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WHITEHALL, January 13, 1862.

**T**HE following Addresses and Resolutions of Condolence, on the occasion of the Death of His Royal Highness The Prince Consort, have been transmitted to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, to be laid before the Queen:—

To The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

We, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, belonging to the Colonies of Australia and New Zealand, now resident in England, assembled in public meeting in the city of London, desire to express to your Majesty our earnest and sincere sympathy and condolence under the afflicting bereavement with which Almighty God has recently visited your Majesty, your illustrious Family, and your People.

That, independently of the deep sorrow with which, as subjects of your Majesty's Imperial Crown, we deplore the early death of so good, so great, so wise, and so useful a man as His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, we have the melancholy duty to perform of recording our especial gratitude for, and high appreciation of the great personal interest which His Royal Highness always manifested in the advancement and prosperity of those portions of your Majesty's dominions with which we are more immediately connected.

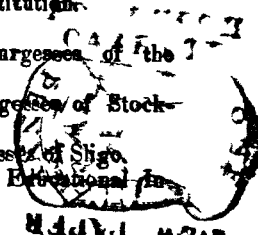
In conclusion, we devoutly pray that the Father of all mercies may sustain and console your Majesty in the midst of your severe affliction; and that your Majesty may be cheered by the thought, and comforted by the knowledge, that the tears of a sorrowing Empire, from the humblest cottage to the stateliest mansion in your Majesty's world-wide dominions, freely mingle with those of your Majesty and the Royal Family, in mourning the loss of a Prince whose virtuous and exemplary career has shed a lustre on your Majesty's reign, and left an impress on the Nation at large of high precept and example, which will descend with elevating effect on generations yet unborn.

(Signed) W. W. BURTON,

Chairman of a Public Meeting of Australian and New Zealand Colonists, held at the London Tavern, on the 3d of January 1862.

And the following on the same subject: from

- The Society of Painters in Water Colours.
- The Free Church Congregation in Crathie.
- The Presbytery of St Andrews.
- The Noblemen, Lieutenantcy, Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace for the county of Aberdeen.
- The President and College of Physicians of London.
- The Baptist and Congregational Dissenting Ministers of Bristol.
- The Council of the Architectural Museum of London.
- The Consistory of the Swiss Church of London.
- The Mayor, Aldermen, Bridgemen, and Burgesses of Henley-on-Thames.
- The Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the royal burgh of Fortrose.
- The Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Councillors of the royal burgh of Selkirk.
- The Board of Guardians of the East London Union.
- The Noblemen, Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, Landowners, and others, of the county of Wigton.
- The Governors of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.
- The Parishioners of St Giles's, Camberwell.
- The Inhabitants of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight.
- The Presbytery of Inverness.
- The Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city and royal burgh of Elgin.
- The Verulam Club, Walsall.
- The Stroud Local Board of Health.
- The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Wenlock.
- The Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners.
- The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Tewksbury.
- The Inhabitants of the borough of Dudley.
- The President and Council of the Photographic Society.
- The Royal National Life Boat Institution.
- The Presbytery of Dalkeith.
- The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Beaumaris.
- The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Stockport.
- The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Sligo.
- The Newmarket Working Men's Educational Institution.



The County of Berks.  
 The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Staly-  
 bridge.  
 The Noblemen, Lientenancy, Commissioners of  
 Supply, Justices of the Peace, and Landholders  
 of the county of Kincardine.  
 The Governors and Treasurers of the Lock Hos-  
 pital.  
 The Parishioners of Putney.  
 The Inhabitants of Maltby, near Rotherham.  
 The Noblemen, Lientenancy, Commissioners of  
 Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county  
 of Linlithgow.  
 The Mayor, Aldermen, Town-Councillors, and In-  
 habitants of Shaftesbury.  
 The Inhabitants of Machynlleth.  
 The Ministers and Congregations of General  
 Baptist Dissenters in the Midland Counties of  
 Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby.  
 The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of New-  
 bury.  
 The Parishioners of Mottistone, Isle of Wight.  
 The Presbytery of Aberdeen.  
 The President, Treasurer, and Governors of Christ's  
 Hospital.  
 The President and Council of the Institution of  
 Civil Engineers.  
 The Mayor, Bailiff, and Burgesses of Conway.  
 The Committee of the Wesleyan Methodist Con-  
 ference.  
 The Leith Chamber of Commerce.  
 The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Lyme  
 Regis.  
 The Noblemen, Justices of the Peace, Commis-  
 sioners of Supply, Landed Proprietors, and others of  
 the county of Dumfries.  
 The Company of Barbers of London.  
 The Magistrates of the county of Cornwall.  
 The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Arundel.  
 The Magistrates and Town-Council of Cupar.  
 The Vestry of St Mary, Newington.  
 The Directors and Officers of the Philharmonic  
 Society of London.  
 The President and Fellows of the Obstetrical  
 Society of London.  
 The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the  
 borough of Tiverton.  
 The President and Fellows of the Royal Society of  
 Edinburgh.  
 The President and Council of the Linnean Society  
 of London.  
 The Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the  
 royal burgh of Linlithgow.  
 The Local Board of Health of Redcar.  
 The Committee of Management of the Guardian  
 Society, Bethnal Green.  
 The Corporation of the Trinity House, Kingston-  
 upon-Hull.  
 The Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the  
 borough of Barnstaple.  
 The Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of  
 Perth.  
 The Local Board of Health of Basford.  
 The Commodore, Officers, and Members of the  
 Royal Mersey Yacht Club.  
 The Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and Inhabitants  
 of the borough of Truro.  
 The Provost, Magistrates, and Town-Council of  
 the royal burgh of Peebles.  
 The Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Lodge  
 of Freemasons of St Luke, Chelsea, No. 168.  
 The Incumbent, Churchwardens, and other In-  
 habitants of the parish of Dore.  
 The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of  
 England.  
 The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral.

The Inhabitants of the borough of Stroud.  
 The Ministers and Elders of the Presbytery of  
 Glasgow.  
 The Dean and Canons of Durham Cathedral.  
 The County of Stafford.  
 The Parishioners of Shanklin, Yaverland, Brading,  
 Bembridge, and St Helens, Isle of Wight.  
 The President and Council of the Royal United  
 Service Institution.  
 The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal  
 Society of London.  
 The Ancient Fraternity of the Gardeners of East  
 Lothian.  
 The Vestry of St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.  
 The Vestry of St Bride's, London.  
 The Capital Burgesses and Commonalty of the  
 town and parish of Sheffield.  
 The Bailiffs and Burgesses of Chipping Norton.  
 The Justices of the Peace for the county of Car-  
 marthen.  
 The Parishioners of Holy Trinity, West Cowes.  
 The Guardians of the Poor of Oundle Union.  
 The Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow.  
 The Local Board of Health for Bishop Auckland.  
 The Dean and Council of the College of Pre-  
 ceptors.  
 The Burgesses of the borough of Droitwich.  
 The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of New  
 Sarum.  
 The County of Lincoln.  
 The Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, and Canons of  
 Norwich.  
 The Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Morpeth.  
 The Lord Marcher of the Barony of Kemes, in  
 the county of Pembroke, and the Mayor,  
 Aldermen, and Burgesses of the principal town  
 within the said Barony.  
 The Lord Marcher of the Barony of Kemes, in the  
 county of Pembroke, and the Homagers of the  
 said Barony.  
 The Clergy of the dioceses of Waterford and  
 Lismore.  
 The Justices of the Peace for the county of Kent,  
 acting in and for the Lower Division of the  
 Lathe of Scray.  
 The Presbytery of Stirling.  
 The County of Ross.

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FOREIGN-OFFICE, January 7, 1862.

Addresses and Resolutions of condolence, on the  
 occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the  
 Prince Consort, have been transmitted to Earl  
 Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State  
 for Foreign Affairs, to be laid before the Queen :  
 From the British Subjects residing at Dunkirk,  
 Cologne, and Pau.

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FOREIGN-OFFICE, January 14, 1862.

COPIES of Correspondence with Her Majesty's  
 Minister in the United States :—

No. 1.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

Foreign-Office,

November 30, 1861.

MY LORD,

INTELLIGENCE of a very grave nature has  
 reached Her Majesty's Government.

This intelligence was conveyed officially to the  
 knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander  
 Williams, Agent for Mails on board the contract  
 steamer "Trent."

It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated "Royal Mail Contract Packet 'Trent,' at sea, November 9," that the "Trent" left Havana on the 7th instant with Her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that shortly after noon on the 8th a steamer, having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colours, was observed a-head. On nearing her at 1:15 P.M., she fired a round shot from her pivot-gun across the bows of the "Trent," and showed American colours. While the "Trent" was approaching her slowly, the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the "Trent," exploding half a cable's length a-head of her. The "Trent" then stopped, and an Officer, with a large armed guard of Marines, boarded her. The Officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the Officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs Mason, Slidell, McFarland, and Eustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the "Trent." While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The Commander of the "Trent," and Commander Williams, protested against the act of taking by force out of the "Trent" these four passengers then under the protection of the British flag. But the "San Jacinto" was at that time only 200 yards from the "Trent," her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompions out.

Resistance was therefore out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship.

A further demand was made that the Commander of the "Trent" should proceed on board the "San Jacinto," but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage,—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States' naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

For the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honour to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British Nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone would satisfy the British Nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may

again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Should these terms not be offered by Mr Seward, you will propose them to him.

