

The Edinburgh Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1859.

INDIA-OFFICE, June 14, 1859.

THE Secretary of State for India has received the following Papers relating to the Mutiny in the Punjab in 1857 :—

PAPERS relating to the Mutiny in the Punjab in 1857.

No. 75 of 1858.

(No. 322.)

From R. Temple, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for the Punjab, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India (with the Governor-General), dated Lahore, 25th May 1859.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Supreme Government, a report, prepared under direction of Mr R. Montgomery, late Judicial Commissioner, of occurrences in the Punjab territories during the critical period of 1857 ; also a report by Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes on events in Peshawur ; a report on events in Cis-Sutlej States by Mr G. C. Barnes ; and certain selected district reports, marginally noted.* While forwarding these I am also to submit the following narrative, and comments on the part of the Chief Commissioner.

2. It will not be necessary, after the detailed reports now rendered, to recapitulate all the events of that awful struggle through which the Punjab passed. It will suffice to glance at them generally, and to note the policy which was adopted to confront the crisis in its various phases.

3. When the outbreak of May 1857 burst upon Hindostan, that portion of the Bengal army which was cantoned in the Punjab territories amounted to about 60,000 soldiers, as follows :—

Hindoostanees, chiefly Regulars,	35,900
Punjabee (Irregulars),	13,430
Europeans,	10,326
Total,	59,656

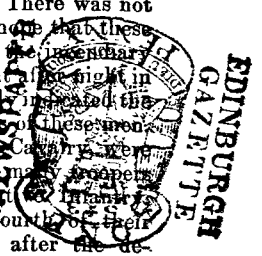
Besides, there were military organised police, amounting to about 9,000. The Hindoostanee troops shown in the above abstract had a few Punjabees in their ranks, numbering perhaps 2,000 ; but of the Punjabee troops full one-fourth were

* Umballah, by T. D. Forsyth, Esq., Deputy Commissioner. Umritsur, by F. H. Cooper, Esq., Deputy Commissioner. Loodianah, by G. H. M. Ricketts, Esq., Deputy Commissioner. Huzara, by Major J. R. Beecher, Deputy Commissioner.

Hindoostanees. Of the European force one corps, viz. Bombay Fusiliers, did not belong to the Punjab complement, and arrived in detachments at different times between the 17th June and the end of July. Out of 12 corps (including one corps of cavalry), seven were massed, as it were, at each extremity of the province, namely, either on the Simla Hills, north of Umballah, or in the Peshawur valley. Thus there were left to hold the country from the Sutlej and the Indus five weak European corps, distributed at the stations of Ferozepore, Lahore, Sealkote, Jullunder, and Rawul Pindee.

4. When the émeute occurred at Meerut, and Delhi fell into the hands of the mutineers, it was evident that the European troops for the suppression of the mutiny must be mainly obtained from Meerut itself, or from the hills near Umballah. To Umballah then were the Europeans ordered immediately from the hills by the Commander-in-Chief, General Anson. Thus the greater part of three infantry corps and one cavalry corps were collected. But there were no artillerymen in sufficient numbers ; there was but little ammunition, and no heavy guns were procurable except from Philore, on the Sutlej, 80 miles distant, with the river intervening. But the Commander-in-Chief, when arranging to move on Delhi, was further beset with difficulties. The hot winds had set in, rendering the season most adverse. The commissariat and medical authorities were averse to an advance ; and the three native corps on the spot were demoralized,—were watching events,—and were ripe for an outbreak.

5. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner conceived that the first step was to disarm these regiments, whom it was equally dangerous either to leave at Umballah or take to Delhi. This course the Chief Commissioner lost no time in urging ; but when the Commander-in-Chief took the matter in hand the local military authorities pointed out that they had pledged themselves not to disarm the sepoy. It was in vain urged per contra that the compact had no sooner been made than it was broken by the sepoy themselves. There was not indeed the shadow of a reasonable hope that these men would prove faithful. Indeed the incendiary fires which had been lighted up night after night in the cantonment of Umballah too surely indicated the discontent which pervaded the minds of these men. Ultimately one corps, the 4th Light Cavalry, was sent off in various detachments, but many of them deserted. One corps, the 5th Madras Infantry, was left at Umballah ; but one-fourth of their number deserted at night, shortly after the departure of the Europeans for Delhi, and the rest



made off at different periods afterwards. The third corps, the 60th Native Infantry, accompanied the field force for Delhi as far as Kurnaul. Thence they were detached to Rohituck, 40 miles distant from Delhi, to operate against insurgents in that district; but shortly after arriving there they mutinied, fired on their officers, and went off to Delhi. Thus it was, that through mistaken leniency and blind confidence in native soldiers, an opportunity was missed whereby, at the outset of the disturbances, a whole brigade might have been successfully dealt with in a vigorous and exemplary manner.

6. The Chief Commissioner presumes that no officer would now deny that an immediate advance upon Delhi was the right course; but at that time such was not the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief's military advisers. His Excellency assured the Chief Commissioner that every officer whom he consulted was averse to this measure. The Chief Commissioner believes now, as he urged then, that if our troops had not advanced from Umballah upon Delhi, the whole population between the Jumna and the Sutlej would have risen, and that the chiefs of Puttiala, Jheend, and Nabha, who performed such excellent service afterwards, would, even if they had stood by us, have been deserted by their own troops, or else would have been compelled by these troops to join the insurrection. But the advance of our troops towards Delhi, and the victory at Badlee Serai, near that city, on the 8th June, proved to the country that there was vitality in our cause and power on our side.

7. It is now proper to turn to the events which occurred in the Punjab itself immediately after the arrival of the news from Delhi. Of these, first, was the disarming of the native brigade at Lahore on the 13th May. The promptitude and success with which that all-important measure was carried out were truly remarkable. The credit belongs solely to the military and civil authorities on the spot. Among them, the chief praise is due to Brigadier S. Corbett, who commanded the troops, and to Mr R. Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner. Had Lahore, with the fort, the munitions of war, and the treasure, fallen into the hands of a mutineer soldiery, the preservation of order in the Punjab generally would have been scarcely possible; the consequence of such a disaster would have been felt everywhere. The actual event was, that three native infantry regiments and one regiment of regular cavalry, about 3,000 well trained native soldiers, were disarmed by 400 European infantry, and 12 guns with European artillerymen.

8. The next episode was the outbreak at Ferozepore. On the British side affairs were badly managed. It was fortunate that the European barracks were close to the arsenal, into which building a company of Europeans were introduced just before it was assailed by the native infantry. But after the arsenal had been secured, and the mutineers repulsed, they were allowed to return and burn buildings in the cantonment at their pleasure, during the whole night of the 14th May. No adequate efforts were made to destroy or even to punish them. Even those who, in their flight from the station towards Delhi, had been seized by the police and the country people, were not brought to trial until reiterated orders to that effect had been issued. But, unfortunately, at Ferozepore, errors did not end here; for when, at a date subsequent to the above occurrences, the 10th Light Cavalry were disarmed, their horses were not taken away. When, however, the taking of the horses was insisted on at last, the troopers had a full opportunity of concocting their plans for an outbreak; for the order about the horses, instead of being kept secret, was formally copied and circulated in the regimental order book.

9. Among the earliest measures adopted was the securing of the important forts of Philore and Govindgurb (Umritsur). On the first news of the outbreak at Delhi, indeed on the 11th May, Sir H. Barnard, commanding the Umballah or Sirhind Division, warned the military authorities at Jullander to arrange for the safety of the arsenal at Philore, then defended by native troops. Upon this, Brigadier Hartly promptly threw a company of European infantry, and some European artillerymen into the fort. To show the immense importance of this arsenal, together with that of Ferozepore, it is sufficient to observe that from them were derived the means of taking Delhi. At about the same time some European infantry were sent from Lahore to hold Govindgurb, in conjunction with some European artillerymen already there. This place, it must be remembered, was the most central and the most important stronghold in the Punjab.

10. The same eventful days witnessed stirring scenes at Peshawur. In that valley there were at that period three European regiments and a strong body of European artillery, a force more than a match for the 8,000 Hindoostanee troops in that vicinity. No sooner had the Delhi news become known in Peshawur, than Major-General Read, commanding that division, assumed the command of all the troops in the Punjab. At a council of war held immediately by him, it was proposed to form a moveable column composed of the élite of the European regiments, (one to be taken from Peshawur, the other from Rawul Pindée,) with a due proportion of European artillery, and with the Guide Corps, half cavalry half infantry, and other Punjabee troops and Goorkhas, upon whom it was considered that reliance might be placed. It was intended that this column should assemble at Jhelum, a very critical position, and there remain ready to fall upon and crush mutineers wherever they might break out. Scarcely, however, had the troops marched from Peshawur, when it was discovered that the Hindoostanee troops there were utterly untrustworthy. And inasmuch as any considerable and successful mutiny in that valley would certainly have been followed by an invasion from the surrounding hill tribes, the European Corps which had started was ordered back, and two regiments of Punjab infantry were despatched thither in haste.

11. This precaution was indeed as necessary as it was timely. For, despite everything, mutinies did break out, and partial insurrection occurred in the valley. But the rising flames were speedily trampled out by the wisdom, decision, and energy of three officers, namely, Brigadier-General S. Cotton, who commanded the division, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Edwardes, the Commissioner, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicholson, the Deputy Commissioner; and our hold on this important position and territory was securely maintained. In the first instance it was resolved to disarm the 5th Light Cavalry and three of the native infantry regiments. This having been most successfully accomplished, a select force moved out against the 55th Native Infantry, which had mutinied at Fort Hoti Murdan, in the Eusufzye frontier. On the approach of this force the mutineers evacuated the fort, and fled towards Swat. Many were killed in the pursuit, and many were taken prisoners. The remnant escaped for a time by wandering among the rugged hills beyond Huzara. The miserable though well-deserved fate of these fugitives has been graphically described in the report by Major J. R. Becher, the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara. After these events, which turned so evidently in our favour, the Peshawur valley remained tranquil. Some attempts to excite insurrection were indeed made from time to time; but gradually our position in that quarter became so firm as to enable the Chief Commissioner to withdraw one of the Punjabee

corps cantoned there, in order that it might reinforce the army before Delhi.

12. Before proceeding to measures and events connected with the interior of the Punjab, it will be proper to mention the troops from the Punjab territories, including Cis-Sutlej States, which formed a part of the army before Delhi. Of the 12 European corps (11 infantry and 1 cavalry), the 9th Lancers, the greater portions of Her Majesty's 75th, the 1st and 2d European Bengal Fusiliers, and about 200 European artillerymen, formed the greater portion of the European force that first marched upon Delhi; the remainder of the force coming from Meerut. In the first instance also, a second class siege train was despatched from Philore. Afterwards two wings of European corps followed. Then a considerable native force was despatched from the Punjab also. First the Guide Corps, cavalry and infantry, after a memorable march of 580 miles, at an average speed of 28 miles a day, arrived before Delhi early in June. Then the 4th Sikhs were sent from Huzara, and the 1st Punjab Infantry from Bunnoo, the 1st Punjab Cavalry and two squadrons of the 2d and 5th; all these troops joined the camp before the end of July. It will be seen presently, that subsequently two more Punjabee corps were despatched to reinforce the army, together with European troops equal to two battalions. So that five out of the eleven regiments of Punjabee infantry, and two out of five and a half regiments of Punjabee cavalry, took part in the final struggle at Delhi, and shared the honours and perils of that terrible conflict. One newly raised Punjabee corps was sent to Meerut to relieve European troops there for service at Delhi; but, beside the above, there was further aid furnished from the Punjab. Artillerymen being greatly wanted in the camp, the artillerymen of the old Sikh army who were then out of employ, were enlisted in the British service, and, to the number of about 300 men, despatched to Delhi. To the same destination was sent a strong corps of Muzhabee (low caste) Sikhs, numbering 1,200 men, to serve as pioneers. A body of cavalry was raised to form the nucleus of Hodson's horse. A second siege train of first class calibre, which will be alluded to hereafter, was forwarded from Ferozepore, under escort of a Belooch battalion. A number of engineer officers were sent down to Delhi from the Punjab Department of Public Works; it is well known what excellent service they rendered, and how nobly they behaved. Among them Major A. Taylor was eminently distinguished. Lastly, the contingents of the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs were important auxiliaries to the force before Delhi, by guarding the communications in its rear. The Jheend force of 800 men went in advance of our force, and facilitated its movement, guarded the Grand Trunk Road from the camp to Kurnaul, and held the boat bridge at that point of the Jumna which commanded the communication between our camp and Meerut. From Kurnaul to Loodianah the road was held by the Puttiala troops, 5,000 strong. The lesser force furnished by the Nabha State, of 800 men, escorted the siege train from Philore, and numerous convoys of stores and ammunition. Then the Jummoo Contingent, 2,200 strong, was despatched to aid in the operations before Delhi. An irregular force, under General Van Cortlandt, of about 1,000 men, was sent across the Sutlej to reconquer and occupy the districts of the Delhi territory to the rear of our besieging army. A military transport train of 30 waggons per diem was organised, under the excellent management of Captain D. Briggs, to carry men and materiel for the army. A waggon train was established from Mooltan to Ferozepore and Lahore, and a camel train from

Kurrachee to Mooltan. Thus land transport was effectually secured from the seat of War at Delhi to the sea-board of Kurrachee, a distance of 1,400 miles. As our officers could obtain but little carriage from the Cis-Sutlej States, and none at all from Delhi territory, the means of conveyance were obtained from the Punjab, and the number of elephants, camels, bullocks, and country carts collected for this purpose were enormous. Besides quantities of miscellaneous stores, the greater portion of the treasure for the Delhi force was despatched from the Punjab treasuries. In general terms it may be said that the Punjab territories contributed for the operations of Delhi six battalions of European infantry, a considerable force of European artillery, one regiment of European cavalry, seven battalions of Punjab infantry, a body of Sikh artillerymen, a corps of sappers and miners, Punjabee, three regiments of Punjabee cavalry, two siege trains, and auxiliary native contingents of 8,000 men.

13. I am now to advert to those measures which were adopted in the Punjab to preserve tranquillity. The 12th paragraph has shown what heavy duties had to be discharged for the support of the army before Delhi. But besides that, there were some 36,000 Hindoostanee mutinous troops to be overawed if possible, and if not possible, then to be overpowered. Then a long and difficult frontier, open to attack on many points, was to be guarded; and lastly, any disposition to insurrection which might exist among the people had to be repressed.

