



The Edinburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1831.

ST. JAMES'S-PALACE, October 20, 1831.

THIS day His Majesty proceeded in State from St. James's-Palace to the House of Peers, where he arrived about a quarter past two o'clock; and, having alighted from the state coach, was received at the portico by the Great Officers of State and others, and proceeded to the robing-room in the customary manner.

His Majesty was there robed, and having put on the imperial crown, the procession moved into the House in the usual order.

His Majesty being seated upon the Throne, the Great Officers of State and others standing on the right and left, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I AM at length enabled to put an end to a session of unexampled duration and labour, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought under your consideration.

I have felt sincere satisfaction in confirming, by My Royal Assent, Bills for the amendment of the Game Laws, and for the reduction of taxes which pressed heavily on the industry of My people; and I have observed with no less pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the Law

of Bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effects may be expected.

I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers.

The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discussions, by an arrangement unanimously agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, on terms by which the interests of both, together with the future security of other Countries, have been carefully provided for.

A Treaty, founded on this arrangement, has been presented to the Dutch and Belgian Plenipotentiaries; and I trust that its acceptance by their respective Courts, which I anxiously expect, will avert the dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened whilst this question remained unsettled.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the provision made for the future dignity and comfort of My Royal Consort, in the event of Her surviving Me, and for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. You may be assured of My anxious care to have them administered with the strictest attention to a well-considered economy.

The state of Europe has made it necessary to incur, in the various establishments of the public service, an increased expenditure, which it will be My earnest desire to reduce, whenever it can be done with safety to the interests of the country. In the meantime I have the satisfaction of reflecting that these demands have been provided for

without any material addition to the public burdens.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquillity in your respective counties. The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by My People for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, will, I trust, be regulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings.

To the consideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing session; and you may be assured of My unaltered desire to promote its settlement, by such improvements in the representation as may be found necessary for securing to My people the full enjoyment of their rights, which, in combination with those of the other orders of the State, are essential to the support of our free Constitution.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-second day of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-second day of November next.

At the Council-Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 20th day of *October* 1831,

By a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

THEIR Lordships this day took into consideration certain rules and regulations proposed by the Board of Health, for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spreading of the disease called Cholera Morbus in the United Kingdom, together with an account of the symptoms and treatment of the said disease; and were pleased to order that the same be printed and published in the Gazette, and circulated in all the principal ports, creeks, and other stations of the said United Kingdom, with a view that all persons may be made acquainted therewith, and conform themselves thereto.

W. S. Bathurst.

THE measures of external precaution for preventing the introduction of the cholera morbus by a rigorous quarantine, have hitherto been found effectual, but as the disease approaches the neighbouring shores, not only is the necessity of increased vigilance more apparent, but it is also consistent with common prudence that the country should be prepared to meet the possible contingency of so dreadful a calamity. The intention of the following observations, therefore, is to submit to the public such suggestions as it appears to the Board of Health should either be immediately acted upon, or so far carried into operation, as that, in any case, the country should not be found uninformed as to the best means of providing for its internal protection.

To effect the prevention of the introduction of the disorder, the most active co-operation, not only of the local authorities along the coast in the measures of the Government, but likewise the exercise of the utmost caution by all the inhabitants of such parts of the country becomes indispensably necessary. The quarantine regulations established by the Government are sufficient, it is confidently hoped, to prevent the disorder from being communicated through any intercourse with the Continent in the regular channel of trade or passage, but they cannot guard against its introduction by means of the secret and surreptitious intercourse which is known to exist between the coast of England and the opposite shores.

By such means this fatal disorder, in spite of all quarantine regulations, and of the utmost vigilance on the part of the Government, might be introduced into the United Kingdom; and it is clear that this danger can only be obviated by the most strenuous efforts on the part of all persons of any influence, to put a stop to such practices; the utmost exertions should be used to effect this end. The Magistrates, the Clergy, and all persons resident on the coast, it is hoped will endeavour to impress upon the population of their different districts (and particularly of the retired villages along the sea shore), the danger to which they expose themselves by engaging in illicit intercourse with persons coming from the continent; and should appeal to their fears in warning them of the imminent risk which they incur by holding any communication with smugglers, and others who may evade the quarantine regulations.