You are at liberty to read this despatch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

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

No. 2.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

Foreign Office,

December 19, 1861.

MY LORD,

MR ADAMS came to me to-day, at the Foreign Office, at three o'clock. He said he came to ask two questions which concerned himself personally.

I interrupted him to ask whether what he was going to say was by order of his Government, or from his own sense of what he ought to do.

Mr Adams answered that the proceeding was entirely his own, but that he had with him a despatch from Mr Seward which he was authorized to read to me if he should think fit to do so. It appeared, he said, from that despatch, that the Government of Washington had not authorized the capture of the two insurgents, Mason and Slidell, and that the United States' Government stood quite uncommitted at the time of sending the despatch.

I said that if the despatch did not enter into any controversy with regard to the case of Messrs Mason and Slidell I should be glad to hear it read.

Mr Adams then proceeded to read the despatch. It commenced by referring with approbation to a speech made by Mr Adams at the Mansion-House, and proceeded to notice with gratification the sentiments which had been expressed by Lord Palmerston in a conversation he had held with Mr Adams in reference to the "James Adger."

Mr Seward then proceeds to declare that the American Government value highly the friendship of Great Britain, and lament that certain causes of difference have arisen, owing, as Mr Seward imagines, to the want of attention on the part of the British Government to the performance of the duties incumbent on a friendly Power during the struggle in which the United States are engaged. Mr Seward gives as instances the case of communication to the Confederate authorities by Mr Bunch; the admission of the "Samter," privateer, to purchase coal and provisions at Trinidad, in distinction, as he said, to the conduct of every European State; and the arrival in the Southern States of vessels laden with arms and ammunition from England.

Mr Seward then proceeds to the case of the "Trent," from which ship the two insurgents had been taken. He affirms that no instructions were given to Captain Wilkes which authorized him to act in the manner he had done. Neither had the United States Government committed itself with regard to any decision upon the character of the act. The Government would wait for any representation the British Government might make before coming to any positive decision. He desires that if Mr Adams shall think it desirable, this despatch shall be read to me, and also to Lord Palmerston.

In answer to Mr Adams, I touched upon most of the points treated of in the despatch. I did not think it necessary, however, to recur to the case of Mr Bunch.

With regard to the Confederate privateer, I said that I could not see that our conduct had been different from that of France and Holland, or of Spain. The "Sumter" had been refused coal from the Government Stores at Trinidad, but had been allowed to get coal and provisions from private merchants. The same thing had taken place at Martinique and at Curaçoa. I did not find that the rule of twenty-four hours had been observed in practice, but there would be little difficulty in coming to an agreement on this point.

In regard to the export of arms and ammunition to the Confederate States, I had lately read the opinion of the Attorney-General, and believed it was in entire conformity with the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; warlike equipment of a vessel was prohibited; the loading a vessel with arms and ammunition was not prohibited. But in point of fact, a much greater amount of arms and ammunition had been sent to the Federal States, where there was no obstacle to the export or the import, than to the ports of the Confederate States which were blockaded. Mr Adams admitted this to be the fact, and said he had refrained from pressing a more rigorous compliance with the Foreign Enlistment Act for this reason.

I then stated to Mr Adams the substance of the two despatches I had written to Lord Lyons on the subject of the "Trent."

I told him that in a private letter I had directed Lord Lyons to talk the matter over with Mr Seward two days before reading to him the despatch. Mr Adams asked whether the direction to Lord Lyons to leave Washington in seven days was in the despatch to be read. I said it was not, and that in case Mr Seward should ask what would be the consequence of a refusal on his part to comply with our conditions, Lord Lyons was to decline to answer that question, in order not to have the appearance of a threat. I said that I thought the explanation that the Government had not authorized the seizure would stand in the place of an apology.

But the essential condition was, that Mr Mason and Mr Slidell should be given up to Lord Lyons.

Mr Adams said that if the matter was stated to Mr Seward in the manner I had explained he hoped for an amicable termination of the difference; he thought that if the Government of the United States insisted on maintaining the act of Captain Wilkes, the United States would be abandoning their doctrine and adopting ours.

Mr Adams asked me a further question, which he said I might decline to answer; it was, whether, if Lord Lyons came away, a declaration of war would be the immediate consequence.

I told him nothing was decided on that point; we should wait for the reply from America, and then decide upon our course.

I stated to Mr Adams the substance of M. Thouvenel's despatch to M. Mercier as I had heard it from M. de Flahault.

Mr Adams said that the French Government had always been very consistent in their maintenance of the rights of neutrals. He added that he could not pay our Government the same compliment.

I said I would dispense with compliments if this matter could be amicably arranged.

We parted on very friendly terms.—I am, &c.,  
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 3.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell, received January 9.

Washington,

December 27, 1861.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a note which I have this morning received from Mr Seward, in answer to your Lordship's despatch of the 30th of last month, relative to the removal of Mr Mason, Mr Slidell, Mr MacFarland, and Mr Eustis, from the British Mail Packet "Trent."

The note contains a very long and very elaborate dissertation on the questions of international law involved in the case. I have not time, before the departure of the messenger, to weigh the arguments, or to estimate precisely the force of the expressions used. But as Mr Seward admits that reparation is due to Great Britain, and consents to deliver the four prisoners to me, I consider that the demands of Her Majesty's Government are so far substantially complied with, that it is my duty, in obedience to your Lordship's commands, to report the facts to Her Majesty's Government for their consideration, and to remain at my post until I receive further orders. I have the honour to enclose a copy of the answer which I have made to Mr Seward's note. I have confined myself to stating that I will forward a copy of it to Her Majesty's Government, and that I will confer with Mr Seward personally on the arrangements to be made for the delivery of the prisoners to me.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) LYONS.

Enclosure No. 1 in Lord Lyons' Despatch to Earl Russell, of December 27, 1861.

Mr Seward to Lord Lyons.

Department of State, Washington,  
December 26, 1861.

MY LORD,

EARL RUSSELL'S despatch of November 30th, a copy of which you have left with me at my request, is of the following effect, namely:—

That a letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packet-boat "Trent," at sea, November 9, states that that vessel left Havana on the 7th of November with Her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Shortly after noon on the 8th of November, the United States' war steamer "San Jacinto," Captain Wilkes not showing colours, was observed a-head. That steamer on being neared by the "Trent," at one o'clock fifteen minutes in the afternoon, fired a round shot from a pivot-gun across her bows, and showed American colours. While the "Trent" was approaching slowly towards the "San Jacinto," she discharged a shell across the "Trent's" bows, which exploded at half a cable's length before her. The "Trent" then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of Marines boarded her. The officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs Mason, Slidell, McFarland, and Eustis, and had sure information that they were passengers in the "Trent." While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr Slidell stepped forward and said to the American officer that the four persons he had named were standing before him. The Commander of the "Trent" and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking those four passengers out of the "Trent," they then being under the protection of the British flag; but the "San Jacinto" was at this time only 200 yards

distant, the ship's company at quarters, her ports open and tompons out, and so resistance was out of the question. The four persons before named were then forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the Commander of the "Trent" should proceed on board the "San Jacinto," but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

Upon this statement Earl Russell remarks, that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while that vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage,—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Earl Russell next says that Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that, if he conceived himself to be so authorised, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

Earl Russell argues that the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the National honour to pass without full reparation, and they are willing to believe that it could not be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British Nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl Russell resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus recited, closes with saying that Her Majesty's Government trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, it will of its own accord offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British Nation, namely, the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the "Trent," and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Earl Russell finally instructs you to propose these terms to me, if I should not first offer them on the part of this Government.

This despatch has been submitted to the President. The British Government has rightly conjectured, what it is now my duty to state, that Captain Wilkes in conceiving and executing the proceeding in question acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direction or instruction, or even foreknowledge of it, on the part of this Government. No directions had been given to him or any other naval officer to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the "Trent," or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere. The British Government will justly infer from these facts that the United States not only have had no purpose, but even no thought, of forcing into discussion the question which has arisen, or any other which could affect in any way the sensibilities of the British Nation.

It is true that a round shot was fired by the "San Jacinto" from her pivot-gun when the "Trent" was distantly approaching. But, as the facts have been reported to this Government, the shot was nevertheless intentionally fired in a direction so obviously divergent from the course of the "Trent" as to be quite as harmless as a blank shot, while it should be regarded as a signal.

So also we learn that the "Trent" was not approaching the "San Jacinto" slowly when the shell was fired across her bows; but on the contrary, the "Trent" was, or seemed to be moving under a full head of steam, as if with a purpose to pass the "San Jacinto."

We are informed also that the boarding officer (Lieutenant Fairfax) did not board the "Trent" with a large armed guard, but he left his marines in his boat when he entered the "Trent." He stated his instructions from Captain Wilkes to search for the four persons named, in a respectful and courteous, though decided manner; and he asked the Captain of the "Trent" to show his passenger list, which was refused. The Lieutenant, as we are informed, did not employ absolute force in transferring the passengers, but he used just so much as was necessary to satisfy the parties concerned that refusal or resistance would be unavailing.

So also we are informed that the Captain of the "Trent" was not at any time, or in any way required to go on board the "San Jacinto."

These modifications of the case, as presented by Commander Williams, are based upon our official reports.