14. The efficiency of the Punjabee force was among the very first matters to engage attention. When the crisis came on in May nearly one-fourth of this force was on furlough. A double period of furlough had been granted to the infantry soldiers, as no such leave had been enjoyed during the previous year. But now circulars were at once issued to recal the furlough men. Many men rejoined during the first fortnight; but some, whose homes were more distant, could not return so quickly. The men kept however continually dropping in, foot-sore and travel-worn. They were all however in excellent spirits, eagerly asking what route their regiments were marching by, and how they could most quickly rejoin their standards. The Chief Commissioner believes that no body of native troops have ever been seen in India superior, if indeed equal, to the Punjab force. The present war has most amply shown how they can march, how they can fight, how they can endure. They have regarded neither the burning sun nor the drenching rain. Under every trial they have done their duty nobly. The fact is, that these troops have been gradually inured to danger, and to war, and to fatigue, by active and unremitting service for the last nine years, along a rugged and mountainous frontier of 800 miles. Their splendid condition has proved that constant service in the field and hard work are consistent with thorough efficiency, and with the maintenance of the best spirit. On hearing of the revolt, the men expressed an ardent desire to be led against the mutineers. The force has also been peculiarly fortunate in the number of able and zealous officers attached to it. In Brigadier-General Neville Chamberlain, its commander, it possesses one of the most able and experienced officers in the Bengal army. He has seen more service than perhaps any other officer in India of his age. Every infantry corps, and several of the cavalry corps, have been excellently commanded. Such officers as Lieutenant-Colonel Coke, Majors Lumsden, Wyld, Daly, Probyn, Rothney; Captains Henry Henderson, Hughes; Lieutenants William Lumsden, C. Nicholson, J. Watson, Younghusband, and Kennedy, would do credit to any army in the world.

15. The force is composed for the most part either of Seikhs or of Mahomedans of the country and the border; but, as already stated, it has many Hindoostanees, and a few hundred Affghans and Goorkhas. The Hindoostanees were to be found in numbers in all the cavalry regiments except the Guides. During the crisis these men were a source of deep anxiety. In those corps which remained on the frontier, however, not one case of overt misconduct occurred; some of them were suspected and summarily discharged. But most of them behaved well. Of those corps which marched to Delhi in the 4th Seikhs, the Hindoostanees were suspected, disarmed, and ordered back to the Punjab. None of these men however deserted, but obeyed orders, and returned to Huzara, and since the fall of Delhi have received back their arms. In the 1st Punjab Infantry, which is mainly a Pathan regiment, few Hindoostanees were to be found. In the 2d and 4th Regiment the Hindoostanees were deprived of their arms, and retained at Lahore. In the autumn, when the insurrection broke out in the Gogaira district (which will be noticed hereafter), and troops were much needed, these men offered to proceed against the enemy. This offer was accepted; they were armed, and sent down to the scene of the insurrection, where they behaved well. From the Punjab cavalry, which proceeded to Delhi, many desertions took place, and ultimately it was found necessary to send the 1st Regiment, excepting one squadron, away to Saharunpore. But that squadron remained to do excellent service under Lieutenant J. Watson, and formed afterwards a portion of that force which relieved Lucknow. Of the 2d and 5th Cavalry Corps, two squadrons, under the command of Lieutenants Nicholson, Probyn, and Young-husband, marched down towards Delhi with the 1st Punjab Infantry. Two days before these troops were to arrive in the British camp, three of the cavalry native officers, who were Hindoostanees, came to Mahomed Jafir, the senior subadar of the infantry, who was a Pathan of the Punjab frontier, and proposed that they should murder all the European officers, and join the mutineers in Delhi. Mahomed Jafir, in the first instance, refused to listen to such a proposal, and indeed treated it with contempt. But on its being presently renewed by them, he said he would think over the matter; but that very night he communicated the intelligence to Lieut.-Colonel Coke, the commanding officer, who, instead of making a single march, the next morning took the troops by a double march straight into camp. That same evening Mahomed Jafir told his story in open durbar before Brigadier-General Chamberlain and other officers, and pointed out the three traitors, who were at once secured, tried, convicted, and hanged. The Guide Infantry, the 4th Seikhs, the 2d and 4th Punjab Infantry, after fighting gallantly on many occasions during the siege of Delhi, finally took a prominent part in the storming of the city, and the three last-named corps have again distinguished themselves both at Lucknow and in Robilkund.

16. Such, generally, were the characteristics of this remarkable force. When the mutinies broke out among the Hindoostanees, the question was how far the contagion had spread, or would spread, among the Punjabees. This question was at that moment most difficult to decide. There was much indeed to hope, but there was something to fear. If, on the one hand, many Punjabee troops immediately evinced the best spirit, yet, on the other hand, it was to be remembered that there were some Seikhs in nearly every Hindoostanee regiment. Now either these men had never informed the European officers of the mis-

chief that was brewing, or if they had informed, they could not have been believed. In the first instance, then, it seemed expedient to pause, to inquire, to ascertain if possible whether a widely extended conspiracy existed in the native army, throughout all ranks and all races, or whether the treason was confined to a comparatively limited circle of Hindoostanees or others. At one time it seemed probable that there was a general conspiracy among all classes; an uprising of the black man against the white. Such incidents as the misconduct of the Nusseeree battalion near Simla shewed that some infection had touched even the Goorkhas, the class least likely to be influenced. Early in June Brigadier-General Chamberlain, when passing through Umritsur to join the army before Delhi, was warned by one of the most intelligent, trusty, and experienced of the Sikh chiefs, that the disaffection might spread so far and wide that the British authorities would have to gather the European troops together, and struggle for existence.

17. By the 17th of May, however, it became apparent that the Punjab did not sympathise with the movement in Hindostan, and that a good spirit prevailed in the Punjabee troops. It was therefore at once resolved to augment them. There were 18 battalions of Punjab Infantry and organised police. For each of these four additional companies were ordered to be raised; so that these extra numbers might form a nucleus for such new regiments as it might be necessary to raise. A few days afterwards the Seikhs were ordered to be excerpted from the Hindoostanee regiments, and formed into separate battalions. As already mentioned, all the furlough men were recalled. On the 24th of May the Chief Commissioner received a telegram from the Governor-General, conveying approval of what had been done, and intimating that all measures which might be necessary for the public safety should be upheld. In this manner 18 new regiments of infantry were raised in the Punjab, of which five were completed in May and June; in August, 8; in October, 2; and in subsequent months, 3. Besides these there were raised irregular levies in the different districts, aggregating 7,000 horse, and the same number of foot. These troops of various kinds were raised to supply the place of the Punjab regiments gone to Delhi, to overawe the Hindoostanee troops by serving as a counterpoise, and to quell disaffection wherever it may arise. There was no difficulty in obtaining volunteers in any part of the country. For the foot levies eligible recruits were forthcoming in abundance. For the cavalry the main difficulty consisted in the procuring of horses; but still the animals were obtained in greater numbers than might perhaps have been anticipated. Many excellent men were enlisted on or near the border, especially the Pathan horsemen who had served under Colonel Edwardes during the second Punjab war, and upon whose fidelity much confidence was placed. These troops, of all arms, consisted of men from the various tribes and races of the Punjab and the adjacent countries. The foot soldiers were chiefly Seikhs, Punjabee Mahomedans, border Pathans, and hill men from the Jummoo and Kangra districts. The mounted levies were mostly Mahomedans from the country between the Jhelum and the Indus, and the frontier; that is, Pathans, Belooches, Gukkurs, and races of Hindoo lineage long converted to Mahomedanism. But although the raising of so large a body of troops was necessitated by the imminence of the crisis, yet, from first to last, it was the Chief Commissioner's policy to enlist no more men than

might be absolutely necessary to preserve the peace and to supply the drain for Hindostan. The Chief Commissioner felt the expediency of preventing as far as possible the Punjabees from seeing that the physical force in the country was on their side, or from feeling that they were the right arm of the British power. The aggregate of the Punjab forces, old and new, stands as follows in round numbers:—

Old Force (including organised Police)	24,815
New Force	34,000
	58,815

These troops are not however mostly Seikhs, nor do they belong to one or two prevailing castes or tribes, but are drawn from a variety of races (though chiefly comprised within Punjab limits), differing in religion, birth-place, habits, and dialects, as will be seen from the following abstract, which does not include the military police:—

Christians.	Seikhs.	Mahomedans.	Hill men.	Hindoos mixed.	Hindoostanees.
16	13,344	24,027	2,203	5,336	2,430

Under the head of Mahomedans many tribes are embraced having little in common except religion. Many of these are utterly aliens to the Seikhs as to the Hindoostanees, and have proved during the second Punjab war, and on previous occasions, that they could be depended on to fight against the Seikhs.

18. After the military arrangements one of the first precautionary measures was the strengthening of the ordinary police, and the occupying of all the ferries and principal passages of the Punjab rivers. It was felt that these great streams, which, traversing the country north and south, severed the Punjab from Hindostan, afforded peculiar facilities for preventing ingress and egress; so a strict embargo was placed upon all suspicious travellers who could not give a proper account of themselves, and especially upon faqueers and other mendicants of a quasi religious character.

19. So difficult did it soon become for seditious characters to pass unchallenged through the country, that the public post was unavoidably resorted to by the disaffected for treasonable communications. But a strict surveillance was instituted over all postal despatches. Native letters were opened and examined by responsible British officers. In this way many important and interesting documents came to light, which, though cautiously and even enigmatically worded, yet served to indicate clearly the tendency of native opinion.

20. Another matter of urgent consequence was the protection of the large quantities of treasure in the various districts. The local officers at outlying stations were accordingly ordered to collect their treasure, and to send the bulk of it to stations where European guards could be obtained,

and on no account was any considerable sum to be retained anywhere, except at places where European troops were cantoned. Bullion was as much as possible to be kept inside fortifications, a small portion only being sent outside, so as to suffice for daily expenditure. These orders were generally executed with promptness and efficiency, and the result was satisfactory. From first to last the loss of treasure in these territories did not amount to a lakh of rupees, L.10,000, and much even of this might have been saved if the orders had in every case been strictly carried out.

21. Wherever the condition of a district might be critical, or disturbance threatened, stringent measures were adopted in the criminal department. It was felt that in such cases the punishment must be exemplarily prompt, and severe to the last degree. Authority was given that any two civil officers sitting in commission, should summarily try persons charged with offences directed against the State, or endangering the public safety, and should execute capital sentences without further reference. In many localities, exposed to evil influences, the speedy justice done those offenders had a repressive and deterring effect; but the Chief Commissioner was among the foremost in urging severity upon all offenders of whatever class, while the State was menaced with dangers, and while the strongest measures were necessary to turn in our favour the balance already borne down by the weight of opposing circumstances. There was no room then for mercy; the public safety was then a paramount consideration. In these terrible days he was obliged to telegraph injunctions for the extermination of the mutineers by the various means at our disposal, by slaying them in fight, by raising the people against them, by offering rewards for their seizure, by driving them on to destruction in the swollen rivers, in the hills and jungles. At that juncture these measures were as necessary as they were just, when the awful crimes which these mutineers had either perpetrated or meditated, and the dangers they had brought upon the Empire, are considered. But at a time of success and victory, when once more we can breathe freely, when we are relieved from the pressure of imminent peril, the Chief Commissioner has deemed it his duty to advocate a merciful and considerate discrimination. We must, indeed, pursue to the last the leaders of treason, and the actual perpetrators of hideous crime. There can be no forgiveness for them on this side the grave. But having, by judicious inquiry, separated those whose guilt is secondary, whose offences, though legally punishable with death, are yet free from the blacker hues,—for these we must, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, mitigate punishment, extend mercy, and even offer amnesty. Even if it were morally right to be inexorable towards every class of offenders, it certainly would not be practicable; even the might of British power could hardly effect this; we could not well afford to assign the number of European troops which would be requisite to conduct a guerilla warfare over a wide tract of territory and an indefinite space of time. In important classes of cases we may now proffer pardon with a good grace, without any risk of clemency being mistaken for irresolution; and thereby we may relieve our overburdened resources from a task devoid of advantage and arduous of performance. If punitive operations are too long protracted, the popular mind continues in that ferment which renders complete pacification of the distracted districts impossible. We cannot war with large sections of the population; we must remember that they are our people; our erring,

guilty subjects, but our subjects still. By force of arms have we recently asserted our right to rule over them, and we must now shew towards them the magnanimity of rulers. Lastly, we should not forget, that if grievously sinned against, we may have to some extent sinned also; that we have to answer for our own shortcomings and defaults, whereby we placed sore temptation before a people who have no true religion, no true morality to sustain them; that while but too many have done that which can never be palliated or condoned, numbers have been guilty in various lesser degrees. There is a Judge over both them and us. Inasmuch as we have been preserved from impending destruction by His mercy alone, we should be merciful to others; reflecting that if He were to be extreme to mark what we have done, and still do amiss, we should forfeit that protection from on High which alone maintains us in India.

22. The high amount of the charges arising from the levy of extra troops, from the miscellaneous war expenses, from the supplying of the army before Delhi with cash, rendered it probable that financial pressure would be felt. A public loan was therefore opened, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and repayable within one year. The chiefs, independent and feudatory, evinced their loyalty by subscribing liberally. The mercantile class, though some of them contributed largely, as a body withheld their money, thereby disappointing expectations which might have been fairly formed on account of their known wealth and prosperity. The novelty of the requisition may have been one reason why they hesitated to embark their capital on British securities. But it must be confessed that their tardiness and unwillingness in this matter indicated their opinion regarding the character of the contest in which we were engaged; ultimately however, upwards of 42 lakhs of rupees, or L.420,000 sterling were raised.

23. The traitorous symptoms evinced, and the intrigues set on foot by the non-military Hindoostanees in the Punjab territories, rendered it necessary to remove large numbers of them. These people were employed to a considerable extent among the police and other subordinate civil establishments; and, as camp followers, they swarmed in every cantonment, and in the adjacent cities. Most of the lower class of employés were discharged, and numbers of the camp followers deported out of the province. Such measures, though severe, were at that juncture necessitated by the conduct of these people; but when the present troubles shall have passed away entirely, it may not in future be politic to exclude altogether the foreign Hindoostanee element from the Punjab administration.

24. Wherever feudatory chiefs existed, they were called upon to furnish police contingents to assist in securing the public safety. To this call they responded with laudable alacrity, and their men proved most useful. The Rajah of Kupoorthulla, several of the Simla Hill Chiefs, the lesser Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and others, distinguished themselves in this respect.

25. Lastly, it may be mentioned, that later in the year a circular was issued, to the effect that the avenues of public employ were to be opened to men irrespectively of their caste, tribe, sect, or creed, and that in this respect every fair and reasonable opportunity was to be afforded to Native Christians. At such a time it was deemed right that a Christian and civilized administration should declare the principle by which it was actuated in this matter.