To meet the other objects adverted to in the introduction, namely, to prepare for the possible contingency of the country being visited by this disorder, as well as to assist in its prevention, it is recommended that in every town and village, commencing with those on the coast, there should be established a local board of health, to consist of the Chief and other Magistrates, the Clergyman of the parish, two or more Physicians or Medical Practitioners, and three or more of the principal inhabitants; and one of the Medical members should be appointed to correspond with the Board of Health in London.

Every large town should be divided into districts, having a district committee of two or three members, one of whom should be of the medical profession, to watch over its health, and to give the earliest information to the Board of Health in the town, whose instructions they will carry into effect.

3. As the most effectual means of preventing the spreading of any pestilence, has always been found to be the immediate separation of the sick from the healthy, it is of the utmost importance that the very first cases of the cholera which may appear, should be made known as early as possible; concealment of the sick would not only endanger the safety of the public, but (as success in the treatment of the cholera has been found mainly to depend on medical assistance having been given in the earliest stage of the disease) would likewise deprive the patient of his best chance of recovery.

4. To carry into effect the separation of the sick from the healthy, it would be very expedient that one or more houses should be kept in view in each town or its neighbourhood, as places to which every case of the disease, as soon as detected, might be removed, provided the family of the affected person consent to such removal, and in case of a refusal, a conspicuous mark ("Sick") should be placed in front of the house, to warn persons that it is in quarantine; and even

when persons with the disease shall have been removed, and the house shall have been purified, the word ("Caution") should be substituted, as denoting suspicion of the disease, and the inhabitants of such house should not be at liberty to move out or communicate with other persons, until, by the authority of the local board, the mark shall have been removed.

In some towns it may be found possible to appropriate a public hospital to this purpose, or should any barrack exist in the neighbourhood, it might, under the authority of the Commander of the Forces, be similarly applied.

5. Wherever it may be allowed to remove the sick from their own habitations to the previously selected and detached buildings, the houses from which they have been so removed, as well as the houses in which the sick have chosen to remain, should be thoroughly purified in the following manner:—

Decayed articles, such as rags, cordage, papers, old clothes, hangings, should be burnt; filth of every description removed, clothing and furniture should be submitted to copious effusions of water, and boiled in strong ley; drains and privies thoroughly cleansed by streams of water and chloride of lime; ablution of wood work should be performed by a strong ley of soap and water; the walls of the house, from the cellar to the garret, should be hot lime washed, all loose and decayed pieces of plastering should be removed.

Free and continued admission of fresh air to all parts of the house and furniture should be enjoined for at least a week.

It is impossible to impress too strongly the necessity of extreme cleanliness and free ventilation, they are points of the very greatest importance, whether in the house of the sick, or generally as a measure of precaution.

6. It is recommended that those who may fall victims to this formidable disease, should be buried in a detached ground in the vicinity of the house that may have been selected for the reception of the cholera patients. By this regulation it is intended to confine as much as possible every source of infection to one spot; on the same principle, all persons who may be employed in the removal of the sick from their own houses, as well as all those who may attend upon the cholera patients in the capacity of nurses, should live apart from the rest of the community.

It should be here observed, that the fewer the number of persons employed in these duties, the better, as then the chance of spreading the infection by their means will be diminished.

7. Wherever objections arise to the removal of the sick from the healthy, or other causes exist to render such a step not advisable, the same prospect of success in extinguishing the seeds of the pestilence cannot be expected.

Much, however, may be done, even in these difficult circumstances, by following the same principles of prudence, and by avoiding all unnecessary communication with the public out of doors; all articles of food, or other necessaries required by the family, should be placed in front of the house, and received by one of the inhabitants of the house, after the person delivering them shall have retired.

