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TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1857.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, *May 12, 1857.*

ON the Morning of FRIDAY, May 8, 1857, the Remains of HER LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, Fourth Daughter of His Majesty King George the Third, and Widow of William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, were Privately Removed from Gloucester House, in Piccadilly, for Interment in the Family Vault in St George's Chapel, Windsor.

Her late Royal Highness having desired that Her Interment might take place in the most private manner possible, the following limited Ceremonial was observed, with Her Majesty's Sanction, in conformity with the wishes of Her late Royal Highness.

On Friday Morning, the 8th instant, at Nine o'Clock A. M., the Remains of Her late Royal Highness were removed from Gloucester House to the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Padstow, and were thence conveyed to the Station of the same Railway at Slough.

A Guard of Honour of the Second Battalion of Coldstream Guards mounted in front of Gloucester House, and the Removal of The Remains of Her late Royal Highness was conducted in the following order:—

- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, in which were the Pages of Her late Royal Highness.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, in which were the House Steward and two Dressers of Her late Royal Highness.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying the Chaplain and Medical Attendants of Her late Royal Highness.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying the Executors of Her late Royal Highness.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying the Four Ladies who supported the Pall.
- A Mourning Coach, drawn by Four Horses, conveying the Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, and the Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

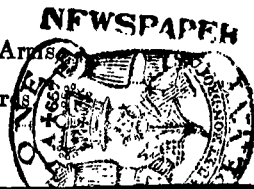
Her late Royal Highness's State Carriage, in which was the Coronet of Her late Royal Highness, borne upon a Black Velvet Cushion by Colonel the Honourable Augustus Liddell, Comptroller and Equerry to Her late Royal Highness.

THE HEARSE,

Drawn by Eight Horses,

adorned with Three Escocheons of Her late Royal Highness's Arms,

escorted by a Detachment of the First Regiment of Life Guards



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Her Majesty's Carriage followed the Hearse, leaving the Procession at the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, where The Body was received by a Guard of Honour of the First Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards.

Upon arriving at Slough, a Guard of Honour of the Third Battalion of Grenadier Guards was in attendance, and The Remains of Her late Royal Highness were received by The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, who took the place in the Mourning Coach nearest the Hearse, which has previously been occupied by the Vice-Chamberlain, and with this exception, the whole proceeded from Slough to St George's Chapel, Windsor, in the same Order as from Gloucester House, the Hearse being escorted by a Detachment of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and followed by three State Carriages of The Queen, and by the Carriages of the Royal Family, conveying the under-mentioned Members of Her Majesty's Household, and of those of the Royal Family, viz :—

First Carriage of Her Majesty, conveying the Right Honourable Lord Ernest Bruce, the Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, and The Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty.

Second Carriage of Her Majesty, conveying Lord Waterpark, Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty, General Sir Edward Bowater, Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty, and Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal to Her Majesty.

Third Carriage of Her Majesty, conveying Lady Codrington, Bedchamber Woman to Her Majesty, The Honourable Mary Stanley, and The Honourable Lucy Kerr, Maids of Honour to Her Majesty.

The Carriage of Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Kent, conveying The Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady in Waiting to Her Royal Highness, and Colonel Sir George Couper, Comptroller and Equerry to Her Royal Highness.

The Carriage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, conveying the Lady Geraldine Somerset, Lady in Waiting to Her Royal Highness, and Baron Knesebeck, Equerry to Her Royal Highness, and the Lady Caroline Cust, Lady in Waiting to Her Royal Highness The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

The Carriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

At Twelve o'Clock, the Procession reached the South Porch of St George's Chapel, where the Escort filed off, and The Body was received by a Guard of Honour of the Third Battalion of Grenadier Guards.

At the Entrance to St George's Chapel, The Dean and Canons of Windsor, attended by the Choir, received the Body, and the Procession being formed, moved up the Nave into the Choir in the following order :—

Pages of Her late Royal Highness,
Mr Vinnicombe, Mr Nightingale.

Dressers of Her late Royal Highness,
Mrs Gold, Miss McEwen.

House Steward of Her late Royal Highness,
Mr Short.

Medical Attendants on Her late Royal Highness,
Dr Ferguson, Dr Hawkins, Mr E. H. Hills.

Chaplain of Her late Royal Highness,
Rev. Evan Nepean.

Executors of Her late Royal Highness,
The Earl of Verulam, Mr H. W. Vincent, Mr Mortimer Drummond.

The Gentleman in Waiting on Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz,
Baron Von Düring.

Equerry to Her Royal Highness
The Duchess of Cambridge,
Baron Knesebeck.

Equerry to His Majesty
The King of the Belgians,
Major-General
The Honourable Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H.

Equerry to Her Royal Highness
The Duchess of Kent,
Col. Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B. & K.H.

Lieutenant-General Baron de Brandis,
representing
His Majesty the King of Hanover,
accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp,
Lieutenant de Brandis.

Lord in Waiting to Her Majesty,
Lord Waterpark.

Groom in Waiting to
Her Majesty,
Gen. Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H.

Clerk Marshal to
Her Majesty,
Lord Alfred Paget.

The Choir of Windsor.
The Canons of Windsor.
The Dean of Windsor.

THE CORONET

of Her late Royal Highness, borne upon a Black Velvet Cushion,
by Colonel The Honourable Augustus Liddell.

The Comptroller in
The Lord Chamberlain's
Department,
Mr Norman Macdonald.

The Lord Chamberlain
of Her Majesty's
Household,
The Marquis of
Breadalbane, K.T.

The Vice-Chamberlain
of Her Majesty's
Household,
The Right Honourable
Lord Ernest Bruce.

Supporter of the Pall,
Honourable Mrs Liddell.

Supporter of the Pall,
Lady Caroline Murray.



Supporter of the Pall,
Lady Georgiana Bathurst.

Supporter of the Pall,
Lady Charles Somerset.

Garter King of Arms,
Sir Charles Young.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,
DUCHESS OF ATHOLE,

attended by
Lady Cowper.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were present in Stalls during the Ceremony. The Marquis of Abercorn, K.G., Groom of the Stole to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, occupied his Stall; Viscount Torrington, Lord in Waiting to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., Groom in Waiting to His Royal Highness, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, Equerry to His Royal Highness, Mr William H. F. Cavendish and Mr Gibbs in attendance upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Lieut.-Colonel The Honourable James Macdonald, C.B., in attendance upon His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge, occupied places near to their Royal Highnesses. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was present. The Lord Steward occupied his Stall. The Master of the Horse, The Lady in Waiting, The Bedchamber Woman, and The Maids of Honour to Her Majesty, and The Ladies in Waiting upon Their Royal Highnesses The Duchess of Kent, The Duchess of Cambridge, and The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, were conducted to Seats in the Chapel.

Upon arrival within the Choir, the Body was placed upon Tressels, with the Feet towards the Altar, and the Coronet and Cushion were laid upon the Coffin. The Chief Mourner sat at the Head of the Corpse, the Lady in attendance upon the Chief Mourner sat behind Her Grace, and the Ladies who supported the Pall on either side of the Coffin; the rest of the Procession had previously advanced towards the centre of the Choir, where they remained during the Ceremony in the same order in which they entered the Chapel.

The part of the Service before the Interment and the Anthem having been performed, the Corpse was deposited in the Family Vault near the Sovereign's Stall, and the Dean having concluded the Burial Service, Garter Principal King of Arms proclaimed near the Grave the Style of Her late Royal Highness.

After which, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, and His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge, were conducted out of the Chapel, and the others composing the Procession retired.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

May 13, 1857.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that Her Majesty will hold Drawing-Rooms at St James's Palace on the following days, at two o'clock :—

Saturday, 6th June next.

Tuesday, 23d June next.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOMS, ST JAMES'S PALACE.

The Ladies, who purpose to attend Her Majesty's Drawing-Rooms, at St James's Palace, are requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names *clearly written* thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in attendance in the Ante-Room, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to Her Majesty.

Those Ladies who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the names of the Ladies who are to present them, should be delivered at the Lord Chamberlain's Office *before twelve o'clock* on the *Thursday previous* to the Drawing-Room on the 6th of June, and *before twelve o'clock* on the *Saturday previous* to the Drawing-Room on the 23d June, or upon any *earlier* day, between the hours of *eleven* and *four*, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation; it being Her Majesty's command that no presentation shall take place unless the name of the Lady presenting, together with that of the Lady to be presented, shall appear on the card to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, which names shall correspond with those previously sent in to the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

It is particularly requested that in every case the names be *very distinctly written* upon the cards to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to the Queen.

The State Apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court until half-past one o'clock.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

May 13, 1857.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that Her Majesty will hold a Levee at St James's Palace on Thursday the 18th of June next, at two o'clock.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S LEVEE AT ST JAMES'S PALACE.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen who purpose to attend Her Majesty's Levee at St James's Palace, are requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names *clearly written* thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in Attendance in the Ante-Room, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to Her Majesty.

Those Gentlemen who are to be presented are hereby informed it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the Nobleman or Gentleman who is to present them, should be delivered at the Lord Chamberlain's Office *before twelve o'clock* on the *Tuesday previous* to the Levee, or upon any earlier day, between the hours of *eleven* and *four*, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation; it being Her Majesty's command that no presentation shall be made at the Levee but in conformity with the above Regulations.

It is particularly requested that in every case the names be *very distinctly written* upon the cards to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to the Queen.

The State Apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court until half-past one o'clock.

Notice is Hereby Given, that all persons having Addresses to present to Her Majesty at the Levee, are to deliver a card (having on it their names, a statement of the object of such Addresses, and the names of the persons from whom they come,) to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, *before twelve o'clock* on the *Tuesday previous* to the Levee; and that two other cards, having on them precisely what is written upon that sent to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, are to be taken to the Levee; one of the two cards to be delivered to the Page in the Ante-Room, and the other to the Lord Chamberlain, who will read its contents to the Queen; and on these occasions no other statement is to be addressed to Her Majesty.

A Deputation to present an Address is not to exceed four persons.

WHITEHALL, May 15, 1857.

The following Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the Birth of another Princess, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department for presentation, were presented accordingly to Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

To The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth, in Council assembled, beg permission to approach your Majesty with sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the Birth of a Royal Princess.

We desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded us to renew the expression of our unabated attachment to your Majesty's person, and to your Royal Consort and Family, accompanied by our fervent prayer to Almighty God that your Majesty, blessed with every domestic happiness, may long live in the hearts and affections of a grateful and loyal people.

Given under our Common Seal, the 4th day of May 1857.

CHAS. CRASSWALLER, Mayor.

And the following on the same subject :—

From the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge.

INDIA BOARD, May 13, 1857.