26. The next event of importance which happened after those already recorded was the Jullunder mutiny. On the 7th June, at that station, two native corps of infantry and one of cavalry mutinied, marched for Philore, where they were joined by the 3d Native Infantry; the whole body then crossing the Sutlej did some damage to Loodianah, and then went on to Delhi. The event, though not so calamitous as it might have been, was yet very unfortunate; for it carried an effective addition to the mutineer army at Delhi, and gave much encouragement to the revolt. The affair occurred in this wise. The native brigade at Jullunder had for some time shown unmistakeable signs of disaffection. Many incendiary fires had broken out in the cantonment; the conduct of some of the sepoys had been insolent and defiant. The Chief Commissioner had himself been warned by natives on the spot that an outbreak might be anticipated at any moment. The local civil authorities were of the same opinion. The Chief Commissioner had more than once urged that these troops should be disarmed; General Read had actually ordered the measure. For its execution, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment was present, and one troop of European Artillery, and at one time a Punjab Infantry corps passing through was available as an auxiliary, but the local military authorities decided otherwise. The treasure which was sent in from the civil treasury, and which should have been placed under the custody of the European troops, was divided and placed in charge of the two Native Infantry regiments, "in order to give them confidence." When these two corps did break out, they might have been successively attacked, broken, and dispersed before they left cantonments, but they were permitted to escape. Even then, had they been followed up with vigour, they would certainly have never been able to cross the Sutlej as a military body; but they were not pursued for some hours, and then our troops moved slower than they did. Such a pursuit was obviously worse than useless. At the passage of the Sutlej the mutineers were opposed with great spirit by Mr G. Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of Loodianah. He attacked them with some native levies and three companies of the 4th Seikhs, under Lieutenant Williams. He had two half-manned guns of the Nabha chief, one of which became useless by the horses running off with the limber; the other gun he worked himself, until the ammunition, consisting of a few rounds, was expended. Lieutenant Williams was badly wounded, and some of his Seikhs were killed. The mutineers effected their passage with the loss of about 40 men; arriving at Loodianah they did but little damage, as they saw that a portion of the European troops from Jullunder had by this time crossed the river in pursuit. This pursuit, however, was soon abandoned; then the mutineers, instead of taking the grand trunk road, went straight across country for Delhi, avoiding all places where they might meet European troops. A panic seems to have seized them, and they marched night and day. This turn of the affair was most providential for us, for it were hard to estimate the damage they might have inflicted had they taken the grand trunk road. In that case, neither the cantonment nor any single military or civil post between Loodianah and Delhi could have been preserved from them. They would have intercepted our communications, and created an alarm which it is scarcely possible to exaggerate; and at that time it would have been impracticable to detach against them a portion of the Delhi force. In fact, there is no mode of accounting for the folly and fatuity of the mutineers on this occasion, except by

recognizing in the event the hand of a Higher Power.

27. It will now be proper to make further reference to the moveable column already mentioned. That column had been greatly reduced in force by the recal of one of its European regiments to strengthen Peshawur, and by the onward advance of the Guides, the 4th Seikhs, and the Kumaon Battalion to join the army before Delhi. Brigadier-General Chamberlain had moved with the column to Wuzeerabad, on the left bank of the Chenab. Here it was arranged that the column should be augmented by troops from Sealkote, namely, Her Majesty's 52d, the European Artillery, the 35th Native Infantry, and half the 9th Light Cavalry at Sealkote; there were thus left the 46th Native Infantry, and the remaining wing of the 9th Light Cavalry. It was necessary to take the European force from Sealkote to join the column. The native troops at Sealkote had behaved well since the commencement of the crisis. The Brigadier commanding, and the officers, expressed entire confidence in the men, but still it was not thought safe to leave the whole brigade at the station alone without Europeans. When, therefore, the European force was unavoidably withdrawn, a large portion of the native troops accompanied them, so that only a comparatively small number were left at the station. It had more than once been contemplated to disarm every sepoy regiment in the Punjab. But the Chief Commissioner found that this could not in all cases be successfully carried out. He indeed knew but too well that every one of these corps was rotten to the core. Many of them still however preserved the appearance of fidelity, and avoided the least overt manifestation that might justify extreme measures. There was a hope that if Delhi were to fall speedily, a reaction of loyalty among these regiments would set in. But the chief difficulty was this, that in many places the disarming could not be carried through in such force as to prevent the men from escaping by flight; and it was of great consequence that the numbers of the Delhi mutineers should not be swelled by the accession of such fugitives. Under these circumstances it was arranged that the moveable column should range about within a certain circle, ready to sweep down upon any station on the first alarm. But notwithstanding this precaution, the Chief Commissioner kept the policy of disarming constantly in view; and it will now be seen that necessity soon arose for carrying out that policy in other cases besides those already recounted.

28. Early in July the 14th Native Infantry at Jhelum showed symptoms of uneasiness. Whereupon the detachment of Punjabee Military Police at that station was strengthened, some mounted levies were sent there to overawe the sepoys, and two companies of the 14th Native Infantry itself were ordered on special duty to Rawul Pindee, so as to separate and weaken the regiment. Matters growing worse, it became necessary to act at once, though action was difficult. There were no Europeans whatever at Jhelum. The only available European troops were 500 infantry, and six guns with European artillerymen, at Rawul Pindee, 75 miles off. But at that station there was the 58th Native Infantry, and two companies of the 14th. Jhelum, however, was an important place, situated on the right bank of the river of that name, and commanding the grand trunk road between Lahore and Peshawur. A successful disturbance there would have cut the Punjab into two halves. The Chief Commissioner therefore resolved with the scanty Euro-

pean force at Rawul Pindee to disarm the sepoys both at that station and Jhelum. About half the Rawul Pindee force, that is, 280 Europeans of all arms, were sent to Jhelum to disarm the main body of the 14th Native Infantry. The sepoys, however, resisted desperately, and were with great difficulty overpowered. After a regular fight during the day, they fled in the night; four hundred of them were killed in the fight and pursuit, or seized and executed. About 200 escaped into the neighbouring Jummoo territory, but were subsequently given up by the Maha Rajah Golab Singh. These men, however, having received from the officer of the Maha Rajah a promise that their lives should be spared, that promise was kept by the British officer, and they were transported beyond the seas. At Rawul Pindee, the 58th Native Infantry and the remainder of the 14th quietly surrendered their arms, excepting a few men who endeavoured to escape, and were intercepted.

29. Immediately upon hearing of the outbreak at Jullunder, the Chief Commissioner deemed it absolutely necessary to disarm the two Native Infantry regiments at Mooltan, one of which (the 69th) had in particular evinced a bad spirit. There were at that time some sixty European artillerymen in the Fort. There was no European infantry; but a regiment had been ordered thither by the Supreme Government, which was coming up the Indus by detachments. The first of these detachments was expected to arrive in about ten days. Time, however, in respect to disarming these two Native Infantry corps was of the last importance; if they should hear of the Jullunder mutiny they might rise. If we were to lose Mooltan, all the Southern Punjab would be lost with it; and the only line of communication then open, namely, that to Bombay, would be closed. Besides the sixty gunners, there were the 1st Irregular Cavalry, all Hindoostanees; the 1st Punjab Cavalry, partly Punjabees and partly Hindoostanees; the 2d Punjab Infantry, nearly all Hindoostanees; a few men of the Local Police Battalion, and a Hindoostanee troop of Horse Artillery, with six guns. These troops aggregated about 1,200 available men; from their composition they could hardly be implicitly relied upon, and it was doubtful whether the 1st Irregular Cavalry would prove staunch. The Chief Commissioner however decided that even with these doubtful means an attempt must be made to disarm the Native Infantry corps before the news of the Jullunder outbreak should reach Mooltan. The Chief Commissioner accordingly telegraphed his suggestions to that effect to General Gowan at Lahore, and begged that the task might be entrusted to Major Crawford Chamberlain, commanding the 1st Irregulars. The General was good enough to comply with this request, and invested Major Chamberlain with the command of all the irregular troops at Mooltan for this purpose. The disarming was effected in a masterly manner, and the conduct of the Irregulars was quite satisfactory. Too much credit cannot well be given to Major Chamberlain for his coolness, resolution, and good management on this trying occasion. So delicate was the task, that the Chief Commissioner believes that if it had devolved on the officer commanding at Mooltan, or upon any officer at the station, other than Major Chamberlain, there would have been a failure. As the result of failure would have been calamitous, so the result of success was most favourable; indeed the disarming at Mooltan was a turning point in the Punjab crisis, second only in importance to the disarmings at Lahore and Peshawur. Shortly

afterwards, on the 17th June, the first detachment of the Bombay European Fusiliers arrived at Mooltan, and the second quickly followed; the two detachments mustered 320 men. This aid secured the place, and enabled the Chief Commissioner to move the 1st Punjab Cavalry and the 2d Punjab Infantry towards Delhi.

30. By this time repeated calls had been made from Delhi for further reinforcements of European troops; and it was urged that Brigadier-General Chamberlain's moveable column should march down to Delhi. To this measure the Chief Commissioner was obliged to demur; but he agreed that General Chamberlain should go, provided that Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicholson were appointed to command the column in his stead. But, by way of reinforcement, a wing of Her Majesty's 8th was despatched from Jullunder for Delhi, and a wing of Her Majesty's 61st from Ferozepore; and it was promised that the remaining wings of these two corps should follow as soon as the whole of the Bombay European Fusiliers should arrive. Some European artillerymen were also despatched. It was at this period that the gunners of the old Sikh army, many of them covered with the scars of former service against us, were enlisted to serve against the mutineers at Delhi. To the same destination were now despatched the Muzhbee corps of Sappers and Miners (already alluded to in para. 12), who had been collected from the works of the Baree Doab Canal, and other places, and who now rendered excellent assistance in the operations before Delhi. The Judicial Commissioner, Mr R. Montgomery, also had raised five troops of Sikh Cavalry, that formed the nucleus of Hodson's Horse at Delhi, which afterwards became so well known.

31. The Chief Commissioner then informed Brigadier-General Nicholson, by electric telegraph, commanding the moveable column, of the events at Jhelum and Rawul Pindee. General Nicholson was then in the Jullunder Doab. On hearing the news he quietly disarmed the 33d and 35th Native Infantry, and a wing of the 9th Light Cavalry. The 59th he had recently disarmed at Umritsur. Instructions were also sent to disarm the 4th Native Infantry, one wing of which was at Noorpoor, and the other at Kote Kangra. The wing at Kangra was disarmed by Major Reynell Taylor and Captain Younghusband, by means of about an equal number of Local Police Battalion; and Kangra fortress has since been held by a detachment of European troops. The wing at Noorpoor (of which, however, some two-fifths were Punjabees) surrendered their arms at the order of Major Wilkie, their commanding officer.

32. By these measures in the Jhelum division, and in the Trans-Sutlej States, some six regiments of Native Infantry, and a wing of Light Cavalry were rendered innocuous; and the disarming policy proved quite successful. No armed Native Infantry now remained in the Punjab, except the 39th at Dera Ismael Khan on the frontier, who quietly surrendered their arms; two corps at Peshawur, who were perfectly overawed, and were doing well; and one Native Infantry corps, and a wing of cavalry at Sealkote, who broke out into mutiny, as will now be described.

33. Hearing of the disarming at Jhelum and elsewhere, the Sealkote sepoys immediately broke out. The infantry contented themselves with sending their officers away; but the cavalry waylaid the officers, and murdered every European they could meet. The brigadier, four other officers, two medical officers, a missionary clergyman and his family, were slain. Many others would doubtless have fallen victims had not the old fort

at Sealkote, belonging to the Rajah Tej Singh, in which were located a body of our newly-raised levies, afforded a safe refuge for the European officers and ladies. On this occasion the military police misbehaved, the only instance of misconduct on the part of the Punjab police during the crisis. The detachment of the local battalion and the horsemen were indeed much too weak to oppose the mutineers with any success; but they might have defended themselves in the gaol. The native officer, however, joined the insurgents, and the men remained passive. The mutineers remained in the station during the day, pillaged all the moveable property, collected all the carriages available, emptied the treasury, burned the public offices, released the prisoners from gaol, blew up the magazines, and then, taking with them the only gun in the place, an iron 12-pounder, and all their spoil, marched for the Ravee, about 50 miles distant. On their departure the villagers from the neighbourhood entered the deserted station to plunder, but were expelled by the levies from the fort. Captain Lawrence and another officer were sent up from Lahore to form a special commission. They tried, convicted, and executed the two chief native officers of the military police, the chief native officer of the gaol, and some dozen of the villagers who were the ringleaders in the plunder. Some forty or fifty more of the country people were flogged or imprisoned, and order was restored.

34. From the course which the mutineers took it seems probable that they intended to proceed to Goordaspore, to induce the 2d Regiment of Irregular Cavalry stationed there to rise; then crossing the Ravee, to gain over the 16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry at Hoshyapore, and the disarmed men of the 4th and the 33d, and to move across the Sutlej towards Delhi. They doubtless knew well that along this line of country there was no European force to oppose them, except the moveable column; and that lay many miles to the south, so that they might hope to outmarch it. But Brigadier-General Nicholson, with the column, was at Umritsur. He received news of the Sealkote mutiny early on the day after its occurrence. He had collected a large number of light country carts, so as to be able to march rapidly, in the event of such an outbreak as this occurring. He instantly marched to meet the mutineers with 600 men of Her Majesty's 52d, and nine guns and two troops of newly-raised Sikh Horse. He placed the Europeans on the country carts, and, despite the burning sun, he made a distance of 40 miles that very day, arriving at Goordaspore in the evening. Early the next morning he heard that the mutineers had crossed the Ravee, and were advancing on the station of Goordaspore. At this moment his position was critical. By advancing against the mutineers he would have to leave the 2d Irregular Cavalry, doubtful friends, at Goordaspore. These men might, at the proper moment, make a diversion to the rear of the moveable column in favour of the mutineers. But Nicholson was not a soldier to hesitate. He advanced out of Goordaspore at once, some six miles towards the Ravee. The mutineers had no idea of the proximity of the column, and when they saw it drawn up to bar the road, they mistook the British Infantry, in their dusky coloured uniform, for the Umritsur Police Battalion. Under this erroneous impression the mutineers advanced with courage to the attack; soon, however, to discover their mistake. They were driven back in confusion. Many were killed, and more still were drowned in the river, which had risen since they had

crossed. Many fled in various directions, and the remainder took refuge in a large island, where they were subsequently attacked and destroyed. The fugitives were seized and shot. Some escaped into the Jummo territory, and were for the most part given up to meet a similar fate.

35. It is now time to mention certain operations set on foot from the Punjab for the recovery and pacification of certain parts of the Delhi territory. When Delhi fell, emissaries from the king and the mutineers were dispatched to Hurriannah, to stir up the Light Infantry Battalion quartered at Hurriannah, Hissar, Hansee, and Sirsa. These evil messengers were but too successful; the Hurriannah Light Infantry rose, and the Mahomedan population of those parts followed their example. The country is sandy, sterile, bleak; in parts jungly. The season was inclement, and our officers had but scanty means of escaping from their awful position. Many of the Europeans at these stations were murdered; but many also, aided by some of the country people, saved their lives by flight, enduring great hardship. Thus the revolt spread to Ferozepore frontier, and to the bank of the Sutlej; there was fear that, unless we should repel the enemy from our threshold, the mischief would spread across the Sutlej and into the Ferozepore district. Therefore a force, composed chiefly of new levies, two companies of the Mooltan Police Battalion, and a troop of mounted police, were hurriedly collected and placed under General Van Cortlandt, who had belonged formerly to the Sikh army, and had served with Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes in the second Punjab campaign, and was at that time Deputy Commissioner of Goo-gaira. With this force General Van Cortlandt started to reconquer Hurriannah. After crossing the Sutlej he received some assistance from the Maha Rajahs of Puttiala and Bikaneer. After beating the rebels on several occasions, he ultimately re-occupied these districts. Indeed, it is well known how successful General Van Cortlandt was, and how, by his prudence, temper, and good management, he justified the trust that had been reposed in him.

