



The Edinburgh Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1857.

ADMIRALTY, January 29, 1857.

DESPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the East India and China Station:—

No. 116.
SIR,

*Niger, at Canton,
December 14, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to report proceedings at Canton since my letter, No. 106, of 24th ultimo, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. On the 25th the United States' Commissioner informed American citizens that the Imperial High Commissioner having failed to render satisfaction for the recent insult to their flag, Commodore Armstrong would not desist from aggressive measures till ample apology should be made, and a guarantee given that the American flag should be respected for the future.

The Commodore determined on the demolition of the Barrier Forts, the capture of which I have already reported, and commenced blowing them up.

In the afternoon of the same day thirty-seven war junks issued from a creek, and anchored in a line about four miles from the Encounter, in shoal water. Captain O'Callaghan endeavoured to get within range of them the following day, but without effect. The Chinese fired several shot, which fell short. These junks have since retired.

3. Reports having reached me that the Chinese were busily employed in re-arming the Blenheim Fort, I sent the Barracouta down the Macao Passage on the 26th with Captain Twiss, and a party of Royal Artillery, to check any such proceedings, and to destroy the Fort. About 150 soldiers were found there, and 15 guns had been mounted. The troops were driven out, and the guns rendered useless; a few mines under the works completely destroyed them. Commander Fortescue, before leaving, informed the head man of the adjoining village, who had superintended the progress of the works, under promise of reward from the Mandarins, that any further attempt to restore the fort would result in the burning of the place.

4. On the 29th two 10-inch mortars were mounted on the Dutch Folly, and their range was tried on the French Folly Fort.

5. On the 3d instant, a most melancholy occurrence took place. Captain Cowper, R.E., who had been detached for service at Canton, was superintending the pulling down of some Chinese houses outside the factory, when one of them suddenly fell on him, from which he sustained such extensive injuries as to cause his death in less than three hours. Captain Cowper had been of the greatest assistance in strengthening our position, and I cannot too highly express my admiration of the zeal and professional ability he displayed. Her Majesty's Service has sustained a severe loss in his untimely end. I sent the Coromandel to Hong Kong with the remains of the deceased gallant officer.

6. The Chinese authorities having re-armed and strengthened the French Folly Fort, situated near the south-east city gate, having in its rear extensive barracks occupied by troops, and erected flanking sand-bag batteries on either side of it, notwithstanding we had endeavoured to check them by the fire of the guns and mortars in the Dutch Folly, I determined on its destruction, as threatening a hostile concentration of force, and being an obstacle to the free navigation of the river, by the passage through the Barrier Forts. The Encounter and Barracouta accordingly shifted their positions to below the Dutch Folly on the evening of the 3d, and on the following morning I embarked in the Encounter, and dropped down to the fort, accompanied by the boats of the squadron, having on board about 350 small-arm men and Royal Marines, under the command of Captains Wilson and the Honourable A. A. Cochrane, C.B., of the Winchester and Niger, and Captains Penrose and Boyle of the Royal Marines. The ships were anchored about 850 yards from the fort, being as near as the depth of water permitted, and at seven a.m. a heavy and effective fire was opened from them, and from the Dutch Folly; the boats soon after pushed on shore, and our flag was planted on the walls of the fort, amidst the hearty cheers of the assailing parties. The Chinese troops twice attempted to rally, but were quickly driven back, and the affair was over within one hour from the first gun being fired. The fort mounted about 20 heavy guns, with others of various calibre in the sand-bag batteries. Those in the fort were mounted somewhat similar to ships' guns, with breechings secured ^{across} outside of the embrasures. This gives some colour to the report that many of the ^{guns} ~~guns~~ had served in European ships.



The usual official placards were found on the walls of the French Folly, offering rewards for the murder of all Englishmen, and of Chinese in their employ.

As soon as resistance had ceased, a party of Royal Artillery, under command of Captain G. Rolton, commenced the destruction of the forts.

7. Mines were sunk and sprung under the works, which laid the whole of the massive granite in a heap of ruins, barely one stone being left in its original position. The guns were destroyed, and their new carriages burnt. Throughout the day feeble attempts were made by the Chinese troops to disturb our operations, rendering it necessary for our covering parties and boats' guns to keep them from advancing. These buildings ultimately caught fire, and were burnt to the ground.

During our operations the Dutch Folly Fort, in charge of Commodore Honourable C. Elliot, threw shells from the mortars into the city, where troops had been previously observed, which fortunately exploded two magazines.

The gallantry and promptitude displayed by the officers and men, and the rapid success which crowned their exertions, deserve my warmest commendation. I am happy to be able to state that our loss only amounted to one private, Royal Marines, of her Majesty's ship Winchester, killed, and one seaman slightly wounded.

The ships were hulled several times—the Encounter by a 68-pounder shot. The ships returned to the Factory Creek on the 5th.

It has been reported that the Chinese authorities placed great confidence in the strength of the fort, backed as it was by the presence of a large body of troops. On the 5th, a seaman belonging to the *Comus*, and a private Royal Marine, of the *Sybilie*, having, contrary to orders, strayed from their post in the Macao Fort, to Honam Island, were attacked by some of the inhabitants of the village of Nampien. The Marine was murdered, and his head carried off; the seaman jumped into the river, and was drowned. The next day I sent the *Barracouta* to the locality, and burnt the village, which was found deserted. I also issued a proclamation, of which I enclose a copy, pointing out the cause of this punishment, and threatening the same consequences should any Englishman lose his life in a similar manner.

8. The American ships of war completed the demolition of the Barrier Forts on the 6th, and dropped down to Whampoa. These forts were of enormous strength and solidity, being entirely built of large blocks of granite, with walls 9 or 10 feet thick. They were heavily armed, many of the guns being 7 or 8 tons weight, with a bore of 13 inches; one brass 8½ inch gun was over 21 feet long.

The *Levant* arrived yesterday at Canton.

9. A party of 90 officers and men, belonging to the *Calcutta*, came up on the 7th to replace the *Winchester's* detachment.

10. I visited the Bogue Forts on the 8th. They have been effectually dismantled, under the direction of Captain the Honourable Keith Stewart, of the *Nankin*.

11. A seaman belonging to one of the river steamers was seized by some of the officials, on the 12th instant, who attempted to kill him. He managed, however, to effect his escape, though severely wounded. I immediately despatched Captain Hall to pull down the Government buildings and Custom House, where the seizure was made, which was promptly executed. It is only by summary proceedings that we can hope to avert the evil intent of the High Commissioner's premiums for our heads.

12. Numerous complaints of piracies in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong having been made to me, I despatched the *Sampson* to check them. In her first cruise she captured one junk and destroyed five. In the second she saw no suspicious vessels, and is now at Hong Kong.

13. I have had no communication with the Imperial Commissioner, his Excellency having withdrawn the troops from the neighbouring districts, for the protection of Canton. The country is represented to be in the most disorganized state, bands of robbers committing depredations and murders in every direction. I learn that there are from 17,000 to 20,000 troops and militia in the city, but they have not as yet made any offensive demonstration, and even were they to attack the factories, I should have no fear of the result.

14. The stoppage of the traffic at Canton must cause a severe pressure. The river, which used to be thronged with junks and boats, is now comparatively clear, and I feel a confident hope that the measures which have been taken will prove successful.

When the proper time arrives, the fulfilment of stipulations, granted by treaty, should be rigidly insisted on.

Compulsion is the only argument to convince the Chinese. Moderation is considered but another name for the want of means to enforce compliance.

15. A few shells were thrown into the city yesterday from the Dutch Folly, in the direction of the Government buildings.

16. It is gratifying to report that the force continues healthy and in excellent spirits.

17. I enclose copies of correspondence relative to this letter, with a schedule of the same.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. SEYMOUR,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

18. I enclose a copy of a letter which I have just received from the United States Commissioner to the American Consul at Canton, which will shew the state of affairs as regards the Americans.

(Signed) M. S.

UNITED STATES LEGATION.

U.S.S. Frigate San Jacinta,

Whampoa, Nov. 5, 1856.

SIR,

His Excellency Yeh, Imperial Commissioner and Governor-General, having failed to render the satisfaction due and demanded for the recent insult to the United States' Flag by the Barrier Forts, Commodore James Armstrong, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the United States in China, &c., &c., compelled by a sense of public duty, will not desist from the measures which the policy of the Imperial Commissioner imposes upon him, till he apologizes for the outrage on the flag, and guarantees for its proper respect in future are obtained. You will therefore notify to the citizens of the United States at Canton accordingly.

Respectfully, &c.,

(Signed) PETER PARKER.

O. H. Perry, Esq., U.S. Consul,
Canton.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

Macao, December 9, 1856.

A DESPATCH from Commodore James Armstrong, of this day's date, informs me that on

the 6th instant the demolition of the Barrier Forts was completed, and the ships had returned to the anchorage at Whampoa, and in a few days the damage to the vessels would be repaired. Enclosing me copies of his correspondence with the Imperial Commissioner, he observes—"Here I presume it will end, and so long as he, the Imperial Commissioner, does not commit any act of violence against our flag or citizens we should rest upon our arms." His Excellency Yeh, in a Despatch of the 5th instant, writes Commodore Armstrong—"From this I see your Excellency has a clear knowledge of affairs—there is no matter of strife between our respective Nations. Henceforth let the fashion of the flag which American ships employ be clearly defined, and inform me what it is beforehand. This will be the verification of the friendly relations which exist between the two Countries."

I have this day resumed correspondence with the Imperial Commissioner demanding attention to various important subjects which I have chosen to place in abeyance, pending the adjustment of the naval question; among them other instances in which the flag of the United States has been fired on by the Chinese, and the rights of the United States' citizens, under Treaty, have been brought to his Excellency's notice, who has been informed that, failing to render the satisfaction demanded for the violation of the Treaty by the Forts of Kiang-Shan, that matter will also be handed over to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in China to manage.

This brief exposé of the present state of our relations to the Chinese Government at your port you are authorized to communicate for the information of the United States' citizens within your Consular jurisdiction.

Respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) PETER PARKER.

O. H. Perry, Esq., U.S. Consul,
Canton.

Return of Casualties received by the Naval Force employed in the operations of this day.—Dated 4th December 1856.

KILLED.

David Moffat, private Royal Marines, Winchester, mortally wounded in the launch of Her Majesty's ship Sybille, by a rocket arrow penetrating the right lung.

WOUNDED.

Thomas Carr, A.B., Winchester, contused wound of chest, from spent ball, very slightly.

Killed, 1; Wounded, 1.

(Signed) CHAS. J. ANDERSON, M.D.,
Staff-Surgeon in Medical Charge
of the Force disembarked.

List of Men who were Murdered by the Chinese in the Village of Nan-pien on the 5th November, near the Macao Fort.

Charles Bennet, private Royal Marines, Sybille, killed and beheaded.

Richard Winter, A.B., Comus, drowned.

(Signed) M. SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

PROCLAMATION BY THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

THE operations in which the British forces are at present engaged having been occasioned by the unfriendly acts of the Chinese Government, and therefore intended not to affect the people, all the villages around have hitherto been preserved entirely free from molestation or attack of any kind on the part of our soldiery. Yesterday, however, two of our men landing at the village of Nan-pien, were there killed by some Chinese, who sought to gain by this inhuman act the paltry reward offered for the murder of our countrymen by all local authorities. As a warning, therefore, to the other villages, I have burned Nan-pien to the ground, but being unwilling to involve the innocent with the guilty, I have spared the lives of its inhabitants. And I hereby make known that I will in every case hold that village or place responsible, in which the life of an Englishman shall be thus sacrificed, and will visit it with the same punishment that I have inflicted in this instance.

6th December 1856.

Sampson, at anchor off
Wan-Chow-Chow,
December 6, 1856.

SIR,

ACCORDING to my intentions, intimated to you in my letter of the 4th instant, I proceeded to sea yesterday morning, with four Chinese who had had their vessels taken away from them, and directed my search towards Lintin.

Observing a suspicious looking row-junk off Sawchow, at anchor, I sent and had her brought off, when, finding she had no number, papers, or flag, with a larger crew than a trading vessel would have, and nothing on board but ammunition for several small guns with which she was armed, I had no doubt but she was there waiting an opportunity to pounce upon some market boat (the island being perfectly barren), and the only answer they could give me was, that they were rebelmen, and looking after mandarins. I accordingly took her into Hong Kong, and gave her over to the police, leaving the second lieutenant, the boarding-officer, to appear against her.