THE following Despatches have been received this day :—

Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., Commanding Expeditionary Force in Persia, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., and K.H., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

*Camp, near Mohumra,
March 27, 1857.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report for your Excellency's information, the successful result of the operations against Mohumra. The Persian Army evacuated their entrenched position and camp yesterday, about mid-day, leaving behind all their tents standing, with nearly the whole of their property, public and private, all their ammunition, and 17 guns. As far as I am able to learn, only 5* guns and a portion of the personal effects of the Shahzada have been carried away.

2. It was my intention to have proceeded against this place immediately upon my return from the Borazjoon expedition last month; but owing to the non-arrival of the requisite reinforcements, caused by the tempestuous weather in the Gulf, together with unforeseen causes of delay, I was not able to leave Bushire until the 18th instant. In the meantime however, I had despatched the transports into the Shat-ool-Arab, from Bushire, as the troops were embarked, so that, upon my arrival in the steamer Ferooz, no further delay occurred beyond what was necessarily caused by the tides, and by towing so many large vessels up the river.

3. For some months past the Persians had been strengthening their position at Mohumra. Bat-

* The remainder supposed to have been thrown into the river.

teries had been erected of great strength, of solid earth, 20 feet thick, 18 feet high, with case-mated embrasures, on the northern and southern points of the banks of the Karoon and Shat-ool-Arab, where the two rivers join. These, with other earthworks armed with heavy ordnance, commanded the entire passage of the latter river, and were so skilfully and judiciously placed, and so scientifically formed as to sweep the whole stream, to the extent of the range of the guns, up and down the river, and across the opposite shore; indeed, everything that science could suggest, and labour accomplish in the time, appeared to have been done by the enemy to effectually prevent any vessel passing up the river above their position; the banks for many miles were covered by dense date groves, affording the most perfect cover for riflemen; and the opposite shore, being neutral territory, (Turkish), was not available for the erection of counter batteries.

4. The accompanying rough sketch will I fear give your Excellency but a faint idea of the great strength of the Persian position, and the difficulty of successfully attacking them in it without very considerable loss. I could have landed my troops on the Island of Abadan, which was strongly occupied by the Persians; and there is no doubt that after defeating them the southern battery eventually would have fallen to us. But the several batteries on the northern bank of the Karoon commanded the entire southern bank, as well as the stream of the Shat-ool-Arab; and it would have been a serious, and an extremely difficult operation to have crossed the rapid current of the Karoon in the face of the enemy, had the means existed of doing so. But until our small steamers and boats could round the southern point and join us, we should have been helpless.

5. After mature deliberation I resolved to attack the enemy's batteries with the armed steamers and sloops of war, and as soon as the fire was nearly silenced, to pass up rapidly with the troops, in small steamers towing boats, land the force two miles above the northern point, and immediately advance upon, and attack the entrenched camp.

6. I have now the very great satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency the complete success of the first two operations; the third, to the regret of the Army, being frustrated by the precipitate flight of the enemy.

7. The Persian Army, ascertained from credible report to amount to 13,000* men of all arms, with 30 guns, was commanded by the Shahzada, Prince Khauler Mirza, in person. The British force, under my command, composed as follows,†

* Cavalry, Irregulars	...	...	...	1,500
9 Regiments, Regulars, 700 each	...	...	...	6,300
Arabs and Bukhtiarees and Beloochees	...	...	...	4,600
Gunners	...	...	...	600
			Total, ...	13,000
† Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons	...	...	...	89
Scinde Horse	...	...	...	303
				392 sabres.
Her Majesty's 64th Foot	...	...	...	704
Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders	...	...	...	830
				1,534
23d Regiment Native Infantry	...	...	...	749
26th Regiment Native Infantry	...	...	...	716
Light Battalion	...	...	...	920
				2,385
Bombay Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	109
Madras Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	124
				233
12 Guns	{	3d Troop Horse Artillery	166	
		No. 2, Light Field Battery	176	
				342
			Total, ...	4,586

was the utmost I deemed it prudent to withdraw from Bushire; but, with the aid of four armed steamers and two sloops of war to effect my landing, I felt confident of success, although I anticipated some loss from what I learnt of the determination expressed by the enemy to oppose our further advance to the utmost of their power, and their extreme confidence of succeeding, as evinced by the fact of their having sent away their baggage cattle.

8. On the 24th instant the steamers, with transport ships in tow, moved up the river to within three miles of the Southern Battery, opposite the Arab village of Hurteh; but, as some of the large ships shoaled on the way and did not reach the rendezvous until after dark, I was obliged to defer the attack for another day. During the night a reconnoissance was made in a boat to ascertain the nature of the soil of an island west of, and immediately opposite the Northern Battery, where I wished to erect a mortar battery; but, as it was found to be deep mud, I determined to place the mortars upon a raft: this was constructed the following day, under the superintendence of Captain Rennie, I.N., and being armed with two 8-inch and two 5½-inch mortars, with a party of artillery under Captain Worgan, was towed by the steamer Comet, and moored in position close to the island during the night, unobserved by the enemy, who, from our preparations at the rendezvous, and their confidence as to the impossibility of any vessel being able to pass above their batteries, apparently expected we should land on the southern island (Abadan). The horses and guns of the artillery, a portion of the cavalry, and the infantry, were transshipped into boats and small steamers during the day, in readiness for landing the following morning.

9. At break of day, on the 26th, the mortars opened their fire upon both the Northern and Southern Batteries. The range of the 5½-inch proved too short, but the 8-inch shells were very efficient, bursting immediately over and inside the enemy's works; whilst, from the position of the raft, but few of the Persian guns could be brought to bear upon the mortars. At seven o'clock the several vessels of war moved up into the positions allotted them by Commodore Young, and by nine o'clock the fire of the heavy batteries was so reduced that the small steamers, with boats in tow, and one large steamer, the Pottinger, towing the transport Golden Era, were able to pass up and land the troops above the Northern Battery without a single casualty amongst the troops, although they had to run the gauntlet of both gun and musket fire; two or three native followers only were killed, in consequence of their unnecessarily exposing themselves.

10. By half-past one o'clock the troops were landed and formed, and advanced without delay through the date groves and across the plain, upon the entrenched camp of the enemy, who, without waiting for our approach, fled precipitately, after exploding their largest magazine, leaving, as I have before stated, their tents and baggage, public and private stores, with several magazines of ammunition and seventeen guns, behind. The want of cavalry* prevented my pursuing them as I could have wished; but I despatched a party of Scinde Irregular Horse, under Captain Malcolm Green, to follow them up for some distance. This officer reported that he came upon their rear guard, retiring in good order, but that the road in many places was strewed with property and equip-

ments. The loss of the Persians has been estimated at 200 killed, among whom was an officer of rank and estimation, Brigadier Agha Jan Khan, who fell in the Northern Battery.

11. I beg to annex a Report received from Commodore Young, with a copy of a letter I had previously caused to be addressed to that officer, expressing my entire satisfaction with the naval operations; indeed, it was impossible for my instructions to have been more ably or more successfully carried out; and the Commodore, and every officer and man under his command, have nobly earned my warmest thanks. From Commodore Young, ably seconded by Captain Rennie and the other officers of the Fleet and masters of transports, I have throughout received every possible assistance.

12. With exception of the artillery, with the mortar battery, under Captain Worgan, no portion of the military force was actively engaged with the enemy, beyond some European riflemen sent on the war vessels; but I am not the less indebted to all for their exertions and zeal, and especially for the great order and despatch with which the landing of the troops was effected, under Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B.: the highest spirit prevailed, and had the large Persian army only waited our approach, out of the range of the ships' guns, I feel confident that it would have received a lasting lesson.

13. From recent information I learn that the Persian force, in a very disorganized state, is still in full retreat; and I propose to despatch immediately, up the Karoon to Ahwaz, three small armed steamers, with 100 European infantry in each, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance, and, if practicable, effecting the destruction of the magazines at that place.

14. I take this opportunity of recommending to your Excellency's notice Colonel Lugard, C.B., the chief, and the several officers of my general and personal staff, the Brigadier-General, the Brigadiers, and their respective staff, as also the officers commanding the several regiments, batteries, and detachments of cavalry, and heads of departments, composing this Force, upon whom much responsibility has devolved, and whose zeal and exertions throughout this expedition have been most praiseworthy.

15. To Captain Kemball, Bombay Artillery, Consul-General at Bagdad, I am much indebted for his very valuable assistance; also to Major Taylor, as well as to Lords Dunkellin, Seymour, and Schomberg Kerr, who volunteered their services on my staff.

I have, &c.,

J. OUTRAM, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

Acting Commodore J.W. Young, I.N., Commanding the Persian Gulf Squadron, to Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B.

*H. C. S. F. Ferooz, off Mohumra,
March 27, 1857.*

SIR,
In continuation of my letter, No. 5, of the 25th instant, I have the honor to inform you that, having observed the mortars placed on the raft, constructed under the superintendence of Commander Rennie, of the Ferooz, and anchored on the evening of the 25th instant, in the channel to the westward of the Dubber Island, had opened fire, the Indian naval squadron under my command got under weigh, and ran up the river until opposite the forts defending the channel leading to Mohumra, in the following order: the Semiramis,

* Only one troop of Scinde Horse having been able to land in time.

with the Clive in tow, followed by the Ajdaha, proceeded up the western channel to support the mortar battery; the Ferooz, Assaye, and Victoria, the latter with the Falkland in tow, remaining in reserve until the fire of the forts was deranged.

This was soon accomplished, on which the vessels in reserve entered the Eastern Channel, the Ferooz opening her fire on the South Fort, at less than point blank range, as she passed to take up her position against the North Fort, and sufficiently in advance to receive support from the Assaye, immediately astern of her. The division of the ships in the Western Channel was then recalled, and joined in close attack; the Semiramis and Victoria, the latter with the Falkland in tow, engaging the South Fort, as well as the inland one on the north side. Besides the fire maintained on the forts, frequent discharges of shell and grape were made the direction where it was supposed the enemy's entrenched camp was situated.

So effective was the fire from the ships that in less than three-quarters of an hour from its commencement, the batteries were only able to reply from three or four guns. At this period (7.45 A.M.) of the engagement, the Ferooz, flying my pendant, hoisted the rendezvous flag at her mast head, which was repeated by the other vessels engaged, being the preconcerted signal for the troop ships to advance.

This movement on the part of the vessels in question not being made with such celerity as could be desired, Commander Rennie, of the Ferooz, volunteered to proceed through the fire to accelerate their advance, which was accomplished in admirable order, although at the time the fire from the batteries was far from being silenced.

From between nine and ten o'clock, five heavy explosions, in different parts of the fortifications, indicated the overwhelming nature of the attack, and led me to suppose that the resistance hitherto offered could not much longer continue. I was therefore anxious to have the troops landed as expeditiously as a due regard to their security would allow, so that a combined and simultaneous movement by the naval and military forces might be made with the certainty of a successful issue, and with this view passed up the river, until close to Jaber's Fort, where the disembarkation was effected easily, and without interruption.