I have now to remind your Lordship of some facts which doubtlessly were omitted by Earl Russell with the very proper and becoming motive of allowing them to be brought into the case on the part of the United States, in the way most satisfactory to this Government.

These facts are, that at the time the transaction occurred an insurrection was existing in the United States, which this Government was engaged in suppressing by the employment of land and naval forces; that in regard to this domestic strife the United States considered Great Britain as a friendly Power, while she had assumed for herself the attitude of a neutral; and that Spain was considered in the same light, and had assumed the same attitude as Great Britain.

It had been settled by correspondence that the United States and Great Britain mutually recognized, as applicable to this local strife, these two Articles of the Declaration made by the Congress of Paris in 1856, viz., that the neutral or friendly flag should cover enemy's goods, not contraband of war; and that neutral goods, not contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. These exceptions of contraband from favour were a negative acceptance by the parties of the rule hitherto everywhere recognized as a part of the law of nations, that whatever is contraband is liable to capture and confiscation in all cases.

James M. Mason and McFarland are citizens of the United States, and residents of Virginia. John Slidell and George Eustis are citizens of the United States, and residents of Louisiana. It was well known at Havana, when these parties embarked on the "Trent," that James M. Mason was proceeding to England in the affected character of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St James', under a pretended Commission from Jefferson Davis, who had assumed to be President of the Insurrectionary party in the United States, and McFarland was going with him in a like unreal character of Secretary of Legation to the pretended Mission. John Slidell, in similar circumstances, was going to Paris as a pretended Minister to the Emperor of the French; and George Eustis was the chosen Secretary of Legation for that simulated Mission. The fact that these persons had assumed such characters has been since avowed by the same Jefferson Davis in a pretended Message to an unlawful and insurrectionary Congress. It was, as we think,

rightly presumed that these Ministers bore pretended credentials and instructions, and such papers are in the law known as despatches. We are informed by our Consul at Paris that these despatches having escaped the search of the "Trent," were actually conveyed and delivered to emissaries of the insurrection in England.

Although it is not essential, yet it is proper to state, as I do also upon information and belief, that the owner and agent, and all the officers of the "Trent," including the Commander, Williams, had knowledge of the assumed characters and purposes of the persons before-named when they embarked on that vessel.

Your Lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Captain Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British Government, was undertaken as a simple, legal, and customary belligerent proceeding by Captain Wilkes to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war for the use and benefit of the insurgents.

The question before us is, Whether this proceeding was authorized by, and conducted according to the law of nations?

It involves the following inquiries:—

1st. Were the persons named, and their supposed despatches, contraband of war?

2d. Might Captain Wilkes lawfully stop and search the "Trent" for these contraband persons and despatches?

3d. Did he exercise that right in a lawful and proper manner?

4th. Having found the contraband persons on board, and in presumed possession of the contraband despatches, had he a right to capture the persons?

5th. Did he exercise that right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the law of nations?

If all these inquiries shall be resolved in the affirmative, the British Government will have no claim for reparation.

I address myself to the first inquiry, namely, Were the four persons mentioned, and their supposed despatches, contraband?

Maritime law so generally deals, as its professors say, *in rem*, that is, with property, and so seldom with persons, that it seems a straining of the term "contraband" to apply it to them. But persons, as well as property, may become contraband, since the word means broadly "contrary to proclamation, prohibited, illegal, unlawful." All writers and judges pronounce naval and military persons in the service of the enemy contraband. Vattel says, "War allows us to cut off from an enemy all his resources, and to hinder him from sending Ministers to solicit assistance;" and Sir William Scott says, "You may stop the Ambassador of your enemy on his passage. Despatches are not less clearly contraband, and the bearers or couriers who undertake to carry them fall under the same condemnation."

A subtlety might be raised whether pretended Ministers of an usurping Power, not recognized as legal by either the belligerent or the neutral, could be held to be contraband. But it would disappear on being subjected to what is the true test in all cases, namely, the spirit of the law. Sir William Scott, speaking of Civil Magistrates who were arrested and detained as contraband, says, "It appears to me on principle to be but reasonable that when it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons shall be sent out on the public service at the public expense, it

should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel that may be let out for a purpose so intimately connected with the hostile operations."

I trust that I have shown that the four persons who were taken from the "Trent" by Captain Wilkes, and their despatches, were contraband of war.

The second inquiry is, Whether Captain Wilkes had a right by the law of nations to detain and search the "Trent"?

The "Trent," though she carried mails, was a contract, or merchant vessel, a common carrier for hire. Maritime law knows only three classes of vessels—vessels of war, revenue vessels, and merchant vessels. The "Trent" falls within the latter class. Whatever disputes have existed concerning a right of visitation or search in time of peace, none, it is supposed, has existed in modern times about the right of a belligerent in time of war to capture contraband in neutral and even friendly merchant vessels, and of the right of visitation and search in order to determine whether they are neutral, and are documented as such, according to the law of nations.

I assume in the present case what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law, that the circumstance that the "Trent" was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the right of the belligerent captor.

The third question is, Whether Captain Wilkes exercised the right of search in a lawful and proper manner? If any doubt hung over this point, as the case was presented in the statement of it adopted by the British Government, I think it must already have passed away before the modification of that statement which I have already submitted.

I proceed to the fourth enquiry, namely, having found the suspected contraband of war on board the "Trent," had Captain Wilkes a right to capture the same? Such a capture is the chief, if not the only recognised object of the permitted visitation and search. The principle of the law is, that the belligerent exposed to danger may prevent the contraband persons or things from applying themselves or being applied to the hostile uses or purposes designed. The law is so very liberal in this respect, that when contraband is found on board a neutral vessel, not only is the contraband forfeited, but the vessel, which is the vehicle of its passage or transportation, being tainted, also becomes contraband, and is subjected to capture and confiscation.

Only the fifth question remains, namely, Did Captain Wilkes exercise the right of capturing the contraband in conformity with the law of nations?

It is just here that the difficulties of the case begin.

What is the manner which the law of nations prescribes for disposing of the contraband when you have found and seized it on board of the neutral vessel? The answer would be easily found if the question were what you shall do with the contraband vessel. You must take or send her into a convenient port, and subject her to a judicial prosecution there in Admiralty, which will try and decide the questions of belligerency, neutrality, contraband, and capture. So, again, you would promptly find the same answer if the question were, What is the manner of proceeding prescribed by the law of nations in regard to the contraband, if it be property or things of material or pecuniary value? But the question here concerns the mode of procedure in regard not to the vessel that was carrying the contraband, nor yet the con-

traband things which worked the forfeiture of the vessel, but to contraband persons.

The books of law are dumb; yet the question is as important as it is difficult. First, the belligerent captor has a right to prevent the contraband officer, soldier, sailor, minister, messenger, or courier, from proceeding in his unlawful voyage, and reaching the destined scene of his injurious service. But, on the other hand, the person captured may be innocent, that is, he may not be contraband; he therefore has a right to a fair trial of the accusation against him. The neutral State that has taken him under its flag is bound to protect him, if he is not contraband, and is therefore entitled to be satisfied upon that important question. The faith of that State is pledged to his safety, if innocent, as its justice is pledged to his surrender, if he is really contraband. Here are conflicting claims, involving personal liberty, life, honour, and duty. Here are conflicting national claims, involving welfare, safety, honour, and empire. They require a tribunal and a trial. The captors and the captured are equals, the neutral and the belligerent State are equals.

While the law authorities were found silent, it was suggested at an early day by this Government, that you should take the captured persons into a convenient port, and institute judicial proceedings there to try the controversy. But only Courts of Admiralty have jurisdiction in maritime cases, and these Courts have formulas to try only claims to contraband chattels, but none to try claims concerning contraband persons. The Courts can entertain no proceedings and render no judgment in favour of or against the alleged contraband men.

It was replied, all this is true, but you can reach in those Courts a decision which will have the moral weight of a judicial one, by a circuitous proceeding. Convey the suspected men, together with the suspected vessel, into port, and try there the question whether the vessel is contraband. You can prove it to be so by proving the suspected men to be contraband, and the Court must then determine the vessel to be contraband. If the men are not contraband the vessel will escape condemnation. Still there is no judgment for or against the captured persons; but it was assumed that there would result from the determination of the Court concerning the vessel a legal certainty concerning the character of the men.

This course of proceeding seemed open to many objections. It elevates the incidental, inferior, private interest, into the proper place of the main, paramount, public one, and possibly it may make the fortunes, the safety, or the existence of a nation, depend on the accidents of a merely personal and pecuniary litigation. Moreover, when the judgment of the Prize Court upon the lawfulness of the capture of the vessel is rendered, it really concludes nothing, and binds neither the belligerent State nor the neutral, upon the great question of the disposition to be made of the captured contraband persons. That question is still to be really determined, if at all, by diplomatic arrangement or by war.

One may reasonably express his surprise when told that the law of nations has furnished no more reasonable, practical, and perfect mode than this of determining questions of such grave import between Sovereign Powers. The regret we may feel on the occasion is, nevertheless, modified by the reflection that the difficulty is not altogether anomalous.