8. Until the time during which the contagion of cholera lies dormant in the human frame has been more accurately ascertained, it will be necessary, for the sake of perfect security, that convalescents from the disease, and those who have had any communication with them, should be kept under observation for a period of not less than twenty days.

The occupiers of each house where the disease may occur, or be supposed to have occurred, are enjoined to report the fact immediately to the local board of health in the town where they reside, in order that the professional member of such board may immediately visit, report, and if permitted to do so, cause the patient to be removed to the place allotted for the sick.

In every town the name and residence of each of the members of the district committee should be fixed on the doors of the church, or other conspicuous place.

9. All intercourse with any infected town, and the neighbouring country, must be prevented by the best means within the power of the Magistrates, who will have to make regulations for the supply of provisions; but such regulations are intended only for extreme cases; and the difficulty of carrying such a plan into effect on any extended scale will undoubtedly be great, but, as a precaution of great importance, it is most essential that it should be an object of consideration, in order to guard against the spreading of infection.

10. Other measures, of a more coercive nature, may be rendered expedient for the common safety, if unfortunately so fatal a disease should ever show itself in this country in the terrific way in which it has appeared in various parts of Europe; and it may become necessary to draw troops, or a strong body of police, around infected places, so as utterly to exclude the inhabitants from all intercourse with the country; and we feel sure what is demanded for the common safety of the state, will always be acquiesced in with a willing submission to the necessity which imposes it.

The Board particularly invites attention to a fact confirmed by all the communications received from abroad, viz. that the poor, ill fed, and unhealthy part of the population, and especially those who have been addicted to drinking spirituous liquors, and indulgence in irregular habits, have been the greatest sufferers from this disease; and that the infection has been most virulent, and has spread more rapidly and extensively in the districts of towns where the

streets are narrow and the population crowded, and where little or no attention has been paid to cleanliness and ventilation. They are aware of the difficulty of removing the evils referred to, but they trust that attention thus awakened will insure the most active endeavours of all Magistrates, resident Clergymen, and persons of influence or authority to promote their mitigation, and as the amount of danger, and the necessity of precaution, may become more apparent, they will look with increased confidence to the individual exertions of those who may be enabled to employ them beneficially in furtherance of the suggestions above stated.

Board of Health, College of Physicians, October 20, 1831.

The following are the early symptoms of the disease in its most marked form, as it occurred to the observation of Dr. Russell and Dr. Barry, at St. Petersburg, corroborated by the accounts from other places where the disease has prevailed:—

Giddiness, sick stomach, nervous agitation, intermittent, slow, or small pulse, cramps beginning at the tops of the fingers and toes, and rapidly approaching the trunk, give the first warning.

Vomiting or purging, or both these evacuations of a liquid like rice-water or whey, or barley-water, come on; the features become sharp and contracted, the eye sinks, the look is expressive of terror and wildness; the lips, face, neck, hands, and feet, and soon after the thighs, arms, and whole surface assume a leaden, blue, purple, black, or deep brown tint, according to the complexion of the individual, varying in shade with the intensity of the attack. The fingers and toes are reduced in size, the skin and soft parts covering them are wrinkled, shrivelled, and folded; the nails put on a bluish pearly white; the larger superficial veins are marked by flat lines of a deeper black; the pulse becomes either small as a thread, and scarcely vibrating, or else totally extinct.

The skin is deadly cold and often damp, the tongue always moist, often white and loaded, but flabby and chilled like a piece of dead flesh. The voice is nearly gone; the respiration quick, irregular, and imperfectly performed. The patient speaks in a whisper. He struggles for breath, and often lays his hand on his heart to point out the seat of his distress. Sometimes there are rigid spasms of the legs, thighs, and loins. The secretion of urine is totally suspended; vomiting and purgings, which are far from being the most important or dangerous symptoms, and which in a very great number of cases of the disease, have not been profuse, or have been arrested by medicine early in the attack, succeed.