After the batteries had ceased firing artillery, a fire of musketry was opened from them, as well as from breast-works in their vicinity, and maintained with great spirit for some time, when storming parties were landed from the Semiramis, Clive, Victoria, and Falkland, who drove before them the last of the enemy, and took possession of their works and guns.

Considering the strength of the fortifications, both as regards position and construction, with a numerous garrison, and the large number of guns which could be brought to bear on the ships, in consequence of their closeness to the enemy's defences, which were likewise strengthened by breastworks occupied by large bodies of small arm men, whose fire at times was annoying, I am thankful to say the casualties sustained by the squadron during the engagement amounted only to five killed and eighteen wounded.

Before concluding, I feel it to be the most pleasant part of my duty to bring to your notice the great gallantry and coolness displayed by every officer and seaman under my command, during the operations so successfully carried out.

The important services rendered by Commander Rennie, of the Ferooz, are a further and honourable addition to an already well established reputation.

Commander Selby, to whose local knowledge I am much indebted, elicited my warmest admiration by the dashing manner in which he carried the Semiramis into the channel leading to Moomra, between the forts on either bank.

To the excellent way in which Commander Grieve, of the Clive, Acting Commander Manners of the Victoria, and Lieutenants-Commanding Tronson of the Falkland, and Worsley of the Ajdaha, handled their respective ships, and to the closeness and precision of their fire, much of the success of the day is to be attributed. Special commendation is due to Commander Adams, of the Assaye, for the gallant and most efficient manner in which he seconded my attack on the northern forts. The conduct of Lieutenant Chitty, of the Berenice, also calls for my approval, for conducting his vessel, under shelter of the ships of war, past the batteries, with about fourteen hundred troops and followers on board.

Commander Nisbett, Agent for Transports, by the assiduity with which he had my arrangements carried into effect, was of material assistance.

To Acting Masters Commanding McLaurin, of the Napier, Holland, of the Comet, Fletcher, of the Planet, Neal, of the Assyria, Davies, of the Etherley Flat, and Mr Dark, of the Hugh Lindsay, my warmest acknowledgments are due for the zeal and intelligence with which they acted on this occasion, and by all of whom my instructions were ably carried out.

The peculiar nature of the services required to be performed, rendered unavoidable the exposure of the steam transports to the effects of musketry fire. The able manner, however, in which the officers in command of these vessels brought them through the ordeal, with all but immunity, was highly creditable and praiseworthy.

To the Commanders of the transports generally, too much praise cannot be accorded for the willing assistance they rendered throughout the day, both personally, and with earnestness of the means at their disposal, for the furtherance of the public service.

Finally, allow me personally to acknowledge the many obligations I owe you for the great assistance you afforded me in maturing and facilitating measures that appeared likely to conduce to the success of the enterprise. My thanks are also due to your staff for the completeness with which every arrangement was made for the immediate landing of the troops in a state fit for active service.

I feel confident that, although the victory is a naval one, it would not have been so complete but for the sight of the imposing force with which the enemy felt he must soon come in hopeless contact, unless he made an immediate retreat.—I have, &c.,

J. W. YOUNG, Acting Commodore,
Commanding Persian Gulf Squadron.

P.S.—The many matters of detail to be attended to at a period of such hurry has placed it out of my power to obtain an authenticated list of the casualties sustained during the action: you will however observe that, according to the numbers already given, they have been comparatively few. This is in a great measure to be attributed to the very efficient protection afforded the crews by a breastwork made of trusses of pressed hay, which were placed on the bulwarks round the several vessels. Neither have I an account of the damages inflicted on the ships by the enemy's fire. They have been however considerably cut up in the rigging, and injured in the hull, although rarely, if at all, below the water-line.

I had almost forgotten to mention the services of my Flag-Lieutenant, Mr Sweny, who, besides buoying off the channel across the bar of the river, was invaluable to me in communicating orders to the ships of war and transports. His coolness during the action, when performing the office of Flag-Lieutenant, was conspicuous.

Mr Rogers, my Secretary, likewise deserves being brought to notice for his services on the occasion, which were such as to meet with my warm approval.

Colonel E. Lugard, C.B., Chief of the Staff, to
Commodore J. A. Young, I.N.

*Camp, near Mohumra,
March 27, 1857.*

SIR,

I AM instructed by Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., commanding the expeditionary force, to express to you in warm terms his appreciation of the great service rendered by the Indian Navy, yesterday, in reducing the strong batteries which the enemy had erected on the left bank of the Euphrates to defend their position at Mohumra, a service so ably planned and conducted by yourself, and so gallantly and effectually performed by the armed steamers and sloops of war, Ferooz, Semiramis, Assaye, Ajdaha, Victoria, Clive, and Falkland, with their brave crews, commanded by Captains Rennie, Selby, Grieve, Manners, Adams, and Lieutenants Tronson and Worsley, that nothing was left for the Army to do, after being conducted by the Navy past the silenced batteries, than to land and take possession of the enemy's entrenched camp, which they had abandoned so precipitately as to leave behind all their tents and property, public and private, with a vast amount of ordnance stores and 16 guns, having carried away only a small portion of the personal effects of the Shahzada and five guns.

The Lieutenant-General tenders to you, your officers and crew, his best thanks for your services and his hearty congratulations upon the successful issue of the undertaking; he further begs you will thank Lieutenant Chitty and Mr Holland for the important services they rendered in the Berenice and Comet, and also the Masters commanding the several steamers and transport ships, for their zealous assistance throughout the expedition.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD LUGARD, Colonel,
Chief of the Staff.

Return shewing the number and description of Ordnance Stores abandoned by the Enemy at Mohumra, on the 26th instant.

Camp, before Mohumra, March 28, 1857.

16 Guns and 1 Mortar :—

- 1 12-pounder brass gun, Russian, requires bouching.
- 1 12-pounder brass gun, Persian, in good order.
- 1 12-pounder and 2 9-pounder brass guns, spiked.
- 1 9-pounder brass gun in good order.
- 2 brass guns, 12-pounders, taken by the Navy from the Southern Fort.
- 2 brass guns, calibre not known, being buried in the mud, but apparently 18-pounders.
- 1 8-inch brass mortar, unserviceable, mounted on a platform cart.
- 2 9-pounder and 4 6-pounder iron guns; these are old ship carronades, and are mounted on ship truck carriages, apparently made here: they are unserviceable.

132 tents of different sizes; 30 of these were found in the upper or Khauler Mirza's camp; 80 in the lower or Ebrahim Mirza's camp; 22 in the camp by the Northern Battery. They have all been distributed among the troops.

16 gun wheels (spare), found in the enemy's magazines.

13 gun axletrees; some old iron work for guns; some incomplete sets of harness; found in the enemy's magazines.

100 cartridges attached to shot and shell, found in the enemy's magazines.

300 boxes, containing 36,000 of fixed or gun ammunition, 3,600 loose shot or shell, 14,400 lbs. of powder, found in the enemy's magazines.

4,000 loose shot and shell; these are being collected and brought in.

144,000 lbs.* of powder destroyed by the explosion.

14,400 lbs. of powder captured.

* During the morning of the 26th instant, there were apparently one very large and six smaller explosions near the Northern Forts; in the afternoon one very large and one small explosion in Khauler Mirza's camp. Near this latter large one I have found the remains of about 500 ammunition boxes. It may therefore be assumed that 6,000 cartridges, attached to shot and shell, were then destroyed. Estimating the large one in the morning at the same, and each of the eight (*sic*) smaller, at one-half, we have—

	lbs. powder.
In the two large magazines, 6,000 × 2 =	
12,000 × 4 lbs. powder =	48,000
In eight small magazines, 3,000 × 8 =	
24,000 × 4 lbs. powder =	96,000
Total destroyed,	144,000
We have captured	14,400

These make the total loss to the enemy 158,400

M. FINNIMORE, Captain,
Field Commissary of Ordnance.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B.,
Commanding Expeditionary Force, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Somerset,
K.C.B., K.H., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

*Camp, Mohumra,
April 4, 1857.*

SIR,

In my Despatch dated the 27th ultimo, I announced to your Excellency my intention of immediately despatching up the Karoon River to Ahwaz, an armed flotilla, being the only means I had of effecting a distant reconnoissance, owing to the total want of baggage-cattle; but, as the steamers had to be coaled, and seven days' provisions for the troops put on board, whilst all were busily engaged disembarking tents and stores from the transports, some little delay occurred; and it was not until the afternoon of the 29th that the party could be despatched.

2. The flotilla I placed under the immediate command of Captain Rennie, Indian Navy, aided by Captain Kemball, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, who zealously undertook the political conduct of the expedition; Captain Hunt, 78th Highlanders, commanded the military detachment; and Captain Wray, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Captain M. Green, my Military Secretary, accompanied the expedition, for the purpose of reporting upon the country in the vicinity of Ahwaz.

My instructions to Captain Rennie were "to steam up to Ahwaz, and act with discretion, according to circumstances." Should the Persian army have arrived, and apparently be prepared to make a determined stand, the party was to return, after effecting the reconnoissance; but, in the event of the enemy having proceeded beyond Ahwaz, or if they continued their flight on seeing our steamers (as I fully expected they would, under the impression that the flotilla was the advance guard of the British army), it was my desire that the party should land and destroy the magazines and stores which the Persians had collected.

3. By the annexed Reports from Captains Rennie and Wray, which I have the honor to submit, your Excellency will learn how admirably my instructions have been carried out, and the complete success which has attended the energetic and judicious measures adopted by all concerned; indeed, it is impossible to calculate upon the advantages which must ensue from the successful result of this expedition, in the effect it will have upon the Arab tribes, who, in crowds, witnessed the extraordinary scene of a large army of 7,000 infantry, with five or six guns,* and a host of cavalry, precipitately retreating before a detachment of 300 British infantry, three small river steamers, and three gun-boats.

4. I feel that I cannot sufficiently express to your Excellency the great obligation I am under to the several officers and men of the expedition.

5. Captain Rennie, Indian Navy, whose gallant conduct at the bombardment of Mohumra I so recently recorded, has again earned my highest praise and warmest thanks for the able manner in which he has conducted this expedition.

6. Captain Kemball, who, on this, as on every occasion of difficulty and danger upon which I have required his services, has rendered me most valuable assistance, materially contributed to the success of the expedition by his counsel and energy. Great praise is also due to Captain Hunt, 78th Highlanders, who so successfully carried out the military operations; to Captain Wray, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Captain M. Green, my Military Secretary, for the part they so ably performed: and to all the officers and men employed in the expedition. I have to thank them all, and beg to recommend those specially named to your Excellency's notice.

I have, &c.,

J. OUTRAM, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

Acting Commodore J. Rennie, I.N., Commanding Squadron in the Persian Gulf, to Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., Commanding Expeditionary Force.