Similar and equal deficiencies are found in every system of municipal law, especially in the system

which exists in the greater portion of Great Britain and the United States. The title to personal property can hardly ever be resolved by a Court without resorting to the fiction that the claimant has lost, and the possessor has found it, and the title to real estate is disputed by real litigants under the names of imaginary persons. It must be confessed, however, that while all aggrieved Nations demand, and all impartial ones concede, the need of some form of judicial process in determining the character of contraband persons, no other form than the illogical and circuitous one thus described exists, nor has any other yet been suggested. Practically, therefore, the choice is between that judicial remedy, or no judicial remedy whatever.

If there be no judicial remedy, the result is that the question must be determined by the captor himself on the deck of the prize vessel. Very grave objections arise against such a course. The captor is armed, the neutral is unarmed. The captor is interested, prejudiced, and perhaps violent; the neutral, if truly neutral, is disinterested, subdued, and helpless. The tribunal is irresponsible, while its judgment is carried into instant execution. The captured party is compelled to submit, though bound by no legal, moral, or treaty obligation to acquiesce.† Reparation is distant and problematical, and depends at last on the justice, magnanimity, or weakness of the State in whose behalf and by whose authority the capture was made. Out of these disputes reprisals and wars necessarily arise, and these are so frequent and destructive that it may well be doubted whether this form of remedy is not a greater social evil than all that could follow, if the belligerent right of search were universally renounced and abolished for ever. But carry the case one step further. What if the State that has made the capture unreasonably refuse to hear the complaint of the neutral, or to redress it? In that case the very act of capture would be an act of war—of war begun without notice, and, possibly, entirely without provocation.

I think all unprejudiced minds will agree that imperfect as the present judicial remedy may be supposed to be, it would be, as a general practice, better to follow it than adopt the summary one of leaving the decision with the captor and relying upon diplomatic debates to review his decision. Practically it is a question of choice between law, with its imperfections and delays, and war with its evils and desolations.

Nor is it ever to be forgotten that neutrality, honestly and justly preserved, is always the harbinger of peace, and, therefore, is the common interest of Nations, which is only saying that it is the interest of humanity itself.

At the same time it is not to be denied that it may sometimes happen that the judicial remedy will become impossible, as by the shipwreck of the prize vessel, or other circumstances which excuse the captor from sending or taking her into port for confiscation. In such a case the right of the captor to the custody of the captured persons, and to dispose of them, if they are really contraband, so as to defeat their lawful purposes, cannot reasonably be denied. What rule shall be applied in such a case? Clearly the captor ought to be required to show that the failure of the judicial remedy results from circumstances beyond his control and without his fault, otherwise he would be allowed to derive advantages from a wrongful act of his own.

In the present case, Captain Wilkes, after capturing the contraband persons and making prize of the "Trent," in what seems to us a perfectly



lawful manner, instead of sending her into port, released her from the capture, and permitted her to proceed with her whole cargo upon her voyage. He thus effectually prevented the judicial examination which might otherwise have occurred.

If now the capture of the contraband persons and the capture of the contraband vessel are to be regarded not as two separable or distinct transactions under the law of nations, but as one transaction, one capture only, then it follows that the capture in this case was left unfinished, or was abandoned. Whether the United States have a right to retain the chief public benefits of it, namely, the custody of the captured persons, on proving them to be contraband, will depend upon the preliminary question—Whether the leaving of the transaction unfinished was necessary, or whether it was unnecessary and therefore voluntary. If it was necessary, Great Britain, as we suppose, must of course waive the defect, and the consequent failure of the judicial remedy. On the other hand, it is not seen how the United States can insist upon her waiver of that judicial remedy if the defect of the capture resulted from an act of Captain Wilkes, which would be a fault on their own side.

Captain Wilkes has presented to this Government his reasons for releasing the "Trent:"—

"I forbore to seize her," he says, "in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment, from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St Thomas to Europe. I therefore concluded to sacrifice the interest of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered her to proceed, after the detention necessary to effect the transfer of those Commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which affected the interests of our country and interrupted the action of the Confederates."

I shall consider, first, how these reasons ought to affect the action of this Government; and secondly, how they ought to be expected to affect the action of Great Britain. The reasons are satisfactory to this Government, so far as Captain Wilkes is concerned. It could not desire that the "San Jacinto," her officers and crew, should be exposed to dangers and loss by weakening their number to detach a prize-crew to go on board the "Trent." Still less could it disavow the humane motive of preventing inconveniences, losses, and perhaps disasters, to the several hundred innocent passengers found on board the prize vessel.

Nor could this Government perceive any ground for questioning the fact that these reasons, though apparently incongruous, did operate in the mind of Captain Wilkes, and determine him to release the "Trent." Human actions generally proceed upon mingled and sometimes conflicting motives. He measured the sacrifices which this decision would cost. It manifestly, however, did not occur to him that beyond the sacrifice of the private interests (as he calls them) of his officers and crew, there might also, possibly, be a sacrifice even of the chief and public object of his capture, namely, the right of his Government to the custody and disposition of the captured persons. This Government cannot censure him for this oversight. It confesses that the whole subject came unforeseen upon the Government, as, doubtless, it did upon him. Its present convictions on the point in question are the result of deliberate examination

and deduction now made, and not of any impressions previously formed.

Nevertheless, the question now is, not whether Captain Wilkes is justified to his Government in what he did, but what is the present view of the Government as to the effect of what he has done.

Assuming now, for argument's sake only, that the release of the "Trent," if voluntary, involved a waiver of the claim of the Government to hold the captured persons, the United States could in that case have no hesitation in saying that the act which has thus already been approved by the Government must be allowed to draw its legal consequence after it.

It is of the very nature of a gift or a charity that the giver cannot, after the exercise of his benevolence is past, recall or modify its benefits.

We are thus brought directly to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the "Trent," as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary.

Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it by Captain Wilkes, namely, a want of sufficient force to send the prize vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize-crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captured party to acquiesce, and go willingly before the tribunal to whose jurisdiction it appeals. If the captured party indicate purposes to employ means of resistance which the captor cannot with probable safety to himself overcome, he may properly leave the vessel to go forward, and neither she nor the State she represents can ever afterwards justly object that the captor deprived her of the judicial remedy to which she was entitled.

But the second reason assigned by Captain Wilkes for releasing the "Trent" differs from the first. At best, therefore, it must be held that Captain Wilkes, as he explains himself, acted from combined sentiments of prudence and generosity, and so, that the release of the prize vessel was not strictly necessary or involuntary.

Secondly, How ought we to expect these explanations by Captain Wilkes of his reasons for leaving the capture incomplete to affect the action of the British Government? The observation upon this point which first occurs is, that Captain Wilkes' explanations were not made to the authorities of the captured vessel. If made known to them, they might have approved and taken the release upon the condition of waiving a judicial investigation of the whole transaction, or they might have refused to accept the release upon that condition.

But the case is one not with them but with the British Government. If we claim that Great Britain ought not to insist that a judicial trial has been lost because we voluntarily released the offending vessel out of consideration for her innocent passengers, I do not see how she is to be bound to acquiesce in the decision which was thus made by us without necessity on our part, and without knowledge of conditions or consent on her own. The question between Great Britain and ourselves thus stated would be a question not of right and of law but of favour, to be conceded by her to us in return for favours shown by us to her, of the value of which favours on both sides we ourselves shall be the judge. Of course the United States could have no thought of raising such a question in any case.

I trust that I have shown, to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and



natural statement of the facts and analysis of the law applicable to them, that this Government has neither meditated, nor practised, nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention, and, on the contrary, that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably, by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. For this error the British Government has right to expect the same reparation that we, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly Nation, in a similar case.

I have not been unaware that in examining this question I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be the British side of it against my own country, but I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining, not an exclusively British interest, but an old honoured and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a Continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime power, have won the respect and confidence of many Nations. These principles were laid down for us in 1804 by James Madison, when Secretary of State in the Administration of Thomas Jefferson, in instructions given to James Munroe, our Minister to England. Although the case before him concerned a description of persons different from those who are incidentally the subjects of the present discussion, the ground he assumed then was the same I now occupy, and the arguments by which he sustained himself upon it have been an inspiration to me in preparing this reply.

"Whenever," he says, "property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable on any ground to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable, then, or just, that a belligerent commander, who is thus restricted, and thus responsible in a case of mere property, of trivial amount, should be permitted, without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiance, and to carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest danger? Reason, justice, and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."

If I decide this case in favour of my own Government, I must disallow its most cherished principles, and reverse and for ever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain those principles, and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do to the British Nation just what we have always insisted all Nations ought to do to us.

The claim of the British Government is not made in a discourteous manner. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case.

In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them. But the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence.

Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a Foreign State; only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground.

Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other Nations, and even to ourselves, claims like that which is now before us. Those cases occurred when Great Britain, as well as the United States, was the home of generations which, with all their peculiar interests and passions, have passed away. She could in no other way so effectually disavow any such injury, as we think she does, by assuming now as her own the ground upon which we then stood.

It would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people, if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries from their graves, to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the Nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them, which, heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other Nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated.

Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

I avail, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Inclosure 2, in Lord Lyons' Despatch to Earl Russell, of December 27, 1861.

Lord Lyons to Mr Seward.

Washington,

December 27, 1861.

SIR,

I HAVE this morning received the note which you did me the honour to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russell's despatch of the 30th November last, relative to the removal of Mr Mason, Mr Slidell, Mr MacFarland, and Mr Eustis, from the British Mail Packet "Trent." I will, without any loss of time, forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me.