36. After the action with the Sealkote mutineers, matters remained tolerably quiet in the Punjab for a short time. The violence of the mutiny had burnt itself out. Many mutineers had been destroyed, though some escaped to Delhi. The remainder had been mostly disarmed. But soon the disarmed brigade at Lahore began to heave with a mutinous impulse. Before it could be ascertained what kind of mischief was brewing, one of the regiments, the 26th Native Infantry, suddenly rose, murdered their commanding officer, Major Spencer, the serjeant-major, and two native officers, and decamped. Hearing that the men were bent on evil, Major Spencer had gone to their lines to pacify and restrain them. There he fell, a victim of generous, though misplaced confidence in sepoys, with whom he had served, and for whom he had laboured and cared for thirty years! The regiment then fled, but, through some misapprehension, were not pursued until it was too late. They did not make for the Beas or Sutlej to go to Delhi, probably because they knew that the ferries were guarded. But they went northwards, and attempted to cross the Ravee, and so escape into the Jummo territories. But the country people and the police got news of their flight, and collected to attack them near the river. Many were killed, and the remainder were forced to take refuge in an island. Here they were seized by Mr F. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, and put to death the following morning.

37. The other disarmed troops at Lahore, two infantry regiments and one cavalry, were then marched out of their lines, and encamped in front of the European barracks, and within range of the guns.

38. By this time, that is, the commencement of August, war and sickness had sadly thinned the ranks of our gallant soldiers before Delhi. On the one hand, while the numbers of the mutineers had been swollen by large reinforcements from Nee-much, Bareilly, Jhansee, and Mhow, on the other hand the succours despatched from the Punjab barely enabled our army to maintain its position on the ridge before Delhi. By August it became clear that assistance from below was hopeless. Therefore General Wilson wrote to the Chief Commissioner that unless he should be largely reinforced from the Punjab, he would not be able to hold his own position, much less to assault the town. It then became a serious question as to what was the proper policy to pursue. The Chief Commissioner had to consider whether the field force before Delhi should be reinforced at all hazards; or whether further assistance should be withheld, and an effort made to hold the Punjab with our remaining means. There were then in the Punjab nearly seven corps of European Infantry; five were regiments previously in the province, one, the Bombay Fusiliers, had recently arrived, and the seventh consisted of 250 men of Her Majesty's 8th, and a wing of Her Majesty's 61st. Of these, three were in the Peshawur Valley, but so prostrated by sickness that they could not muster much more than 1,000 bayonets. One regiment held Lahore; one held Mooltan and Ferozepore; one furnished the detachments to hold Rawul Pindee, Umritsur, and Jullunder. There remained one corps composing the moveable column. There were from 800 to 1,000 European artillerymen. The sick and ineffective at Peshawur being deducted, there were at that juncture not more than 4,700 effective Europeans. Many of the new Punjab regiments had been organised, disciplined, and fairly drilled. Such were the available means. But with these not only was the Punjab to be held, but there were also some 18,000 Hindoostanee troops to watch and guard; and of these nearly 6,000 were armed. This large body of suspected and dangerous men was a sad incumbrance, and shackled every movement.

39. The decision of the question as to whether the army before Delhi should be reinforced or not, rested with the Chief Commissioner. After full reflection, he resolved that, come what might, our comrades before Delhi should not be abandoned. He felt that the advance on Delhi had, in the first instance, been made mainly upon his urgent solicitations. He saw that if the army before Delhi were now to fall back, it would probably be deserted by all the native troops that were with it. Such an example would probably be followed by all the Punjabee troops in the Punjab itself, and then the whole province would certainly rise. In that extremity, the only chance for the British of preserving even existence, would have been to collect the European troops into one solid mass. But even at this period (the early part of August) things had gone so far that very possibly it would be found that the time for such concentration had gone by; and, even if it could be effected, still there was much doubt whether the combined mass of British could be strong enough to hold its own, encumbered as it was by large numbers of women and children attracted by the discordant counsels which would follow disaster.



40. On every view of the question it seemed to be the true policy to reinforce to the utmost the army before Delhi. Accordingly, Brigadier-General Nicholson, with Her Majesty's 52d, the remaining wing of the 61st, 2d troop of European Horse Artillery, the 2d Punjab Rifles, and some Mooltanee Horse, marched for Delhi. The moveable column in the Punjab from that time consisted of between 200 and 300 men of Her Majesty's 24th, 200 men of the 3d and 6th Punjab Rifles, and two companies of military police, with some mounted levies. These remained in the Punjab, of course. The reinforcements above mentioned, which had marched for Delhi, were shortly followed by the remainder of Her Majesty's 8th and the 4th Punjab Rifles. One of the newly-raised Punjab regiments was also despatched to Meerut, to enable the military authorities there to spare a further detachment of the 60th Rifles and some European artillerymen, for service before Delhi. Lastly, there issued from the Ferozepore arsenal a first-class siege train, consisting of 18 heavy guns, of various calibres, with suitable stores of ammunition, the whole drawn by 16 elephants and 548 country waggons. The utmost credit is due to Captain Lewis, the Commissary of Ordnance, for his exertions in the preparation of this train. It was escorted by a wing of the Belooch Battalion from Sindh, which had been sent up to render aid in the Punjab. At the same time the Jummoo Contingent, furnished by the Maha Rajah Rumbheer Sing, consisting of 2,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and 6 guns, under the political charge of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lawrence, was despatched to Delhi.

41. Such were the last reinforcements which the Punjab was able to send to Delhi. To send them every nerve had been strained to the utmost; the last available soldier had gone, and it only remained to await the result with a humble trust in Providence. It is foreign to this narrative to recount what glorious successes were actually attained; how General Nicholson dealt the first deadly blow to the strength of the mutineers, by defeating their force at Nujjufgurh; and how nobly he led that final assault in which he perished. When Delhi fell the knell of the great rebellion was sounded. It spread no farther anywhere; as the mutineers dispersed in flight, the country was restored to peace. Here and there those rebels who had committed themselves beyond the hope of pardon maintained a brief and ineffectual struggle. The chiefs who had joined in the revolt surrendered their strongholds, and gave themselves up. By the time that the insurgent Joudpore Legion arrived at Narnound, on the frontier of the Delhi territory, they found that the country people were not on the side of the mutineers, and that there was a strong force ready to attack them.

42. By the time that Delhi fell the tension upon the military resources of the Punjab had reached the utmost bearable pitch. After the departure of the final reinforcements for Delhi, there remained hardly more than 4,000 Europeans in the province, of all arms; and the effectives must have been even less than this number. The spectacle of our weakness must have had its effect upon the native population, and the consequences manifested themselves in two émentes which occurred about this time.

43. In the hills, near Murree, and in Lower Huzara, a conspiracy was discovered just in time to prevent its being carried out. The people of that country, who are all Mahomedans, were doubtless ripe for an outbreak. The success of the mutineers at Delhi, and the hopes thereby inspired of restoring Mahomedan power, had

offered irresistible temptation. Early in September, one of the petty chiefs of Huzara told the Chief Commissioner's informant, an English lady, that unless Delhi fell within a week there would be a general insurrection in Huzara. Besides the general hope of revived power for the Mahomedans, there was the lust of plunder to incite the mountaineers to attempt the sack of Murree.

44. The next émuete was in Googaira district, south of Lahore, between the Ravee and the Sutlej. On the very evening of the memorable 14th of September (the assault of Delhi), a Mahomedan official of the postal department arrived at Lahore from Googaira, came before the Chief Commissioner, and reported, with a somewhat malicious twinkle of the eye, that all the wild and predatory tribes, inhabiting the jungly country between Lahore and Mooltan, had risen. In reply to a question, he further informed the Chief Commissioner that the numbers of the insurgents amounted to exactly 125,000 men. Such information was somewhat bewildering; nevertheless, within three hours one company of European Infantry (the most that could be spared), three guns, with European artillerymen, and 200 Sikh Cavalry, started from Lahore for the seat of the insurrection. The insurgents were of course contemptible as soldiers, but they were a hardy, brave, and athletic race, of pastoral habits. They had but few arms, and those few had been either seized from isolated police posts, or had been imported from the adjacent independent State of Bhawalpore. Their real strength lay in the character of the impervious jungles which they inhabited, and which may be described as vast waving sheets of high grass and low stunted trees. The insurrection was put down in about twenty days, with but small loss of life on our side. Some difficulty was however experienced in effecting this, and some 1,500 troops of various kinds had to be collected for the purpose. For some little time the direct line of communication with Bombay was interrupted, and a temporary postal line, down the right bank of the Sutlej, had to be opened.

45. Since that time peace and order have reigned in these territories. But it will be proper to consider very briefly what were the probable causes why the Punjab people and army resisted so long the general tendency to mutiny and rebellion; why, at the last, partial outbreaks began to occur; and why a general insurrection could no longer have been stayed off if Delhi had not fallen.

46. In the first place, as previously remarked, the Punjabee troops had been well trained and disciplined. They had found incessant work to do; they had never been pampered or spoiled; they had never imbibed the notion that soldiers should not be generally useful in service. They had never learnt that anything except drill and manœuvring would be detrimental to their military efficiency. They were commanded by excellent officers, whom they regarded and respected. All the above considerations tended to bind them to our interests. On the other hand, the Punjabees despised and disliked the Hindoostanee soldiery. The Hindoostanees were boastful and vain-glorious in their bearing towards the Punjabee troops, and occasionally had been oppressive in their conduct towards the people. It was the European Infantry and Artillery, and not the Hindoostanees, that had broken the flower of the Sikh chivalry in two successive campaigns in 1846 and 1848, and the Punjabees longed to prove their superiority as soldiers against the Hindoostanees. Again, the Sikhs cherished an especial dislike against the Mahome-

dans of Hindostan. They entertained an hereditary hatred against the city of Delhi, where Tegh Bahadur, one of their famous warrior priests, was cruelly put to death, and where the limbs of the martyr were exposed at the gates. The Punjabees of all classes, Seikhs or Mahomedans, are fond of plunder, and the wealth of Delhi had been long notorious to all. The hope of sharing in such spoil turned the thoughts of many towards our service during the crisis. Then the whole people had been accustomed to regard our power as irresistible, and our prestige when the war broke out was mighty in their eyes. They saw that at least we held their country in considerable force, and that we were able to deal vigorously and severely with our mutinous Hindoostanees. They perhaps did not consider whether we were or were not equally strong elsewhere. At all events they may have been inclined to draw their conclusions from what passed before their immediate view. Then we began to engage the services of the more adventurous and excitable spirits all over the country in a popular expedition. Thus the very class most likely to profit by disturbance, and to turn against us for the want of something better to do, were enlisted in our cause; and the idea got possession of their minds that (to use their own expression) the bread which the Hindoostanees had rejected would fall to the lot of the Punjabees. Many a man who sighed in retirement for the good old days of war and excitement, and who would have been ready to start up against us on the first sound of tumult, marched joyously off for Delhi, to earn abroad the living he could not get at home, and to share in the spoils of Hindostan. Again, the Chief Commissioner believes it may be truly said that the people had on the whole been well and kindly governed. They had no grievances to complain of, while they had solid and appreciable advantages to be thankful for. Though fanatical in some respects, they are less sensitive and suspicious in respect to caste and religion, less enslaved to prejudice than the Hindoostanees. Their minds had not been poisoned by malicious stories regarding the intentions of the British. The mass of the people had never been so prosperous, so easy in circumstances, as under British rule. Agriculture, commerce, material wealth of all kinds, was increasing; the middle and lower classes were thriving and multiplying. In no parts was improvement more marked than in hill tracts like Huzara, and in the wild jungly tracts towards the south. In all parts there were numbers who could remember the evils which war and insecurity inflict; and for some time there were few or none who conceived that the cause of the mutineers could ever prosper. But it is never to be forgotten that the people were without arms. Even in a few years the general disarming had produced a change in the national habits. The rougher and sturdier classes felt that they were unprepared for strife, and that they were destitute of one principal means of resistance. Then, fortunately, the class of men who once had been leaders in strife, and round whom the disaffected might rally, were scarcely to be found in the Punjab. State prisoners and dangerous characters had always been kept at a distance from their native province. This circumstance, without doubt, proved most opportune. The chiefs who remained, either with feudal possessions or with independent powers, were on our side to a man. In the days before our rule they had witnessed the effects of military anarchy, and knew that they themselves would be the first prey of an insurgent soldiery flushed with victory over their

lawful rulers. No respectable man wished to see the revival of a military domination such as that with which the country was threatened should the mutiny succeed. Those chiefs who had troops perceived in the events of Hindostan an example of what would next happen to themselves; and the aged Maha Rajah of Jummoo and Cashmere trembled lest the scenes which he remembered at Lahore should be re-enacted in his old age by his own army.

47. On the whole, it must be said in fairness that the Punjab people behaved creditably, and deserve well of the British Government. There was no marked or extraordinary increase of violent crime; of lesser offences there was a positive decrease upon former years. In almost all districts the Civil Courts were open throughout the period of trouble, and there was no falling off in the amount of judicial business during the year. The land revenue was paid up to the last rupee; in the excise taxes there was actually an increase. Even the attendance of pupils at the Government schools did not materially diminish; and the public dispensaries were resorted to much as usual. All these points indicate that the people preserved an even mind; that they never mistrusted our intentions; that they were slow to doubt our power. Many of the chiefs rendered that degree of assistance which should claim the gratitude of Englishmen. The independent tribes on the frontier seemed either not to comprehend how really embarrassed we were, or else to be intent on plunder rather than conquest. They showed, in many instances, that their disposition towards us was bad, and were frequently meditating serious irruptions on various points, yet they did not make any systematic attempt to break through that British cordon of power, which, through the vast length of the frontier, has so long acted as a barrier against evil. The Affghans were in a position to cause us extreme embarrassment. But the friendly attitude of the Ameer's Government was doubtless in part the result of the treaty of 1855, and of the closer relations which subsisted since 1856, so greatly to his Highness's advantage. Such, so far as secondary human causes go, were apparently the reasons why the Punjabees remained true to the British during this most critical period. In enumerating these we must never forget to look up to the first great cause, namely, the Divine mercy towards us.