SIR, *Ahwaz, April 3, 1857.*

It affords me much gratification to report the complete success that has attended the expedition you did me the honour to place under my command.

On arrival near Ahwaz, on the morning of the 1st instant, the Persian army was observed posted on a strong position on the right bank of the river; and having reason to believe that whatever force there might be on the left bank, did not amount to such a number as would entail serious risk to our force, it was at once determined to carry Ahwaz.

* One or two guns said to have joined them at Ahwaz.

Our arrangements for attack were speedily completed, and by 10.30 A.M., Captain Hunt, his advance flanked by the gun boats, moved off with his gallant band of 300 men; and in one hour and a half from the time of the gun-boats opening fire, he was in possession of Ahwaz; and the Persian army, consisting of 6,000 infantry, 5 guns, and a cloud of Bukhtiaree horsemen were in full retreat upon Dizful, leaving in our possession 1 gun (a brass 14-pounder field piece), 154 stand of arms, 56 mules, 230 sheep, besides an enormous quantity of grain, wheat, and barley.

Captain Kemball requested me to remain at Ahwaz for two days, to afford him time to communicate with the Arab tribes, as also to ensure the impossibility of the defeated Persians returning to Ahwaz. They retired so precipitately as to have been unable to carry with them means of subsistence for more than two days.

It would be presumptuous in me to offer a remark upon the gallantry and zeal of those serving with me. I shall therefore merely take the liberty of attaching a nominal list of the officers, with the number of men under their command, composing an expedition that penetrated over one hundred miles beyond Mohumra, and which, in so short a time, compelled the Persian army to abandon a depôt of provisions on which it almost entirely depended for subsistence.

In conclusion, I beg to add that it is to Captain Kemball who planned, and to Captain Hunt who executed this bold stroke, that thanks are more especially due. Further comments from me are unnecessary.

I have, &c.,

J. RENNIE, Commander, I.N.,
Acting Commodore, Commanding Squadron,
Persian Gulf.

Nominal Roll of Officers and Men comprising the Expedition to Ahwaz, under Commander James Rennie, I.N., Acting Commodore, Persian Gulf Squadron, Commanding the Expedition.

Lieutenants Crockett, Hag (*sic*), and Tozer,
Naval Aides-de-Camp.

Armed Steamer Comet.

Commander W. B. Selby, I.N.; Acting Master Holland; Acting 1st Class Quartermaster Salmon; Assistant-Surgeon W. Wood, M.D.; 21 seamen, and 16 Mussoolies.

River Steamer Planet.

Acting Master Fletcher, in charge; Acting Master Keen, 6 Europeans, and 13 Lascars.

River Steamer Assyria.

Acting Master Neale, in charge; Acting 1st Class Second Master Fivey, 5 Europeans, and 12 natives.

No. 6 Gun-boat.

Lieutenant Edwards, Midshipman Burn, and 16 seamen.

No. 5 Gun-boat.

Mate Hewett, Midshipman D'Arcy, and 14 seamen.

No. 9 Gun-boat.

Lieutenant Lakes, Midshipman Finnis, and 14 seamen.

Falkland Cutter-NEWSPAPER

Midshipman Law and 11 men



Ferooz Cutter.

Midshipman Booth and 11 men.

Assaye Cutter.

Midshipman Scamp and 9 men.

Assistant-Surgeon Asher in medical charge of gun-boats and cutters from Ferooz.

Mr Sims, 3d Class Gunner of Ferooz, temporarily attached for the expedition to steamer Planet.

W. B. SELBY, Commander, I.N.,
Commanding Comet, and Surveyor in
Mesopotamia.

Ahwaz, River Karoon, April 3, 1857.

*Nominal Roll of Officers of Detachment under the
Command of Captain G. H. Hunt, 78th High-
landers.*

Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.

Captain Goode, Lieutenant Haldane, Ensign
Pack, Assistant-Surgeon Lundy.

78th Highlanders.

Captain Hunt, Captain M'Andrew, Lieutenant
Cassidy, Lieutenant Finlay, Lieutenant Barker.

Detachment consisting of 300 men, being 150
from each of the above regiments.

G. H. HUNT, Captain, 78th Highlanders,
Commanding Detachment.

*Nominal Roll of Political and Staff Officers present
with the Detachment under Captain Hunt, 78th
Highlanders, in the advance upon Ahwaz, on the
1st of April 1857.*

Captain Kemball, Bombay Artillery, Political
Agent in Turkish Arabia.

Lord Schomberg H. Kerr, attached to the Persian
Mission.

Captain Wray, Deputy Quartermaster-General
P. F. F.

Captain Malcolm Green, Scinde Horse.

Lieutenant Baigrie, Commissariat Department.

J. WRAY, Dep. Quartermaster-General.
Ahwaz, 3d April 1857.

*Captain J. Wray, Deputy Quartermaster-General
P. F. F., to Colonel Lugard, C.B., Chief of the
Staff.*

Camp, Mohumra, April 5, 1857.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the instructions received from you, I have the honor to forward the following report upon Ahwaz and the country in its vicinity, with a brief account of the military operations of the expedition.

Ahwaz is situated on the left bank of the Karoon River, at about 100 miles from its mouth. The town is in ruins, and not more than one-third of the houses appear to be occupied. There is no fort, or defences of any kind, beyond an old ruinous stone wall round part of it. The inhabitants number about 1,200, chiefly Arabs of the Chab tribes. Close to the town are two old broken down bunds across the river, through which the water rushes with great rapidity; one of these is just opposite to the town, the other

considerably below it. These bunds are impassable for boats drawing more than a few feet water, and the strength of the current renders the passage of any boats a matter of great difficulty. Indeed, we did not ascertain satisfactorily that boats could pass at all. The river here is from 90 to 140 yards wide, and there are several low islands in the middle, covered with low tamarisk jungle. The banks of the river are generally high, and the water so deep that our small steamers could lie close alongside. The country on the town side of the river is a bare plain, with very slight patches of cultivation here and there, and on the south-east side of the town is a range of sandstone hills perfectly bare. The country on the opposite side of the river is much the same, a barren plain without a tree, and the most desolate looking place imaginable. A few hundred yards above the bank is a ridge, which, when we approached Ahwaz, we found occupied by the Persian army. The river passes round this point, rendering the position very strong; but, at the same time, a force driven out of it by an enemy attacking at A, and being obliged to embark and retire down the river in boats or small steamers, would be exposed to the fire of batteries or musketry from the river banks, from any point which an active enemy might select. The advantages of this site for a cantonment are, first, that our commissariat and stores coming by land from Mohumra could join our camp without having to cross the river; second, the strength of the position.

It is impossible to form any idea of the healthiness of this place. There had been a good deal of rain when we were there, and the surface of the ground was very heavy; but there is no reason to suppose that troops stationed here would be otherwise than healthy. At present the climate is very pleasant—the mornings delightful, and the days, though warm, quite bearable. The Arabs furnished us with sheep in abundance, milk, ghee, &c.

The Karoon river has already been reported on by Captain Selby, and I found the map drawn up by that officer perfectly correct. The river is generally from 90 to 180 yards wide, a fine stream, with very rapid current; the banks for the first few miles after leaving Mohumra, covered with date trees, afterwards with cypress or dwarf poplar jungle, for a hundred yards or so from the water's edge—the interior a barren desert. We passed a few Arab villages on the left bank at long intervals, and anchored for the night at two of them to get supplies. Excepting here, we did not see a single soul the whole way; the country on the right bank appears to be an uninhabited wilderness.

The operations against the enemy were conducted as follows—under the orders of Captain Rennie, I.N.

At 3 A.M., 1 April, our little fleet left Kost Oomarra, an Arab village on the left bank, where we had remained during the night. Soon after daylight we came in sight of Ahwaz, and found the Persian army collected behind a ridge on the right bank—crowds of horsemen, apparently some guns on the ridge, and infantry innumerable. Anchored at one and a-half miles from the place. Some horsemen came down, but a rifle shot sent them off at full gallop, and no one attempted to come very near again. Heard from the Arabs that Ahwaz was not occupied, and that the troops that had been there had gone up the river the day before, frightened by the appearance of our steamers, and that nothing now remained but 30 horsemen;

that they had no means of crossing, excepting by two boats and two canoes. It was therefore determined to land all our party (300 men), advance up the left bank upon Ahwaz, and endeavour to destroy the enemy's depôt of grain and ammunition, and, in the event of our finding that we had been deceived, or that they were in force in the town, that we should turn our move into an armed reconnoissance, and return to our ships. Meanwhile we captured a bugla lying under the left bank, with a brass 12-pounder gun, which was taken on board. At 11 A.M., the troops commenced landing, and advanced at once in three columns, covered by skirmishers, the whole party being extended in such a way that they looked like a large body of men. Captain Hunt, of the 78th, commanded, and arranged it all. The left column consisted of the light company, 78th, divided into skirmishers and supports, both in one rank, the remainder of the company in columns of threes, also in single ranks. The 64th grenadiers, and the other company, 78th, formed centre and right columns in the same way. The two gun-boats were sent off in advance up the river, and took up positions within shell-range of the enemy's ridge, and opened fire. The enemy apparently had some guns in position on the ridge, but the moment the gunners made their appearance the gun-boats opened, and drove them away; they consequently did not return a single shot, though they attempted a little musketry, which did no harm. In the meantime the troops pushed on; the Persians still collected, though in reduced numbers, on the opposite bank of the river, at about 1000 yards from us. At twelve o'clock the troops approached the town, when the Arab Sheik came out, tendered submission, and informed our party that the enemy were retreating, and with our glasses we saw a large army of 7000 men, with a perfect swarm of Bukhtiaree horsemen, and 5 or six guns, retiring from a very strong position, before a body of 300 infantry, 3 small steamers, and 3 gun-boats. The enemy retired in tolerable order, covered by their horse, the Shahzada himself travelling in a green palankeen carriage, the wheel-marks of which we had seen in the several encamping grounds on the river.

The town was filled with flour, wheat, barley, &c.; 55 mules and a horse were also found, besides 14 boxes of new flint muskets, Tower mark, each containing ten. A party crossed the river, examined the enemy's camp, and set fire to the remains of their magazine. The Arabs had plundered it before we arrived, and had carried off the powder, ball, ammunition, and muskets, the cases of which we found, but the enemy had left a great quantity of loose shot on the ground, which could not be destroyed nor carried away.

Thus ended a very successful day. It was expected that when our troops reached the town the enemy would open fire with their guns from the ridge on the opposite bank, but that we should be able to hold our ground under cover of the houses and wall until all the stores were destroyed or carried off; but in this little or no loss was anticipated; and as the enemy were unable to cross the river, and it was known that they never had more than 800 men in the town, there was no great risk incurred in the move. As it was, the enemy commenced their retreat at exactly one hour from the time the first shell was fired from the gun-boats.

