H. Huddleston)	5, Drompton-square, S.W., in the county of London	... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	196 of 1894	Benjamin Thomas Norton	9, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.	Chartered Accountant	Nov. 28, 1895
Hutton, W. S.	15, Parliament-street, Westminster, Middlesex, late of 16, Sisters-avenue, Clapham, Surrey	Surveyor of Taxes ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	19 of 1885	Thomas William Gilbert	Devereux - buildings, Devereux-court, Temple, W.C.	Chartered Accountant	Nov. 28, 1895
Griffiths, David	Gelliwastad - road, Pontypridd, Glamorganshire	Builder... ..	Pontypridd	58 of 1893	Charles Edwin Dovey	31, Queen-street, Cardiff	Chartered Accountant	Nov. 28, 1895
Skinner, Richard	23, Bridge-street and 152, Castle-hill, Reading	Iron Merchant and Agricultural Implement Agent	Reading	15 of 1893	Arthur Maslen ...	County Court Office, 172, Friar-street, Reading	High Bailiff... ..	Nov. 28, 1895
Wescott, John, and Wescott, William (trading as Thomas Wescott and Sons)	Paper Mills, Wokingham, Berkshire	Paper Manufacturers..	Reading	7 of 1894	Arthur Maslen ...	County Court Office, 172, Friar-street, Reading	High Bailiff	Nov. 28, 1895

NOTICES OF RELEASE OF TRUSTEES - *continued.*

Debtor's Name.	Debtor's Address.	Debtor's Description.	Court.	No. of Matter.	Trustee's Name.	Trustee's Address.	Trustee's Description.	Date of Release.
Evans, William	3, Belgrave - road, Wrexham, Denbighshire	Relieving Officer ...	Wrexham	9 of 1894	Llewelyn Hugh-Jones	Crypt-chambers, Chester	Official Receiver ...	Nov. 19, 1895
<i>The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of the 13th December, 1895.</i>								
Dartnall, Alfred Thomas ...	5, Meadow Hill-road, Tunbridge Wells, and 177, Snargate-street, Dover, Kent	Cook and Confectioner	Canterbury	65 of 1893	Willsher Mannering	Buckland, Dover ...	Miller	Nov. 28, 1895

Pursuant to the Acts and Rules, notices to the above effect have been received by the Board of Trade.
 JOHN SMITH, Inspector-General in Bankruptcy.

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 TO 1890.

WINDING-UP ORDER.

Name of Company.	Address of Registered Office.	Court.	No. of Matter.	Date of Order.	Date of Presentation of Petition.
Roberts, Miles, and Company Limited	18, Midland-depôts, St. Pancras, N.W.	High Court of Justice ...	00227 of 1895	Dec. 11, 1895 ...	Sept. 4, 1895

FIRST MEETINGS.

Name of Company.	Address of Registered Office.	Court.	Number.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.
The Simplex Dairy Limited	47, Lime-street, in the city of London ...	High Court of Justice	00162 of 1895	Creditors, Dec. 30, 1895 ... Contributories, Dec. 30, 1895	11 A.M. 12 noon	33, Carey-street, Lincoln's- inn, London, W.C. 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's- inn, London, W.C.

NOTICE OF RELEASE OF LIQUIDATOR.

Name of Company.	Address of Registered Office.	Court.	No. of Matter.	Liquidator's Name.	Liquidator's Address.	Date of Release.
The Shirleywich Salt Works Company Limited	38 and 40, Lloyd-street, Albert-square, Manchester	Manchester	3 of 1892	Stanley Pearson	13, Spring-gardens, Manchester	Dec. 10, 1895

Pursuant to the Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890, and the Rules thereunder, notices to the above effect have been received by the Board of Trade.

JOHN SMITH, Inspector-General in Companies Liquidation.

THE estates of Hugh Alexander Allison, Plumber, Washington-court, Inverness, were sequestrated on the 12th day of December 1895 by the Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness Elgin and Nairn at Inverness.

The first deliverance is dated the 12th day of December 1895.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock noon on Monday the 23rd day of December current within the Procurators' Rooms the Castle, Inverness.

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 12th day of April, 1896.

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

F. MACGILLIVRAY Solicitor, Inverness, Agent,
42, Union-street, Inverness,
12th December 1895.

THE estates of Alexander Rollo, Farmer, sometime at Bowhouse, in the parish of Kinglassie and county of Fife, but whose present residence is unknown, were sequestrated on the 13th day of December 1895 by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated the 14th day of November 1895.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at eleven o'clock forenoon on Saturday

the 21st day of December 1895 within the George Hotel, High-street, Kirkcaldy.

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 13th day of April 1896.

The sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff of the county of Fife at Kirkcaldy.

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

WM. DUNCAN S.S.C. Agent
18 York-place Edinburgh.

THE estates of Robert McNab Butcher, Armadale, were sequestrated on 13th December 1895 by the Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of the Lothians and Peebles at Linlithgow.

The first deliverance is dated 3rd December 1895.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock noon on Tuesday the 24th day of December 1895 within the Star and Garter Hotel in Linlithgow.

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 13th day of April, 1896.

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

WILL. STRACHAN Agent, 61 High-street, Linlithgow.

NOTICE.—All Notices and Advertisements are published in the London Gazette at the risk of the Advertiser.

Scale of Charges for Advertisements, which must be received before 2 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

Bankruptcy Notices (except as below), 5s.

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Companies Winding-up Notices under compulsory powers of Court, 5s.

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In Notices of Dissolution of Partnership the signatures of the Partners are not charged for.

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All Letters must be Post-paid, and all communications on the business of the London Gazette to be addressed to the Office, 47, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

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Tuesday, December 17, 1895.

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