This morning I left Hong Kong again, and communicated with a small squadron of junks, having the rebel flag flying, lying at anchor under Wan-Chow-Chow, as I was desirous to send a proclamation, which I had received on board, stating that "if any boats hoisting the rebel flag committed any acts of piracy, the flag would not protect them." Having done so, in proceeding through the Mandarin Channel, some junks were observed at anchor inside Changhai Island, close in the north-east corner. My pilot not being acquainted with the channel, I got a fisherman's boat to go up with one of the Chinamen that I had on board, to see whether he could recognize his property. He shortly returned on board, saying that his boat was there, and that the other boats were pirates. I immediately stood in under easy steam, when the pirates seeing my intention, made sail, and ran through the channel towards Wan-Chow-Chow. I fired a few shots at them, but they soon got under the cover of the land. Then sending my boats after them, and running round outside the Island, I had the satisfaction of driving them on shore, and destroying five, as well as liberating two market-boats, with several passengers who had been in confinement for several days.

Three captured men are sworn to by one of the owners of the boats, and I have sent them in irons to Hong Kong.

These piratical boats had 11 the rebel flags flying, and fired upon our boats, without however doing any damage.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. S. HAND, Captain.

H. E. Rear-Admiral
Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief.

No. 119.

Niger, at Canton,
December 15, 1856.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that last night, at about eleven o'clock, a few hours after the departure of my Despatches for Europe, the Chinese set fire, in several places simultaneously, to the houses immediately surrounding the factory, which soon spread to the factory itself; and all the Foreign establishments, with the exception of the English factory, have been burnt to the ground. The fire appears to have been checked by the blowing down of the end house of the adjoining block, at the entrance of Hog-lane.

Incendiaries were perceived by the officers placing brands in the various houses in the vicinity of the fire, and were fired at by our picquets. The whole of Old and New China Streets, with the contiguous portions of the suburbs, have been consumed.

The greatest exertions have been used by the officers and men of the force under my command, to check the progress of the flames; but the dryness of the houses, and the absence of an adequate supply of water, with the peculiar mode in which the various Hongs are constructed over vaulted passages, rendered their efforts unavailing.

The conflagration will circumscribe our defences, and render necessary a new arrangement of them; but it is my intention to hold the British factory, as I have hitherto done the larger area on which the houses have been destroyed.

I write this hurried Despatch to go by a private steam vessel, which is likely to overtake the packet at Singapore.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) M. SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

INDIA BOARD, January 29, 1857.

THE following Despatches have been this day received at the East India House:—

From the Governor of Bombay in Council to the Secret Committee of the East India Company, Bombay, December 31, 1856.

(Extract.)

WE have the highest satisfaction in reporting that the Island of Karrack, in the Persian Gulf, was, without opposition, occupied by our troops on the 4th instant, and that Bushire was surrendered to the British forces on the 10th instant, after a bombardment of about five hours.

We have the honor to inclose a copy of a Government Gazette Extraordinary, which we caused to be issued on the 27th instant, giving publicity to three Despatches from Major-General

Stalker, C. B.; commanding the expedition to the Persian Gulf, from Rear-Admiral Sir H. Leeke, K.H., R.N., commanding the Naval force recently sent to that quarter, and from Commander Felix Jones, I.N., Political Agent with the Field Force, reporting the particulars connected with the surrender of Bushire.

We also beg to forward a copy of a Supplement of our Official Gazette, published yesterday, containing a return of the Killed and Wounded of the Field Force, under the command of Major-General Stalker, in an attack made on the 9th instant on Reshire, situated at a short distance from Bushire, and a list of the ordnance found in the fort at the latter place, on its surrender on the day following. At Bushire itself there were no casualties on our side.

We have felt it a pleasing duty to draw the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council to the gallantry, in carrying out these important operations, evinced by Major-General Stalker, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, and by the officers and men under their command, and we now feel the highest pleasure in bringing the services rendered on this occasion prominently to the notice of your Honorable Committee.

We beg to state that three prisoners at war, who surrendered themselves at Bushire, and respectively holding the ranks mentioned in the margin,* have arrived in Bombay, in the steamer "Assaye," and we contemplate removing them to the Deccan, as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made.

NOTIFICATION.

Political Department, Bombay Castle,
December 27, 1856.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in publishing for general information the following Despatches received from Major-General Stalker, C.B., commanding the expedition to the Persian Gulf, from Rear-Admiral Sir H. Leeke, K.H., R.N., and from Commander Jones, I.N., Political Agent with the Field Force, announcing the surrender of Bushire on the 10th instant.

The Island of Karrack was occupied by the British forces on the 4th instant, without opposition.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council will feel most sincere pleasure in drawing the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, to the gallantry displayed by Major-General Stalker, C.B., and Rear-Admiral Sir H. Leeke, K.H., and the officers and men under their command, during these important operations.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Royal salute be fired at noon this day, in honor of the capture of Bushire, and the occupation of Karrack.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

* 1. Mirza Hassan Ali Khan. Title: Derrya Beggee (Lord of the Sea). Decorated with the 2d Class Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia. A civilian, ranking with a Colonel, and Governor of the town of Bushire.

2. Mehdy Khan. Rank: Sirhang, or Lieutenant-Colonel, commanded the Nihawed regiment, and garrison of Bushire. On the death of the Sirteep, or Colonel of the Azerbaijan Regiment, he assumed the chief command of the regular and irregular troops of the Shah in the town and district.

3. Mirza Mahomed Reza, a civilian of the tribe of the Prime Minister of Persia; Agent for Foreign Affairs at Bushire.

Major-General F. Stalker, C. B., commanding the Expeditionary Field Force, to H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

*Head-Quarters, Field Force, Bushire,
December 12, 1856.*

SIR,—I have the satisfaction of reporting to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the British flag has been hoisted on the walls of Bushire, which, as well as the Island of Karrack, is garrisoned by our troops.

I have the honour, at the same time, to forward a copy of my letter of this day's date to the Adjutant-General, and I trust that the amount of duty of all kinds with which I am overwhelmed will plead my excuse for any deficiency of detail.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

FOSTER STALKER, Major-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Field-Force.

Major-General F. Stalker, C. B., to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Bombay.

*Head-Quarters, Field Force, Bushire,
December 12, 1856.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the complete success which, under the protection of Almighty God, has attended our arms. The British flag waves over the walls of Bushire. The place, infinitely stronger than I had any reason to believe from the information I had received, surrendered on the appearance of our troops before it on the 10th instant. The previous day we had a smart affair in dislodging the enemy from a strong position they occupied in the old Dutch fort of Reshire. The casualties on this occasion, though numerically small, were principally among the officers, and, I regret to say, included Brigadier Stopford, and Lieutenant-Colonel Malet, 3d Light Cavalry, killed; Captain Wood, Lieutenants Utterson and Warren, 20th Regiment, wounded, the two latter since dead. Captain Wood, though severely wounded, is doing well. The lesson the enemy received on this occasion, together with the bombarding of the works, the imposing appearance of the troops in line, and of the fleet, was doubtless the cause of their want of spirit in surrendering the strongly fortified town of Bushire, in which we have found 59 guns,* with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores. The Governor of the place, and the Commander of the troops, came out and gave up their swords. They, and one of the principal officials, are now in my camp, and will be sent to Bombay. The garrison, to the number of 1,500 or 2,000 men (a large number having previously effected their escape, and very many others having been drowned in attempting to do so), grounded their arms in front of our line, and were next morning escorted by the cavalry some distance into the country, and set free. Every assistance and co-operation has been rendered by the fleet; a heavy fire was opened in the early morning, and kept up spiritedly for some hours, till the place surrendered. At Reshire also, the previous day, all the cooperation possible was rendered by the fleet. And my very best thanks are due to Sir Henry Leeke, the officers and seamen, for their unwearied exertions in landing the troops, which, owing to the absence of any other boats than those of the fleet, was a work of much labour, occupying the greater part of three days and two nights. The

* Six others have since been discovered.

force landed at Hallila Bay, about twelve or thirteen miles south of Bushire, without any serious opposition—a body of 300 or 400 men who appeared, being scattered by the fire of the gun-boats. There being no carriage cattle, the troops were landed without tents or baggage of any description—three days' rations being carried in the haversacks. The hardships which the men have been called upon to undergo have been endured most cheerfully, and I cannot say too much in their praise. Being still without our baggage, I have been unable as yet to obtain the reports called for from the several officers commanding brigades, regiments, and detachments; but I shall do myself the honour to inclose them for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I ought to have mentioned that on approaching Bushire, the enemy were observed to occupy in some force an entrenched position, with a strong redoubt about a mile and a half from the walls, and commanding the wells from which the main supply of water for the town is derived. This position was precipitately abandoned on my line being formed. It also had sustained a bombardment from the fleet.

I would beg especially to mention the unwearied exertions and valuable aid rendered to me, from the landing at Hallila Bay to the taking of Bushire, by my Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Younghusband; Captain Wray, the Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Hill, commanding Engineers; Captain Dunsterville, Assistant Commissary-General; and Dr Mackenzie, the Superintending Surgeon.

Brigadier Stopford and Lieutenant-Colonel Malet died leading on their men in the most gallant style. Brigadier Honner, commanding 2d Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Shephard, who succeeded to the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Trevelyan, commanding the Artillery Brigade; and Lieutenant-Colonel Tapp, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, have earned my warmest thanks for the manner in which their arduous duties have been carried on; as also Captain Pottinger, Brigade Major of Artillery, whose exertions were conspicuous; and my best thanks are equally due to Major Sterling, commanding Her Majesty's 64th Regiment; to Captain Macleod, who succeeded to the command of the 20th Regiment; to Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay, commanding 2d European Light Infantry; to Major Manson, commanding 4th Rifles; to Captain Hough, commanding 2d Belooch Battalion; to Captain Forbes, who succeeded to the command of the 3d Light Cavalry; to Major Blake, commanding 4th Troop Horse Artillery; to Captain Hatch, commanding No. 3 Light Field Battery; to Captain Gibbard, commanding No. 5 Light Field Battery; and to Captain Dickinson, commanding the Sappers and Miners.

I have also derived every possible assistance from my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Hunter; Major Ballard, head of the Intelligence Department; Major Boyé, the Deputy Judge-Advocate-General; Captain Rigby, who has acted as my Persian Interpreter; Captain Finimore, Commissary of Ordnance; Captain Collier, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain Shewell, and Lieutenant Holland, Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Major Barr, Paymaster; and Lieutenant Willoughby, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

Lord Dunkellin, of the Coldstream Guards; Major Taylor, of the Persian Embassy; and Mr Johnstone, of the Indian Navy, also rendered most efficient service (having attached themselves to my personal Staff); and to Mr Johnstone's knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, with

the unwearied zeal he has exhibited, I am much indebted.

In fine, nothing could have surpassed the admirable spirit exhibited by the officers and men of all ranks, and the utmost praise is due for their zeal, devotion, and gallantry.

I have, &c.,

F. STALKER, Major-General, Commanding Expeditionary Field Force.

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry J. Leeke, K.H., R.N., Commanding the Naval Force of the Persian Gulf Expedition, to the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., Governor of Bombay.

East India Company's steam-frigate "Assaye," at anchor off Bushire, December 10, 1856.

MY LORD,—It becomes my pleasing duty to report to your Lordship in Council, that after a bombardment, which commenced this morning at 8 o'clock between the Persian batteries and the men-of-war of the Indian navy, and lasted on both sides until nearly an hour after noon, the town of Bushire has been taken, and the flag of our Sovereign is now flying on the citadel.

It was determined that the disembarkation of the troops should take place in Hallila Bay, about ten miles south of the town. All was ready on the morning of the 7th instant, and the gun-boats in advance to cover the landing, when a number of the enemy were discovered in a date grove about 200 yards to the left of the beach; the boats opened fire, and, after the exchange of a few shots, the enemy retired. Here the famous Chief, the son of Baucher Khan, was killed by a shell from one of the advanced boats, which, I trust, gave a check to, and prevented the approach of, a large number of Persian troops, who would have very much harrassed the army while landing.