I have, &c.,

J. WRAY, Captain.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Pope, Deputy-Commissary General, to Colonel E. Lugard, C.B., Chief of the Staff.

Camp, Mohumra,

March 28, 1857.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, that large quantities of flour, grain, dates, chopped straw, &c., were found in the camps abandoned by the enemy, on the 26th instant, which were distributed to the troops and followers on the spot; no account of these articles could be taken, as none of the commissariat establishment had then been landed, but they have been, nevertheless, made available for the public service, by their issue diminishing the demand on the commissariat stock.

Very extensive magazines of flour, wheat, and barley, belonging to the enemy, have been found in the town of Mohumra, over which guards have been placed in the meantime, and an accurate report of the contents shall be furnished, as soon as it is found possible to weigh the same.

I have, &c.,

G. POPE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy-Commissary-General.

Captain A. B. Kembell, Political Agent, to Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B.

Mohumra,

On board of the H. C. S. Comet,

14th April, 1857.

(Extract.)

I HAVE much satisfaction in announcing to you the complete success of the expedition which left Mohumra about mid-day on the 29th ultimo, under the command of Captain (Acting Commodore) Rennie, I.N., and of which the political direction was committed to my charge.

After quitting Mohumra, the first traces we discovered of the enemy were at a point about three miles beyond Rawali Ali ibn Jacob, or 30 miles up the river, to which our attention was attracted by the remains of fires, shreds of clothing, &c., indicating a recent bivouack. There we anchored for the night, a little before sunset. On landing, however, we failed to obtain the desired clue to the number of guns accompanying the retreating army. Either their stay on the spot had been very temporary, or they had omitted to range their guns in line, and must have unhooked the horses in the order in which advanced on the road.

About 2 P. M. on the following day, we again fell upon the track of the enemy at Labaort el Humeerah, where they appeared to have bivouacked in comparative order, and having packed their guns, we were enabled to determine their number to be *five*, with an additional wheeled conveyance, supposed to be the carriage of the Shahzada. In our further progress towards Ismailiyyeh, where we came to an anchor at 8 P. M., we, for the first time, entered into communication with the inhabitants of the country, at an encampment of the Nuwasu tribe, about six miles below that place. It was evident, from the movement amongst them, that our approach created some consternation. Every precaution was, however, taken to remove their fears, and on landing, I succeeded, I believe, by reading and explaining to them a notification under your signature, of which I enclose a copy, in completely reassuring them. From these people we learned that the Persian army had passed up the opposite bank on their way

to Ahwaz, two days before; that at Subant, they buried Agha Jan Khan, wounded (or killed?) at Mohumra; and that one of their guns being disabled, they had been compelled to ship it on board of a boat they found there, for conveyance by water. They likewise confirmed our surmises with respect to the private carriage of the Shahzada. At Ismailiyeh we procured a sufficiency of fresh meat, &c., for the use of the force.

Leaving Ismailiyeh at five A.M. (31st), we reached Oomarra about three P.M., without any incident worthy of notice beyond the capture of a Persian straggler,* from whom, however, we failed to elicit any information whatever. This man, who, but for our timely arrival, must inevitably have perished, was received on board of the Comet, and having been fed and supplied with provisions, was released at Oomarra.

At Oomarra we ascertained positively that the Persian army had reached Ahwaz the previous morning, and that the boat containing the disabled gun had passed Oomarra the same day. It was likewise reported that immediately on the receipt of intelligence of the fall of Mohumra, orders had been given to remove across the river the small force under the command of one of the Shahzada's sons, which formed the garrison of Ahwaz, as well as to withdraw the grain and provisions collected there.

Time being thus of importance, the vessels resumed their progress towards Ahwaz, now distant only fifteen miles, at three A.M. (Ap. 1.) At seven, we first observed the enemy's cavalry videttes (who retired at our approach) stretching along the right bank; and, having made good our advance to within two and a half miles of their position, we could clearly discern their battalions of infantry, with a large body of horse on the right flank, crowning a low range of hills of sandstone formation, which trended westward in a direction at right angles to the river. Here, in the view of the Persian force, we overtook the boat carrying the disabled gun,† and took possession.

Some time was now occupied in reconnoitring the country, as also in awaiting the return of spies I had despatched the previous evening to obtain information, and there being reason to believe either that Ahwaz had been totally abandoned,‡ or was so weakly garrisoned as to be liable to a coup-de-main, an attack upon the town was speedily determined on. The details of the plan will doubtless be reported to you by the naval and military Commanders; but I may be permitted to observe that its adoption fully justified the previous reputation of Captain Rennie for daring and intrepidity, while the judicious disposition of the small force under the command of Captain Hunt, of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, insured its successful execution. The gun-boats having taken up the position assigned to them under the shelter of an island within range of the enemy's camp, the troops landed, and were formed up in a manner to assume the appearance of 1,500 men, rather than of 300, to which number they were in fact

* It is probable that throughout our course to Ahwaz we must have passed many stragglers who concealed themselves in the brushwood.

† The carriage had been shattered below the left trunnion. This boat was laden also with valuable property belonging to the Shahzada, which, from a distance, we observed the Arabs plundering and carrying into the interior; but time did not admit of our landing to recover it.

‡ Intelligence of our coming had, it seems, preceded us, and the last of the enemy had crossed that morning. We subsequently heard also that a small body of 200 or 300 men had a few days before been sent up the river, on the left bank,—on what errand was not known,—probably to escort provisions.

limited; and at the same time Captain Rennie proceeded in person in the Comet (Captain Selby commanding) to support the former, and, as far as possible, to cover the march of the latter.

As we advanced, the last of the enemy's pickets were seen to retire on the main body. The battalions on the heights gradually disappeared, and one hour later, when the occupation of the town had been effected, we descried the whole Persian army, with their rear not 1,200 yards distant from us, in full retreat on Dizful. Among the wheeled vehicles the private carriage of the Shahzada was clearly discernible. I must not omit to mention that twice, as the troops proceeded, the enemy endeavoured to bring a gun to bear upon them, and, as often, the steady and accurate fire of the gun-boats compelled him to relinquish the attempt.

On our approach to the town,* a number of the inhabitants came out to meet us, with proffers of entire submission and devotion to the British Government. I lost no time in allaying the alarm which so manifestly possessed them; and the assurance I conveyed to them, that provided they would honestly disclose all property belonging to the Persians, their private dwellings should be respected, seemed to have the desired effect. As soon as leisure permitted, they conducted us to the different stores of grain and flour, and, further, delivered up to us 230 sheep, some 50 mules, and 150 new stand of arms (in cases), which time had not been allowed the enemy to remove. The sheep, arms, and mules, Captain Rennie caused to be shipped on board of the steamer, but the grain, after removing so much as was required for the subsistence of the animals en route, and reserving two boat loads of wheat and barley, there being no other means of conveyance available for transmission to Mohumra, I distributed among the inhabitants of the town and the outside Arabs.

While engaged in inspecting the stores of grain, information was brought to me that several stand of arms and a magazine of ammunition had been abandoned by the Persians on the ground they occupied.

Accordingly, a small detachment, under the superintendence of Major Wray and Captain Green, passed on to take possession; but, having been preceded by the Arabs†, whom from Ahwaz we could observe covering the ground immediately after the departure of the Persians, they were enabled to discern merely powder strewed over the ground, port-fires, shot, shell, &c., and empty and broken cases. The whole were collected in a heap and set on fire.‡

With advertence to the Arabs in question, I may here mention that even before reaching the walls of Ahwaz we could perceive crowds of these marauders gathering on the hills in the immediate neighbourhood, ready to attack the defeated party, and anxious of course to share in the Persian spoils collected in the town. The inhabitants did not conceal their apprehensions of indiscriminate plunder by these people, but an injunction from me to retire, under pain of coercion, coupled with my refusal to receive the visit

* Ahwaz, though formerly a place of some note, is now in a ruined condition, and its population does not probably exceed 3,000 souls.

† These for the most part had crossed over from the left bank.

‡ The quantity of ammunition was estimated at 300 rounds of Artillery. The glittering of arms at a distance shewed that the Arabs had possessed themselves of some of the new Persian muskets, but their number could not be ascertained.

of their Chiefs, then present among them, had the effect that day of inducing them to withdraw, while a voluntary contribution of grain on the morrow (when no doubt could be entertained of the character of the gift) sufficed to conciliate them. It encouraged the hope too, that under the general impression which prevails of the speedy approach of the British Army, my final remonstrances against depredation would, after the departure of the steamers, continue to be respected.

I need hardly remind you however, that the word of the Arab is only to be trusted when superior force, or some other equally strong motive is present, to induce its observance.

Situated as they were in a position remarkably strong by nature, the precipitate retreat of the Persian army* before a mere handful of British troops, can only be explained by the panic inspired by the defeat at Mohumra; by their inability, from the want of boats, to effect the passage of the river; by the bold front assumed by the expedition; and finally, by the fact, which would have weighed probably with better troops than themselves, ignorant of our deficiency in field guns, that the occupation of Ahwaz enabled us to turn their flank, and thus effectually to rake their position. The advantages accruing to us cannot I think, be overrated. Already had they commenced to entrench themselves, and had made arrangements for the arrival of reinforcements, and for the supply of stores and provisions from Shuster and Dizful; as it is, the loss of their grain at Ahwaz, which, in the interim, would have maintained the army for 15 or 20 days, will not only occasion much loss and suffering on their retreat, but, by driving them to a distance, will destroy their political status in the country, and, for the present at least, deprive them of any controul over the inhabitants. To enable you to judge of the feelings of the tribes towards them, I may mention that several men presented themselves wearing Persian clothes which it was said they had only yesterday stripped from the backs of stragglers. It was further added that bodies of Arabs from every side were hanging on the rear and flanks of the Persian army, and assuredly would lose no opportunity of harassing them. Their rancour may indeed be ascribed to a wish to retaliate the oppression and extortion practised by their late masters, but I believe it to have some foundation in the innate propensity of the Arab to plunder, and, in a not unnatural desire, perhaps, to gain favour with the victorious party.

From the intelligence derived from natives it would seem that the line of retreat of the Persian army is on the direct road to Dizful; that they have with them seven guns, of which three were present at Ahwaz, or met them on their way thither from Mohumra; and that the Shahzada, attended by thirty horsemen, has quitted the army, and proceeded in advance.

In conclusion, I take the liberty to bring to your notice the steadiness and admirable behaviour of the military portion of the expedition while employed on shore; their presence in the town was regarded as a protection by the inhabitants of Ahwaz—men, women, and children; and though for a time isolated in small bodies at different points, in no instance were they charged with any act of molestation or annoyance.

Nor can I close this Despatch without acknowledging the assistance rendered to me by Lord

Schomberg Kerr, Attaché to the Persian Mission, who, as you are aware, volunteered his services for the occasion.