It is evident that the most urgent and peculiar symptom of this disease is the sudden depression of the vital powers: proved by the diminished action of the heart, the coldness of the surface and extremities, and the stagnant state of the whole circulation. It is important to advert to this fact, as pointing out the instant measures which may safely and beneficially be employed where medical aid cannot immediately be procured. All means tending to restore the circulation and maintain the warmth of the body should be had recourse to without delay. The patients should always immediately be put to bed, wrapt up in hot blankets, and warmth should be sustained by other external applications, such as repeated frictions with flannels and camphorated spirits; poultices of mustard and linseed (equal parts) to the stomach, particularly where pain and vomiting exist; similar poultices to the feet and legs, to restore their warmth. The returning heat of the body may be promoted by bags containing hot salt or bran applied to different parts of it. For the same purpose of restoring and sustaining the circulation, white wine whey, with spice, hot brandy and water, or sal volatile, in the dose of a teaspoonful in hot water, frequently repeated, or from five to twenty drops of some of the essential oils, as peppermint, cloves, or cajuput, in a wine glass of water, may be administered; with the same view, where the stomach will bear it, warm broth with spice may be employed. In very severe cases, or where medical aid is difficult to be obtained, from twenty to forty drops of laudanum may be given, in any of the warm drinks previously recommended.

These simple means are proposed as resources in the incipient stage of the disease, where medical aid has not yet been obtained.

In reference to the further means to be adopted in the treatment of this disease, it is necessary to state, that no specific remedy has yet been ascertained; nor has any plan of cure been sufficiently commended by success to warrant its express recommendation from authority. The Board have already published a detailed statement of the methods of treatment adopted in India, and of the different opinions entertained as to the use of bleeding, emetics, calomel, opium, &c. There is reason to believe that more information on this subject may be obtained from those parts of the continent where the disease is now prevailing; but even should it be otherwise, the greatest confidence may be reposed in the intelligence and zeal which the medical practitioners of this country will employ in establishing an appropriate method of cure.

HENRY HALFORD,
President of the Board.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Richard Stewart Wardell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Call, who retires. Serjeant-Major Henry Ash, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Cornet, vice Linskill, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign and Lieutenant Edward Walter Walker to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Burton, who retires. John Baskerville Glegg, gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walker. All dated October 18.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Gordon to be Captain, without purchase, vice Fraser, deceased; dated March 26.

14th—Lieutenant Arthur Ormsby to be Adjutant, vice Graham, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

46th—Allan Menzies, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bennett, whose appointment has not taken place.

98th—Captain Arthur Charles Gregory to be Major, by purchase, vice Hopkins, who retires. Lieutenant William Roberts to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gregory. Ensign William Edie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Roberts. George Brunswick Smyth, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edie. All dated October 18, 1831.

MEMORANDUM.

The half-pay of the under-mentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 24th September 1831, they having accepted a commuted allowance for their commissions:—

Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General James M. Simpson. Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General W. W. Yates.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, October 13, 1831.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

To be Second Lieutenants—Gentlemen Cadets Alexander Francis Campbell. Frederick Augustus Yorke. Alexander Charles Orlebar. Charles Francis Skyring. All dated October 5, 1831.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Samuel Appleby the younger, of Spital Square, Middlesex, silk-manufacturer.

Peter Roynou Lewis, of No. 1, Kent Terrace, Regent's Park, Middlesex, victualer and boarding-house-keeper.

Robert Burr and Charles Burr, of Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, Middlesex, upholsterers and carpenters.

Robert Dunell, late of Saint John Street, Smithfield, Middlesex, dealer in hay, straw, and corn, and carrier.

Thomas Johnson and Joshua Joseph Johnson, both of Lant Street, Southwark, Surrey, carpenters and builders.