I will also, without delay, do myself the honour to confer with you personally on the subject, to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may be again placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)



No. 4.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

Foreign Office,

Mr LORR,

January 11, 1862.

In my despatch to you of the 30th of November, after informing you of the circumstances which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four persons taken from on board the "Trent," I stated to you that it thus appeared that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage,—an act of violence which was an affront to the British Flag, and a violation of international law. I concluded by directing you, in case the reparation, which Her Majesty's Government expected to receive, should not be offered by Mr Seward, to propose to that minister to make such redress as alone would satisfy the British Nation, namely, first, the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from on board the "Trent," and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they might again be placed under British protection; and secondly, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed.

I received, yesterday, your despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing a note to you from Mr Seward, which is in substance the answer to my despatch of the 30th of November.

Proceeding at once to the main points in discussion between us, Her Majesty's Government have carefully examined how far Mr Seward's note, and the conduct it announces, complies substantially with the two proposals I have recited.

With regard to the first, viz.: the liberation of the prisoners with a view to their being again placed under British protection, I find that the note concludes by stating that the prisoners will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling upon your Lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them.

No condition of any kind is coupled with the liberation of the prisoners.

With regard to the suitable apology which the British Government had a right to expect, I find that the Government of the United States distinctly and unequivocally declares that no directions had been given to Captain Wilkes, or to any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the "Trent," or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere.

I find, further, that the Secretary of State expressly forbears to justify the particular act of which Her Majesty's Government complained. If the United States Government had alleged that although Captain Wilkes had no previous instruction for that purpose, he was right in capturing the persons of the four prisoners, and in removing them from the "Trent" on board his own vessel, to be afterwards carried into a port of the United States, the Government which had thus sanctioned the proceeding of Captain Wilkes would have become responsible for the original violence and insult of the act. But Mr Seward contents himself with stating that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood

or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on to affirm that for this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation which the United States, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain, or from any other friendly Nation, in a similar case.

Her Majesty's Government having carefully taken into their consideration the liberation of the prisoners, the delivery of them into your hands, and the explanations to which I have just referred, have arrived at the conclusion that they constitute the reparation which Her Majesty and the British Nation had a right to expect.

It gives Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favourable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two Nations. I need not discuss the modifications in my statement of facts which Mr Seward says he has derived from the reports of officers of his Government.

I cannot conclude, however, without adverting shortly to the discussions which Mr Seward has raised upon points not prominently brought into question in my despatch of the 30th of November. I there object, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to that which Captain Wilkes had done. Mr Seward, in his answer, points out what he conceives Captain Wilkes might have done without violating the law of nations.

It is not necessary that I should here discuss in detail the five questions ably argued by the Secretary of State; but it is necessary that I should say that Her Majesty's Government differ from Mr Seward in some of the conclusions at which he has arrived. And it may lead to a better understanding between the two Nations on several points of International Law which may during the present contest, or at some future time, be brought into question, that I should state to you, for communication to the Secretary of State, wherein those differences consist; I hope to do so in a few days.

In the meantime it will be desirable that the Commanders of the United States' cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this despatch to the Secretary of State.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 5.

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

Foreign Office, January 11, 1862.

MY LORD,

YOUR conduct in the important matter of the "Trent" is entirely approved by Her Majesty. The discretion and good temper you have shewn have contributed greatly to the success of our operations.

In order to give your Lordship, by a public document, a proof that you have acted strictly according to the instructions you have received, I inclose an Extract, annexed to this despatch, of a private letter I addressed to you on the 1st December last.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Extract of a Private Letter from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, December 1, 1861.

"The despatches which were agreed to at the Cabinet yesterday, and which I have signed this morning, impose upon you a disagreeable task. My wish would be that at your first interview with Mr Seward you should not take my despatch with you, but should prepare him for it, and ask him to settle with the President and the Cabinet what course they would propose.

"The next time you should bring my despatch, and read it to him fully.

"If he asks what will be the consequence of his refusing compliance, I think you should say that you wish to leave him and the President quite free to take their own course, and that you desire to abstain from anything like menace."

ADMIRALTY, January 13, 1862.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have to notify to the Royal Navy and Royal Marines that, on the 17th of February next, the full Mourning for His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort will be discontinued, and that Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines are from that day only to wear with their uniforms a black crape round the left arm until the 10th of March, when the Mourning will cease.

By Command of their Lordships,  
C. PAGET.

ST JAMES'S PALACE, January 9, 1862.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel William Griffin Sutton, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, vice Major-General John Fitzmaurice, K.H., promoted.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, January 13, 1862.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr James Q. Howard as Consul at St John, New Brunswick, for the United States of America.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr H. Sonnenkalb as Consul at Point de Galle, Ceylon, for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr Rudolph Zapp as Consul at Singapore for His Majesty the King of Hanover.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Pio de Emparanza as Consul, and of Don Narciso Perez Petinto as Vice-Consul at Sierra Leone for Her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

(27.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,  
January 13, 1862.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Bogotá, enclosing a translation of a

Decree recently issued by General de Mosquera, organising the Customs System of the United States of Colombia (New Granada), and which contains the following articles relating to the duties on the importation and exportation of merchandize and on shipping, and to other Customs regulations:—

ART. 10. The following ports are hereby authorized for importation, exportation, and transit:—

Santamarta, Cartagena, Sabanilla, Riochacha, and Zispata, in the Atlantic.

Aranca and Meta.

Quibdó.

Cúcuta, on the frontier of Venezuela.

Carlosama, on the frontier of Ecuador.

ART. 11. The following are declared to be free ports:—

Buenaventura, Tumaco, and Iscuande, in the Pacific.

All those situated in the State of Panamá.

Those lying in the territory of Caquetá, in the State of Cauca.

Those belonging to the Archipelago of San Andrés, in the State of Bolívar.

ART. 12. The port of Cúcuta is to be likewise an authorized port for the transit trade.

ART. 13. Authorized ports are the only places in which the Government of Colombia will admit Foreign Consuls.

*Title 3d.—Of the Duties upon Importation, Deposit Tonnage, and Exportation.*

ART. 14. Importation duties shall be levied according to the gross weight of the packages introduced at the Custom-houses of the Republic.

ART. 15. For the collection of the above duties, all packages are classified as follows:—

1st. The under-mentioned merchandize shall pay 5 cents. per kilogramme, viz.:—

Unprepared articles of food.

Unmanufactured steel.

Tar or pitch.

Quicksilver.

Hemp in cordage.

Copper or brass in ingots or lumps.

Copper manufactured into pans or boilers.

Pewter in bars or sticks.

Unmanufactured iron.

Manufactured iron without any admixture of steel.

Tin plates.

Ordinary soap in bars.

Crockery-ware in hampers.

Machinery and implements for agriculture, arts, and trade.

Tanned hides and skins.

Unmanufactured lead.

Manufactured lead.

Gunpowder.

Glass in sheets without quicksilver.

Wine in pipes and barrels.

Unmanufactured zinc.

Zinc in sheets.

If any of the above goods are imported packed in cases, they shall be subject to examination.

2d. Merchandize not comprised in the first class, and private luggage, shall pay 30 cents. per kilogramme.

ART. 16. The following articles shall not pay any importation duty whatever:—

Salt imported into the Free Ports of the Pacific and the Caqueta territory, or over the Ecuatorian frontier.

Printed books.

Printing paper.

Coals.

Ice.

Steam-boats built or in pieces, and destined for interior navigation or the coasting trade.

Live animals.

Good foreign money.

The natural productions of Venezuela and Ecuador imported by river or by land, so long as the productions of the United States of Columbia enjoy the same exemption.

Packages containing the luggage brought by Ministers of other countries, and such as they may afterwards introduce, giving previous notice of their contents.

ART. 17. The importation of the following articles is prohibited :—

False coin, coin of a lower standard than 0·900, and copper coin, except imported for the account of the Republic.

Cane spirit and its compounds, as regards the ports of those States in which the production and sale of this article are not free.

ART. 18. The duty upon deposit is 40 cents for every 100 kilogrammes of the gross weight of the packages deposited.

ART. 19. Tonnage dues to be paid in the following proportions :—

Vessels not measuring above 100 tons shall pay 40 cents. per ton.

Vessels of more than 100 tons to pay 40 cents for each of the first hundred, and 20 cents for each of the remainder.

ART. 20. The Columbian ton is one and a-half cubic metres by measurement, and 1,000 kilogrammes in weight.

ART. 21. Tonnage dues to be paid in all the ports, free ports included.

ART. 22. The following vessels are not subject to the payment of the above dues ; viz. :—

The vessels of war of friendly Powers, and the transports assimilated thereto.

Vessels proceeding from National harbours.

Such as may have contracted the obligation of carrying regularly and gratuitously the correspondence of the Republic.

ART. 23. The measurement of vessels shall continue to be made agreeably to the rules established by the Executive Decree of the 5th April 1847.

ART. 24. Export duty shall only be levied upon bark and tobacco, the produce of the country, and at the rate of 2 cents. the kilogramme.

ART. 25. All duties on importation, deposit, tonnage, and exportation, to be paid cash.

ART. 26. Importation duties to be paid as follows :

50 per cent. in treasury notes.

10 per cent. in floating debt paper of 5th class.

The remainder in cash or in floating debt of 6th class, proceeding from unpaid dividends on the foreign loan.