On the following day I paid a visit to General Stalker at the camp, and, on parting, I promised him that I would keep close to the shore in this ship, and support the left of the army on its approach to the Fort of Reshire (about four miles from this place), where it was supposed from the information we had received, the enemy, in number from 1,500 to 2,000, would receive our troops, and make a powerful resistance. On my nearing the fort this information was confirmed, and we saw it perfectly full of Persian soldiers, who were drawn up ready for the attack. At this moment I was about 1,700 yards from them, when we commenced firing shell; many dropping within the trenches, and committing much slaughter, obliged the Persian troops to fly, with the exception of about 800, who made a resolute stand, and were driven out by the troops in one of the most brilliant and gallant charges I ever witnessed. Here the troops halted for the night.

I then pushed on for this roadstead, and at daylight this morning, seeing the Persian army drawn up near the wells (their centre supported by a high fortified tower and redoubt), it was my duty to dislodge them; and for this service I ordered the vessels, named in the margin,* under the command of Lieutenants Tronson, Worsley, Chitty, and Giles, and eight heavy-armed gun-boats under Lieutenant Stradling, to place their ships in position to attack it. This was done in a most gallant way, and, in the course of an hour, I had the satisfaction to see the whole of the Persian troops in full retreat to the town, but in perfect order, and with great coolness, supported by their Artillery. A boat with a white flag was now seen approaching

the ship, and, on one of the chiefs arriving on board, a request was made by the Governor of the town for a delay of operations for twenty-four hours, to offer terms. This I instantly refused, in consequence of his having fired on one of our small steamers, bearing a flag of truce, the day be ore. Half-an-hour was given him to get out of the way of our shot; and the ships having been placed in line of battle, my flag-ship in the centre, the action commenced, and continued on both sides for two hours, when, observing two batteries outside the town, one a kind of miniature Malakoff, harassing the "Semiramis" and "Feroze," I directed our fire towards them, and in three hours they were perfectly silenced, and the guns dismantled. A tower on the north-west angle of the fort, and a masked battery below the residency flag-staff outside the walls, kept up a constant and steady fire upon the "Semiramis" and "Feroze." It was necessary to silence them also; and seeing that both ships were much damaged by their steady aim, the foremost guns of this ship were ordered to be directed towards them, and in the course of an hour both batteries ceased firing.

I was now anxious to make an opening in the wall of the town, that the troops might have nothing in their way, if General Stalker, on his arrival, determined upon carrying the place by assault. Our fire was therefore directed to the south-west angle, and the breach commenced by knocking down a part of the tower and the embrasure, in which a gun was mounted, as well as the lower part of the wall. The fire from their batteries at this time gradually slackened, and at this moment the flagstaff in the town was hauled down in token of submission, and the place surrendered.

The army was by this time close to the town, and it was a source of the greatest pleasure to me to feel that we had cleared away every obstacle that presented itself on their onward march, the more so as they had lost so many gallant fellows the day before when storming the fort of Reshire.

The ships of the fleet have suffered considerably in their hulls, masts, and rigging, from the fire of the enemy's guns: the "Semiramis" and the "Feroze" have some shot through them, but nothing to prevent all being ready for sea in a day or two. I am most happy to add, that no person has been touched, nor has any casualty occurred during the four hours and a-half we were under fire: how this has happened is miraculous, for the grape-shot, which fell at every instant around and abreast the gun-boats, and the round-shot over and about our ships, was very severe, and proved that our enemy were more formidable than they were supposed to be, even by those who had known the town years before, there being fifty-nine guns mounted on the batteries.

It now becomes a pleasing part of my duty to bring to the notice of your Lordship in Council the very great assistance I have received from Commodore Ethersey (who met me off the Island of Kishm, and from his knowledge of this place gave me much valuable information), Captains Jenkins and Young, Commanders Macdonald (in charge of all the transports) and Rennie, and Acting Commanders Foulerton and Adams, the latter the Captain of this ship, the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the fleet under my command; nor can I ever forget their gallant conduct in this day's battle, or their cheerfulness and activity in carrying out my orders, and in moving their ships into position abreast of the batteries; and I am sure the Government will think with me that this was no easy task to perform, for most of the vessels drew from fifteen feet to sixteen feet

* "Falkland," sloop; "Ajdaha," steam-frigate; "Berenice;" "Victoria," steam sloop.

water, and we had to take them (at high water) some way through soft mud to get near enough to the forts, and this under a heavy fire.

Where all have so ably and gallantly performed their duty, it is difficult to particularize individuals, but I desire to express my warm thanks to Captain Griffiths Jenkins, the First Captain of this ship, for the very great assistance he has afforded me throughout the whole of the operations, and particularly during the action. He was the first officer, assisted by Major Hill, of the Engineers, and Lieutenant Clarkson, the First Lieutenant of my flag ship, to enter the town and hoist the British flag.

I trust, my Lord, it will not be taking too much upon myself to express my admiration of the gallant conduct of General Stalker and his brave army, the more so as I have had the honor of being associated with them for many weeks, and have been an eye-witness of all their proceedings from the day of landing, as well as on their advance to the town. In doing so, I offer the humble tribute of a British Admiral to the brave General, his officers, and soldiers, whose dashing conduct on the day of storming the fort of Reshire can never be forgotten.

I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of your Lordship in Council the excellent manner in which the commanders and officers and crews of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships (named in the margin,*) have conducted their ships during the time they have been with the fleet. They are at all times ready for any hard work, and have rendered me very essential service, and I beg to express my sincere thanks to them collectively and individually.

To the masters commanding the merchant ships (named in the margin†) and their officers and crews, especially to the Commander of the "Result," Captain Cow, whose kind and considerate conduct in bringing off the wounded did him honor, I tender my best thanks for their active exertions. All did their duty, and vied with each other, day and night, which ship should do the most in landing the troops, horses, and stores.

In conclusion, may I again request your Lordship's notice of the gallant officers who have given me so much assistance and support during the time I have been fitting out the Persian Gulf Expedition:—by their exertions, nearly 10,000 persons, with all their camp equipage, provisions, guns, and stores, and 1,100 horses, have been landed on the shores of Persia, without the slightest accident, and with the exception of five horses, without a casualty of any sort; and by to-morrow evening, the troops will have their tents pitched, cooking things ready, and every arrangement to give them comfort and shelter from the cold weather and rains of the winter. The Indian Navy being a service of seniority precludes promotion, and unlike their brethren of the army they can gain nothing of advancement to a higher rank; but if, in bringing to the notice of your Lordship in Council their good and meritorious conduct upon this as well as every other occasion, I have the good fortune to render a service to those who have so thoroughly done their duty, it will be a source of the greatest gratification to me.—I have the honor, &c.,

HENRY J. LEEKE, Rear-Admiral
R.N., Commander-in-Chief I.N., and
Commanding the Naval Force, Persian
Gulf Expedition.

* "Precursor," "Pottinger," "Chusan," "Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy."

† "Result," "Abdullah," "Alabama," "Madge Wildfire," "Dacotah," "Fairlie," "Hydree," "Mirzapore," "Melbourne," "Merse," "Maria Grey," "Arthur the Great," "Rajah of Cochin," "Clifton," "Thames City," "Wansfield," "Sindian," "Bombay," "Dhu," "Philo," "Sibella."

Commander Felix Jones, I.N., Political Agent with the Forces, and Resident in the Persian Gulf, to the Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

*Residency in the Persian Gulf, Bushire,
December 13, 1856.*

SIR,—My last Despatch made known my retirement from Bushire. I now continue the report of my proceedings to the present date, in connection with the Expeditionary Force in this Gulf.

2. On the 29th of November, a detachment of the fleet, as per margin,* first hove in sight of Bushire, and dispelled the prevailing idea that the force would not quit the shores of India. This illusion I had been able to maintain perfect to the last moment, though the object I had contemplated of an immediate descent on the coast failed, from the fleet being scattered in various parts of the Gulf. It was not, indeed, until the 6th instant, that they were sufficiently collected to admit of direct operations being commenced; but in the mean time, the Island of Karrack was occupied, and formed into a military depôt, as reported in my Despatch to Major-General Stalker, under date the 4th instant.

3. The day subsequent to the arrival of the first ships, the Governor of Bushire wrote to me officially on the subject of the display before the town; but as I was then about proceeding to meet the General some miles off at sea, an answer to his inquiries was delayed, as shown in the accompanying letters. On the 3d of December, the Governor-General's proclamations were sent to him officially, with the sanction of the Major-General commanding the force. To these there was no reply.

4. On the 6th instant the fleet moved down to Hallila Bay, which Commodore Ethersey had pronounced the best suited for the debarkation of the force, and no spot could have been better selected. Dispositions were made for landing the force on the following morning, when it was effected in admirable order, though not unobserved by the enemy, small parties of whom were driven from their lurking-places in the date groves by the fire of the gun-boats, and well directed shot from the steam-frigate "Ajdahah."†

5. Shortly after noon, the force was enabled to advance from the beach, and take up an extended front before the enemy, seen at intervals watching our movements, a few miles in advance. Great difficulties however had to be contended with in landing the Cavalry horses and Artillery equipage, from a paucity of native boats, which I had failed in procuring from the Arab coasts, owing to the impracticability of dealing with the people in moments of emergency and need. These difficulties were however readily surmounted by the skill and activity of the Indian naval officers and men, whose exertions on this occasion merit the highest praise. These exertions were fully appreciated by their associates in arms, not less active in their endeavours to get at the enemy with the least possible delay.

6. Forty-eight hours sufficed to put the troops in motion northward; the ships of war led by the Admiral, advancing along the coast to their support. This was on the morning of the 9th, and by noon, the enemy were observed to be in some force in the village of Reshire. Here, amid the ruins of old houses, garden-walls, and steep ravines, they occupied a formidable position. But notwithstanding their firmness, wall after wall was surmounted, and finally they were driven from

* "Feroze" steam frigate, towing two merchant ships, and corvette "Falkland."

† Commanded by Lieutenant Worsley.

their last defence (the old fort of Reshire), bordering on the cliffs at the margin of the sea. This was carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy then only flying in despair down the cliffs, where many met their death in their endeavours to escape through the ravines of the south. The nature of the ground, however, rendered pursuit difficult to the Horse, though many were cut up in a chase of some distance. Details of this spirited affair will be given by the proper officers. I shall therefore merely observe, that the enemy received at first a lesson he will not readily forget, for the tribe families of Dashti and Tungestoon comprising its ranks are regarded as the most brave as well as the most skilled, in the defence of posts like Reshire, where regular troops cannot work with full effect. Brigadier Stopford, C.B., met his death here, and other loss was experienced. The wounded were received into the ships the same evening, and provisions were thrown into the camp from seaward during the night.

7. It had been agreed upon that I should proceed in person to the town of Bushire in a small steamer with a flag of truce, bearing the accompanying copy of a summons to surrender, with the terms offered to the garrison. While the above was enacting, I proceeded on this errand with the humane object also of receiving such of the merchants and townspeople as might be desirous of shelter in the fleet. This was quite in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India in regard to the inhabitants of Bushire; and the Major-General, the Admiral, and myself were induced to believe that my presence near them might tend to avert much bloodshed. In this, however, we were disappointed; for, on passing through the intricate channel leading to the town, two batteries, at a distance of 500 yards, opened upon the "Assyria," bearing the flag of truce, in defiance of all usage of war. Deeming it might be a mistake I caused the vessel to stop; but, a second and a third shot passing close to us, I was compelled to retrace my steps, and, even then, two more guns were discharged. I could scarcely account for this conduct, having taken some pains to explain the meaning of a flag of truce, in the event of warfare, before quitting the town; but while relating the circumstance to Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, a flag of truce from the shore was reported, and the bearer (Mirza Ismail, Collector of Customs in the town) came off with a written apology from the Governor, who, with the chief officers of the garrison, were stated to have been outside of the walls examining into the condition of the exterior defences at the time: every regret was expressed; the act was attributed to the ignorance of an artilleryman, with hopes that it would be overlooked. To this the Admiral and I replied that, so far as we were personally concerned, we were willing to credit the statements of the Governor and accept the apology, though the act itself, in whatever way originating, must stigmatise the Persian Government and its officers in the eyes of all civilised States. Mirza Ismail returned with a summons to the shore.