George Henry Rickards, of Cowley Road, Brixton, Surrey, wine-merchant.

Robert Vincent Dawson, of Chiswell Street, Finsbury, Middlesex, veterinary surgeon.

William Prentice, of High Street, Southwark, ironmonger.

Joze Antonio Goncalves D'Oliveira and Francisco Gomes D'Oliveira, of the Old Jewry, London, merchants.

James Sheppard, of Lechlade, Gloucester, baker.

Daniel Hope and Cornelius Hope, of Manchester, Lancaster, silk-manufacturers.

James Harris, of Plymouth, Devon, painter, glazier, and oil and colour-merchant.

Joseph Firth, of Manchester, Lancaster, cotton-spinner.

Richard Pliny Jackson, of Liverpool, Lancaster, sail-maker and ship-chandler.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN, per QUARTER,

For the Week ending October 14, 1831.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 11.352	37 1.504	22 6.333	35 6.747	40 0.420	44 9.780

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS, WHICH GOVERNS DUTY.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
62 0	37 1	23 5	38 2	40 9	43 10

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending the 18th day of October 1831,

Is Twenty-two Shillings and Five Pence Halfpenny per Hundred Weight,

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

By Authority of Parliament,

THOMAS NETTLESHIPP,

Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

Grocers' Hall, October 21, 1831.

No. 31,380.

Pursuant to the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.

THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS,

On the 7th day of October 1831.

UPON the filing of the Petition and Schedule of Sir PAUL BAGHOTT, Knight, formerly of Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand, Middlesex, then of Adam Square, Edinburgh, then of Moss Street, Paisley, then of George's Square, Glasgow, all in Scotland, General Merchant, then of 11, Nottingham Street, Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, then of 8, Union Street, Newington Causeway, and late of 26, Hampton Street, Walworth, both in Surrey, out of business, a Prisoner in the King's Bench Prison, in the County of Surrey.

It is ORDERED and APPOINTED, that the matters of the said petition and schedule shall be heard by the Court at the Court-House in Portugal Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, on the twenty-third day of November next, at the hour of TEN in the Morning precisely: of which all Creditors, and Persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Insolvent, for the Sum of Five Pounds or more, shall have notice, by Service of a Copy of this Order, made within such time and in such manner as is prescribed by the Rule of Court in that behalf.

BY THE COURT.

Edward Cole, Attorney, 14, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, London.

TAKE NOTICE.

1. If any Creditor intends to oppose the said Prisoner's discharge, notice of such intention must be given by entry thereof in the proper page and column of the book kept for that purpose at the Office of the Court, between the hours of Ten in the forenoon and Four in the afternoon, three clear days before the day of hearing above-mentioned, exclusive of Sunday, and exclusive both of the day of entering such notice, and of the said day of hearing:—Notice to produce at the hearing any books or papers filed with the schedule must be given to the Officer having the custody thereof, within the same hours, on any day previous to the said day of hearing.

N. B. Entrance to the Office in Portugal Street.

2. The Petition and Schedule, and all books, papers, and writings, filed therewith, will be produced by the proper Officer for inspection and examination, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until the last day for entering opposition inclusive, on this notice being exhibited:—and copies of the petition and schedule, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be provided by the proper Officer, according to the Act 7. Geo. 4, c. 57, sec. 76.

3. Opposition at the hearing can only be made by the Creditor in person, or by counsel appearing for him.

NOTICE.

ROBERT M'KEN, residing in Maxwelltown, has applied to the Commissary of Kirkcudbright to be confirmed Executor *qua* Creditor to ROBERT M'KEN, late Nurseryman, Rosemount, Maxwelltown, deceased.—Of which notice is given to all concerned.

THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The Matter of the Petition and Schedule of the Prisoner hereinafter named, (the same having been filed in the Court) is appointed to be heard as follows:—

At the Court-House at Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, on the 17th day of November 1831, at Ten o'clock in the Morning precisely.