ART. 27. Duties upon deposit, tonnage, and exportation to be paid in treasury notes, or in hard cash.

#### *Title 4. Infractions and Penalties.*

ART. 28. All vessels shall be confiscated, the captains of which do not present their register, the ship's articles, and the roll of the crew, or who

omit in the manifest one or more packages, the total weight of which exceeds 25 kilogrammes ; or who load or unload at any unauthorised port.

ART. 29. All persons making, or attempting to make clandestine importations or exportations, shall pay the double amount of the duties it was their intention to defraud, and their right to exercise commercial industry shall be suspended, in the terms contained in the 8th Article of the Law of 25th June 1856.

ART. 30. Persons who omit to present an invoice, or who present a defective one, shall pay 10 per cent. over the ordinary duties, and the examination of their cargo shall be made package by package.

ART. 31. Any captain failing to present the manifest and the full report of his cargo, or that shall present these documents in an incorrect state, shall pay a fine of from fifty to a thousand dollars for each of the said documents which he may fail to present, or which may not be in due form.

ART. 32. Any captain whose manifest specifies more packages than those which are cleared, shall pay the fine mentioned in the preceding Article.

ART. 33. Whenever the invoice is not in accordance with the manifest, the examination shall be made package by package.

ART. 34. Every discrepancy between the minutes of the invoice and the result of the examination of the respective packages shall be visited with the payment of double duties, in addition to the other penalty established for cases of clandestine importations, and to the examination of the cargo package by package.

ART. 35. Every extraction of, or attempt to extract clandestinely, packages from the warehouses of the Custom-house, shall be considered as a case of clandestine importation.

ART. 36. The importation of prohibited articles shall subject the infractor to a fine of from fifty to one thousand dollars, besides any heavier penalty that may be assigned to such cases.

ART. 37. Infractions, not expressly defined in the preceding Articles, shall be punished with fines up to the sum of two hundred dollars.

ART. 38. In cases of the infractions referred to in Article 28, the respective national Judges will proceed, according to the corresponding provisions of the code of procedure, in criminal cases.

ART. 39. In all other infractions the Collector of the Customs will proceed, without any judicial formality, according to the nature of the case.

#### *Transitory Title.*

ART. 40. This decree will come into operation, as far as regards the terms of payment of duties and deposit, thirty days after it shall have been received in each of the Custom-houses ; and with respect to the tariff established in the Article 15, and the generality of its enactments, one hundred and twenty days after date ; and from that period the functions of all the interior offices of commerce shall cease, as regards the importation trade.

ART. 41. The Finance Secretary will duly circulate the instructions to be observed in the Custom-house regarding the loading and unloading of vessels, the dispatch of cargoes, the deposit service, and all other matters connected with the execution of this decree.

ART. 42. The present Custom-house system of Columbia is substituted by the above.

(51.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,  
January 13, 1862.*

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, enclosing a copy of a notice issued by the Portuguese Board of Health, declaring the Port of Ceará (Brazil) to be considered infected with yellow fever since the 2d October last.

(55.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,  
January 13, 1862.*

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Genoa, enclosing the following translation of a law with regard to the payment of anchorage and other dues on shipping, which has recently come into operation in the harbours of the Italian Kingdom :—

## CAP. I.

*Anchorage Dues.*

ART. 1. National vessels, and Foreign vessels placed on an equal footing with National vessels wherever they may arrive from, will be subjected to an anchorage fee of 50 centimes per ton measurement. The anchorage fee will become due on every time that a vessel arrives at any port, roadstead, or shore of the State, and performs any operation of commerce thereat.

ART. 2. Sending the boat ashore, delivering or receiving letters, or even mere samples, and filling in with provisions or ships' stores which may be necessary for the completion of the voyage, will not be considered as operations of commerce.

ART. 3. Vessels which embark or discharge cargo at more than one port, roadstead, or shore of the State, pay the anchorage fee at the place at which they begin the operation, and are exempt from it at those at which they continue or complete it, provided that in the interval they touch no Foreign port; if they touch a Foreign port, harbour, or shore, except in the case of superior force, they will pay the fee as on first arrival.

ART. 4. Those vessels which, in continuing the discharge of their cargo, should ship other goods, or in continuing their shipment should discharge any portion of their cargo, will not be permitted to enjoy the advantages accorded by the preceding article.

ART. 5. The embarkation or disembarkation of passengers will be held equivalent to the shipment or discharge of cargo as far as concerns the application of the anchorage fee, unless it happens by reason of illness, or in the case of forced or involuntary arrivals.

ART. 6. Sailing vessels under the National Flag, or Foreign vessels on an equal footing, and steamers exclusively used for towing ships, will be exempted from the fee established by Art. 1, on payment of fr. 1.50 per ton per annum, whatever may be the number of their arrivals during the year.

This annual fee is not subject to any deduction, whatever may be the month in which it is paid; and the fees which may have already been paid under Art. 1 shall not be reckoned in diminution of the same.

Vessels under 40 tons burthen will pay the fee only once a-year, whatever may be the number of their arrivals.

ART. 7. Steamers, with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding Article, will pay the anchorage fee only once a-month, whatever may be the number of their arrivals, and of the commercial operations performed by them during the month in which they first arrived.

ART. 8. Foreign vessels, not admitted by treaty to the enjoyment of the same favour as National vessels, will be subject to double fees, following in other respects the same regulations as are established for National vessels.

ART. 9. In determining the amount of the fee payable by steamers, deduction will be made from their tonnage of 40 per cent. for the space occupied by the engine and accessories.

ART. 10. The vessels exempt from anchorage fee are :

Vessels of war of whatever Nation they may be. Boats used for fishing along the shores of the State, and those which are employed in the internal service of the harbours and shores.

ART. 11. Those vessels will also be exempt from anchorage fees which, as soon as they are launched from the building-yards of the kingdom, enter a harbour or roadstead for the purpose of completing the works indispensable for their navigation, and depart from thence without having performed any operation of commerce.

## CAP. II.

*Other Fees on Shipping.*

ART. 12. National vessels, and Foreign vessels on an equal footing with them, will pay an entrance fee of 5 cents per ton on entering the arsenals of the kingdom.

ART. 13. At the expiration of a month after entering the arsenals the vessels will be subject to half the above fee for every month they remain there.

In paying this fee, a month commenced will be held as having been completed.

ART. 14. The provisions made by Art. 8 and 9, will be applicable in regard to the entry and sojourn in the arsenals.

ART. 15. For issuing a National bill of health the fee will be 5 francs.

ART. 16 to 20. Are not translated, being applicable only to Italians.

## CAP. III.

*General Provisions.*

ART. 21. The charges for pilotage, measurement, and inspection of vessels, hire and use of materials, machinery, gear, and docks, and for dues on goods deposited on the moles, wharfs, and quays of the harbours and arsenals will be regulated according to the locality, by Royal Decree.

ART. 22. By the present law all taxes and fees on navigation, tonnage, entry, and clearance, and anchorage in the harbours and arsenals, light dues, embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, naturalization of ships, of *chancellerie*, of the officers of the mercantile marine, of the fund for the fisheries in the waters of the State, and all the maritime dues not expressly mentioned herein, which until now were received under different denominations in the various provinces of the State are abolished; and moreover, any law or regulation in respect to fees on shipping which may be contrary to the tenor of these presents is hereby done away with.

(73.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,  
January 13, 1862.*

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing a copy of an Act recently passed by the Congress of the United States, fixing as follows the duties on Tea, Coffee, and Sugar imported into that country:—

1st. All teas, 20 cents per pound.

2d. Coffee, of all kinds, 5 cents per pound.

3d. Raw sugar, commonly called Muscovado or brown sugar, and on sugars not advanced above No. 12 Dutch standard by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other processes, and on syrup of sugar or sugar cane, and concentrated molasses or concentrated melado, 2½ cents per pound; on sugars after being refined, when they are tintured, coloured, or in any other way adulterated, and on sugar candy, 8 cents per pound; on molasses, 6 cents per gallon, provided that all syrup of sugar or sugar cane, concentrated molasses or concentrated melado entered under the name of molasses, or any other name than syrup of sugar, or of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, or concentrated melado, shall be liable to forfeiture to the United States, and the same shall be forfeited.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL,  
January 14, 1862.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet John Nethercote to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant David Wale, who resigns that appointment. Dated 14th January 1862.

6th Dragoons—James John Harrington Cottle, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Smith, promoted. Dated 14th January 1862.

8th Regiment of Foot—Francis James Stuart, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Richard Reynell Aylmer, who retires. Dated 14th January 1862.

Charles James Holman Playter, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Charles Blandford Crease, who retires. Dated 15th January 1862.

10th Foot—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon John Clarke, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Tulloch, M.D., appointed to the St Helena Regiment. Dated 14th January 1862.

16th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Walter Hepburn Melitas FitzHerbert, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Edward Julian Bigg Wither, appointed to the 28th Foot. Dated 14th January 1862.

Augustus Goring Bridger, gent. late Ensign, Royal Sussex Militia, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice John Munn, who retires. Dated 15th January 1862.

17th Foot—David Dempster Chadwick, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Aylmer, promoted. Dated 14th January 1862.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Allan, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

21st Foot—Kinnear Browne, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ernest Theodore Evans, whose appointment, which appeared in the Gazette of the 22d October 1861, has been cancelled. Dated 14th January 1862.