8. While this was going on, a note from the Major-General commanding announced his intention of advancing on the town the following morning, and the Admiral disposed his fleet in order of battle, for first dismantling the newly-erected outworks, and then moving with the view to breaching the south wall of the town. The following morning, as the tide served, the ships were in the positions assigned them. A second flag of truce had come off, begging twenty-four hours' delay, but this was promptly rejected; and, at near 8 o'clock, the signal was hoisted to engage.

Shot and shell were aimed at the redoubt south of the town, but with little effect, owing to the great range, though eventually the enemy, assembled there to oppose the troops, were dislodged, and beat a retreat with their guns into the town. The ships, in the meantime, had moved upon the town, and such was the ardour displayed to get close into the works, that every ship was laid aground at the turn of high water, and for four hours continued to cannonade the defences, which were active in replying the whole time. Many of their guns, however, were not of sufficient calibre to reach the ships, but the perseverance of the Persian gunners in firing from the more heavy pieces was admired by every one. Their shot told very often on the hulls of the "Victoria," "Falkland," "Semiramis," and "Feroze," which latter vessels, under Captain John Young and Commander James Rennie (if comparisons are admissible where all exerted themselves alike) had the posts of honor for the day. Details of the affair it is unnecessary for me to enter upon. It will suffice for me to report that—some of the guns being silenced—on the approach of the army under Major-General Stalker, C.B., to breach the wall on the gate side before assault, the Persian flagstaff was felled in token of submission. This was at noon. The Persian flag has since been recovered by myself, and presented, as a joint trophy, to the Chiefs conducting the combined operations in this expedition, who, with every officer and man in it, whether soldier or sailor, have certainly won for themselves an honourable name.

9. After surrender, some little hesitation was shown on the part of the Governor and garrison to come out of the town; an assuring note, coupled with the threat of an assault in half an hour, was, however, sent in by a freed captive; and on the expiration of the time that officer was seen issuing with his suit from the gate. I moved forward with a party to receive and conduct him to headquarters, where, after tendering his sword, he met with a gracious reception from the Major-General and Rear-Admiral commanding the forces. Shortly afterwards, the Sirhang, or Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant, submitted; the entire garrison at the same time laying down their arms on my proceeding into the town with assurances of safety from the Major-General Commanding-in-Chief. The British colours were then hoisted at 4.30 P.M. on the Residency flagstaff, by Lieutenant Clarkson, of the Indian Navy; troops under orders to garrison the town moving at sunset into the place.

10. Since the occupation I have been engaged with my Assistant, Lieutenant Disbrowe, in giving confidence to the townspeople, securing the magazines, granaries, and other public stores, endeavouring to reopen the bazaars, and in adopting measures for the public safety, as well as in taking steps for obtaining supplies. Owing to the distrust naturally prevailing amongst suspicious people quite new to us, and generally ignorant as to our usages and institutions, we have some difficulty to contend with. Time, however, will aid to dispel fears, to restore confidence, and eventually, I hope, secure to us all we require. I must not conceal, however, that our chief local supplies of fresh meat, grain, &c., must be drawn from Busreh and Bagdad, and boats are not readily procurable. A large quantity of coal should therefore be stored both here and at Busreh, for the use of steamers, those of small size being best adapted for this service; they should not fail us, for, in any case to ensure cattle living, the voyage should be shortened as much as possible by their taking boats in tow.

11. No intelligence of any kind has come in from the interior; but I may be able to glean some

in a few days. All is, however, quiet in the town and districts at the present time.

12. I beg to enclose a copy of a Proclamation, with appended Articles, which forms the basis of our future administration in these tracts. These will doubtless require emendation as we progress in the government of a strange people; but they seem to me at present best adapted to work upon, and have accordingly received the sanction of the Major-General Commanding-in-Chief of the Force.

I have, &c.,

FELIX JONES, Political Agent with the Forces, and Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Meerza Hassan Ally Khan Dureya Beggee, Governor of Bushire, to Commander Felix Jones, I.N., Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

2 *Rubee-ool-Sanee*, 1272 (*December 1, 1856*).

A number of vessels, both steam and sailing, have arrived, and anchored abreast of Bushire; others, too, keep making their appearance. Never before have so many ships, pertaining to the British Government, visited these parts. I have deemed it therefore my duty to inquire from you on what errand, and to what port, the said vessels are bound. If their destination be the Persian Gulf, I beg to be apprised of the object of their visit. I trust you will be pleased to acquaint me of the true cause of their coming.

Commander Felix Jones to Meerza Hassan Ally Khan Dureya Beggee.

December 3, 1856.

I HAD the pleasure of receiving your note of the 2d *Rubee-ool-Sanee* (*December 1*), and understood its contents; but, unfortunately, being then proceeding to join the Sirdar General Sahib, and having no Meerzas on board the strange vessel, I was compelled to defer the answer until the present moment, for which excuse me. I must now, however, inform you, that my functions in connection with Persia have ceased, by order of my Government, and therefore it will remain for the Sirdar himself to reply to the purport of your note.

I cannot close my own correspondence with you without expressing how much I feel this separation. Trusting, however, it will not be of long duration, I am, &c.,

FELIX JONES, Political Resident.

To all Governors and Authorities in the towns and districts bordering upon the shores of the Persian Gulf.

BE it known to you that the Sirdar General Foster Stalker Sahib Bahadoor, decorated with the Order of the Bath, has been entrusted with the supreme command of a powerful fleet and army sent by the exalted Government of Great Britain to these shores. The motives of his coming it is unnecessary for him to explain, as the inclosed proclamations from the Most Noble the Governor-

General of India in Council are sufficiently explicit and clear.

By Order of the Sirdar General Sahib Bahadoor.

FELIX JONES, Political Agent with the Persian Expeditionary Force.

Dated from on board the East India Company's steam-frigate "Assaye," bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry J. Leeke, Knt., K.H., in Bushire Roads, December 3, 1856.

To the Governor of the Town and District of Bushire.

ANXIOUS to save Bushire from the horrors of war, and to give to its non-combatants, women and children, ample time to escape from its walls, the Sirdar General Sahib, and the Sirdar Admiral Sahib, commanding the English combined military and naval forces before the town, have, to the present time, refrained from bombarding it; otherwise, the powerful ships of the British Government could have laid it in ashes in the short space of two hours. The dictates of humanity have therefore been complied with, they will no longer delay, unless the Governor, seeing the inutility of opposition, prudently surrender the town into their hands.

The Governor is given until to-morrow morning at sunrise to consider his position, when, should he determine on surrender, the topmast of the Persian Government flagstaff at the Chetar Boorz must be struck as the signal of submission.

The Sirdar General Sahib, and the Sirdar Admiral Sahib, commanding, &c., offer the following conditions, in case of non-resistance and honorable capitulation:—

Private property of all descriptions, including dwelling-houses, will be scrupulously respected; but public property of every kind, with the contents of granaries, magazines, and public buildings, including arms, ammunition, and public treasure, must be transferred, with official lists, into their hands.

The worship of Almighty God, according to the dictates of conscience, is tolerated by English law. All sects and denominations, therefore, will be free in the exercise of their religious rights, and will be protected against the least molestation.

The troops forming the garrison, and all other armed retainers of the Persian Government, will be allowed to march out of the town-gate with the full honours of war,—that is, with drums beating, flags flying, &c., after which they will pile arms immediately under the wall, left and right of the gate, and deposit all military equipments, before becoming prisoners of war. The superior officers will then approach and surrender their swords in token of submission. All captives of war, if not set free, will receive honorable treatment, clothing, and food, agreeably to the usages of civilized Nations, which admit of the superior officers being abroad on "parole."

The British Government wars not with peaceful citizens and unarmed men. It fights only against the State. All such are protected in life and property, and in the exercise of their religious observances, under mild British rule. For these classes conditions are unnecessary.

Such are the terms, without exception, accepted by the display of the prop...



continue at Bushire ; if rejected, war, on the expiration of the time named.

By Order of the Sirdars General and Admiral Sahibs, Commanding the combined British Forces before Bushire.

FELIX JONES, Political Agent with the Forces.

Done on board the steam frigate "Assaye," bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry J. Leeke, Knight, K.H., this ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

PROCLAMATION.

*British Residency, Bushire,
December 11, 1856.*

THE town and outworks of Bushire, after a four hours' cannonade, having surrendered unconditionally to a combined naval and military force assembled for storm before the place, were formally taken possession of, in the name of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, yesterday afternoon. The British colours were hoisted at the Residency flagstaff in the town at 4.30 P.M., the topmast of His Majesty the Shah of Persia's flagstaff having been felled in token of submission.

This occupation of Bushire, on the main land of the Persian territories, was announced officially this day, with a salute of twenty-one guns from the fleet, the ships being dressed in the usual form.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By Order of the Major-General Commanding the Persian field force.

FELIX JONES, Political Agent with the Persian field force, and Resident in the Persian Gulf.

With reference to the above Proclamation, the town of Bushire is declared to be a military post, under British rule, and, for the present, subject to the operations of martial law. All parties therefore living under British protection, are warned of the bad consequences of trespassing upon the rights of individuals, or in aiding or abetting others in designs against the State.

2. The port of Bushire is declared free from all duties until further notice.

3. Warlike stores of every description, coming under the denomination of contraband of war, will be seized and confiscated ; as also wines, beers, spirituous liquors, which are pronounced unsaleable in the town or districts without especial license.

4. All other articles, whether for consumption or trade, may be imported or exported at will.

5. The traffic in slaves is abolished. Newly-imported negroes of every age and sex will be seized, and set free.

6. Parties desirous of settling here will be permitted, so long as they continue to live peaceably in recognition of British law.

7. Wearing arms, except by the military and police, is declared unlawful. Weapons will therefore be seized wherever found. Parties coming in from the sea, or from the country, such as muleteers, Arab seamen, or travellers in pursuit of peaceful occupation, are required only to deposit their arms at the bunders or at the gate. They will be restored again on quitting the town.

8. All parties living under the protection of the British Government may pursue their lawful occupation without let or hindrance ; and the free worship of Almighty God, according to conscience, is tolerated by British law. Let none therefore fear oppression on account of religious opinions.

9. Petty crimes and misdemeanours are punishable in conformity with camp and garrison usages ; but graver offences must be referred for the decision of the Major-General Commanding the Expeditionary Force.

By Order of the Major-General Commanding the Persian Field Force.

FELIX JONES, Political Agent with the Field Force, and Resident in the Persian Gulf.

British Residency, December 11, 1856.

[Translated into Persian and Arabic, and copies pasted up on the principal buildings of the town.]

Appended Article.

10. Parties, debtors to people in the town, until they provide sufficient security for payment to their creditors, will not be allowed to quit the town of Bushire.

By Order of the Major-General Commanding the Persian Field Force.

FELIX JONES, Political Agent Field Force, and Resident, Persian Gulf.

NOTIFICATION.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, December 29, 1856.

WITH reference to the Government Notification of the 27th instant, announcing the capture of Bushire by the British forces on the 10th instant, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council publishes, for general information, the following Return, which has subsequently been received, of the Killed and Wounded of the field force under the command of Major-General Stalker, C.B., in the attack on Reshire on the 9th instant, and also a Return of the Ordnance found in the Fort of Bushire on its surrender on the 10th instant.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

FIELD HOSPITAL.

Nominal List of Killed and Wounded of the Field Force under the Command of Major-General Stalker, C.B., during the Attack on the Village of Reshire.

*Field Hospital Ship "Result,"
December 9, 1856.*

Brigade Staff.—Colonel James Stopford, C.B., killed.

Artillery.—Gunner George Barrett, 3d Troop, H.A., flesh wound below right ear; Serjeant Samuel Blopman, 3d Troop, H.A., seriously wounded near elbow joint; Private Thomas Butt, 2d Company, 2d B.A., slightly wounded on the dorsal of fingers.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Mallet, killed; Private Ram Sing, 5th Troop, severely, three slug wounds on left lumbar region, since dead; Private Ram Sing, 2d Troop, slightly, in right arm; Private Peera Sing, 2d Troop, dangerously, in right hip and shoulder-joint.