JOHN STOTHART, formerly of Langholm, in the County of Dumfries, Innkeeper, then of Highstoneridge, in the Parish of Half Morton, in the same County, Labourer, and late of Berclosehead, in the Parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in the same County, Labourer.

TAKE NOTICE.

1. If any Creditor intends to oppose a Prisoner's discharge, notice of such intention must be given to the said Prisoner in writing, three clear days before the day of hearing, exclusive of Sunday, and exclusive both of the day of giving such notice and of the said day of hearing.

2. But in the case of a Prisoner, whom his Creditors have removed by an Order of the Court, from a Gaol in or near London, for hearing in the Country, such notice of opposition will be sufficient if given one clear day before the day of hearing.

3. The petition and schedule will be produced by the proper Officer for inspection and examination, at the Office of the Court in London, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of Ten and Four; and copies of the petition and schedule, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be provided by the proper Officer according to the Act 7. Geo. 4, c. 57, sec. 76.

N. B. Entrance to the Office in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

4. The duplicate of the petition and schedule, and all books, papers, and writings filed therewith, will be produced for inspection and examination by the Clerk of the Peace, Town Clerk, or other person with whom the same shall have been directed to be lodged for such purpose, at the Office of such Clerk of the Peace or other person; and copies of the petition and schedule, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be there provided according to the Act 7. Geo. 4, c. 57, sec. 77, or the Act 5. Geo. 4, c. 61, sec. 11, as the case may be.

Jopson & Stone, 5, Castle Street, Holborn, London, for C. Wannop, Carlisle.

CONTRACT FOR LARCH TIMBER.

Navy-Office, October 1, 1831.

THE principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy do hereby give NOTICE, That on Wednesday the 2d of November next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to contract for any quantities not exceeding 500 loads of

LARCH TIMBER

of the growth of the United Kingdom, grown on high situations,—To be delivered in equal proportions at His Majesty's Dock-Yards at Chatham and Portsmouth.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at this Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party or an Agent for him attends, nor any received for Larch grown in low situations.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Navy Board, and signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £500, for the due performance of the Contract.

G. SMITH.

LANDS, FEU-DUTIES, AND OTHERS, IN FIFE-SHIRE, FOR SALE.

To be Sold, by Public Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th day of December next, at two o'clock afternoon, subject to the approbation of the Court of Session, if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

1st, **THE** Farm of **BABEE** or **SILLYBABEE**, in the parish of Burntisland, and shire of Fife, extending to 176 acres Scots, or thereby, as at present possessed by Mr. David Watt. This Farm is in the highest state of cultivation. It possesses easy access to markets and harbours. The free rent is about £320. The Lands are held blench of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-Books at £272. The Cess is redeemed, and the Teinds are valued and exhausted.

2d, The **SUPERIORITY** and **FEU-DUTIES** of the Lands of Westwood, Ross, &c. belonging in property to the Town of Kinghorn. The Feu-Duty is £1:1:8 sterling, and 48 bolls barley, per annum.

3d, The **DRY MULTURES** payable to the Proprietor of the Westmill of Kircaldy, by George Beveridge, The Prime Gilt Box Society, Kircaldy, John Fergus, the Town of Kircaldy, John Whyte Melville of Bennoch, Henry Fergus, and the Heirs of David Gilchrist, amounting in whole to £24:4:1½ sterling, annually.

Further particulars will be furnished by Mr. William Douglas, Writer, Kircaldy, and by Mr. Dundas, C. S. 25, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Mr. Dundas has power to receive private offers, and a plan of the Lands, with the title-deeds, may be inspected in his hands.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JAMES FAIRLEY, Grocer, Laurieston Place, Edinburgh.

PETER WATT, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said James Fairley, hereby intimates, that at a general meeting of the Creditors of the said James Fairley, held upon the 21st day of October current, an offer of composition was made by the Bankrupt, which was unanimously entertained by the Creditors present, who appointed the Trustee to call another meeting to decide thereon, in terms of the Statute. The Trustee therefore hereby intimates, that a general meeting of the Creditors will be held within his chambers, 25, Queen Street, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 14th day of November next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the said offer, with or without amendment.