Intelligence having reached me at Ahwaz of the occurrence of disorder at Shuster, I beg to transmit herewith a translation of a letter I addressed to the elders of the latter town in consequence.

I have despatched emissaries to Shuster and Dizful to bring me information with respect to the state of the Persian army, and to the state of affairs generally in that quarter.

NOTIFICATION.

As it known to all whom it may concern, that the State of Great Britain being at war with the State of Persia, I, Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., have arrived in this quarter with the English forces, for the purpose of occupying Mohumra and the districts adjoining thereto.

Notice is Hereby Given accordingly, that the military operations of the English army being directed only against the Persian Government, are not intended to affect the condition of the Arab tribes, to whom the British Government is disposed to extend its favour and good-will. All, therefore, who may abstain from taking part against the English will be left in the enjoyment of peace and security, and need be apprehensive of no molestation. Themselves, their property, their families, and their religion, will be, in every sense, respected. The well-known generosity of the British Government, and the discipline of its troops, furnish the best guarantee that this pledge will be scrupulously redeemed.

J. OUTRAM,
Lieutenant-General.

Captain A. B. Kemball, Political Agent, to the Chiefs of Shuster.

A. C. Dated April 3d, 1857.

I HAVE heard with regret that in consequence of the defeat and dispersion of the Persian army by the English, disorder has commenced to show itself at Shuster. In sending you, therefore, a copy of the Notification issued by the English General, Sir James Outram, K.C.B., I take occasion to advise you, that in the event of the march of the British army to Shuster, the General will expect all Chiefs to maintain peace and good order among their followers; and that those who molest and commit depredation upon their neighbours must not look for favor at his hands.

A. B. KEMBALL,
Political Agent.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
May 12, 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 at Naples, reporting that a Royal Decree has been published permitting the exportation of the following articles from the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, from the 30th of April last to the 31st July next, viz:—

Lupins, on payment of 25 grains per cantar, export duty

Maccaroni, biscuit, and manufactured flour, on payment of 50 grains per cantar, export duty.

* Estimated at 7,000 men, including cavalry, of which the number seen by us certainly did not fall short of 1,000.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL,

May 15, 1857.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Lieutenant John Wyndham Billington to be Captain, by purchase, vice Francis Howard Vyse, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

6th Dragoons—William Henry Weldon, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Alfred Thompson, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

16th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Edward Tottenham Irvine to be Captain, by purchase, vice Goff, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

Cornet and Adjutant Edwin Cowtan to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 15th May 1857.

Cornet Thomas Boyce to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Irvine. Dated 15th May 1857.

Military Train—The appointment of Quartermaster Greenway has been ante-dated to 20th February 1857, but such ante-date is not to carry back pay.

Royal Artillery—Surgeon Philip Splane Warren, M.D., from the 50th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Staunton, retired on half-pay. Dated 15th May 1857.

Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieutenant and Captain and Brevet-Major Augustus Henry Lane Fox to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Villiers Latouche Hatton, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

Ensign and Lieutenant Francis Wheler Viscount Hood to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Fox. Dated 15th May 1857.

Alfred Molyneux Byng, gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Viscount Hood. Dated 15th May 1857.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Richard L. Williams to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Stewart, promoted, by purchase, to a Depot Battalion. Dated 15th May 1857.

4th Foot—Charles Edward Billing, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bastable, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class John Gorrings, M.D., from half-pay, to be Surgeon, vice Richard Francis Valpy de Lisle, who exchanges. Dated 15th May 1857.

5th Foot—Lieutenant Edwin Fell Haig to be Adjutant, vice Adair, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 15th May 1857.

7th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Sheehy, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 15th May 1857.

8th Foot—Ensign Alfred Downie Corfield to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice McDermott, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Robert Crossman has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 15th May 1857.

32d Foot—Captain William Redman, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Henry William Bace, who exchanges. Dated 15th May 1857.

35th Foot—Captain Charles John Patterson, from the 95th Foot, to be Captain, vice Moore, who exchanges. Dated 15th May 1857.

Ensign Richard Parsons to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Warrant, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

Timothy John Dillon, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Parsons. Dated 15th May 1857.

6th Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel John Josiah Hort, from half-pay of the 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Charles Ashmore, who exchanges. Dated 15th May 1857.

50th Foot—Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class James Crerar, from half-pay, to be Surgeon, vice Warren, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 15th May 1857.

75th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Milles to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hotham, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

Ensign George C. Norris Faithfull to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Milles. Dated 15th May 1857.

79th Foot—Lieutenant John Macdonald Leith to be Captain, by purchase, vice Murray, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

William James Kerr, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Leith, promoted. Dated 15th May 1857.

85th Foot—Chaigneaux Colvill Parkinson, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wilson, promoted. Dated 15th May 1857.

88th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon John Copeland Knipe, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 15th May 1857.

93d Foot—Arthur Jolliffe Tuffnell, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vidler, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

95th Foot—Captain George H. L. Brooke, from half-pay 95th Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Raines, whose Brevet Rank has been converted into Substantive Rank, under the Royal Warrant of 6th October 1854. Dated 1st May 1857.

Captain Henry Edward Moore, from the 35th Foot, to be Captain, vice Patterson, who exchanges. Dated 15th May 1857.

97th Foot—Lieutenant Charles Henry Browne to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brinkley, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

98th Foot—Ensign Thomas Francis Lloyd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Twyford, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment. Dated 15th May 1857.

Charles Edward Woodward, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lloyd. Dated 15th May 1857.

Rifle Brigade—Assistant-Surgeon David Cullen, M.D., from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 15th May 1857.

1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant Henry Robert Twyford, from the 98th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wallinger, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

2d West India Regiment—Ensign M. John Macnamara to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ellis, appointed to the 18th Foot. Dated 15th May 1857.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieutenant James Meaden to be Captain, by purchase, vice Oldfield, who retires. Dated 15th May 1857.

Ensign John James Cahill Miller to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Meaden. Dated 15th May 1857.

Fenton Josiah Hort, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Miller. Dated 15th May 1857.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Ensign Edward Alexander Lynar to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Boyes, promoted. Dated 15th May 1857.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Brevet-Major William Little Stewart, from the 1st Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Bruce, promoted by purchase to an Unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Dated 15th May 1857.

GARRISONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Amelius Whimper, Unattached, to be Major of the Tower of London, vice Major John Henry Elrington, deceased. Dated 31st March 1857.

STAFF.

The appointment of Brevet-Colonel Sir Thomas St V. H. C. Troubridge, Bart., C.B., half-pay 22d Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General at Head-quarters, to be dated the 2d February 1857, instead of the 13th March 1857.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant William Rudman, from the 32d Foot to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 15th May 1857.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Thomas Hall, upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 12th May 1857.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officer having completed three years' actual service on the 8th March 1857, in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be promoted to be Colonel in the Army, under the Royal Warrant of 6th October 1854 :—
Lieutenant-Colonel John Hamilton Stewart, 29th Foot. Dated 8th March 1857,

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian name of Adjutant Mitchell, upon half-pay of the Land Transport Corps as J. Mitchell, is *Thomas*.

BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

James Basse and Solomon Linde, of No. 4, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, London, wine and spirit merchants, trading under the firm of James Basse & Company.

Henry Robertson, of No. 3, Saint Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London, commission agent.
George Gittins, of No. 6, Hart Street, Grosvenor Square, Middlesex, ironmonger, smith, bellhanger, and gasfitter.
George Tilley, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, brewer.
Samuel Tansley Cundy, of Belgrave Wharf, Lower Belgrave Place, Pimlico, Middlesex, trading as Samuel Cundy, statuary and stone mason.
Henry Ivimey Cox, of High Street, Shalford, West Ham, Essex, grocer and cheesemonger.
George Cockburn Hyde, of No. 16, South Parade, Chelsea, Middlesex, surgeon.
John Owen and William Henry Boon, of Birmingham, Warwick, silversmiths and jewellers.
James Stamps, of Handsworth, Stafford, and William Finch, the elder, of Tipton, Stafford, carrying on business at Alton, Stafford, paper makers, under the style or firm of Stamps & Finch.
James Nelson Knapp, of Newport, Monmouth, sail maker and shipowner.
Benjamin Canter, of Barnsley, York, cloth merchant.
Jonathan Entwistle, otherwise Entwisle, of Bury, Lancaster, tailor and draper, a Prisoner for Debt in the Gaol of Lancaster Castle.
Abraham Milnes and James Milnes, the younger, both of Busk Mill, Oldham, Lancaster, cotton spinners.
William Thompson, of Over Darwen, Lancaster, power loom cloth manufacturer.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN, per QUARTER,
Received in the Week ended May 9, 1857.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.
55 10 934	43 5 895	23 3 455	41 5 518	41 5 420	39 9 089

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.
54 2	44 8	23 5	37 4	40 1	39 2

Published by Authority of Parliament,

HENRY FENTON JADIS,

Comptroller of Corn Returns.

Board of Trade, Corn Department.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the Week ending on Saturday the 9th day of May 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued,	£.		£.
	23,567,945	Government Debt,	11,015,100
		Other Securities,	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion,	9,092,945
		Silver Bullion.....	.....
	<u>£23,567,945</u>		<u>£23,567,945</u>

Dated the 14th day of May 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£.	Government Securities (including	£.
Rest.....	14,553,000	Dead Weight Annuity).....	10,303,838
Public Deposits, (including Exchequer,	3,328,676	Other Securities.....	18,630,357
Savings' Banks, Commissioners of		Notes	4,226,355
National Debt, and Dividend		Gold and Silver Coin.....	715,182
Accounts).....	5,163,146		
Other Deposits.....	10,081,864		
Seven Day and other Bills.....	749,046		
	<u>£33,875,732</u>		<u>£33,875,732</u>

Dated the 14th day of May 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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 6th May 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.	s. d.
Wheat and Wheat Flour	21509 6	229 6	21739 4	1221 16 6	11 10 3	1233 6 9			
Barley and Barley Meal	25795 1	—	25795 1	1289 16 2	—	1289 16 2			
Oats and Oat Meal.....	12801 1	—	12801 1	640 1 9	—	640 1 9			
Rye and Rye Meal.....	952 7	—	952 7	47 12 11	—	47 12 11			
Pease and Pea Meal	2897 1	—	2897 1	144 17 3	—	144 17 3	1 0	0 4½	
Beans and Bean Meal	4020 1	—	4020 1	201 0 4	—	201 0 4			
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	8122 3	—	8122 3	406 4 4	—	406 4 4			
Buck Wheat & Buck Wheat Meal	5 6	—	5 6	0 5 9	—	0 5 9			
Beer or Bigg	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	76104 2	229 6	76334 0	3951 15 0	11 10 3	3963 5 3			

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

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom-House, London, 13th May 1857.