H.M.'s 64th Regiment.—Corporal Michael McDonald, slight, left thigh; Private Arthur Docherty, mortally wounded in abdomen, since dead; Private Patrick McNamara, mortally wounded in left thigh, since dead; Private Isaac Sutton, seriously wounded, left arm; Private Patrick Meehan, slightly wounded, right thigh; Private Richard Carthy, slightly wounded, left thigh; Private John McDonald, slightly wounded, right arm.

2d European Regiment, Light Infantry.—Private Daly, killed; Private Doyle, killed; Serjeant James Juckett, severely wounded, left shoulder; Serjeant Thomas Coowey, slightly wounded, right side of neck; Serjeant Henry Hughes, severely wounded, above left knee; Serjeant William Ross, severely wounded, above left knee; Private Thomas Madden, severely wounded below left knee, slightly injuring fibula; Private James McGill, severely wounded, right shoulder, grazing the bone.

Rifle Corps.—Jemedar Ragojee Morojkur, slightly, right thigh; Private Luximon Sigwan, slightly, left leg, and contusion of shoulder; Private Nug Sawant, slightly, left thigh; Private Badoor Sing, slightly, bend of knee; Hospital Bheestee Coondajee, slightly, angle left eye.

20th Regiment, N.I.—Lieutenant Utterson, mortally wounded, since dead; Lieutenant Warren, mortally wounded, since dead; Captain Wood, severely wounded; Subedar Major Shaik Mahomed Sheriff, slightly, left leg; Naique Kund Mather, severely, left thumb; Private Alla Buckus, severely, left leg, amputated; Private Gin Comar, severely, fracture of both bones, right leg, above ankle; Private Chittoo Gunderyar, slight, left side of forehead; Private Birbull, severely, left arm; Private Devy Load, severely wounded in vicinity of left elbow-joint.

2d Belooch Battalion.—Naique Imam Bux, killed; Naique Soomar Khan, killed.

J. MACKENZIE, Superintending Surgeon, Field Force.

Return of Ordnance found in the Fortress of Bushire after its Surrender on the 10th of December 1856 :—

	No.	Description.	Calibre or Weight of Ball.
All these are mounted on wooden travelling carriages, the wheels and bodies of which are so shaped, and out of repair, as to be quite unserviceable for field purposes.	1	Iron Gun	18-pounder
	2	Brass Howitzer	12 "
	3	Brass Gun	12 "
	4	"	1½ "
	5	"	6 "
	6	Iron Gun	18 "
	7	"	9 "
	8	Brass Mortar	8-inch
	9	"	5½ "
	10	Brass Gun	6-pounder
	11	Iron Gun	18 "
	12	Brass Gun	9 "
	13	Iron Gun	18 "
	14	Brass Gun	6 "
	15	Iron Gun	12 "
	16	"	9 "
	17	"	12 "
	18	"	12 "
	19	"	12 "
	20	"	12 "
	21	Brass Gun	12 "
	22	Iron Gun	24 "
	23	"	18 "
	24	"	18 "
	25	"	18 "
	26	"	18 "
	27	"	18 "
	28	"	12 "
29	"	12 "	
30	"	12 "	
31	"	12 "	
32	"	12 "	
33	"	12 "	
34	"	12 "	
35	"	12 "	
36	"	12 "	
37	"	12 "	
38	"	12 "	
39	"	12 "	
40	"	9 "	
41	"	9 "	
42	"	9 "	
43	"	9 "	
44	"	9 "	
45	"	9 "	
46	"	9 "	
47	"	9 "	
48	"	9 "	
49	"	9 "	
50	"	6 "	
51	"	6 "	
52	"	3 "	
53	"	3 "	
54	"	5-inch	
55	"	5 "	
56	"	4 "	
57	"	4 "	
58	"	1½ "	

All these are dismantled; some are buried in the mud, others are in the sea.

B. K. FINNIMORE, Captain,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Supplementary Return of Ordnance found in the Fortress of Bushire after its Surrender on the 10th December 1856, in continuation of that furnished on the 10th instant.

No.	Description.	Calibre or Weight of Ball.
59	Brass Gun.	18-pounder
60	"	12 "
61	"	12 "
62	"	12 "
63	"	12 "
64	"	18 "
65	"	9 "
66	"	18 "
67	"	18 "
68	"	18 "
69	"	18 "

B. K. FINNIMORE, Captain, Field Commissary of Ordnance, Persian Expeditionary Force.

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Leeke to the Governor of Bombay, dated *Bombay, December 29, 1856.*

(Extract.)

I LEFT the anchorage on the evening of the 16th instant, and on hauling in towards Lingah, a small fortified town belonging to an Arab tribe, and under the dominion of the Shah of Persia, I received information of an army of 5,000 Persian troops being in the neighbourhood under a General named Moos-taffah Coolie Khan Ameerie Panj, on the road to Bushire.

I kept close along shore, and at noon of the 19th instant, saw them encamped between two date groves, on a commanding situation, about 200 yards from the beach, with their Artillery, six guns (apparently 14-pounders) in their front; and between them and the shore was a covered way. I hauled close in, and anchored this ship with a spring on her cable in 3½ fathoms water, about 1,200 yards from them, and commenced action, which they instantly returned with a steady fire, the troops drawn up in line, their tents in the rear.

A spirited fire was kept up on both sides for about thirty-five minutes, when, their guns being silenced, the Persian army retreated in great confusion, leaving their tents, guns, and killed and wounded behind; the shot and shell from this ship following them and cutting off a great many men, horses, and camels, and destroying their camp equipage. I gave them a parting shell or two, and having gained my object of making them change their ground, I got under weigh and stood for the anchorage at Bassadore.

I have to offer my best thanks to acting Commander Adams, the Second Captain of this ship, who from his knowledge of the coast placed her so close to the enemy, and to Captain Jenkins, my First Captain, the officers, and ship's company, for their steady conduct during the time we were engaged with the enemy.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, January 29, 1857.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr William W. Merriam, as Consul at Gaspé Basin, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada East, for the United States of America.

ADMIRALTY, January 30, 1857.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify Her commands that a Medal be granted to all persons, of every rank and class, who have been engaged in the several Expeditions to the Arctic Regions, whether of discovery or search, between the years 1818 and 1855, both inclusive, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby give notice of the same.

The medal will accordingly be awarded as follows:—

1st. To the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of Her Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the several voyages to the Arctic Seas, during the specified period, and also to the Officers of the French Navy, and to such Volunteers as accompanied those Expeditions:

2dly. To the Officers, Seamen, and others who were engaged in the Expeditions to the Arctic Seas, equipped by the Government and Citizens of the United States:

3dly. To the Commanders and Crews of the several Expeditions which originated in the zeal and humanity of Her Majesty's subjects.

4thly. To persons who have served in the several land Expeditions, whether equipped by Her Majesty's Government, by the Hudson's Bay Company, or from private resources.

As a short period must necessarily elapse before the medals will be ready for distribution, no application should be made for a Medal, until further notice shall have been published in the London Gazette.

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 27, 1857.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Guatemala, enclosing copy of a Decree issued by the Government of the Republic of Salvador, declaring the port of La Libertad to be free for the warehousing of goods not intended for consumption within the Republic.

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 30, 1857.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Hamburgh, enclosing copy of an ordinance recently issued by the Hanseatic Government, containing the following regulations respecting the performance of quarantine at Cuxhaven:—

SECT. 2.—All vessels arriving from the Black Sea, the ports and islands of Turkey (excepting those situated on the shores of the Adriatic Sea), Asia Minor, Syria, the North Coast of Africa, eastward of Algiers, and the West Coast of Africa, northward of Cape Town, as far as the Straits of Gibraltar, shall be placed in quarantine before they are permitted to sail up the River Elbe, or hold communication with the shore, or any vessel except the pilot boat.

Also, vessels shall be placed in quarantine on board of which, within the last eight days of the voyage, cases of suspicious disease or death have occurred.

SECT. 3.—In exceptional cases vessels shall also be placed in quarantine that arrive from ports which, on account of dangerous and contagious diseases that may have broken out there, have been declared infectious for a time by order of the Senate.

SECT. 4.—All vessels that, in conformity with the enactments of Sects. 2 and 3, shall be placed in quarantine, shall not be permitted to sail up the river, or to cast anchor without having hoisted the quarantine flag. This flag shall be a green flag, about two yards square; to be hoisted at the foremast. Vessels that have no such flag on board shall hoist a yellow flag, or eventually, their National flag at the foremast. The pilots shall take care that this order is duly attended to.

All communication with vessels hoisting the quarantine flag is prohibited under penalties according to circumstances.

Persons who violate this prohibition shall likewise be treated as if belonging to vessels placed in quarantine.

SECT. 5.—The master and mate of such vessels as, in conformity with Sects. 2 and 3, are to be placed in quarantine, shall answer in writing, and on their oaths, the questions that are stated in the Appendix; for which purpose the pilot will furnish them with a printed paper. This paper, with the answers and the clean bill of health, in case the master is in possession of such, shall be delivered to the officer of quarantine, who, if possible, shall board the vessel sailing up the river. This officer is authorized, in case no suspicious death has occurred within the last eight days of the voyage on board of vessels arriving from ports which, in conformity with Sect. 2, or in conformity with Sect. 3, have been declared suspicious, and in case no suspicious disease prevails on board of such vessels, and the answers to the questions are regarded as satisfactory, to sign at once a certificate entitling the vessel to pratique.

SECT. 6.—In case the officer of quarantine has not been able to board the vessel sailing up the river, or in case he should hesitate to admit her to pratique, then such vessels shall cast anchor in the Roads of Cuxhaven.

In the latter case, particularly if a death has occurred within the time mentioned in Sect. 5, or if a suspicious disease prevails on board, a medical examination shall be instituted by the quarantine physician.

Should the physician consider the death that has occurred, or the disease that may prevail, in no way suspicious, then the vessel shall immediately be admitted to pratique.

But should the physician not consider this to be the case, then the vessel shall lie in the Roads, and no communication with the shore or other vessel shall be permitted, and a Report shall forthwith be sent to the bailiff, who, eventually, under instructions from the Senate, will decide upon further measures.

In case there should be symptoms of a dangerous infectious disease, such as the plague or the yellow fever, then the vessel shall be taken from the Roads to the quarantine station.

In uncertain cases, the vessel shall remain under surveillance for a shorter or longer period, according to circumstances, and eventually, other competent persons shall be consulted.

With reference to the disinfection of the pilot who has been on board, the quarantine physician shall direct what measures are necessary to be taken.

SECT. 7. Vessels that arrive from ports mentioned in Sects. 2 and 3, but have touched at other

European ports where they have been admitted to pratique, shall, on satisfactory proof of the same being given, be cleared at once.

WAR-DEPARTMENT, PALL-MALL,
January 30, 1857.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Assistant-Surgeon John Harrison Robotham, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Smith, who exchanges. Dated 30th January 1857.

3d Dragoon Guards—Captain Conyers Tower, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Hunt, who exchanges. Dated 30th January 1857.

5th Dragoon Guards—Captain Edward Octavius Pearse, late of the Durham Artillery Militia, to be Paymaster, vice Ricketts, appointed to the Ceylon Rifle Regiment as Lieutenant. Dated 30th January 1857.

7th Dragoon Guards—Assistant-Surgeon Opie Smith, from the 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robotham, who exchanges. Dated 30th January 1857.

6th Dragoons—Captain Augustus Hunt, from the 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Tower, who exchanges. Dated 30th January 1857.

9th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Francis Richard Charles Grant to be Adjutant, vice William Hamilton, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 20th November 1856.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Henry Arthur Herbert, gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sir William Forbes, Bart., who retires. Dated 30th January 1857.

3d Foot—Robert Burdett Morony, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hotchkiss, who retires. Dated 30th January 1857.

4th Foot—Captain Cuthbert Eccles, from half-pay 4th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, promoted to the Substantive Rank of Major, Unattached, under the Royal Warrant of 6th October 1854. Dated 30th January 1857.

21st Foot—John Urquhart, Esq. late Paymaster, British Swiss Legion, to be Paymaster, vice Hawker, appointed to a Depot Battalion. Dated 30th January 1857.

23d Foot—Lieutenant John Keate S. Henderson, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Gosling, who exchanges. Dated 30th January 1857.

24th Foot—Ensign Alexander John Colvin Birch to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lind, deceased. Dated 3d November 1856.

35th Foot—Ensign Robert Henry W. Troup to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Forster, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment. Dated 30th January 1857.