Edinburgh, October 24, 1831.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN M'DOUGAL and **COMPANY**, Spirit-Dealers in Glasgow, and John M'Dougal and James Dunlop, the Individual Partners of that Concern.

HAMILTON M'LAREN, Accountant in Glasgow, the Trustee, intimates, that at a meeting of the Creditors, held here this day, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition, which the meeting unanimously accepted of as fair and reasonable; and that another meeting of the Creditors will be held within the writing-rooms of Bankhead and M'Laren, 24, Stockwell Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 14th of November next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of finally deciding on said offer, with or without amendment, in terms of the Statute.

Glasgow, October 22, 1831. John Cullen, W. S. Agent.

MR. WILLIAM FINLAYSON, Merchant in Arbroath, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JOHN LUMGAIR**, Merchant and Manufacturer in Arbroath, hereby intimates, that the funds belonging to this estate having been realised, the accounts of his intrusions with the said estate have been audited by the Commissioners, and schemes of division of the whole funds prepared, which lie at his house in Hill Street of Arbroath, for the inspection of the Creditors. He likewise hereby intimates, that, upon Saturday the 3d day of December next, there will be paid at his house in Hill Street, in Arbroath, first, second, third, and fourth dividends, amounting in whole to Five Shillings and Three Pence per pound to those Creditors who failed to lodge their claims previous to payment of the fourth dividend, and a fifth and final dividend of Four Pence and three and one half twelfths of a penny per pound, to the whole Creditors ranked upon the said estate, in terms of the Statute.

Arbroath, October 11, 1831.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ALLAN & SHERWOOD, Coach-Builders in Edinburgh, as a Company, and of Hugh Allan and John Sherwood, the Individual Partners of that Company, and as Individuals.

OF this date, the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills sequestrated the whole estate and effects of the said Allan and Sherwood, as a Company, and of Hugh Allan and John Sherwood, the individual partners of that Company, and as individuals, and appointed their Creditors to meet within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 2d day of November next, at one o'clock afternoon, to name an Interim Factor; and again, upon Wednesday the 16th day of said month, at the same place and hour, for the purpose of electing a Trustee.—Of which notice is given, in terms of the Statute. Edinburgh, October 24, 1831.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

GEORGE POLLOCK, Grocer, Innkeeper, and Stabler, at Chapelhall, near Airdrie.

ON the application of the said George Pollock, with concurrence of a Creditor to the extent required by law, the Lord Ordinary on the Bills this day sequestrated his real and personal estates; and appointed meetings of his Creditors, for the purpose of electing an Interim Factor and Trustee, to be held within the house of Robert Porteous, Innkeeper, (French Horn Tavern,) Trongate Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 2d and Thursday the 17th days of November next, at one o'clock afternoon each day.

A. P. Henderson, Agent.

Edinburgh, October 24, 1831.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE, now deceased, and late Merchant in Port-Glasgow, and of **WILLIAM WARDROP**, now also deceased, and late of the Island of Trinidad.

MR. BENJAMIN GREIG, Merchant in Glasgow, hereby requests a general meeting of the said Creditors within the writing-chambers of M'Grigor, Murray, and M'Grigor, Writers in Glasgow, upon Thursday the 1st day of December next, at three o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of giving him such instructions as they may see necessary for the winding up of the estates of these deceased parties as are under his charge, and for the disposal of that part of it which is situated in the Island of Trinidad, and regarding other matters connected therewith.

In the meantime, states of Mr. Greig's intrusions and disbursements with the estate, may be seen at his counting-house, Candleriggs, at any time between and the said day of meeting.

Glasgow, October 24, 1831.