48. But the aspect of things, at first so encouraging, began gradually to be darkened over. When week after week, and month after month passed away, and the rebellion was not put down, the Punjabees then began to think that the British power could hardly recover from the repeated shocks it was sustaining. The accumulating odds against us seemed insuperable. When detachment after detachment of Europeans went out of the Punjab, and none came in; when the success of the mutineers reached through the land; when cantonment after cantonment in Hindostan was destroyed and deserted by its soldiery, who rushed to Delhi; when incendiary letters arrived, figuratively indicating the position of the British in India, and saying, that "many of the finest trees in the garden had fallen," that "white wheat had become very scarce," and country produce very abundant," that "hats were hardly to be seen, while turbans were plentiful;" then the Punjabees began to feel how utterly isolated we were, and how desperate was our cause. Their minds passed from confidence to doubt, then to mistrust, and then to disaffection. This last symptom had begun to set in when Delhi fell. To the last, however, the Punjabee

troops before Delhi behaved most gallantly. Though many and great were the temptations held out, still there were no desertions. But they began to feel, and even to shew their consciousness of power. The Chief Commissioner believes that there is a limit beyond which mercenary troops will not remain faithful to their salt. No doubt the better they are treated, the more highly they are disciplined, physically and morally, in the true sense of the term, the longer can they be relied on. But when the hope of success has departed from their breasts; when on all sides they are surrounded by enemies, who with the one hand present certain destruction as the penalty of fidelity, and with the other hand offer a share in the fruits of victory as the reward of desertion, then it were vain to expect that such troops will ever fight for us to the death. Individually they are willing enough to stake their lives for that which is worth the risk. No men care less for safety, provided that they see a fair chance of eventual success. But when once that chance shall vanish, then every mercenary native soldier thinks how he shall best shift for himself. Who shall say how nearly this fatal turn was approached during the late crisis? Again, the Mahomedans of the Punjab, although after having been a vanquished and oppressed race under the Seikhs, they had lived easily and prosperously under British rule, are yet imbued with fanaticism, impatient of control, and prone to change. The temper of these people, in Peshawur and Kohat, is especially wayward and fitful. The Mahomedans, after a time, began to think that the day of our rule was drawing towards its close, and that time had come when they should strike for power and for plunder. As regards the Seikhs, one decade only has passed since they were the dominant power in the Punjab. They are a highly military race; their prejudices are comparatively few; but their religion constitutes a strong bond of union; though depressed by political disaster, it has still vitality and a power of expansion, through the admission of new converts. It might revive in a moment through any change of circumstances, and spread far and wide. Again the memory of the Khalsa, or Sikh commonwealth, may sleep, but is not yet dead. A spirit of nationality and military ambition still survive in the minds and hearts of thousands among the Seikhs. It were vain to suppose that thoughts of future triumphs and future independence did not cross the imaginations of these people; that aspirations of restoring the Khalsa were not excited during the summer of 1857. The premonitory symptoms of danger broke out in August and September in two points, widely distant from each other, and in the very districts which, perhaps of all others, had most benefited by our rule. In Huzara and Googaira the ementes already related arose from no grievance or special cause whatever. They merely sprung from the popular belief that British power was mortally stricken, and they afforded examples of what would soon have happened universally if Delhi had not fallen.

49. It now only remains to record how ably, how zealously, how effectively the Chief Commissioner has been aided by the various classes of officers who served in conjunction with him, and under his orders, in his efforts to discharge the difficult duties which fell to his lot.

50. From the military authorities in the Punjab the Chief Commissioner has received much support. They freely and considerably received his advice, and listened to his suggestions. The Chief Commissioner's gratitude is especially due to Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, for the able management of the Peshawur Division, and to

Brigadier S. Corbett, for the promptitude displayed in the disarming of the native troops at Lahore, and to Major Crawford Chamberlain, for the excellent arrangements whereby he disarmed the two native infantry regiments at Mooltan.

51. The Chief Commissioner desires that the obligations be recorded, which he deeply feels to be owing to Brigadier Neville Chamberlain, the commandant of the Punjab Force. To that officer's zeal, ability, and high standard of military excellence, the present character of these troops is much indebted. Immediately after the mutiny broke out he was placed in command of the moveable column. His experience and his counsels were of great value to the Chief Commissioner during the first days of the crisis. He was subsequently appointed Adjutant-General of the Bengal army, and he was severely wounded before Delhi.

52. Brigadier-General John Nicholson is now beyond human praise and human reward; but so long as British rule shall endure in India his fame can never perish. He seems especially to have been raised up for this juncture. He crowned a bright though brief career by dying of the wound he received in the moment of victory at Delhi. The Chief Commissioner does not hesitate to affirm, that without John Nicholson, Delhi could not have fallen.

53. Among the civil and military officers in administrative employment, the Chief Commissioner's first acknowledgments are due to Mr Robert Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab. No one perhaps ever had a more single-minded, active, and determined coadjutor than the Chief Commissioner has possessed in that officer. In the midst of this crisis all persons felt assured when Robert Montgomery was among them. His coolness in danger, and his fertility of resource, were invaluable.

54. The Chief Commissioner is also much indebted to Mr D. F. M'Leod, the Financial Commissioner, for much valuable advice during this period. There is probably no officer who understands the native character better than Mr M'Leod.

55. Among the divisional and local officers, the post of difficulty and honour was held by Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Peshawur. Allusion has already been made to the admirable manner in which he discharged his duties. His report on the events which occurred at Peshawur, and in which he played so brilliant a part, is full of deep interest. Captain H. R. James, the Deputy Commissioner, was officiating as the Chief Commissioner's Secretary when the mutiny broke out. Shortly afterwards he voluntarily relinquished the advantages of that post, and returned to Peshawur, to enable Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson to assume command of the moveable column; as officiating Secretary, and subsequently as Deputy Commissioner, he performed good service. On several occasions he conducted very successful expeditions in the field. Major J. R. Beecher, as Deputy Commissioner of Huzara, held a very difficult charge, to which he proved himself fully equal. He displayed much resolution, tact, and judgment. Captain Henderson preserved the peace of the difficult district of Kohat, and his arrangements throughout this trying time gave much satisfaction.

56. The point next to Peshawur in difficulty, was the Division of the Cis-Sutlej States. There the population was armed; many classes were tainted with the bad spirit so prevalent in Hindostan. Through that territory passed the main line of communication between the Punjab and Delhi; throughout the tract were scattered Sikh chiefs, great and small,—some independent, some feudatory. The Chief Commissioner's acknowledg-

ments are especially due to the Commissioner, Mr G. C. Barnes, for the good management whereby he kept the Sikh chiefs firm to their allegiance, and secured their active co-operation; for the manner in which he preserved order, and facilitated the passage of troops and materials. Mr G. H. M. Ricketts distinguished himself by the vigour with which he controlled the disaffected city of Loodianah, and the spirited manner in which he opposed the passage of the rebels at the Sutlej. Both Mr Barnes and Mr Ricketts received the thanks of General Wilson after the capture of Delhi. Mr T. D. Forsyth, at Umballah, and Major Marsden, at Ferozepore, also signalized themselves by the discharge of multifarious and pressing duties in districts of peculiar difficulty.

57. The next Division in respect to difficulty was that of Lahore, containing, as it does, the political and religious capitals, namely, the cities of Lahore and Umritsur. Mr A. A. Roberts, the Commissioner, evinced considerable prudence, temper, and activity, and rendered much assistance to Brigadier-General Nicholson in the operations against the Sealkote mutineers. Mr F. Cooper, the Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, distinguished himself in the capture of the mutineers of the 26th Native Infantry.

58. The Chief Commissioner's military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Macpherson, rendered valuable assistance throughout the crisis. The labours of Colonel Macpherson in the organization of the new regiments, and in the multifarious duties which devolved on him, were incessant. His counsel, as an experienced soldier, was most useful. Since the outbreak of the mutiny there have, from first to last, been raised and organized 18 new regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, besides many thousands of levies, horse and foot. On the 1st May 1858, just one year after the mutiny, the new force numbered upwards of 34,000, which, with the previous number (20,000), make up an aggregate of 54,000 men. The details of this large force passed through Colonel Macpherson's hands.

59. The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Lawrence also demand notice. At the commencement of the crisis he was Captain of the Police Lahore Division; he was the first officer to discover the intended outbreak of the sepoys at Lahore. He was the sole European officer in charge of 2,700 organized military police, on whose fidelity so much depended. During the months of May, June, and July, he raised and organized 2,000 additional levies for service at Delhi, consisting of horse, foot, artillerymen, and pioneers. He formed one of the commission deputed to Sealkote after the mutiny there. Lastly, at the request of the Maha Rajah, he was appointed to command the Jummoo Contingent at Delhi, and afterwards he was placed in charge of the Jhujur territory.

60. The Chief Commissioner also desires that certain officers should be mentioned who rendered important aid in the conveyance of men and materiel for the siege of Delhi. The camel train from Kurrachee to Mooltan was organised most efficiently by Mr H. B. E. Frere, the Commissioner of Sindh, and Major G. W. Hamilton, Commissioner of Mooltan. Major Hamilton also deserves much credit in respect to the wagon train from Mooltan to Lahore, whereby nearly all the re-inforcements of European troops have been brought up the country. In the management of the wagon train from Loodianah to Delhi Captain Briggs rendered most important service, and merits very high commendation. The exertions of Captain Lewis, the Commissary of Ordnance, in the preparation and de-

spatch of the great siege train from Ferozepore, were most valuable; Lieutenant Dobbin also gave much satisfaction in respect to the despatch of the siege train from Philore.

61. The Chief Commissioner could not allow this notice of the officers who have distinguished themselves to be closed without mention being made of the great obligations under which he lies to Mr H. B. E. Frere, the Commissioner of Sindh. From first to last, from the first commencement of the mutiny to the final triumph, that officer has rendered assistance to the Punjab administration just as if he had been one of its own Commissioners. It was owing to his indefatigable exertions that the 1st Bombay Fusiliers arrived at Mooltan so soon as they did. He despatched the 1st and then the 2d Belooch Battalion from Sindh to succour the Punjab. The Chief Commissioner believes that probably there is no civil officer in India, who, for eminent exertions, deserves better of his Government than Mr H. B. E. Frere.

62. I am now to add, that in causing this narrative to be recorded, Sir John Lawrence has not been actuated by any motive of self laudation. Throughout the crisis he could not but feel that human means and human precautions were utterly impotent; that everything which was done, or could be done, to surmount such dangers and difficulties, was as nothing, and that trust could be placed in Divine Providence alone. On the present occasion his sole objects are to submit to the Supreme Government a faithful account of what actually happened, and to bring to the notice of his superiors, and of his countrymen at large, the noble conduct and sterling merits of the officers who served under his orders, or in conjunction with him during the critical and perilous period of 1857. The Chief Commissioner well knows that no functionary has ever been better served than he has, or owes more to his officers than he does. The Punjab officials of all grades had great difficulties to meet, and met them resolutely. They had to maintain the civil administration without interruption, despite many troubles and hindrances; to perform multifarious business connected with the raising, the supplying, and transporting of troops, and all this they did; discharging their duty right well from first to last.

63. Lastly, Sir John Lawrence desires to join with Mr Montgomery in the expression of devout thankfulness to Almighty God. To Him alone is due the praise for our success, and our very safety. His mercy vouchsafed a happy issue to our measures, and confounded the devices of our enemies. Human aid could avail us nothing in that crisis, and it is owing to an overruling Providence, and to that alone, that a single Englishman was left alive in the Punjab.

I have, &c.,

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

DOWNING-STREET, June 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Allen Johnson, Esq. to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island; William Thomas Mercer, Esq. to be a Member of the Executive Council of Hong Kong; John Lambrick Vivian, Esq. to be Superintendent of Police for the Island of Saint Christopher; and the Reverend J. H. Pemberton to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Nevis.

WAR-OFFICE, June 23, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rear-Admiral George Rodney Mundy and Captain Edmund Gardiner Fishbourne, R.N., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; and of David James Simpson, Esq. one of the Paymasters-in-Chief of the Royal Navy; William David Jeans, Esq. Paymaster in the Royal Navy; and John Edye, Esq. late Assistant-Surveyor of the Navy, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

ST JAMES'S PALACE, June 22, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Duchess of Sutherland to be Mistress of the Robes, in the room of the Duchess of Manchester, resigned.

ST JAMES'S PALACE, June 23, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Robert, Viscount Sydney, to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of George John, Earl De la Warr, resigned.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Valentine Augustus Browne, commonly called Viscount Castlerosse, to be Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Right Honourable Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, commonly called Viscount Newport, resigned.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint, to be Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty—

James, Earl of Caithness, in the room of James Walter, Earl of Verulam, resigned.

George, Viscount Torrington, in the room of George Augustus Frederick Charles, Earl of Sheffield, resigned.

Thomas, Lord Camoys, in the room of William Henry, Viscount Strathallan, resigned.

George, Lord Rivers, in the room of Henry Francis, Lord Polwarth, resigned.

George, Lord De Tabley, in the room of Edward, Lord Crofton, resigned.

Richard, Lord Cremorne, in the room of William Bateman, Lord Bateman, resigned.

Frederic Henry Paul, Lord Methuen, in the room of Richard Henry Fitz-Roy, Lord Raglan, resigned.

WHITEHALL, June 24, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, K.G.; the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone; Edward Hugessen Knatchbull Hugessen, Esq.; Sir William Dunbar, Bart.; and John Bagwell, Esq., to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting to the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone the offices of Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

WHITEHALL, June 24, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing George William Frederick, Marquess of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse to Her Majesty.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the office and place of Advocate-General or Judge-Marshal of Her Majesty's Forces, to the Right Honourable Thomas Emerson Headlam.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson to be Poor Law Commissioner for England.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Robert Lowe to be Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

The Queen has also been pleased to grant the office of Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to James Moncreiff, Esq., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace,
June 22, 1859.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B., the oath of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was this day, by Her Majesty's command, administered to him accordingly.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE,
June 18, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable John George Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, to be Master of Her Majesty's Buckhounds, in the room of the Right Honourable John William, Earl of Sandwich, resigned.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, June 23, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Henry Hamer Gideon as Consul at St Helena for His Majesty the King of Denmark.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr A. Marion as Vice-Consul at Bathurst for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

(836.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 23, 1859.*

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 Ambassador at Paris, enclosing copy of a French Imperial Decree opening the Ports of Bordeaux, Nantes, Granville, Saint Malo, Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk, for the importation of books printed in England.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL,
June 24, 1859.

- 2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet John Taylor Marshall to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 4th March 1859.
- 7th Dragoon Guards—Cornet Arthur Hare Vincent to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 12th March 1859.
- Royal Artillery—Paymaster William Archibald Kidd, from half-pay 27th Foot, to be Paymaster. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Quartermaster James Scott, from Depot Battalion, to be Paymaster. Dated 24th June 1859.
- John Baylis Thompson, Esq. to be Paymaster. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Assistant-Surgeon Herbert Chalmers Miles, from the 83d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Morris, cashiered. Dated 31st May 1859.
- Military Train—Cornet George Ramsey, from half-pay late Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, vice Bleazby, who reverts to the half-pay of his former rank of Lieutenant in that Corps. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Grenadier Regiment of Guards—Ensign and Lieutenant Lewis Guy Phillips to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable William Francis Forbes, who retires. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Ensign Leopold Richard Seymour, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Phillips. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Henry Charles Fletcher to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Astley, who retires. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Ensign and Lieutenant Charles Shelley to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Fletcher. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Ensign the Honourable Henry Thomas Fraser, from the 42d Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shelley. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Lieutenant and Captain Raymond Herbert White to be Adjutant, vice Fletcher, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 7th Foot—Herbert Henry Rice, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kempson, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 8th Foot—Lieutenant John Evans Freke Aylmer to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 30th May 1859.
- 10th Foot—Ensign Hargood Thomas Snooke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hunter, who retires. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Gentleman Cadet Henry E. Poole, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Power, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Gentleman Cadet Henry P. Bluett, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice R. S. Riddell, appointed to the 70th Foot. Dated 25th June 1859.
- 17th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry E. Sharpe, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Weir, who resigns. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Gentleman Cadet Charles W. B. Aylmer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wrench, promoted. Dated 25th June 1859.
- 20th Foot—Ensign Harry Russell Bowlby to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Foster-Melliard, whose promotion, by purchase, on 26th November 1858, has been cancelled. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Gentleman Cadet Baldwin K. Whiteford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Unwin, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Gentleman Cadet Champion Jones, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice James, promoted. Dated 25th June 1859.
- 21st Foot—Gentleman Cadet John T. Coke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Cairnes, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 24th Foot—Gentleman Cadet John L. Bland, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Farquharson, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 29th Foot—Captain Richard Edwyn Barry, from the 67th Foot, to be Captain, vice Stehelin, who exchanges. Dated 23d April 1859.
- 39th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Richard L. Leir, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Calcraft, deceased, Dated 24th June 1859.
- 42d Foot—Lieutenant William Thomas Fraser to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 27th May 1859.
- 45th Foot—Lieutenant James Franklin, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, who exchanges. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Assistant-Surgeon James Arthur Hanbury, M.B., from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Cunningham, promoted on the Staff. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 48th Foot—Ensign Edwin Augustus Windsor, from the 74th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Marshall, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 54th Foot—Lieutenant George Fowler, from 86th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Gray, who exchanges. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 57th Foot—Henry Downe Chevers Barton, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cox, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 63d Foot—Lieutenant Benjamin Hayes Holmes, from half-pay 36th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Alfred Grey, promoted to an Unattached Company, without purchase. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Ensign Charles Henry Kinahan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Holmes, who retires. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 64th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Arthur B. Alston, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Davies, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 66th Foot—Surgeon William Sim Murray, M.B., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Hanley, appointed to the Staff. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 67th Foot—Captain William Francis Stehelin, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice Barry, who exchanges. Dated 23d April 1859.
- 69th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Thomas L. Innes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice St George, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.