Henry Edmund Fryer, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Troup. Dated 30th January 1857.

44th Foot—Lieutenant Arthur William Staveley to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 1st December 1856.

46th Foot—Lieutenant Andrew Whitten to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 15th January 1857.

54th Foot—Paymaster Samuel Daniel, from the Essex Rifles, to be Paymaster, vice Marriott, appointed to a Depot Battalion. Dated 30th January 1857.

56th Foot—Ensign Richard Bedford Poulton has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 30th January 1857.

71st Foot—Ensign Stratton Boulnois to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pringle, who retires. Dated 30th January 1857.

John Henry Leslie, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Boulnois. Dated 30th January 1857.

Ensign William Brett Cowburn to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 15th January 1857.

77th Foot—John Huntingford Bridger, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Baker, promoted. Dated 30th January 1857.

1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant William F. G. Forster, from the 35th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Chamberlayne, promoted. Dated 30th January 1857.

Lieutenant Audley Charles Gosling, from the 23d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Henderson, who exchanges. Dated 30th January 1857.

Cornelius O'Callaghan, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Callanan, promoted. Dated 30th January 1857.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieutenant George T. Ricketts, from Paymaster 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Grey, promoted without purchase to an Unattached Company. Dated 30th January 1857.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Paymaster William Marriott, from the 54th Foot, to be Paymaster. Dated 30th January 1857.

Brevet-Major George Tito Brice, 17th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 1st January 1857.

Captain Patrick Johnston, 99th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 7th January 1857.

UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel George Latham Thomson, 4th Foot, to have the Substantive rank of Major, under the Royal Warrant, 6th October 1854. Dated 30th January 1857.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon Henry William Hubbard has ceased to do duty, there being no longer occasion for his services. Dated 30th January 1857.

BREVET.

Captain William Henry Rodes Green, 19th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army. Dated 24th November 1856.

For, Captain George Edward Baynes, 8th Foot, to be Major in the Army, as stated in the Gazette of 26th December 1856;

Read, Captain Robert Stuart Baynes, 8th Foot, to be Major in the Army. Dated 26th December 1856.

Commission signed by the Queen.

Royal Radnor Rifles.

Captain Edward Rawlings Hannan, late 60th Rifles, to be Adjutant, vice Johns, who has resigned. Dated 20th December 1856.

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

Royal South Lincoln Militia.

Ensign Robert Frudd to be Lieutenant, vice Montague Stephen Williams, appointed to the 96th Regiment. Dated 18th December 1856.

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

Harry Burrard Farnall, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 27th January 1857.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Hilary Term, 20th Victoria, 1857.

Tuesday the 27th day of January 1857.

This Court will hold Sittings on Friday the 6th day of February next, and every succeeding day (Sundays excepted) until and including Tuesday the 17th day of February next, and will at such Sittings proceed in disposing of the business then pending in the New Trial and Special Papers; and will also, on Saturday the 21st day of February next, hold a Sitting, and will on the said 21st day of February next proceed in giving judgment in all matters then standing for judgment.

WHITEHALL, January 29, 1857.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Henry Simpson, of No. 13, Wellington Street, London Bridge, Southwark, Gentleman, to be a London Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTS FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

John Bailey, of Oakenshaw Clayton-le-Moors, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

George Groom, of Norwich, boot and shoe factor.
James Butcher, of the Three Cranes Public House, Church Street, Hackney, Middlesex, licensed victualler.

John Ados Pervanoglu, of No. 11, Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, merchant.

Joseph Thomas Lawrence, of No. 93, Shoreditch, Middlesex, upholsterer.

Eleanor Porter, of High Street, Newmarket, Suffolk, grocer.

William Woods, of No. 51, Union Street, Southwark, Surrey, hook and eye manufacturer.

William White, of New Crane Mill, Shadwell, Middlesex, miller.

George Baskerville, of Talk-on-the-Hill, Stafford, innkeeper and farmer.

William Burt, of Saint Stephens, by Launceston, Cornwall, builder.

James Fell, of Liverpool, Lancaster, wholesale tea dealer and grocer.

John Jones, of Preston, Lancaster, tailor and draper.

Edward Crowther, of Manchester, Lancaster, merchant and commission agent, trading under the style or firm of E. Crowther & Company.

William Doeg and John Skelton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber merchants, carrying on business in copartnership, under the style or firm of Doeg & Skelton.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN, per QUARTER,

Received in the Week ended January 24, 1857.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
58 10 747	46 1 223	23 8 201	37 8 033	40 8 740	39 6 610

AGREATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 2	44 9	23 10	39 3	41 6	40 1

Published by Authority of Parliament,

HENRY FENTON JADIS,

Comptroller of Corn Returns.

Board of Trade, Corn Department.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY on the 2D FEBRUARY 1857.

Where two Places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depôt of the Regiment is Stationed.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards, Windsor.
 2d Ditto, Regent's Park.
 Royal Horse Guards, Hyde Park.
 1st Dragoon Guards, Exeter.
 2d Dublin.
 3d, Dublin.
 4th, Sheffield.
 5th, Piershill.
 6th, Bengal—Maidstone.
 7th, Manchester.
 1st Dragoons, Newbridge.
 2d (Greys), Newbridge.
 3d Light, Hounslow.
 4th, Brighton.
 6th, Shorncliffe.
 7th Hussars, Aldershatt.
 8th Hussars, Dundalk.
 9th Lancers, Umballah, Bengal—Maidstone.
 10th Hussars, Birmingham.
 11th Hussars, Canterbury—Topsham.
 12th Lancers, Madras—Maidstone.
 13th Light Dragoons, Cahir.
 14th Ditto, Kirkee—Maidstone.
 15th Hussars, Dorchester.
 16th Lancers, Kilkenny.
 17th Do. Dublin.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards, (1st Battalion) Portman Street Barracks.
 Do. (2d Battalion) Dublin.
 Do. (3d Battalion) Wellington Barracks.
 Coldstream Guards, (1st Battalion) The Tower.
 Do. (2d Battalion) Windsor.
 Scotch Fusilier Guards, (1st Battalion) St George's Barracks.
 Do. (2d Battalion) Aldershatt.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, (1st Battalion) Curragh of Kildare—Glasgow.
 Do. (2d Battalion) Malta—Glasgow.
 2d, Cape of Good Hope—Colchester.
 3d, Corfu—Mullingar.
 4th, Dublin—Colchester.
 5th, Mauritius—Chatham.
 6th, Cape of Good Hope—Colchester.
 7th, Aldershatt—Pembroke.
 8th, Cawnpore, Bengal—Chatham.
 9th, Kingston, Canada—Limerick.
 10th, Wuzerabad, Bengal—Chatham.
 11th, New South Wales—Buttevant.
 12th, (1st Battalion) Australia—Colchester.
 Do. (2d Battalion) Cape of Good Hope—Colchester.
 13th, Cape of Good Hope—Colchester.
 14th, Malta—Fermoy.
 15th, Gibraltar—Cork.
 16th, Quebec—Limerick.
 17th, Quebec—Limerick.
 18th, Curragh of Kildare—Birr.
 19th, Aldershatt—Buttevant.
 20th, Portsmouth—Chichester.
 21st, Malta—Glasgow.
 22d, Portsmouth—Chichester.
 23d, Aldershatt.
 24th, Sealcote, Bengal—Chatham.
 25th, Manchester—Isle of Wight.
 26th, Bermuda—Chatham.
 27th, Sealcote, Bengal—Chatham.
 28th, Malta—Fermoy.
 29th, Burmah—Chatham.
 30th, Gibraltar—Isle of Wight.
 31st, Malta—Winchester.
 32d, Kussowlie, Bengal—Chatham.
 33d, Dublin—Colchester.
 34th, Edinburgh—Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.
 35th, Calcutta—Chatham.
 36th, Jamaica—Cork.
 37th, Ceylon—Chatham.
 38th, Curragh of Kildare—Fermoy.
 39th, Montreal—Buttevant.
 40th, Melbourne—Templemore.

41st, Shorncliffe—Walmer.
 42d, Dover—Stirling.
 43d, Bangalore, Madras—Chatham.
 44th, Shorncliffe—Walmer.
 45th, Cape of Good Hope—Colchester.
 46th, Corfu—Mullingar.
 47th, Malta—Fermoy.
 48th, Malta—Fermoy.
 49th, Shorncliffe—Walmer.
 50th, Belfast—Colchester.
 51st, Curragh of Kildare—Pembroke.
 52d, Meerut, Bengal—Chatham.
 53d, Fort-William, Bengal—Chatham.
 54th, Devonport—Winchester.
 55th, Gibraltar—Isle of Wight.
 56th, Curragh of Kildare—Pembroke.
 57th, Malta—Fermoy.
 58th, On passage to Cork—Templemore.
 59th, Hong Kong—Athlone.
 60th, (1st Battalion) Jullundur—Chatham.
 Do. (2d Battalion) Cape of Good Hope—Jersey.
 Do. (3d Battalion) Dublin—Jersey.
 61st, Wuzerabad, Bengal—Chatham.
 62d, Nova Scotia—Birr.
 63d, Nova Scotia—Birr.
 64th, Persia—Chatham.
 65th, New Zealand—Templemore.
 66th, Plymouth—Winchester.
 67th, Trinidad—Athlone.
 68th, Corfu—Mullingar.
 69th, Barbadoes—Weymouth.
 70th, Ferozepore, Bengal—Chatham.
 71st, Malta—Fort-George, N.B.
 72d, Guernsey—Fort-George, N.B.
 73d, Cape of Good Hope—Colchester.
 74th, Jackatalla, Madras—Chatham.
 75th, Rawul Pindee, Bengal—Chatham.
 76th, New Brunswick—Birr.
 77th, Dublin—Colchester.
 78th, Poonah—Chatham.
 79th, Canterbury—Stirling.
 80th, Cape of Good Hope—Colchester.
 81st, Lahore, Bengal—Chatham.
 82d, Aldershatt.
 83d, Kurrachee—Chatham.
 84th, Madras—Chatham.
 85th, Cape of Good Hope—Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 86th, Kurrachee, Bombay—Chatham.
 87th, Peshawur—Chatham.
 88th, Aldershatt—Templemore.
 89th, Cape of Good Hope—Colchester.
 90th, Portsmouth.
 91st, Athens—Berwick.
 92d, Gibraltar—Fort-George, N.B.
 93d, Dover.
 94th, Curragh of Kildare—Pembroke.
 95th, Dublin—Fermoy.
 96th, Gibraltar—Isle of Wight.
 97th, Aldershatt—Chichester.
 98th, Sheffield—Fermoy.
 99th, Cork.

Rifle Brigade, (1st Battalion), Aldershatt—Winchester.
 Ditto, (2d Battalion), Aldershatt—Winchester.
 Ditto, (3d Battalion), Winchester.

Military Train, Bristol.
 Royal Engineers, Brompton, Kent.
 Medical Staff Corps, Brompton, Kent.

COLONIAL REGIMENTS.

1st West India Regiment, Jamaica—Chatham
 2d, Ditto, Demerara—Chatham.
 3d, Ditto, Jamaica—Chatham.
 Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Ceylon.
 Cape Mounted Riflemen, Cape of Good Hope.
 Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Kingston, Canada.
 Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, Newfoundland.
 Royal Malta Fencibles, Malta.
 St Helena Regiment, St Helena.
 Gold Coast Corps, Gold Coast.

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 38, of the Amount of BANK NOTES authorized by Law to be Issued by the several Banks of Issue in SCOTLAND, and the Average Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation, and of Coin held during the four weeks ending Saturday the 17th day of January 1857.