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

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 12th day of May 1857,

Is Forty-three Shillings and Six Pence Halfpenny 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 Forty-five Shillings and Eight Pence Farthing per Hundred Weight;

No Return has been made of the Sale of BROWN or MUSCOVADO SUGAR, the Produce of the EAST INDIES, in the Week ending as above.

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

Computed as above, and Exclusive of Duty, *Is Forty-four Shillings and Ten Pence Farthing per Hundred Weight.*

By Authority of Parliament,

HENRY BICKNELL,

Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

Grocers'-Hall, May 15, 1857.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

JOHN SCOTT, late of Ballarat, in the County of Grenville, in the Colony of Victoria, Storekeeper, and formerly of Stewart Inn (or Stewarton ?), Glasgow, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, Baker, having died intestate, and it being of importance that his Heirs at Law should be found, the Heirs or Heiresses at Law of the said John Scott are requested to communicate immediately, by letter or otherwise, with Messrs Grace & Yoole, Town Clerk's of St Andrews, Scotland, who will furnish the Heirs with information regarding the said John Scott's estate.
St Andrews, May 18, 1857.

NOTICE.

AN Edict has been raised before the Commissary of the Commissariat of Argyll, at the instance of James Docherty, Slater in Campbelltown, to be decerned and confirmed Executor-Dative *qua* Creditor to the Deceased PETER MURRAY, Mason in Campbelltown, who died there in November last.—Of which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of Law.

WILSON & DOUGLAS, Inveraray,
Raiser's Procurators.

Inveraray, May 16, 1857.

MICHAEL HONEYMAN, Accountant in Glasgow, has applied to the Commissary of Lanark to be decerned and confirmed Executor-Dative *qua* Creditor to the Deceased WILLIAM TRELSS NIMMO, Clerk in the Customs, and residing in Glasgow.—Of which Intimation is hereby given to all concerned.

JOHN B. DILL, Pror. for Petr.

Glasgow, May 18, 1857.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM McLACHLAN, Grocer, No. 5, Lindsay Place, Edinburgh, has applied to the Commissary of Edinburgh to be decerned Executor-Dative *qua* Creditor to the Late HUNTER SIMPSON, who resided at No. 9, Meadow Place, Edinburgh.—Of which Intimation is hereby given.

JAMES FINLAY, S.L.

60, George Street,
Edinburgh, May 19, 1857.

THE Estates of WHYTE BROTHERS & COMPANY, Wool Merchants and Commission Agents in Glasgow, as a Company, and of Robert Whyte, Wool Merchant and Commission Agent there, the sole Partner of that Company, as such, and as an Individual, were sequestrated on the 15th day of May 1857, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the said 15th May 1857. The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 29th day of May 1857, within Maclean's Globe 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 15th day of August next.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt has been granted to the said Robert Whyte until the meeting to elect a Trustee.

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

BURRELL & AULD, Agents,
69, West Nile Street, Glasgow.

THE Estates of JAMES WILLIAMSON, residing in No. 9, North Richmond Street, Edinburgh, lately Prisoner in the Prison of Edinburgh, were sequestrated on the 16th May 1857, by the Sheriff of Edinburghshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 6th May 1857. The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at three o'clock afternoon, on Wednesday the 27th day of May 1857, within Stevenson's Rooms, No. 4, Saint Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 16th September 1857.

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

JAMES BELL.

Chambers, 25, York Place,
Edinburgh, May 18, 1857.

THE Estates of ROBERT STUART, Commission Merchant in Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 18th day of May 1857, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 18th May 1857. The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Wednesday the 27th day of May 1857, within the Faculty Hall, St George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 19th September 1857.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

KENNETH ROSS, Agent.

NOTICE.

THAT in the Application presented to the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire by JOHN & SAMUEL MACBETH, Furnishing Ironmongers, No. 47, Broad Street, Aberdeen, as a Company, and Samuel Macbeth, Furnishing Ironmonger there, as one of the Individual Partners thereof, and as an Individual, with concurrence as therein mentioned, for sequestration of their estates, his Lordship the Sheriff-Substitute (William Watson, Esquire,) granted the following Warrant:—*'Aberdeen, 16th May 1857. — The Sheriff-Substitute having considered this Petition, with the Writs produced, grants Warrant to Messengers-at-Arms and Officers of Court to cite the therein designed Petitioners, John and Samuel Macbeth, in terms of the Statute, to appear in Court within six days from the date of such citation, to shew cause why sequestration of their estates should not be awarded: Farther, directs Intimation of this Warrant and of the diet of appearance to be forthwith made in the Edinburgh Gazette, all in terms of the Statute. W. WATSON.'—Of all which Intimation is hereby given in terms of the Statute.*

GEORGE ALLAN, Pror. for Petitioners.

Aberdeen, May 18, 1857.



NOTICE.

THAT in the Application presented to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire at the instance of DIXSON, COLSTON, & COMPANY, Ship Store and Provision Merchants in Glasgow, for sequestration of the estates of JOHN BROWN, Merchant and Shipowner, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, and residing at Pollockshields, Glasgow, his Lordship the Sheriff-Substitute (Henry Glassford Bell, Esq.) granted the following Warrant *in Glasgow, 18th May 1857.*—The Sheriff-Substitute having considered the foregoing Petition, with the Writs produced, grants Warrant to Messengers-at-Arms and Officers of Court to cite, in terms of the Statute, the therein designed John Brown, to appear in Court on an *inducias* of ten days from the date of such citation, to show cause why sequestration of his estates should not be awarded; directs intimation of this Warrant and of the diet of appearance on the same *inducias*, to be forthwith made in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Statute; and grants diligence against witnesses and havers, to recover evidence of notour Bankruptcy of the said John Brown, and of the other facts necessary to be established for obtaining the sequestration, and commission to the Depute Clerk of Court to take the examinations of the witnesses and havers, and to report. (Signed) 'HENRY GLASSFORD BELL.'

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

JOHN M. HILL, Pror. for Petitioners.

Glasgow, May 18, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES HAMILTON, General Merchant and Baker in Stonehouse, Lanarkshire.

JOHN MILLER, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Christie, Writer in Hamilton, Archibald Hamilton, Grain Miller, Commercial Road, Glasgow, and Charles Blair, Corn Merchant, Edinburgh, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Bell, Court-House, Glasgow, upon Friday the 29th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet within the Trustee's Counting-House, No. 71, Queen Street, Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 10th day of June next, at two o'clock afternoon.

JNO. MILLER, Trustee.

71, Queen Street,
Glasgow, May 18, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of THOMAS WALSH, Wine and Spirit and Provision Merchant and Grocer, Finnieston Street, Glasgow.

GEORGE COLLINS, Grain Merchant in Glasgow, and Daniel Stark, Wholesale Grocer in Glasgow, David Graham, Commission Merchant in Glasgow, and George Bell, Tea Merchant in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House, Glasgow, within the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Alison, on Tuesday the 26th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of K. & J. W. Ross, No. 16, St Enoch Square, Glasgow, on Saturday the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

At the meeting for election of Trustee and Commissioners, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition of Four Shillings sterling per pound, payable in one month from the date of his discharge; which offer was unanimously entertained by the Creditors, or Mandatories for Creditors present; and the same will be decided upon at the meeting of Creditors to be held upon the 6th June 1857.

Geo. COLLINS, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of SANGSTER & DUNLOP, Wholesale Stationers, No. 16, South Saint David Street, Edinburgh, as a Company.

JOHN MILLER, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and David Currie, Paper-ruler in Edinburgh, Joshua Heywood Collins, Paper-maker, Glasgow, and Adam Roxburgh, Paper-maker, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupts will take place in the Sheriff's Office, County Buildings, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in Messrs Cay and Black's Sale-rooms, No. 65, George Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

All claims must be lodged on or before the 29th day of August 1857.

JNO. MILLER, Trustee.

Glasgow, 71, Queen Street,
May 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN YOUNG, otherwise JOHN FITZROY YOUNG, otherwise FITZROY YOUNG, sometime of No. 13, Duke Street, Saint James', London, now of No. 30, Saint James Square, Edinburgh.

JAMES HOGARTH BALGARNIE, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Crawford and George Christison Adams, both Solicitors in Edinburgh, and William Murray, Hotel Keeper there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place on Tuesday the 26th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Sheriff's Office, County Buildings, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh. The Creditors will meet in the London Hotel, Saint Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 3d day of June 1857, at three o'clock afternoon.

JAS. H. BALGARNIE, Trustee.

Edinburgh, May 18, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES RUTHERFORD, Gala Cloth and Shawl Manufacturer in Crieff.

ANDREW MILLAR, Merchant in Crieff, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Gibson, Merchant in Crieff, one of the Partners of the Firm of L. & J. Gibson, Merchants in Crieff, John M'Whannell, Carrier in Comrie, and John Thomson, Dyer at Nether Coul, Auchterarder, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-Room at Perth, on Friday the 29th day of May current, at one o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Drummond Arms Hotel, Crieff, on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

ANDREW MILLAR, Trustee.

Crieff, May 16, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of PATRICK ALEXANDER FALCONER, residing in Glasgow, and carrying on Business there as Clothier, Hosiery, Glover, and General Outfitter, under the Firm of ROBERT FALCONER & SON, of which Firm he is the Individual and sole Partner, as sole Partner thereof, and as an Individual.

JAMES THOMSON, Junior, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Hugh Marshall, Warehouseman in Glasgow, William Fleming, Secretary to City and Suburban Gas Company, Glasgow, and James Arthur, Warehouseman, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Alison, Court-House, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 26th day of May current, at two o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet within the Chambers of Messrs Thomsons, Ritchie, & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, on Thursday the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock afternoon.

JAMES THOMSON, Jun., Trustee.

Glasgow, May 18, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of the Estates of ALEXANDER MILNE, Baker in Dundee.

WILLIAM STIVEN, Accountant in Dundee, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Gordon, Corn Merchant in Dundee, one of the Partners of the Company or Firm of Gordon Brothers & Company, Corn Merchants, Dundee, and John Cooper, Corn Merchant, Dundee, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House, Dundee, on Friday the 29th day of May current, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet within the British Hotel, Dundee, on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

WM. STIVEN, Trustee.

Dundee, May 18, 1857.

JAMES MILNE, Wright in Kirriemuir, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of DAVID BAXTER, Junior, Tanner, Currier, and Leather Merchant there, hereby intimates, that a general meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Commercial Inn, High Street, Kirriemuir, on Thursday the 18th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an application by him for his discharge, in terms of the Act 2d & 3d Victoria, chapter 41, section 134.

Kirriemuir, May 16, 1857. JAS. MILNE, Trustee.

DAVID BARRON, Farmer, Craigroy, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of THOMAS BOWIE, Shoemaker and Leather Merchant, Forres, hereby intimates, that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Thomas Bowie, will be held within the Office of John

David Davidson, Writer, Forres, on Wednesday the 10th day of June proximo, at noon, to consider and determine as to an application by the said David Barron, for his discharge as Trustee in said sequestration.