- 70th Foot—Gentleman Cadet William J. F. Feneran, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hill, promoted. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 74th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Charles H. Dougherty, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Windsor, appointed to the 48th Foot. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 83d Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Edward O'Connell, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Miles, appointed to the Royal Artillery. Dated 31st May 1859.
- 86th Foot—Lieutenant William Ker Gray, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fowler, who exchanges. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 87th Foot—Ensign Richard Throckmorton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sacville George Lane Fox, who retires. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 88th Foot—Ensign Patrick Dwyer to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 17th March 1859.
- 90th Foot—Lieutenant Charles Dawson Barwell to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 2d March 1859.
- 91st Foot—Assistant-Surgeon J. McLean Marshall, from the Staff, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice O'Nial, promoted on the Staff. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 96th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Frederick Henniker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Clayton, appointed to the 84th Foot. Dated 24th June 1859.
- 2d West India Regiment—Lieutenant Arthur G. Smith, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Franklin, who exchanges. Dated 24th June 1859.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Henry Prim Hutton, 31st Foot, having been appointed a Major in the late Land Transport Corps, by General Orders, in the Crimea, pending Her Majesty's pleasure, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 1st April 1857.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

- Surgeon Dudley Hanley, M.D., from the 66th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Murray, appointed to the 66th Foot. Dated 24th June 1859.
- Assistant-Surgeon John O'Nial, from the 91st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Halahan, deceased. Dated 5th May 1859.
- Acting Assistant-Surgeon Henry Frederick Meadows has been permitted to resign his appointment. Dated 30th April 1859.

BREVET.

- Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Martin Bladen Neill, upon half-pay 40th Foot, having, on 9th October 1858, completed three years' service as Deputy Adjutant-General in Australia, to be Colonel in the Army. Dated 9th October 1858.
- Brevet-Major William Knox Orme, 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 24th June 1859.

The promotion of Captain Gallwey, of the Royal Engineers, to the Brevet Rank of Major, to bear date 14th May 1859, and not 14th May 1855, as erroneously stated in the Gazette of 31st ultimo.

Commission signed by the Queen.

East Suffolk Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Frederick Barlow, Esq. late Captain Suffolk Artillery, to be Paymaster. Dated 12th May 1859.

Commissions signed by Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Warden of the Stanneries, in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Regiment of Militia.

Charles Ebenezer Treffry, gent. to be First Lieutenant, vice Magor, appointed to the 12th Foot. Dated 8th June 1859.

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

Major the Honourable William John Monson, M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 20th June 1859.

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

John Slaney Pakington, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Elmley to be Deputy Lieutenant.

MEMORANDUM.

Worcestershire Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Major Edward Waddington.

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

Lee Steere, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 18th June 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York.

Thomas Meynell, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 20th June 1859.

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

The Marquis of Lothian to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 18th June 1859.

The Earl of Albemarle to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 18th June 1859.

William Postle, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 18th June 1859.

Norfolk Militia Artillery.

Frederick Henry Brice, gent. to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 7th June 1859.

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

2d Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

Ensign Edward John Clifford to be Lieutenant, vice Tait, resigned. Dated 18th June 1859.

Ensign William Henry Bower to be Lieutenant, vice Davidson, resigned. Dated 20th June 1859.

William Lefroy, gent. to be Ensign, vice Clifford, promoted. Dated 18th June 1859.

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

Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty Rifle Regiment of Militia.

William Douglass Brodie Ketchen, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 20th June 1859.

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

Regiment of Stirlingshire, &c., Militia, Highland Borderers' Light Infantry.

Ensign Francis Pringle to be Lieutenant, vice John Henderson, promoted. Dated 18th June 1859.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester.

2d Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Ensign William Denn Hannagan to be Lieutenant, vice R. Warren, resigned. Dated 20th day of June 1859.

Frederick John Owen, gent. to be Ensign, vice G. W. Barnes, resigned. Dated 15th day of June 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignations of Ensigns Thomas Baskett Turner and Richard Henry Salkeld, of the same Regiment.

CROWN OFFICE, June 23, 1859.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Summer Assizes, 1859.

CIRCUIT of The PRINCIPALITY of WALES and COUNTY PALATINE of CHESTER.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.
Mr Baron Channell.

NORTH WALES.

Montgomeryshire,—Tuesday, July 19, at Newton.

Merionethshire,—Friday, July 22, at Dolgelly.

Carnarvonshire,—Monday, July 25, at Carnarvon.

Anglesey,—Wednesday, July 27, at Beaumaris.

Denbighshire,—Friday, July 29, at Ruthin.

Flintshire,—Monday, August 1, at Mold.

Cheshire,—Thursday, August 4, at Chester.

SOUTH WALES.

Pembrokeshire,—Wednesday, July 6, at Haverfordwest.

Town and County of Haverfordwest,—the same day, at the town of Haverfordwest.

Cardiganshire,—Saturday, July 9, at Cardigan.

Carmarthenshire,—Wednesday, July 13, at Carmarthen.

County of the Borough of Carmarthen,—the same day, at the Borough of Carmarthen.

Glamorganshire,—Tuesday, July 19, at Cardiff.

Brecknockshire,—Wednesday, July 27, at Brecon.

Radnorshire,—Monday, August 1, at Presteign.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.
Mr Justice Wightman.

Buckinghamshire,—Thursday, July 14, at Aylesbury.

Bedfordshire,—Monday, July 18, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire,—Wednesday, July 20, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire,—Friday, July 22, at the County Courts.

Norfolk,—Wednesday, July 27, at the Castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich,—the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Suffolk,—Monday, August 1, at Ipswich.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr Justice Erle.

Mr Justice Williams.

Rutlandshire,—Tuesday, July 12, at Oakham.

Northamptonshire,—Wednesday, July 13, at Northampton.

Leicestershire,—Saturday, July 16, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester,—the same day, at the Borough of Leicester.

Nottinghamshire,—Wednesday, July 20, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham,—the same day, at the Town of Nottingham.

Lincolnshire,—Saturday, July 23, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the City of Lincoln.

Derbyshire,—Thursday, July 28, at Derby.

Warwickshire,—Tuesday, August 2, at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr Baron Martin.

Mr Justice Crowder.

Hertfordshire,—Thursday, July 14, at Hertford.

Essex,—Monday, July 18, at Chelmsford.

Kent,—Monday, July 25, at Maidstone.

Sussex,—Monday, August 1, at Lewes.

Surrey,—Thursday, August 4, at Croydon.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr Justice Crompton.

Mr Baron Bramwell.

Southampton,—Thursday, July 14, at the Castle of Winchester.

Wiltshire,—Wednesday, July 20, at New Sarum.

Dorsetshire,—Monday, July 25, at Dorchester.

Devonshire,—Thursday, July 28, at the Castle of Exeter.

City of Exeter,—the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Cornwall,—Thursday, August 4, at Bodmin.

Somersetshire,—Monday, August 8, at the City of Wells.

County of the City of Bristol,—Saturday, August 13, at the Guildhall of the said City.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr Justice Willes.

Mr Justice Byles.

Berkshire,—Monday, July 11, at Abingdon.

Oxfordshire,—Wednesday, July 13, at Oxford.

Worcestershire,—Saturday, July 16, at Worcester.

City of Worcester,—the same day, at the City of Worcester.

Staffordshire,—Wednesday, July 20, at Stafford.

Shropshire,—Thursday, July 28, at Shrewsbury.

Herefordshire,—Monday, August 1, at Hereford.

Monmouthshire,—Thursday, August 4, at Monmouth.

Gloucestershire,—Tuesday, August 9, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester,—the same day, at Gloucester.



NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr Baron Watson.
Mr Justice Hill.

Yorkshire,—Monday, July 11, at the Castle of York.

City of York,—The same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Durham,—Saturday, July 23, at the Castle of Durham.

Northumberland,—Thursday, July 28, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—The same day, at the Guildhall of the said Town.

Cumberland,—Monday, August 1, at Carlisle.

Westmorland,—Thursday, August 4, at Appleby.

Lancashire North,—Saturday, August 6, at the Castle of Lancaster.

Lancashire South,—Wednesday, August 10, at Liverpool.

WHITEHALL, June 17, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Edmund-Henry Lyon, of Vaenor Park, in the county of Montgomery, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the said county, son of Joseph Lyon, late of Neston, in the county palatine of Chester, Esquire, by Elizabeth, his wife, sister of John Winder, late of Vaenor Park aforesaid, Esquire, and brother of John Winder Lyon-Winder, (formerly John Winder Lyon,) late of Vaenor Park aforesaid, Esquire, all deceased, Her royal licence and authority that he may take and henceforth use the surname of Winder in addition to, and after that of Lyon, and bear the arms of Winder quarterly with those of Lyon; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise the said royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

WHITEHALL, June 18, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Margaret Cuninghame Smythe, Viscountess Dowager Strangford, widow and relict of George Augustus Frederick Percy Sydney Smythe, Viscount Strangford, and eldest daughter and co-heir of John Lennox Kincaid-Lennox, late of Woodhead and Kincaid, in the county of Stirling, Esquire, both deceased, Her royal licence and authority that she may, in compliance with directions contained in certain deeds of dispositions, entail, and settlement, bearing date respectively the 1st day of August 1828, and the 2d day of March 1849, re-assume and use her paternal surnames of Kincaid-Lennox, in lieu and instead of that of Smythe, and bear the designations of Woodhead and Kincaid:

And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

WHITEHALL, September 30, 1858.

The Right Honourable Sir Alexander Edmund Cockburn, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, has appointed Edward Maule, of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, Gentleman, to

be one of the Perpetual Commissioners for taking the acknowledgments of deeds to be executed by married women, under the Act passed for the abolition of fines and recoveries, and for the substitution of more simple modes of assurance in and for the county of Huntingdon; also in and for the counties of Bedford and Cambridge.

WHITEHALL, June 9, 1859.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Chatham, of Kingston-upon-Hull, Gentleman, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England.

WHITEHALL, June 17, 1859.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Charles William Bond, of Axminster, in the county of Devon, Gentleman, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England.

WHITEHALL, June 20, 1859.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Stephen France, of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, Gentleman, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England, under the Act of Parliament passed for the relief of Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion.

BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

Samuel Treacher, of No. 125, Fenchurch Street, London, licensed victualler, lately trading in copartnership with Thomas Dent, at No. 125, Fenchurch Street aforesaid, deceased, as licensed victuallers, under the style or firm of Treacher & Dent.

James Elliman, of Slough, Buckingham, clothier and draper.

John Clarke, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, victualler.

George Wood, of Rayleigh, Essex, builder.

Edward Peters, of, and carrying on business at Bilston, Stafford, wine and spirit merchant.

James Holdsworth, of Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton, Stafford, timber merchant.

George Smedley, of New Sleaford, Lincoln, glass and china dealer, and gasfitter.

Henry John Pyne, of Exmouth, Devon, coal dealer.

Joseph Allison, of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, corn and provision merchant and cattle dealer.

Robert Davies, of the White Horse Inn and Tavern, and Mynydd Farm, both at Mochdre (and not Mochdre, as advertised in last Tuesday's Gazette), of Llandrillo-yn-rhos, Denbigh, keeper of an inn and tavern, and victualler.

Bernard Parry, of Newmarket, Flint, farmer and corn dealer.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN, per QUARTER,

Received in the Week ended June 18, 1859.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
49 11-958	31 5-635	24 11-918	36 9-633	46 7-081	40 3-344

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
52 6	32 9	25 9	36 5	46 3	42 1

Published by Authority of Parliament,

HENRY FENTON JADIS,
Comptroller of Corn Returns.

Corn Department, Board of Trade.

AN ACCOUNT of the Importations and Exportations of Bullion and Specie registered in the Week ended 22d June 1859.

Countries from which Imported.	Imported into the United Kingdom.					
	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Russia	55,992	...	55,992	...	...	...
Belgium .....	...	...	...	...	66,800	66,800
France	16,200	...	16,200	11,200	231,800	243,000
Portugal	460	...	460	44,000	...	44,000
Gibraltar .....	...	...	...	14,600	...	14,600
Egypt	2,278	...	2,278	...	...	...
Australia .....	...	56,551	56,551	...	...	...
United States	97,418	14,063	111,481	6,150	...	6,150
South America and West Indies	5,914	24,639	30,553	1,555,652	173,400	1,729,052
Other Countries	414	9	423	1,400	...	1,400

Aggregate of the Importations registered in the Week ...	178,676	95,262	273,938	1,633,002	472,000	2,105,002
Approximate Value of the said Importations computed at the rates specified below ...	£ 685,511	£ 361,694	£ 1,047,205	£ 412,531	£ 130,783	£ 543,314
Rates of Valuation, per ounce	£ s. d. 3 15 0 to 3 17 10½	£ s. d. 3 10 0 to 4 0 0	...	s. d. 5 0½ to 5 2	s. d. 5 6½	...

Countries to which Exported.	Exported from the United Kingdom.							
	GOLD.				SILVER.			
	Coin.		Bullion.	Total.	Coin.		Bullion.	Total.
	British.	Foreign.			British.	Foreign.		
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	
Hansetowns .....	...	...	...	...	237,200	48,000	285,200
Belgium .....	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,600	...	1,600
France .....	...	136,054	571	136,625	22,652	20,284	42,936
Egypt	300	...	...	300	14,168	1,099,000	1,113,168
Other Countries	1,602	25	...	1,627	...	...	...
	