Name and Title as set forth in Licence.	Name of the Firm.	Head Office or Principal Place of Issue.	Circulation authorized by Certificate.	Average Circulation during four Weeks ending as above.			Average Amount of Coin held during four Weeks ending as above.		
				£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Bank of Scotland - - - - -	{ The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland - - - - - }	Edinburgh	£ 300485	135151	265616	400767	153769	36123	189892
Royal Bank of Scotland - - - - -	Royal Bank of Scotland - - - - -	Edinburgh	183000	90656	154922	245578	90017	19050	109067
British Linen Company - - - - -	British Linen Company - - - - -	Edinburgh	438024	164162	310472	474635	122970	24715	147686
Commercial Bank of Scotland - - - - -	Commercial Bank of Scotland - - - - -	Edinburgh	374880	161041	319868	480909	155009	22387	177396
National Bank of Scotland - - - - -	National Bank of Scotland - - - - -	Edinburgh	297024	115551	220160	335711	74023	25544	99567
Union Bank of Scotland - - - - -	{ Union Bank of Scotland and Banking Company in Aberdeen - - - - - }	Edinburgh	415690	171499	351392	522891	150490	33603	184094
Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank - - - - -	Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank - - - - -	Edinburgh	136657	61349	93150	154499	47167	11480	58647
Aberdeen Town and County Banking Company - - - - -	{ Aberdeen Town and County Banking Company - - - - - }	Aberdeen	70133	39577	73909	113486	52622	4344	56967
North of Scotland Banking Company - - - - -	North of Scotland Banking Company - - - - -	Aberdeen	154319	91468	106380	197848	73432	8131	81563
Dundee Banking Company - - - - -	Dundee Banking Company - - - - -	Dundee	33451	13058	26423	39482	15560	2553	18113
Eastern Bank of Scotland - - - - -	Eastern Bank of Scotland - - - - -	Dundee	33636	15535	26333	41868	16167	2856	19024
Western Bank of Scotland - - - - -	{ Western Bank of Scotland, the Greenock Bank, the Dundee Union Bank, the Paisley Commercial Bank, and Ayrshire Banking Company - - - - - }	Glasgow	337938	140176	339159	479335	175974	29337	205312
Clydesdale Banking Company - - - - -	Clydesdale Banking Company - - - - -	Glasgow	104028	48877	104478	153356	74422	11041	85463
City of Glasgow Bank - - - - -	City of Glasgow Bank - - - - -	Glasgow	72921	126947	177513	304461	259088	37312	296400
Caledonian Banking Company - - - - -	Caledonian Banking Company - - - - -	Inverness	53434	22581	45409	67990	21916	5454	27370
Perth Banking Company - - - - -	Perth Banking Company - - - - -	Perth	38656	17228	34999	52228	26684	3335	30019
Central Bank of Scotland - - - - -	Central Bank of Scotland - - - - -	Perth	42933	20786	39347	60134	22307	5866	28173

I hereby certify, that each of the Bankers named in the above Return, who have in Circulation an Amount of Notes beyond that authorised in their Certificate, with the exception of , have held an amount of Gold and Silver Coin, not less than that which they are required to hold during the period to which this Return relates.

J. MICHAEL, Officer of Stamp Duties.

Dated this 29th day of January 1857.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Quantities of each kind of CORN, distinguishing Foreign and Colonial, Imported into the principal Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, (viz. London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth,) and the Rates and Amount of duty thereon, in the Week ended 21st January 1857.

SPECIES.	Quantities Imported into the Ports of Great Britain, enumerated above, (being those into which Corn is chiefly Imported).			Amount of Duty received thereon.			Rates of Duty, (Foreign and Colonial)			
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Corn and Grain of all sorts, per quarter.	Meal and Flour of all sorts per cwt.		
	Qrs. Bus.	Qrs. Bus.	Qrs. Bus.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Wheat and Wheat Flour	74484 4	3905 1	78389 5	4055 19 3	195 5 7	4251 4 10	}	}		
Barley and Barley Meal	20538 5	—	20538 5	1026 19 5	—	1026 19 5				
Oats and Oat Meal.....	16784 3	—	16784 3	839 4 7	—	839 4 7				
Rye and Rye Meal.....	14 1	—	14 1	0 14 5	—	0 14 5				
Pease and Pea Meal	2069 5	11 4	2081 1	103 9 11	0 11 6	104 1 5			1 0	0 4½
Beans and Bean Meal	4706 5	—	4706 5	235 6	—	235 6 9				
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	8452 1	—	8452 1	422 13 2	—	422 13 2				
Buck Wheat & Buck Wheat Meal	—	—	—	—	—	—				
.....	—	—	—	—	—	—				
	127050 0	3916 5	130966 5	6684 7 6	195 17 1	6880 4 7				

NOTE.—The Quantities of Corn admitted to Home Consumption within the week, were identical with the quantities imported.

Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom-House, London, 28th January 1857.

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



BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the Week ending on Saturday the 24th day of January 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Notes issued,	23,941,695	Government Debt,	11,015,100
		Other Securities,	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion,	9,466,895
		Silver Bullion.....	<u>1,150,000</u>
	<u>£23,941,695</u>		<u>£23,941,695</u>

Dated the 29th day of January 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities (including	
Rest	3,389,140	Dead Weight Annuity).....	11,569,431
Public Deposits (including Exchequer,		Other Securities.....	15,829,154
Savings Banks, Commissioners of		Notes	4,851,730
National Debt, and Dividend		Gold and Silver Coin.....	649,587
Accounts)	4,122,921		
Other Deposits	9,985,005		
Seven Day and other Bills	849,836		
	<u>£32,899,902</u>		<u>£32,899,902</u>

Dated the 29th day of January 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

The Produce of the British Possessions in AMERICA, Computed from the RETURNS made in the Week ending the 27th day of January 1857,

Is Thirty-seven Shillings and Three Farthings per Hundred Weight;

Exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the Importation thereof into GREAT BRITAIN;

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

The Produce of the MAURITIUS, Computed as above, and Exclusive of Duty,

Is Thirty-seven Shillings and Five Pence per Hundred Weight;

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

The Produce of the EAST INDIES, Computed as above, and Exclusive of Duty,

Is Thirty-six Shillings and Six Pence Three Farthings per Hundred Weight;

The AVERAGE PRICE of the three foregoing Descriptions of SUGAR jointly,

Computed as above, and Exclusive of Duty,

Is Thirty-six Shillings and Eleven Pence Halfpenny per Hundred Weight.

By Authority of Parliament,

HENRY BICKNELL,

Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

Grocers' Hall, January 30, 1857.

NOTICE.

PATRICK MEFFAN, Writer in Forfar, has raised an Edict before the Commissary of Forfarshire, craving to be decerned to the office of Executor *qua* Creditor of the Deceased DAVID KEDDIE, residing in Forfar.

Forfar, February 2, 1857.

ALEXANDER WYLIE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of MATTHEW HENRY HUNT, Wholesale Woollen Warehouseman in Glasgow, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 22d current, has been audited and approved of by the Commissioners; that the payment of a dividend has been postponed till the next statutory period, and that the Commissioners have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors,—all in terms of the Statute.

ALEXANDER WYLIE, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 29, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of GEORGE ROSS BAXTER, Confectioner and Shipowner in Dundee.

ROBERT ADAMSON, Merchant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said George Ross Baxter, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding up to this date, have been examined and approved of by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute. Farther, that the Commissioners have postponed making any farther dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with circular notices being sent to the Creditors.

ROBT. ADAMSON, Trustee.

Dundee, January 30, 1857.

JOHN BLAIKIE, Advocate in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of THOMAS ABERCROMBY DUFF, of Haddo, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions, and a state of the funds as at 10th current, have been made up, and that no further dividend has been declared by the Commissioners.

JOHN BLAIKIE, Trustee.

Aberdeen, January 31, 1857.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is hereby Given, that **JOHN CUNINGHAME**, Esquire of Balgownie, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Estate and Barony of **BALGOWNIE**, in the County of Perth, including therein the Lands of **THROSK**, in the County of Stirling, the Lands of **POPILTREES**, in the said County of Stirling, and certain Lands and Others situated in the Town of Culross, and its immediate neighbourhood, has presented a Petition to the First Division of the Court of Session, (Mr Lindsay, Clerk,) in terms of the Act 11th & 12th Victoria, cap. 36, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' praying their Lordships to find and declare that the Improvements executed by the Petitioner upon the said Entailed Estate amounting to L.2,081 : 4 : 6, are Improvements of the nature contemplated by the Act 10th Geo. III, cap. 5f, and that the expenditure of the said sum of L.2,081 : 4 : 6, or such other sum as may be ascertained by their Lordships, was *bona fide* made by the Petitioner while Heir in possession of the said Estates, and does not exceed the amount authorised by the said last-mentioned Act; and to grant warrant to, and authorise the Petitioner to execute in favor of any party or parties he may think fit, a Bond or Bonds of Annualrent, in ordinary form, over the said Entailed Estates, or any portion thereof, for the legal interest of three-fourth parts of the said sum ascertained to have been expended upon Improvements as aforesaid, during the Petitioner's lifetime, and after his death for an Annualrent of L.7, 2s. for every L.100 of such three-fourth parts of the sums expended as aforesaid, for a period of twenty-five years,—such Annualrent being payable by equal moieties half-yearly, at the terms of Whitsunday and Martinmas, beginning the first term's payment at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas after the date of the Bond, for the proportion of Annualrent then due, with legal interest and penalties in case of failure, in terms of the 16th section of the Act 11th & 12th Victoria, cap. 36, therein recited; OR OTHERWISE, in the option of the Petitioner, to grant warrant to, and authorize him to execute in favor of any party or parties who may advance to the Petitioner the amount of two-third parts of the sum on which the amount of the said Bond of Annualrent if granted would be calculated, in terms of said Act, a Bond and Disposition in Security, or Bonds and Dispositions in Security, in ordinary form, over the said Entailed Estates, or any portion thereof, other than the Mansion-House, Offices, and Policies, for the amount so advanced, with the due and legal interest thereof from the date of such advance until repaid, and with corresponding penalties; such Bonds and Dispositions in Security containing all clauses usual in Bonds and Dispositions in Security granted over Estates in Scotland held in fee-simple, in terms of the 18th section of the said Act 11th & 12th Victoria, cap. 36, above recited: On which Petition the following Interlocutor has been pronounced:—'*Edinburgh, 28th January 1857.*—The Lords appoint the Petition to be intimated 'on the Walls and in the Minute-Book for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette and Newspapers mentioned in the Petition, in terms of the Statute; and further, grant warrants for serving the same on the persons mentioned in the prayer thereof, in terms of the Acts of Sederunt; and ordain them to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days from the date of service if within Scotland, and sixty days if furth thereof.

(Signed) **DUN. M'NEILL, I.P.D.'**

GIBSON & HECTOR, W.S.,
Agents for the Petitioner.

Edinburgh, 1, Northumberland Street,
January 28, 1857.

JAMES THOMSON, Junior, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **DAVID NICHOLSON**, Merchant, and Linen and Woollen Draper in Borrowstounness, hereby intimates, that an account of his intronmissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 19th ultimo, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 19th ultimo, and made up lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of said estate, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Further, that he will pay an equalizing dividend to those Creditors who did not participate in the first dividend, and whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee; and a second and final dividend to those Creditors who participated in the first dividend, at the Office of Thomsons, Ritchie, & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, on Thursday the 19th day of February current.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

JAMES THOMSON, Jun. Trustee.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

The Deceased **JAMES FARQUHAR GORDON, W.S.,** and late Coal Dealer in Edinburgh.

RALPH ERSKINE SCOTT, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said James Farquhar Gordon, hereby intimates, that his accounts to the 16th instant, also a state of the funds then realized and outstanding, have been made up by him, and examined and approved of by the Commissioners: That he has examined the claims of Creditors lodged after 16th September 1844, and completed lists of all the Creditors entitled to be ranked on the estate. Further, that an equalizing dividend on the claims of those Creditors which have been lodged and ranked after said date, and a third and final dividend, will be paid to the whole Creditors, at his Chambers, No. 127, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 17th day of March next.

R. E. SCOTT.

Edinburgh, January 31, 1857.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **WILLIAM BOWIE**, Merchant in Falkirk, hereby intimates, that the Bankrupt has made offer of a composition of Six Shillings and Eightpence per pound to his Creditors, with security for payment thereof, in cash, on his obtaining his final discharge; which offer having been assented to in writing by nine-tenths in number and value of all the Creditors ranked, or entitled to be ranked on the estate, Notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Creditors will be held in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Falkirk, on Thursday the 12th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of finally disposing of the same.

JOHN GAIR, Trustee.

Falkirk, January 31, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of **JAMES HAMILTON**, Portioner and Lace Manufacturer in Church Street of Hamilton.