ALEXANDER ROSS, Merchant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **HENRY** and **ARMSTRONG**, late Merchants and Silk-Mercers in Edinburgh, as a Company, and of John Henry and George Armstrong, the partners of the said Company, as Individuals, hereby intimates, that a general meeting of the Creditors on the said estate is to be held within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 15th day of November next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the trust-affairs, and either deciding on any offer or offers that may be then made for the Outstanding Debts, or instructing the Trustee as to the disposal of them, and also considering the Trustee's intrusions and instructing him as to declaring and paying a final dividend, and winding up the estate.

Tho. Johnstone, Agent.

October 25, 1831.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ROBERT and **WILLIAM BELL**, Manufacturers in Ceres, Fife, as a Company, and of the said Robert Bell and William Bell, the Partners, as Individuals.

GEORGE HAIR NEWALL, Merchant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of the said Robert and William Bell, as a Company, and the said Robert Bell and William Bell, as individuals, has applied by petition to the Lords of Council and Session, First Division, craving to be discharged of the said trusts. And intimation of said petition is hereby made, in terms of an order pronounced this day by Lord Medwyn, Ordinary officiating on the Bills.

Edinburgh, October 24, 1831.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JAMES URE & COMPANY, Merchants and Manufacturers in Glasgow.

JAMES M'CLELLAND, Accountant in Glasgow, Factor for the Trustees on the estates of the said James Ure and Company, hereby intimates, that his accounts have been audited by the said Trustees; and that the said accounts, along with schemes of ranking and division among the Creditors, will lie in his counting-house, No. 86, Miller Street, for inspection of all concerned, till the 23d day of November next, on which day he will pay a third and final dividend to those Creditors who have duly proved their debts; hereby certifying to those who have not lodged claims and affidavits, that unless they do so in his hands on or before the 19th day of the said month of November, they will be cut off from any share in the final division thereafter to be made.

Glasgow, October 21, 1831.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

GORDON, STRACHAN, and COMPANY, Fruit-Merchants, Elm Row, Edinburgh, and of Andrew Miller Fraser, a Partner of that Concern, as an Individual.

THE Trustee intimates, that an adjourned meeting of the said Creditors will be held in the office of Mr. David Gray, S. S. C. 53, George Street, on Thursday the 10th day of November next, at ten o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of deciding on the offer of composition made by the Bankrupts.

Edinburgh, October 25, 1831.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

HAMILTON GRAY, Vintner, Victualler, and Postmaster, in Newhaven.

THE Trustee hereby intimates, that his accounts have been audited by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; and that states of the funds have been made up, and lie at the writing-chambers of James Taylor, Solicitor, 1, North James Street, for the inspection of all concerned.—No dividend.

James Taylor, Solicitor.

Edinburgh, October 25, 1831.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

GEORGE BOWIE, Merchant in Glasgow.

EDWARD RAILTON, Agent in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said George Bowie, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors, to be held within his counting-house, 20, Brunswick Place, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 9th of November next, at three o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of receiving his report on the situation of the estate, and electing a new Commissioner thereon, preparatory to its being wound up.

Glasgow, October 22, 1831.

ADJOURNED SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

Upset Price Reduced.

THE Outstanding Debts still due to the Sequestrated Estate of **ALLAN** and **SIMPSON**, Ironmongers in Aberdeen, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Roup, within the Trustee's office, King Street, Aberdeen, upon Tuesday the 27th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Upset Price is reduced to £35, in order to insure a Sale.

For further particulars application may be made to Mr. Webster, Advocate in Aberdeen, the Trustee.

King Street, Aberdeen,
October 21, 1831.

Glasgow, October 14, 1831.

THE Subscriber ceased, on the 7th of this month, to hold any share in the **WEST OF SCOTLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**, and on this date, he ceased to hold any share in **The SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY**.

ROB. THOMSON.

T. SIMPSON, Witness.
JAMES HARVIE, Witness.

[All Letters must be post-paid.]

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