	
Aggregate of the Exportations registered in the Week ...	1,902	136,079	2,071	140,052	...	275,620	1,167,284	
	£	£	£	£		£	£	
Approximate Value of the said Exportations computed at the rates specified below ...	7,406	522,203	7,861	537,470	...	69,623	323,435	
Rates of Valuation, per ounce	£ s. d. 3 17 10½	£ s. d. 3 16 9	£ s. d. 3 15 11	...	s. d. ...	s. d. 5 0½	s. d. 5 6½	

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom-House, London, 23d June 1859.

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

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the Week ending on Wednesday the 22d day of June 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

<p>Notes issued, £. 31,898,305</p> <hr/> <p>£31,898,305</p>	<p>Government Debt, £. 11,015,100 Other Securities, 3,459,900 Gold Coin and Bullion, 17,423,305 Silver Bullion,.....</p> <hr/> <p>£31,898,305</p>
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Dated the 23d day of June 1859.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

<p>Proprietors' Capital..... £. 14,553,000 Res. 3,171,066 Public Deposits, (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)..... 9,304,619 Other Deposits 14,019,013 Seven Day and other Bills 744,742</p> <hr/> <p>£41,792,440</p>	<p>Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)..... £. 11,281,376 Other Securities..... 18,376,275 Notes..... 11,447,680 Gold and Silver Coin..... 687,109</p> <hr/> <p>£41,792,440</p>
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Dated the 23d day of June 1859.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

The Produce of the British Possessions in AMERICA, Computed from the RETURNS made in the Week ending the 21st day of June 1859,

Is Twenty-six Shillings and Four Pence Farthing 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 Twenty-six Shillings and Six Pence Farthing per Hundred Weight;

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MUSCOVADO SUGAR,

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

Is Thirty Shillings and Eleven Pence Halfpenny per Hundred Weight;

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

Computed as above, and Exclusive of Duty,

Is Twenty-six Shillings and Eight Pence Farthing per Hundred Weight.

By Authority of Parliament,

WILLIAM RUCK,
Clerk of the Grocers' Company.

Grocers' Hall, June 24, 1859.

In the Supreme Court of Hong Kong.—In the Matter of ROBERT CALVER CRAWFORD, late of Foo-Chow-Foo, in the Empire of China, Master Mariner, deceased.

NOTICE is Hereby Given to the Next-of-Kin and all other Persons, that Administration of the Estate and Effects of the said deceased, within the Colony of Hong Kong, has been granted to the undersigned, the Official Administrator of Intestate Estates; and that all Claims against the said Estate must be proved, and filed with the said Official Administrator on or before the 31st day of August 1859, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division.—All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to N. R. MASSON,

Acting Registrar, Official Administrator.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

PETER FERGUSON, Plumber and Lead Merchant in Glasgow, sole Partner of the Firm of Peter Ferguson & Co., Plumbers and Lead Merchants, Glasgow, having, on the 21st day of June current, executed a Trust-Conveyance of his whole estates in favour of Alexander Ritchie, Accountant, Glasgow, as Trustee for behoof of his Creditors,—all Parties having Claims against the said Peter Ferguson and Peter Ferguson & Co., are hereby requested, within one month from this date, to lodge the same, with declarations to the verity thereof, in the hands of the Subscribers, to whom the Debtors are hereby required to make immediate payment of their accounts. RITCHIE & DREW.

97, West George Street, Glasgow, June 24, 1859.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

JOHN SIMPSON, Clothier, No. 7½, Eglinton Street, Glasgow, having, on the 22d current, executed a Trust-Deed for behoof of his Creditors, in favour of WILLIAM COPLAND, Accountant, Glasgow,—all Parties having Claims against him are hereby required to lodge the same, properly vouched, in the hands of Moore & Copland, Accountants, 48, Queen Street, Glasgow, within one month from this date; certifying to those who fail to do so, that they may be excluded from participation in the funds to be thereafter divided.

WILL COPLAND, Trustee.

48, Queen Street, Glasgow, June 27, 1859.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given, that the Right Honorable LUCY ELIZABETH DOUGLAS of Douglas, COUNTESS of HOME, Spouse of the Right Honorable Cospatrick Alexander, Earl of Home, Heiress of Entail in possession of certain Entailed Lands situated in the Parish of Bothwell, in the County of Lanark, (being part of the Entailed Estate, Dukedom, Marquisate, Earldom, Lordship, and Barony of Douglas and Angus, and others, lying in the Counties of Forfar, Perth, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Berwick, Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr.) has, with consent of her Husband, the said Earl, presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary, Mr Bringleo, Clerk), in terms of the Statute 11 and 12 Victoria, chap. 36, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and of the Statute 16 and 17 Victoria, chap. 94, entitled 'An Act to extend the benefits of the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and of the Statute 20 and 21 Victoria, chap. 56, entitled 'An Act to regulate the distribution of business in the Court of Session in Scotland,' for authority to the Petitioner to grant a Feu in favor of the 'Bothwell and Uddingston Gas Company, Limited,' of the portion of the said Entailed Lands and Estate of Douglas, lying in the said Parish of Bothwell, and County of Lanark, specified in the said Petition, and consisting of one acre, one rood, one pole, and seventy-nine hundredth parts of a pole, Imperial standard measure, or thereby, on the conditions and obligations also therein specified, at the annual Feu-duty of £10 sterling,—all as more fully set forth in the said Petition: On which Petition, Lord Jerviswoode, Junior Lord Ordinary, has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—'23d June 1859.—LORD JERVISWOODE.—Act. MARSHALL.—The Lord Ordinary appoints this Petition to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book for eight days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette and Newspapers mentioned in the Petition, in terms of the Statute; further, grants warrant for serving the Petition on the Right Honorable Charles Alexander, Lord Dunglass, designed therein, and ordains him to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within eight days from the date of service.

(Signed) 'CHARLES BAILLIE.'
J. & H. G. GIBSON,
Petitioner's Agents.

12, Charlotte Street,
Edinburgh, 27th June 1859.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given, that WILLIAM COSMO GORDON, Esq. of Fyvie, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Lands, Lordship, and Barony of FYVIE, the Lands and Estates of SAPHOCH, JACKSTON, and others, and the Town and Lands of SMIDDYBURN, and others, all lying in the Parish of Fyvie, and County of Aberdeen, has presented a Petition to the Court of Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary—Mr Bringleo, Clerk), in terms of the Act 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 36, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and of the Act 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 94, entitled 'An Act to extend the benefits of the Act of the 11th and 12th years of Her present Majesty for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' praying their Lordships, *inter alia*, to authorise and empower the Petitioner,—*Firstly*, to grant a Feu of All and Whole that Portion of the said Entailed Lands and Estates therein first specified and described, and delineated on the Sketch

Feuing-plan therein referred to, titled 'No. 1,—Plan of Ground proposed to be Feued at Saphoch, the property of William Cosmo Gordon, Esq. 1859';—and that at the rate of feu-duty therein stated, and in terms of the feu-charter therein referred to, and to be produced in the proceedings to follow thereon; and, *Secondly*, to grant a Feu of All and Whole that portion of the said Entailed Lands and Estates therein second specified and described, and delineated on the Sketch Feuing-plan therein referred to, titled 'No. 2.—Plan of Ground proposed to be Feued at Fyvie, the property of William Cosmo Gordon, Esq. 1859,'—and that at the rate of feu-duty, and in terms of the Feu-Charter therein referred to, and to be produced in the proceedings to follow thereon: On which Petition, Lord Jerviswoode, Junior Lord Ordinary, has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—'Edinburgh, 10th June 1859.—LORD JERVISWOODE.—Act. SKELTON.—The Lord Ordinary appoints the Petition to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette and Newspapers mentioned in the Petition, in terms of the Statute; and grants warrant for serving the same upon Alexander Henry Gordon, designed in the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sederunt; and appoints him to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days from the date of service if within Scotland, and sixty days if furth thereof.

(Signed) 'CHARLES BAILLIE.'
AULD & CHALMERS, W.S.,
Agents for the Petitioner.

Edinburgh, 21, Thistle Street,
10th June 1859.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given, that JOHN FLEEMING, Esquire of Biggar and Cumbernauld, Heir of Entail in possession of the Lands and Estate commonly known as the Estate of BIGGAR and CUMBERNAULD, situated in the Counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Lanark, Selkirk, and Perth,—has presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (Second Division, Junior Lord Ordinary), in terms of the Acts 11 and 12 Victoria, chapter 36, and 16 and 17 Victoria, chapter 94, praying their Lordships to approve of a Bond and Disposition, or Bonds and Dispositions in Security, executed, or to be executed, by the Petitioner, and produced to their Lordships,—or otherwise, to grant warrant to, and authorise the Petitioner, to execute the same at the sight of their Lordships,—charging the said Entailed Lands and Estate, as specified in the Schedule annexed to the said Petition, with debt to the extent of the sum of L.20,000 of principal, either in one sum, or in sums not exceeding in whole the said sum, with interest and penalties corresponding thereto, the same being in ordinary form, and containing all the clauses usual in Bonds and Dispositions in Security granted over fee-simple property, and binding the Petitioner and the Heirs of Entail in their order succeeding to the said Entailed Lands and Estate, to repay the said principal sum of L.20,000, with interest and penalties, as aforesaid,—all in terms of the foresaid Statutes and relative Acts of Sederunt: On which Petition Lord Kinloch (then Junior Lord Ordinary) pronounced the following Deliverance:—'Edinburgh, 10th May 1859.—LORD KINLOCH.—Act. DUNCAN.—The Lord Ordinary appoints the Petition to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette and North British Advertiser News-

paper, in terms of the Statute; and further, grants warrant for serving the same on the persons mentioned in the prayer thereof, in terms of the Act of Sederunt, and ordains them to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days from the date of service if within Scotland, and sixty days if furth thereof.

(Signed) 'W. PENNEY.'
GEORGE WILSON, S.S.C.,
Petitioner's Agent.

Edinburgh, 17, Hill Street,
1st June 1859.

NOTICE.

THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND, and Robert Lumsden, formerly Inspector of the Bank of Scotland, now residing in Glasgow, Charles Gairdner, Accountant in Glasgow, and Samuel Raleigh, Accountant in Edinburgh, the Liquidators appointed, along with James Simpson Fleming, Writer in Glasgow, (who has since resigned), for the purpose of winding up voluntarily the affairs of the said Bank, as Liquidators foresaid, and also in name and on behalf of the said Bank, Creditors of the Deceased JEAN M'CRÆ or DODDS, sometime residing in Newton-upon-Ayr, Relict of Anthony Dodds, sometime residing there, have presented a Petition to the Commissary of Ayrshire to be decreed Executors-Dative *qua* Creditors to the said deceased Jean M'Cræ or Dodds.—Of which Intimation is now made, in terms of the Statute.

CHAS. G. SHAW, Agent.

Ayr, June 27, 1859.

WILLIAM STIVEN, Accountant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of DAVID LOW ERSKINE, Farmer, residing at Drumkilbo, in the County of Perth, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 13th day of June current, and state of the funds outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the said 13th day of June current, and completed lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the said estate, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Further, that the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

W. M. STIVEN, Trustee.

Dundee, June 25, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION OF ARCHIBALD ROUGH, Junior, Colour Merchant, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

JOHN MILLER, Chartered Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on said estate, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intromissions, for the period ending 7th current, have been audited by the Commissioners; that the other statutory requisites have been complied with, and that the declaration of a dividend has been postponed till the recurrence of another statutory period.

JNO. MILLER, Trustee.

Glasgow, June 24, 1859,
71, Queen Street.

JAMES SPOTTISWOODE, Solicitor in Perth, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of Messrs JAMES TROUP & SON, Manufacturers, Strathmiglo, and Alexander Troup, Manufacturer, Strathmiglo, the only Partner of said Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intromissions with the funds of the estates, brought down to the 10th June current, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 10th current, and completed lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the said estate, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Further, that the Commissioners have postponed a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

JA. SPOTTISWOODE, Trustee.

Perth, June 24, 1859.

In the Sequestration of **WILLIAM BROWN & COMPANY**, Oil and Colour Merchants in Glasgow, as a Company, and the Individual Partners thereof.

ON a Petition by James M'Clelland, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee in the said Sequestration, reporting a Sale of the Heritable Estate, and Scheme of Ranking and Division of the Claims of the Heritable Creditors on the price thereof, and praying for a Warrant of payment out of the price to the Heritable Creditors, Lord (Jerviswoode), Ordinary on the Bills, has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—'Edinburgh, 22d June 1859.—The Lord Ordinary having considered the foregoing Petition, with the writs produced, appoints the Trustee to intimate, by advertisement in the Edinburgh Gazette, and by circular letters to all the Creditors who have lodged claims on the sequestrated estate; that the Trustee had made up a Scheme of Ranking and Division of the claim on the price of the Heritable Estate sold, and reported the said Scheme to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, in order that the same may be approved of, and that a Warrant may be granted for payment, in terms of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856, Section 116, and allows all concerned to appear and object to said Scheme within eight days after such Intimation.

(Signed) 'CHARLES BAILLIE'

—Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

MURRAY & BEITH,
50, Castle Street.

Edinburgh, June 27, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION OF JOHN STEVENSON, Flesher in Glasgow.

JOHN KENNEDY MACINTYRE, Accountant in Glasgow, hereby intimates, that at the second general meeting of Creditors held on 23d June 1859, the Bankrupt made an offer of composition of Sixpence per pound on all debts due by him at the date of his sequestration, payable within one month from the date of his final discharge, and also to pay the expences attending the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee; and offered Alexander Malcolm, Cattle Salesman in Glasgow, as his cautioner for the payment of same. The Creditors, or Mandatories of 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 the Trustee's Chambers, 187, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 15th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the Bankrupt's offer and security proposed.

JNO. K. MACINTYRE, Trustee.

Glasgow, June 23, 1859.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

THOMAS SOUTAR, Agent for the Commercial Bank of Scotland at Perth, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **TURNER & SON**, Fish-Curers in Perth, and of Jane Buchan or Turner and Robert Turner, both residing in Perth, the Individual Partners of that Company, as such, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 12th June current, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the said 12th June, and completed lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the said estate, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that a dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at the Commercial Bank of Scotland's Office at Perth, on and after the 13th day of August next.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

THO. SOUTAR, Trustee.

Perth, June 25, 1859.

JAMES HOGARTH BALGARNIE, C.A., Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **LETTON & STORRIER**, Clothiers and General Outfitting Merchants, Edinburgh, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of said estate, brought down to 15th instant, and state of funds as at same period, have been made up and audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed payment of a dividend, and dispensed with sending circulars to Creditors.

JAS. H. BALGARNIE, Trustee.

9, North St David Street,
Edinburgh, June 27, 1859.

THE Estates of WILLIAM GARROW, Steam Boat Agent, Lossiemouth, in the County of Elgin, were sequestrated on the 23d day of June 1859, by the Sheriff of Banff, Elgin, and Nairn.

The first deliverance is dated the 23d day of June 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 8th day of July 1859, within the Gordon Arms Hotel in Elgin.

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 22d day of October 1859.

The Sheriff has granted a Warrant of Protection to the Bankrupt against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the said meeting.

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

ALEX. MORRISON, Writer, Elgin, Agent.