THE statutory period of two years having elapsed since the date of this sequestration, the Bankrupt, James Hamilton, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, for a discharge of all debts contracted by him before the date of the sequestration of his estates. In obedience to the Sheriff-Substitute's deliverance on said Petition, dated at Hamilton the 28th day of January current, Intimation of such application is hereby made, in terms of the Statutes.

JAMES HAMILTON.

Hamilton, January 30, 1857.

GEORGE WINK, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **JAMES SIMPSON**, Writer in Glasgow, lately residing at Netherfield, in or near Glasgow, now deceased, hereby intimates, that he has now fully realized the funds of the estate, and that an account of his intronmissions, brought down to the 17th ultimo, has been audited by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute. Farther, that he will pay a final dividend to the Creditors ranked on the estate, at his Chambers, 42, West George Street, Glasgow, on the 18th day of March next.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

GEO. WINK, Trustee.

Glasgow, February 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Estates of JOHN CHALMERS, Draper in Blairgowrie, County of Perth, were sequestrated on the 31st day of January 1857, by the Sheriff of the County of Perth.

The first deliverance is dated the said 31st day of January 1857.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Saturday the 14th day of February next 1857, within the Procurators' Library, County Buildings, Perth.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 30th day of May 1857.

In the deliverance awarding sequestration, Warrant of Protection is granted to the said John Chalmers against Arrest and Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of Creditors for the election of Trustee.

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

J. DALLAS,
Writer, Blairgowrie, Agent.

January 30, 1857.

THE Estates of JOHN FERGUSON, Grocer in Bridge of Allan, in the Parish of Logie, and County of Stirling, were sequestrated by the Sheriff of the County of Stirling on the 31st day of January 1857; and Warrant of Protection was granted to the Bankrupt against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, till the election of Trustee.

The first deliverance is dated the 31st January 1857.

The meeting to elect a Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday the 11th day of February 1857, within Hendry's Star Hotel, Stirling.

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 31st May 1857.

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

JAMES KERR, Writer, Stirling, Agent.

THE Estates of GEORGE AUGUSTUS TASSIE, formerly Manufacturing Chemist, now Commission Merchant in Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 2d February 1857, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 2d day of February 1857.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 14th day of February 1857, within the Faculty of Procurators' Hall, St George Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 2d day of June 1857.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of Trustee, has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

H. STEVENSON, Agent,
138, Hope Street, Glasgow.

THE Estates of ROXBURGH & COMPANY, Milliners and Dressmakers in Glasgow, and Adam Roxburgh and Agnes Elles M'Lay, both Milliners and Dressmakers there, and Agnes Miller, Milliner and Dressmaker in Glasgow, and residing at Snabhead, near Stirling, the Individual Partners of said Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals, were sequestrated on the 2d day of February 1857, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 2d February 1857.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 13th day of February current, within the Glasgow Stock Exchange, National Bank Buildings there.

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 3d day of May 1857.

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

The Sheriff, in awarding sequestration, granted Warrant of Protection to the said Adam Roxburgh, Agnes Elles M'Lay, and Agnes Miller, against Arrest or Impris-

onment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of the Creditors for election of Trustee.

J. NAISMITH, Agent,
11, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

THE Estates of JAMES HAMILTON, Grocer and Victualler in Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 2d day of February 1857, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire. The first deliverance is dated the 2d day of February 1857.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Thursday the 12th day of February current, within Cranstoun's Edinburgh and Glasgow Hotel, George Square, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 2d day of June 1857 years.

The Sheriff has granted a Warrant of Personal Protection in favour of the Bankrupt against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of Creditors for election of Trustee.

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

JAMES MACBRIDE, Agent,
144, Queen Street, Glasgow.

THE Estates of PETER TAYSEN, Merchant in Leith, were sequestrated on the 2d day of February 1857, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated the 2d February 1857.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Tuesday the 10th day of February 1857, within the New Ship Hotel, No. 20, Shore, Leith.

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 2d day of June 1857.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of Trustee, has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

PAT. S. BEVERIDGE, S.S.C.,
33, Bernard Street, Leith, Agent.

THE Estates of EVAN CLARK, Tacksman of the Farm of Corearnstillmore, Kingussie, in the County of Inverness, and residing there, were sequestrated on the 2d day of February 1857, by the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills in the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated the 2d day of February 1857.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Tuesday the 10th day of February 1857, within the Duke of Gordon's Hotel, Kingussie.

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 3d day of June 1857.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the said Evan Clark, against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of a Trustee.

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

SHEPHERD, GRANT, & CUTHBERTSON, W.S., Agents,
5, North Charlotte Street, Edinburgh.

IN the Petition presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at Glasgow, at the instance of DAVID SWAN, Junior, & COMPANY, Timber Merchants in Glasgow, Creditors to the extent required by law for sequestration of the estates which belonged to JOHN DOUGLAS, Wright and Joiner in Glasgow, now deceased, the Sheriff-Substitute of this date granted Warrant to Messengers-at-Arms and Officers of Court to cite Janet M'Douall or Douglas, relict of the deceased, and William Douglas, James Douglas, and George Douglas, children of the said deceased John Douglas, and their tutors and curators, if they any have, to appear in Court within twenty-one days, to shew cause why sequestration of the estates of the said John Douglas should not be awarded; and farther, directed intimation of the said Warrant, and of the diet of appearance on the same *inducia*, to be made

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

JAMES MACBRIDE, Agent,
February 2, 1857. 144, Queen Street, Glasgow.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES SMITH LEE, residing in Glasgow, and carrying on Business at No. 57, Trongate Street, Glasgow, as a Dealer in Fancy Goods, under the Name or Firm of J. & A. GLASSFORD, of which Firm he is the sole Partner, as sole Partner thereof, and as an Individual.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Alexander Stronach, Cashier of the City of Glasgow Bank, Glasgow, David M'Cubbin, Accountant in Glasgow, and William Brechin Faulds, Writer there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House at Glasgow, on Thursday the 12th day of February current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Writing-Chambers of Messrs Wilkie & Faulds, 58, George Square, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 24th day of February current, at 12 o'clock noon.

WM. JOHNSTON, Trustee.
Glasgow, February 2, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER AITKEN-HEAD, Baker, Main Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, as a Partner of the Firm of JAMES WALLACE & COMPANY, Coal Agents, Port-Dundas, Glasgow, and as an Individual.

WILLIAM MUDIE, Junior, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and David Black, Baker, Kirk Street, Calton, Glasgow, James Symington Bryce, Writer, Glasgow, and Samuel Scott, Wright, Duke Street, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House, Glasgow, (Sheriff Smith,) on Saturday the 7th day of February next, at half past 10 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Counting-house of the Trustee, No. 109, West George Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 20th day of February current, at 12 o'clock noon.

WILLM. MUDIE, Junr. Trustee.
Glasgow, February 2, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER LAW, Coal Merchant, Glasgow.

DAVID YOUNG, Agent, Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Allan Burnside, Commission Agent, Finnieston, Glasgow, and John Kilpatrick, Junior, 67, Trongate Street, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The Bankrupt's examination will take place within the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Alison, Court-House, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 10th day of February 1857, at two o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of Duncan Lennox, Writer, 112, West George Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 19th day of February 1857, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID YOUNG, Trustee.
Glasgow, January 29, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, residing in Dingwall, and County Clerk of Ross-shire.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Merchant in Dingwall, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Messrs Alexander Grigor, Writer, Dingwall, William Moffat, also Writer there, and James Forsyth, Innkeeper there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House of Dingwall, on Saturday the 7th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet within the Caledonian Hotel, Dingwall, on Monday the 16th day of February next, 1857, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEX. MACKENZIE, Trustee.
Dingwall, January 30, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of SAMUEL DOBBIE, Grocer, Lasswade, in the County of Edinburgh.

JAMES HOGARTH BALGARNIE, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Andrew Burn, Merchant, Edinburgh, Robert Blair, Baker, Lasswade, and John Muir, Bread and Biscuit Baker, Lasswade, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House, County Buildings, Edinburgh, on Monday the 9th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Trustee's Chambers, 51, Princes Street, Edinburgh, on

Tuesday the 17th day of February next, at three o'clock afternoon.

JAS. H. BALGARNIE, Trustee.
Edinburgh, January 31, 1857,
51, Princes Street.

ROBERT CRAIG, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN TERM, Draper, Partick, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors of the said John Term to be held within the Chambers of Thomsons, Ritchie, & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, upon Thursday the 12th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application by the Bankrupt for an allowance out of the funds of the estate.

ROBT. CRAIG, Trustee.
70, George Square,
Glasgow, January 31, 1857.

NOTICE.

PATRICK MORISON, Accountant in Edinburgh, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors of JOHN MURRAY, Lecturer on Chemistry and Publisher, formerly of Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, to be held within Stevenson's Rooms, No. 4, St Andrew Square there, on Wednesday the 18th of February current, at three o'clock afternoon, to instruct him as to realizing, and to authorise the sale of, the Heritable Property.—Of which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

PATR. MORISON, Trustee.
Edinburgh, February 3, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of The CANAL BASIN FOUNDRY COMPANY, Engineers, Mill-wrights, and Founders, Port-Dundas, Glasgow, and Adam Malcolm, Engineer, Mill-wright, and Founder, Glasgow, and John Turnbull, Engineer, Glasgow, the sole Partners of said Company, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals.

JOHN CHRISTIE FOULDS, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on said sequestrated estates, hereby, with consent of the Commissioners, calls a general meeting of the Creditors thereon, to be held within his Counting-House, No. 64, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 11th day of February current, at three o'clock afternoon, to take into consideration an offer of composition to be made by the said John Turnbull, with security therefor.

JOHN C. FOULDS, Trustee.
Glasgow, February 2, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of RODERICK MACKENZIE of Muirhouse, in the County of Edinburgh, now deceased.

THE Trustee hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors on the said estate to be held in Stevenson's Rooms, No. 4, St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 12th day of February 1857, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of accepting his resignation.

R. CRAWFORD, Trustee.
Edinburgh, February 3, 1857.

In the Sequestration of the Estate of **PETER KERR**, Merchant and Shipowner in Dundee.

JOHN MORISON, Accountant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Peter Kerr, hereby intimates, that he has had no intromissions with the funds of the estate since the 18th day of September 1855, the statutory period when his accounts were made up, examined, and audited by the Commissioners; also, that no farther dividend can be paid, and the Commissioners have dispensed with sending circular letters to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN MORISON, Trustee.
Dundee, January 31, 1857.

JOHN MENZIES BAILLIE, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Late **JOSEPH SPENCE**, lately residing in Bread Street, Edinburgh, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to 19th ultimo, has been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute.

The Commissioners postponed the payment of a dividend, and dispensed with circulars being sent to the Creditors.

JOHN M. BAILLIE, Trustee.
Edinburgh, February 3, 1857.

GEORGE MELDRUM, Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of THOMAS POWELL, Tobacconist, Clerk Street, Edinburgh, hereby intimates, that his account of intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 25th ultimo, has been audited by the Commissioner, and lies here, with states of the funds, for inspection. The declaration of a dividend has been postponed till the recurrence of another statutory period.

G. MELDRUM, Trustee.

53, York Place,
Edinburgh, February 2, 1857.

JOHAN SHANKS, residing in Glasgow, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, craving interim protection and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Sheriff-Clerk's Office here, on the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

JOHN SHANKS, Petitioner.

Glasgow, February 2, 1857.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Aberdeen, January 24, 1857.

WE, James Farquharson and George Brown, carrying on Business under the Firms of FARQUHARSON & BROWN, Grocers, 14, West North Street, Aberdeen, and JAMES FARQUHARSON, Grocer, 254, George Street, Aberdeen, have this day DISSOLVED Partnership, by mutual consent;—the Business in both Shops to be carried on after this date by the said James Farquharson, on his own account and risk. We have also agreed that all debts due to the Firms shall be paid to the said James Farquharson, and also that all debts due by the Firms shall be paid by him.

JAMES FARQUHARSON.

JAS. SHEPHERD, Commission Agent,
Aberdeen, Witness.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, House Agent,
Aberdeen, Witness.

GEORGE BROWN.

WM. MIDDLETON, Writer in Aberdeen, Witness.

SAMUEL TAWSE, Draper in Aberdeen, Witness.

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

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

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

Tuesday, February 3, 1857.

Price One Shilling and Sixpence.

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