26th Foot—Ensign William Barton Wade to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Charles Henry Wills, who retires. Dated 14th January 1862.

Vivian Davenport, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wade. Dated 14th January 1862.

30th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon James Paxton, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

32d Foot—Gentleman Cadet Arthur Elebank Havelock, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Walshe, promoted. Dated 14th January 1862.

33d Foot—Lieutenant George Beresford Deare, from the 53d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Francis Mundy, who exchanges. Dated 14th January 1862.

36th Foot—James Chambre, Esq. late Chaplain 14th Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Frennd, transferred to the 51st Foot. Dated 14th January 1862.

41st Foot—Lieutenant William Henry Gardner Cornwall to be Captain, by purchase, vice Richard Nugent Clayton, who retires. Dated 14th January 1862.

Ensign John Wright Westby to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cornwall. Dated 14th January 1862.

Barnett Nethercote Anley, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Westby. Dated 14th January 1862.

44th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Henry William Devlin to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Edmund Greswold McDowell, who exchanges. Dated 12th October 1861.

47th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon James Jameson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

51st Foot—Paymaster William Causabon Frennd, from the 36th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice George Henry Shuttleworth, transferred to the 15th Foot. Dated 14th January 1862.

53d Foot—Lieutenant Charles Francis Mundy, from the 33d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Beresford Deare, who exchanges. Dated 14th January 1862.

57th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Moseley Muttit, from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Murray, who exchanges. Dated 19th September 1861.

58th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Philip Henry Eustace Cross to be Surgeon, vice Henry Downes, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 14th January 1862.

59th Foot—Lieutenant Samuel Lee H. Hamilton Finney to be Adjutant, vice Benjamin Henry Burge, who resigns that appointment. Dated 14th January 1862.

60th Foot—Captain G. Robert Stewart Black, from the 99th Foot, to be Captain, vice Medhurst, who exchanges. Dated 25th October 1861.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon George Edward Gascoyen to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

64th Foot—William Charles Mathews, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice John O'Dell, who retires. Dated 14th January 1862.

65th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Murray, from the 57th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Muttit, who exchanges. Dated 19th September 1861.

74th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon William O'Halloran to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Arthur Chester, appointed to the Staff. Dated 14th January 1862.

79th Foot—Ensign Alfred Hutton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Francis Pemberton Campbell, promoted, by purchase, in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Dated 14th January 1862.

Charles Robert Kennett Fergusson, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hutton. Dated 14th January 1862.

90th Foot—Captain James Clerk Rattray to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Garnet Joseph Wolseley, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 14th January 1862.

94th Foot—The second Christian name of Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkby is *Humphreys*, and not *Henry*, as previously stated.

96th Foot—Ensign Francis Lennox George Grey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Justinian Henry Strong, who retires. Dated 14th January 1862.

John Oldham Ellis, gent. (late Lieutenant Fermanagh Militia,) to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Grey. Dated 14th January 1862.

Thomas Edward Brackenbury Townsend, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice William Yates Foot, who retires. Dated 15th January 1862.

99th Foot—Captain John William Medhurst, from the 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice Black, who exchanges. Dated 25th October 1861.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Staff Assistant-Surgeon James Martin to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieutenant Francis Pemberton Campbell, from 79th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Berkeley Charles William Chichester Bloxsome, who retires. Dated 14th January 1862.

St Helena Regiment—Assistant-Surgeon John Tulloch, M.D., from the 10th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Jardine, M.D., appointed to the Staff. Dated 14th January 1862.

#### MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

The names of the following Officers, Gazetted on the 19th November 1861, as Deputy Assistant Superintendents of Stores, to be altered as under, viz. :—

For—

*E. Pridham,*  
*C. W. E. Holloway,*  
*W. McDermott,*  
*J. S. Marsden,*  
*J. D. Lardner,*  
*M. W. Holworthy,*  
*R. Jago,*  
*J. T. Dalrymple, and*  
*J. W. S. Sanderson,*

Read—

*Frederick Pridham.*  
*C. W. Elphinstone-Holloway.*  
*Dominick O'Loghden Mac Dermott.*  
*James Nelson Marsdon.*  
*John Joseph Lardner.*  
*Wilmot W. Holworthy.*  
*Richard Jago.*  
*James F. Dalrymple, and*  
*Thomas Warwick Hyndman Sanderson.*

#### CAVALRY DEPOT (Maidstone.)

The retirement of Brevet-Major William Griffin Sutton was upon *full-pay*, and not *half-pay*, as stated in the Gazette of 7th January 1862.

#### UNATTACHED.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Bruce, half-pay 56th Foot, Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major, without purchase. Dated 14th January 1862.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff-Surgeon-Major William Alston Dassauville, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 14th January 1862.

Surgeon-Major James Carroll Dempster, M.D., from half-pay, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major. Dated 14th January 1862.

Surgeon-Major Henry Downes, M.D., from 58th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, vice Philip Henry Eustace Cross, who exchanges. Dated 14th January 1862.

Surgeon William Barrett, M.B., from half-pay 100th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Augustus Morphew to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Waldegrave Rock Thompson, M.D., appointed to the 2d West India Regiment. Dated 18th June 1861.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Charles O'Callaghan to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Edward Arthur Brien, appointed to the 1st West India Regiment. Dated 6th August 1861.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Watkin Sandon Whylock, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon Joseph Coleman Hornsby Wright, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Speedy to be Staff-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon James Nicholas Bell, M.D., from the 93d Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Johnston Ferguson to be Staff-Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon Edmund Greswold McDowell, from the 44th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Henry William Devlin, who exchanges. Dated 12th October 1861.

Assistant-Surgeon William Menzies Calder, from the 49th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alexander Allan, M.D., appointed to the 17th Foot. Dated 14th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon George Allan Hutton, from the 12th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Paxton, M.D., appointed to the 30th Foot. Dated 14th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon James Jardine, M.D., from the St Helena Regiment, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Clarke, M.D., appointed to the 10th Foot. Dated 14th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Chester, from the 74th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice William O'Halloran, appointed to the 74th Foot. Dated 14th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon John Henry Beath, M.D., from the 3d Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Jameson, M.D., appointed to the 47th Foot. Dated 14th January 1862.



Assistant-Surgeon Stephen Henry Marshall, from the 2d Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice G. E. Gascoyen, appointed to the 60th Foot. Dated 14th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Murray Chalk, from the 15th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice E. O'Connell, appointed to the 16th Foot. Dated 14th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon William Armstrong, from the 87th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kennedy, appointed to the Rifle Brigade. Dated 14th January 1862.

Assistant-Surgeon John Thomas Milburn, from the 25th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Martin, appointed to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. Dated 14th January 1862.

Dispenser of Medicines Henry Logan Harvey to be Apothecary to the Forces. Dated 14th January 1862.

The undermentioned Staff Assistant-Surgeons upon half-pay to be restored to full pay :—

Charles Henry Young Godwin. Dated 14th January 1862.

John Walters, M.B. Dated 14th January 1862.

Franklin Gillespie, M.D. Dated 14th January 1862.

Thomas Maunsell. Dated 14th January 1862.

George Farr White. Dated 14th January 1862.

Frederick Robert Wilson, M.B. Dated 14th January 1862.

Nathaniel Alcock. Dated 14th January 1862.

Donald Macgillivray Davidson, M.D. Dated 14th January 1862.

Robert Edward Heath, M.D. Dated 14th January 1862.

Robert Adams, M.D. Dated 14th January 1862.

Reginald Croft Lever, M.B. Dated 14th January 1862.

Bronislaw James Jazdowski, M.B. Dated 14th January 1862.

Caleb Shera Wills. Dated 14th January 1862.

Robert De Burgh Riordan. Dated 14th January 1862.

Samuel Hope. Dated 14th January 1862.

The second Christian name of Assistant-Surgeon Ramsbotham, appointed to the Staff in the Gazette of the 3d December 1861, is "*Basnett*," and not "*Barnett*," as then stated.

#### BREVET.

Captain and Brevet-Major Arthur Need, 14th Hussars, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Dated 14th January 1862.

To be Majors in the Army.

Second Captain Thomas James Maclachlan, Bombay Artillery. Dated 27th August 1858.

Captain Thomas Clifton Alban, Bombay Infantry. Dated 1st October 1859.

Captain Charles Henry Palliser, Bengal Infantry. Dated 7th April 1860.

Captain Henry Clerk, Madras Infantry. Dated 17th April 1860.

Captain Howard Codrington Dowker, Madras Infantry. Dated 19th June 1860.

Captain John Alexander Mathew Macdonald, Bombay Infantry. Dated 3d October 1860.

Captain George Ernest Rose, Rifle Brigade. Dated 14th January 1862.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Lieutenant-General Dennis Daly, on the 19th December 1861 :—

Major-General Allan T. Maclean, Colonel of the 13th Hussars, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 20th December 1861.

Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., promoted for distinguished service on the 20th July 1858, to be placed upon the Fixed Establishment of Major-Generals. Dated 20th December 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Higginson Teush-Hecker, half-pay Unattached, Assistant-Commandant of the Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone, to be Colonel. Dated 20th December 1861.

Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Lowther Cherm-side, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 20th December 1861.

Captain Haydon Lloyd Cafe, 94th Foot, to be Major. Dated 20th December 1861.