DAVID BARRON, Trustee.

Forres, May 19, 1857.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

ROBERT SHEPHERD, sometime Wright and Builder in Coupar-Angus.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given, that Lord Neaves, Ordinary officiating on the Bills in the Court of Session, has this day appointed a meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert Shepherd to be held within the Salutation Hotel, Perth, on Thursday the 11th day of June next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Trustee, or Trustees, in succession on the sequestrated estate of the said Robert Shepherd, in room of Thomas Taylor, Ironmonger in Perth, the former Trustee, now deceased; and also for the purpose of electing a new Commissioner on the said estate, in place of James Miller, sometime Writer in Coupar-Angus, afterwards Sheriff-Clerk of Forfarshire, now deceased.

WATT & MARWICK, Solicitors,
9, York Place, Edinburgh, Agents.

Edinburgh, May 18, 1857.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN COLIN SHARP, sometime Ironfounder, residing in Paisley, now residing at Partick, Glasgow, as one of the Partners of The New CUMNOCK IRON COMPANY, and TURNER, SHARP, & COMPANY, sometime carrying on business as Manufacturers of Iron, Merchants and Ironfounders at New Cumnock, in the County of Ayr, at Paisley, in the County of Renfrew, and in Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, and as an Individual.

THE said John Colin Sharp has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable as a Partner foresaid, and as an Individual, at the date of his sequestration on 23d February 1855: On which Petition the Sheriff-Substitute pronounced the following Deliverance:—*Glasgow, 16th May 1857.*—Having considered the foregoing Petition, appoints the same to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Acts 2d and 3d Victoria, cap. 41, and 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 53.

(Signed) *WILL. STEELE*

—Of which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of said Statutes.

JOHN MARTIN, W.S.,
Agent for Petitioner.

WILLIAM SHAW SOUTAR, Writer, Blairgowrie, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN CHALMERS, Senior, Blacksmith in Spittalfield, hereby intimates, that at the general meeting of Creditors held on the 12th May current, James Chalmers, residing in London, on behalf of the Bankrupt, made an offer of composition of Four Shillings per pound to his Creditors on all debts due by him at the date of sequestration, payable one half in cash on the acceptance by the Creditors of the said offer, and the other half at the expiration of six months thereafter. He farther offered to pay or provide for the expences attending the sequestration and remuneration to the Trustee, and offered William Robertson, Baker, 130, Aldersgate Street, London, and George Chalmers, Carpenter, Spittalfield, as security for payment of said composition and expences. The Creditors, or Mandatories for Creditors present at the said meeting having resolved that the offer and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that another general meeting of the Creditors will be held within M'Laren's Hotel, Blairgowrie, on Wednesday the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the said offer and the security proposed.

WM. S. SOUTAR, Trustee.

Blairgowrie, May 19, 1857.

WILLIAM SHAW SOUTAR, Writer, Blairgowrie, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN CHALMERS, Junior, Auctioneer, &c., in Spittalfield, hereby intimates, that at the general meeting of Creditors held on the 12th May current, James Chalmers, residing in London, on behalf of the Bankrupt, made an offer of composition of Four Shillings per pound to his Creditors, on all debts due by him at the date of his sequestration,

payable one half in cash on the acceptance by the Creditors of the said offer, and the other half at the expiration of six months thereafter. He farther offered to pay or provide for the expences attending the sequestration and remuneration to the Trustee; and offered William Robertson, Baker, 130, Aldersgate Street, London, and George Chalmers, Carpenter, Spittalfield, as security for payment of said composition and expences. The Creditors, or Mandatories for Creditors present at the said meeting having resolved that the offer and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that another general meeting of the Creditors will be held within M'Laren's Hotel, Blairgowrie, on Wednesday the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the said offer and the security proposed.

WM. S. SOUTAR, Trustee.

Blairgowrie, May 19, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of ELIJAH SLACK, Manufacturing Chemist in Glasgow.

THE former offer of composition made by the Bankrupt having become ineffectual, he has lodged with me a new offer of composition, subscribed by him and the cautioner proposed, and which has also 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;—by which offer of composition the Bankrupt offers to his Creditors a composition of Six Shillings and Eightpence per pound upon the amount of the whole debts due by him at the date of the sequestration of his estates, payable said composition, in cash, one day after his final discharge by the Court; and he also offers to pay and provide for the expences of the sequestration and Trustee's remuneration, and he offers Thomas Hyland, Manufacturing Chemist in Manchester, as security for payment of said composition and expences.

I hereby call a meeting of the Creditors to be held in my Office, No. 21, Saint Vincent Place, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 9th day of June next, at one o'clock P.M., for finally disposing of said offer of composition,—all in terms of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856.

JOHN FLEMING, Trustee.

Glasgow, May 16, 1857.

GAVIN GEMMELL, Banker in Ayr, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM WILSON, Farmer and Potatoe Merchant, residing at Content Farm, Wallacetown, in the Parish of Saint Evox, and County of Ayr, hereby intimates, that at the general meeting of Creditors held on the 16th current, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition of Five Shillings per pound to his Creditors on all debts due by him at the date of the sequestration of his estates, payable four months after the Bankrupt's final discharge; and offered James Wilson, Upholsterer in Ayr, and Robert Wilson, Auctioneer there, as his securities. The said William Wilson farther offered to pay or provide for the whole expences attending the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee. That a majority in number and four-fifths in value of the Creditors present at said meeting having resolved that the offer and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that another general meeting of Creditors will be held within the Star Hotel, Ayr, on Tuesday the 9th day of June next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the Bankrupt's offer and the security proposed.

G. GEMMELL, Trustee.

Ayr, May 18, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN GOURLAY, Plumber in Dumfries.

THOMAS HAIRSTENS M'GOWAN, Solicitor in Dumfries, Trustee, hereby intimates, that at the meeting of Creditors held on the 16th current, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition on the whole debts, with security for payment thereof; which offer was unanimously entertained by the Creditors present, and it will be decided upon at a meeting of Creditors to be held in the Commercial Hotel, Dumfries, on Thursday the 11th day of June next, at one o'clock. Farther, that an account of the Trustee's intromissions with the funds of the estate has been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a dividend till the recurrence of another stated period.

THOS. H. M'GOWAN, Trustee.

Dumfries, May 18, 1857.

SEQUESTRATION of JAMES BANKS, Glazier,
Findlay Street, Glasgow.

JOHN MILLER, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said James Banks, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intromissions with the funds of the estate for the period ending 5th May current, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period.

JNO. MILLER, Trustee.

71, Queen Street,
Glasgow, May 18, 1857.

NOTICE to the Creditors on the Sequestrated Estate of WILLIAM PULLAR, sometime Baker, thereafter Innkeeper in Perth.

THOMAS SOUTAR, Agent in Perth for the Commercial Bank of Scotland, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 1st day of May current, and shewing the funds recovered as at said date, has been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the payment of a dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period, and have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

THO. SOUTAR, Trustee.

Perth, May 14, 1857.

NOTICE OF AUCTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

JOHN M'GILLIVRAY, Road Contractor, Garten, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ALEXANDER MELDRUM, Merchant and Clothier, Grantown, hereby intimates, that any interest which the Creditors have in the Outstanding Debts due to the Bankrupt and his sequestrated estate, will be exposed for Sale, by Public Auction, within the Auction Room in Inglis Street, Inverness, of Charles Crochie, Auctioneer, Inverness, on Tuesday, 16th June 1857, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN M'GILLIVRAY.

Garten, May 12, 1857.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that the Outstanding Debts due to the sequestrated estate of THOMAS DUNCAN, Grocer in Ceres, Fifeshire, will be Sold by Auction, within the Trustee's Chambers, St Catherine Street, Cupar-Fife, on Tuesday the 23d day of June 1857, at two o'clock afternoon.

WM. HORSBROUGH, Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, William Paton, ceased by mutual consent, on the 1st day of May current, to be a Partner of, and to have any interest in the Copartnership Business for several years carried on by him and the other Subscribers, the sole Partners, under the Firm of THOMAS CHALMERS & COMPANY, as Merchants and Warehousemen, Trongate, Glasgow.

WILLIAM OKELL.
WM. PATON.
ADAM PRINGLE.
JAMES SELKIRK.

WM. GILMOUR, Witness.

JOHN PAUL, Writer, Glasgow, Witness.

Glasgow, May 16, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership Concern carried on by the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof, at 63, Mitchell Street, Glasgow, as Smiths, Bell-hangers, and Gas-fitters, under the Name or Firm of JOHN M'DONALD, was DISSOLVED on the 1st day of May instant.

The Business of the Concern will be wound up by Mr George Wink, Accountant, Glasgow.

JOHN M'DONALD.

WILLIAM CRAIG, Writer, Glasgow, Witness.

ROBERT MAITLAND, Clerk, Glasgow, Witness.

ROBERT SALMON.

JNO. GEMMEL, Witness.

DAVID RODGER, Witness.

Glasgow, May 15, 1857.

Glasgow, May 15, 1857.

THE Company carrying on Business in Glasgow, under the Firm of KEITH & M'GREGOR, Coal Agents, and of which the Subscribers, Hugh Keith and John M'Gregor, are the Individual Partners, was DISSOLVED on the 30th day of April 1857, by mutual consent. The Business will be carried on by the said Hugh Keith, in his own name.

HUGH KEITH.

JOHN M'GREGOR.

ROBT. CASSELLS, Witness.

J. T. WADDELL, Witness.

THE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers, the sole Partners, at 117, Warroch Street, Glasgow, as Ship Carpenters and Joiners, under the Firm of M'PHERSON & THOMAS, was this day DISSOLVED of mutual consent.

The Business will be carried on by the Subscriber, George M'Pherson, in his own name, and for his own individual behoof. He will also uplift and pay the debts due to or by the said Firm.

GEORGE M'PHERSON.

WILLIAM CRAIG, Writer, Glasgow, Witness.

WILLIAM A. DAVIDSON, Clerk, Glasgow, Witness.

NEIL M'LEOD, Witness.

JOHN THOMAS.

JAMES M'CUNN, Witness.

Glasgow, May 14, 1857.

25, Queen Street,
Glasgow, May 15, 1857.

THE Subscriber ceased, on the 28th February last, to have any interest in the Concern carried on under the Firm of JOHN ANGUS & CO., as Wine and Spirit Merchants at 120, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

ARCHD. FRASER.

JNO. SINCLAIR, Witness.

WM. LINDSAY, Witness.

ROBERT SCOTT, Outfitter, No. 3, Centre Street, Tradeston of Glasgow, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, craving liberation, interim protection, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Sheriff-Clerk's Office here, on the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

Glasgow, May 15, 1857.

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

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

Tuesday, May 19, 1857.

Price One Shilling and Threepence.