THE Estates of ROBERT FRAITER, Baker and Grain Dealer, North Queensferry, were sequestrated on the 24th June 1859, by the Sheriff of Fifeshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 24th day of June 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday the 5th day of July 1859, within Milne's Hotel, Bridge Street, Dunfermline.

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 24th October 1859.

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.

JOHNSTONE & RUSSELL, Agents,
Bridge Street, Dunfermline.

THE Estates of GEORGE AUSTIN, Dressing-Case Manufacturer, No. 263, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, were sequestrated on 25th June 1859, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated 25th June 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held on Tuesday the 5th day of July 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Faculty Hall, St George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 25th day of October 1859.

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.

BURNS & MACLEAN, Agents.

Glasgow, June 25, 1859,
41, West George Street.

THE Estates of GEORGE M'PHAIL, Bag Manufacturer and Bagging Merchant in Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 25th day of June 1859, by the Sheriff of the County of Lanark; and a Warrant of Protection granted against Arrest for Civil Debt, until the meeting of the Creditors for the election of a Trustee.

The first deliverance is dated the 25th day of June 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday the 7th day of July next, 1859, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's Place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 26th day of October next, 1859.

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

JOHN B. DILL, Agent,
54, West Nile Street, Glasgow.

THE Estates of JOHN CALDER, Farmer and Dealer, residing at Coalbog, in the Parish of Kilbarchan, and County of Renfrew, were sequestrated upon the 25th day of June 1859, by the Sheriff of Renfrewshire.

The first deliverance is dated 25th June 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Wednesday the 6th day of July next, within the Black Bull Inn, Johnstone.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 25th day of October 1859.

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

All future Advertisements relating to this sequestration will be published in the Edinburgh Gazette alone.
Jno. HOLMES, Writer, Johnstone, Agent.

THE Estates of JAMES THOMSON, Saddler and Harness Maker, Low Wishaw, in the Parish of Cambusnethan, and County of Lanark, were sequestrated on the 27th day of June 1859, by the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire at Hamilton.

The first deliverance is dated 27th June 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at three o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 8th day of July 1859, within the Hamilton Arms Inn (Craigie's), Hamilton.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 27th day of October 1859.

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

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

ROB. MEMES,
Writer, Hamilton, Agent.

THE Estates of THOMAS AIMERS, Grocer and Spirit Merchant in Galashiels, were sequestrated on the 27th June 1859, by the Sheriff of Selkirkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 27th day of June 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 8th day of July 1859, within the Salmon Inn, Galashiels.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 27th October 1859.

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

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

PETER RODGER, Writer, Selkirk,
Agent.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that in a Petition presented to the Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty Shires at the instance of Roderick Grogan Mackenzie, Esquire, of Flowerburn, and Sir Evan Mackenzie of Kilcoy, Baronet, Curator nominated and appointed by the late Roderick Kilgour Mackenzie of Flowerburn to the said Roderick Grogan Mackenzie, his son; and of the Ord Distillery Company, and Alexander MacLennan, residing at Ord, and Thomas MacGregor, residing at Ord, the Individual Partners of that Company, two Creditors of the deceased JONATHAN DENOON, Innkeeper at Rosemarkie, to the extent required by law, the Sheriff-Substitute at Dingwall has pronounced an Interlocutor in the following terms, viz.—*Dingwall, 20th June 1859.*—The Sheriff-Substitute having considered the foregoing Petition, and the Bill and oaths and accounts founded on, grants warrant to cite Mrs Elizabeth Mackay or Denoon, the widow or relict, and Hugh Denoon, William Denoon, and Helen Denoon, the children, the successors, or claiming to be the successors, one or more of them, of the deceased Jonathan Denoon, Innkeeper, Rosemarkie, the debtor, in terms of the Statute, and the Tutors and Curators of the said Hugh Denoon, William Denoon, and Helen Denoon, if they any have, to appear in the ordinary Court-House at

'Dingwall, on the tenth day next after citation if within Scotland, and on the twenty-first day next after citation if furth of Scotland, to shew cause why sequestration of the estates of the said deceased Jonathan Denoon should not be awarded; and ordains Intimation of the Petition and this Deliverance to be made in the Edinburgh Gazette.

(Signed) 'GEO. CAMERON.'

ROBERT FALCONER,
Writer, Dingwall, Agent.

Dingwall, June 23, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN MATTHEWS, Commission Agent, residing at Garliestoun, in the County of Wigtoun.

WILLIAM CARSON, Writer in Wigtoun, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Newall, Esquire, Agent for the British Linen Company at Newton-Stewart, John Paton, Innkeeper, residing in Garliestoun, and David M'Culloch, Esquire, Factor, residing at Auchness, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-House of Wigtoun, on Tuesday the 5th day of July next, at two o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Queen's Arms Hotel, Wigtoun, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, at two o'clock afternoon, to consider an offer of composition made by the Bankrupt, and entertained at the meeting for election of Trustee.

WM. CARSON.

Wigtoun, June 24, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN WATT, Farmer, sometime in Blaehlochhead, Parish of Beith, thereafter at Thorn, in the Parish of Dunlop, presently Prisoner in the Prison of Ayr.

WILLIAM BONE, Accountant in Ayr, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Thomas M'Cosh, Writer in Ayr, James Anderson Snodgrass, Writer in Stewarton, and Alexander Watt, Farmer in Peacockbank, Parish of Stewarton, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff Court-House of Ayr, on Wednesday the 6th day of July next, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the King's Arms Inn, Ayr, on Friday the 15th day of July next, at one o'clock P.M.

W. BONE, Trustee.

Ayr, June 25, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of the REVEREND ROBERT WILLIAM FRASER, Parish Minister, residing at No. 6, Hope Park, Edinburgh.

HENRY DAVID DICKIE, Manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company, Edinburgh, has been elected a Commissioner on the estate, in room of James Lamond, S.S.C., resigned.

JAMES LATTA, C.A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, 32, India Street,
June 24, 1859.

JOHN GRAHAM, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of ARCHIBALD WEIR, Wine and Spirit Merchant, No. 361, Gallowgate, Glasgow, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors on the said sequestrated estates to be held in the Counting-House of Lang & Graham, Accountants, 136, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 22d day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider an application to be made for his discharge.

JOHN GRAHAM, Trustee.

Glasgow, June 27, 1859.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE, Banker in Helensburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ROBERT BEGBIE, Provision and Coal Merchant in Helensburgh, hereby intimates, that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert Begbie will be held within the Tontine Hotel, Helensburgh, on Thursday the 21st day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application by the Trustee for his discharge.

WM. DRYSDALE, Trustee.

Helensburgh, June 27, 1859.

THOMAS THOMSON, Farmer at Elcho, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Deceased JAMES MARSHALL, lately Farmer at Welltree, in the Parish of Dunbarney, and County of Perth, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Office of William Greig, Solicitor, High Street, Perth, on Friday

the 22d day of July next, at three o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

Perth, June 17, 1859.

THOS. THOMSON, Trustee.

In the Sequestration of J. S. ROBB & COMPANY, Merchants and Commission Merchants in Glasgow, and John Smellie Robb, Merchant and Commission Merchant there, sole Partner of said Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

THE Trustee hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors on said estate to be held within the Chambers of Messrs M'Cubbin & Johnston, Accountants, No. 110, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, to take into consideration the propriety of renewing the Personal Protection of the Bankrupt; and renewing the same accordingly, if so resolved.

W. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

Glasgow, June 27, 1859.

WILLIAM STIVEN, Accountant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES GALLETLY, Commission Agent in Dundee, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 8th current, and of the funds recovered, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; and further, that a meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Writing-Chambers of John & William Anderson, Writers, No. 10, Reform Street, Dundee, on Wednesday the 20th day of July next, at two o'clock afternoon, to authorise the Trustee to make the necessary application for his discharge, in respect that the funds of the estate are fully exhausted.

WM. STIVEN, Trustee.

Dundee, June 27, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM ALLAN, Farmer at Nether Downies, in the Parish of Inverkeithy, and County of Banff.

JAMES WALKER, Farmer at Headytown of Auchingoul, Trustee on the said sequestrated estate, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Writing-Chambers of William Lumsden, Solicitor, Banff, on Friday the 29th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made by the Trustee for his discharge.

JAMES WALKER, Trustee.

Headytown of Auchingoul,
June 25, 1859.

In the Sequestration of SAMUEL M'INNES, lately Wholesale Grocer, Pleasance, Edinburgh.

THE Trustee, in terms of instructions from the Commissioners on the estate, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within his Chambers, 36, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 13th July next, at two o'clock afternoon, to consider the expediency of selling the Bankrupt's interest in certain heritable subjects in Bannockburn, and the outstanding debts, so as to facilitate the winding up of the estate.

THOMAS S. LINDSAY, Trustee.

June 25, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Hoziers, Glovers, and Shirt Makers in Glasgow, and of William Laurence Mitchell, sometime Hozier, Glover, and Shirt Maker in Glasgow, now residing there, the only remaining Individual Partner of that Firm, as such Partner, and as an Individual.

THE said William Laurence Mitchell has, with concurrence of a majority in number and two-thirds in value of the Creditors claiming in said sequestration, presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Lanark to be discharged of all debts contracted by him, or for which he was liable, either as the only remaining Partner of the said Firm, or as an Individual, at the date of the sequestration; which Petition the Sheriff has ordered to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, and by circular to each of the Creditors, in terms of the Statutes.—Of which Petition Intimation is hereby accordingly made.

THOMAS BROWN,
Procurator for Petitioner.

49, Virginia Street,
Glasgow, June 28, 1859.

WILLIAM STIVEN, Accountant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of LYON & ANDSON, Writers in Arbroath, as a Firm or Company, and of the now deceased Robert Lyon, Writer there, and the also deceased James Andson, Writer there,

the Partners of the said Company, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intrusions with the funds of the said estates, brought down to the 12th instant, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding at the same date, have been made up by him, and examined by the Commissioners on said estates, in terms of the Statute. Farther, that an equalizing dividend will be paid to those Creditors of the Company who did not lodge their claims in time to entitle them to participate in the former division of the funds, and whose claims have now been lodged and admitted; and that a second dividend will be paid to the whole Creditors of the Company whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at the Office of Messrs Ritchie & Keay, Writers in Arbroath, on the 12th day of August next. The Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a farther dividend from the estates of the said Robert Lyon and James Andson till the recurrence of another statutory period.

Dundee, June 25, 1859. Wm. Stiven, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER WAUGH, Tenant at Heiton Mills, near Kelso.
JAMES ROBERTON, British Linen Company Bank, Kelso, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Dudgeon, Tenant in Spylaw, John Robertson, Farmer at Edenmouth, and John Kay, Tenant in Softlaw, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house at Jedburgh, on Monday the 4th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Writing-Chambers of Robertson & Broomfield, Writers, Kelso, on Friday the 15th of July next, at two o'clock afternoon.
 Jas. Robertson, Trustee.
 British Linen Company Bank,
 Kelso, June 25, 1859.

WILLIAM JENKINS CARSWELL, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **FRANCIS EATON,** Builder in Glasgow, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 20th current, and states of the funds realised and outstanding as at the same date, have been audited by the Commissioners on said estate: That he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 11th current, and has prepared lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of the said estate. Further, that a dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted, at his Counting-House, 77, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 12th day of August next.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Act.
 Wm. J. Carswell, Trustee.

In the Sequestration of **SAMUEL MINNES,** lately Wholesale Grocer, Pleasance, Edinburgh.
THE Trustee hereby intimates that his accounts, as at the 10th current, have been examined and audited by the Commissioners; that a second dividend will be paid to all the Creditors, and an equalizing dividend to those Creditors who had not lodged their claims in time to participate in the first dividend, at his Chambers, 36, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th day of August next.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.
 THOMAS S. LINDSAY, Trustee.
 June 25, 1859.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM M'LACHLAN & SON, Coachbuilders in Stirling, and William M'Lachlan and John M'Lachlan, Coachbuilders there, the Individual Partners of said Firm, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals.
THE Trustee hereby intimates, that his accounts, brought down to the 4th instant, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.
 ALEX. MONTEATH, Trustee.
 Stirling, June 18, 1859.

ALEXANDER HART, Accountant in Paisley, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Deceased **WILLIAM FRASER,** Grocer and Innkeeper in Houston, intimates, that an account of his intrusions since last audit has been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute, and that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend

till next statutory period, and dispensed* with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

ALEX. HART, Trustee.
 Paisley, June 27, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

Dundee, June 24, 1859.
THE Copartnery carried on by the Subscribers, as Nautical Instrument Makers, Dundee, under the Firm of **BARNIE & ADAM,** was DISSOLVED on the 25th March 1859, by mutual consent.
JOHN BARNIE.
JAMES ADAM.
 Wm. MARTIN, Writer, Dundee, Witness.
 GEO. ALEXANDER, Clerk to the said Wm. Martin, Witness.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers, John Innes, residing in Ayton, and May Brodie or Martin, residing at Millbank, under the Firm of **INNES & MARTIN,** Paper, Pasteboard, and Mill-board Manufacturers at Millbank and Ayton Bleach-field Paper Mills, in the Parish of Ayton, and County of Berwick, ceased and determined, in terms of the Contract of Copartnery, on the 26th day of May 1859.
JOHN INNES.
MAY MARTIN.
 ALEX. CHRISTIE, Writer, Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Witness.
 PETER GROSSET, Foreman at Millbank Mill, Witness.

NOTICE.

I hereby intimate, that I sold and disposed of my interest as a Partner of the Company or Firm of **J. W. & G. FAIRLEY,** Ironmongers in Hamilton, on 14th January 1854.
JAMES FAIRLEY.
 A. BRAND, Witness.
 M. COCHRANE, Witness.
 Hamilton, June 24, 1859.

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that we, the undersigned, have no more connection with **THE RUTHERGLEN CO-OPERATIVE VICTUALLING SOCIETY,** from and after the 13th June 1859.
 John Park. her
 John Gibbon. Mrs X Mair.
 her mark
 Mrs X Cunningham. his
 mark Edward X Smith.
 her mark
 Mary X Pollock. William Parrowman, Jr.
 mark James Sawers.
 his Hugh Richardson.
 William X Robertson. Wm. Barrowman, Sen.
 mark Thomas Barrowman.
 his John Dunn.
 Thomas X Potter. his
 mark Thomas X Simpson.
 her mark
 Mrs X Hamilton. Thomas Stewart.
 mark Alexander Montgomery.
 THOMAS ADAMS, Witness.
 ARCHIBALD PARK, Witness.
 Rutherglen, June 23, 1859.

NOTICE.

JOHN DONALDSON, Agent in Dundee, and residing at Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Forfar, praying for a Warrant of interim protection against the execution of diligence, interim liberation if necessary, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to appear in Court, within the Sheriff-Court-House, Dundee, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at which time and place the Petitioner will appear for public examination, in terms of the Sheriff's Deliverance on said Petition.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of said Deliverance.
 ARCHD. PAUL, Agent for the Petitioner.
 Dundee, June 28, 1859.

N.B.—The Fees of all Notices must be paid in advance, and all Letters post-paid
 Printed and Published at the Office, 13, North Bank Street, by **WILLIAM ALEXANDER**
 Printer to **THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.**

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

Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Price One Shilling and Ninepence