The undermentioned Staff Officers of Pensioners, retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank :—

Captain and Brevet-Colonel Edward Sterling Farmer, half-pay Unattached, to be Major-General. Dated 31st December 1861.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Neill, half-pay Unattached, to be Colonel. Dated 31st December 1861.

The undermentioned Officers to be employed upon a particular service :—

Captain William Wallis King, from half-pay, 12th Lancers, to be Captain. Dated 14th January 1862.

Acting Veterinary Surgeon William Barker Walters to be Acting Veterinary Surgeon. Dated 14th January 1862.

#### DUBLIN CASTLE.

14th January 1862.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the undernamed Gentlemen to the Office of High Sheriff of the following Counties and Counties of Cities and Towns in the year 1862 :—

Antrim,	Frederick Hugh Henry, Esq. Lodge Park, Straffan.
Armagh,	John James Bigger, Esq. Fal-mere Park, Dundalk.
Carlow,	Hardy Eustace, Esq. Castle-more House, Tullow.
Carrickfergus Co. Town,	Andrew Forsythe, Esq. Scout Bush, Carrickfergus.
Cavan,	Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. Lis-more, Crosdoney.
Clare,	The Honourable Edward O'Brien, Dromoland, New-market-on-Fergus.
Cork County,	Henry Harding, Esq. Firville, Macroom.
Cork City,	Daniel Donegan, Esq. Carrig-more, Cork.
Donegal,	George Knox, Esq. Prehen, Londonderry.
Down,	John Joseph Whyte, Esq. Colenacran, Loughbrickland.
Dublin County,	George H. Lindsay, Esq. Turret House, Glasnevin.

Dublin City, William John French, Esq. 11, Rutland Square, E.  
 Drogheda County Thomas Stanislaus M'Cann, Esq. Staleene, Drogheda.  
 Town, Edward Irwin, Esq. Derrygore, Fermanagh, Enniskillen.  
 Galway County, Burton R. P. Perse, Esq. Moyode Castle, Craughwell.  
 Galway Town, Henry Hodgson, Esq. Merlin Park, Galway.  
 Kerry, James Crosbie, Esq. Ballyheige Castle, Tralee.  
 Kildare, Patrick Sweetman, Esq. Longtown, Naas.  
 Kilkenny County, Henry Meredyth, Esq. Morelands, Thomastown.  
 Kilkenny City, Thomas Power, Esq. Beechville, Kilkenny.  
 King's County, Arthur Henry Nicholas Kemmis, Esq. Croham Hunt, Croydon, England.  
 Leitrim, Hugh M'Ternan, Esq. Heaps-town, Riverstown.  
 Limerick County, Edward Croker, Esq. Ballinagarde, Ballyneety.  
 Limerick City, Robert Hunt, Esq. George's Street, Limerick.  
 Londonderry County John Adams, Esq. Ballydevitt, and City, Ballymoney.  
 Longford, Walter Nugent, Esq. Donore, Multifarnham.  
 Louth, Henry Edward Singleton, Esq. Hazley Heath, Hants.  
 Mayo, Philip Taaffe, Esq. Woodville, Kilkelly.  
 Meath, Thomas Boylan, Esq. Hilltown, Drogheda.  
 Monaghan, Captain Jesse Lloyd, Camla, Monaghan.  
 Queen's County, Michael James Sweetman, Esq. Lamberton Park, Maryborough.  
 Roscommon, John H. Dillon, Esq. Johnstown, Athlone.  
 Sligo, Abraham Martin, Esq. Bloomfield.  
 Tipperary, Charles Clarke, Esq. Graignoe Park, Holycross.  
 Tyrone, Samuel Wensley Blackhall, Esq. Coolamber, Edgeworthstown.  
 Waterford County, The Honourable Charles Moore Smyth, Ballinatra, Youghal.  
 Waterford City, James Kearney, Esq. Grace Dieu Lodge, Waterford.  
 Westmeath, John Devenish Meares, Esq. Meare's Court, Moyvore.  
 Wexford, Lieutenant - Colonel Villiers La Touche Hatton, Belmont House, Wexford.  
 Wicklow, Coote Alexander Carroll, Esq. Ashford.

Commission signed by the Queen.

1st Administrative Battalion of Ross-shire Rifle Volunteers.

Alexander Watson Mackenzie, Esq. to be Adjutant, from the 10th December 1861.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Alexander Watson Mackenzie to serve with the rank of Captain.

Commission signed by the Queen.

51st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Fleming Whitmore Mullen, gent. to be Adjutant, from the 23d August 1861. Dated 10th September 1861.

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

10th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteers.

The Reverend Matthew Aust Pierpoint to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 8th January 1862.

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

4th Denbighshire Rifle Volunteers.

Thomas Morris to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 15th October 1861.

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

12th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Samuel Ranyard to be Captain, vice Browne, resigned. Dated 7th January 1862.

Ensign Frederick Gould to be Lieutenant, vice Ranyard, promoted. Dated 7th January 1862.

Alexander William Innes, gent. to be Ensign, vice Gould, promoted. Dated 7th January 1862.

Octavius Dillingham Morlaunt, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 7th January 1862.

Alfred Priest, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 7th January 1862.

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

1st Administrative Battalion of Dumfrieshire Rifle Volunteers.

Lord Henry John Montague Douglas Scott to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th January 1862.

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

3d Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers.

Ensign Charles James Hamilton to be Captain, vice Ashfield, resigned. Dated 3d December 1861.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the County of Ayr.

Royal Ayrshire and Wigton Rifle Militia.

John Dixon Atkinson, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Ralston, resigned. Dated 26th September 1861.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Captain Blair Fullarton and Captain Thomas Davidson in the above Corps.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland. **GAZETTE**

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia

Edward Boyd Fawcett to be Lieutenant, vice L'Estrange, promoted. Dated 1st January 1862.

9th Cumberland Rifle Volunteers.

John Towerson to be Ensign, vice  promoted. Dated 30th December 1861.

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

10th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Robert George Raper to be Captain. Dated 20th December 1861.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

John Dolphin Dalton, gent. to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 9th January 1862.

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

16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Ruston to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 4th January 1862.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign William Ridgway to be Lieutenant, vice Virtue, resigned. Dated 6th January 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held in this Corps by Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Carr Jackson. Letter of acceptance 8th January 1862.

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

Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers.

2d Administrative Battalion.

Michael Foster Ward, Esq. (Captain-Commandant 4th Wilts Rifle Volunteers), to be Major. Dated 3d January 1862.

Simon Watson Taylor, Esq. (Captain 7th Wilts Rifle Volunteers), to be Major. Dated 4th January 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of these Gentlemen retaining their Commissions in the 4th and 7th Wilts Rifle Volunteer Corps respectively.

10th Company.

Ensign John Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Davis, promoted. Dated 3d January 1862.

Philip Grubb, gent. to be Ensign, vice Scott, promoted. Dated 3d January 1862.

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

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers.

9th Company.

Charles Skidmore King, gent. to be Ensign, vice Grazebrook, promoted. Dated 9th December 1861.

21st Company.

George Horton, gent. to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 27th December 1861.

The Reverend George William Murray, Clerk, to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 27th December 1861.

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

Huntingdonshire Rifle Regiment of Militia.

Ensign John Dancombe Shafto to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 10th January 1862.

The Honourable Oliver George Powlett Montagu to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 10th January 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Ensign Thomas Thornhill in the above Corps.

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

2d Company of Ross-shire Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant Alexander Hay to be Captain, vice Mackenzie, promoted. Dated 6th January 1862.

Ensign Edward Hay Mackenzie Matheson to be Lieutenant, vice Hay, promoted. Dated 6th January 1862.

Baillie Chisholm Munro, gent. to be Ensign, vice Matheson, promoted. Dated 6th January 1862.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 13th December 1861.]

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

Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers.

3d Company.

The Reverend Charles John McQueen Mottram to be Honorary Chaplain.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by the following Officers, viz. :—

First Lieutenant Charles Semple in the 12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps; Captain Edward D'Orville in the 2d Manchester or 28th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps; and Lieutenant Charles Henry Minchin in the 3d Manchester or 40th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

MEMORANDUM.

Hants Artillery Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant George Staunton Lynch Staunton.

MEMORANDUM.

Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Thomas Burton Watkin Forster in the 9th Wilts Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Commissions signed by the Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps.

The Lord Lovaine to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 30th December 1861.

William Lindsay Emmerson to be Surgeon. Dated 29th June 1860.

MEMORANDUM.

Resignation accepted by Her Majesty :—

Captain J. S. G. Taubman, in the 2d Isle of Man Rifle Volunteers.

Carlow Rifle.

The following Commission has been signed by the Earl of Bessborough, Lieutenant of the County of Carlow :—

Captain John Cliffe Vigors to be Second Major of the Carlow Regiment of Militia. Commission dated 3d January 1862.

A. J. HUMFREY,  
Clerk of the Peace, County of Carlow.

BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES DISMISSED AND ANNULLED.

- James George Ingram, of 198, Tottenham Court Road, Middlesex, woollen draper, carrying on business under the style and firm of Nesbitt & Co.
- Francis John Hare, of Ember Cottage, Thames Ditton, Surrey, clerk in the Commander-in-Chief's Office.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

- David Braun and Benjamin Kortoske, of 34, London Wall, London, hat and cap manufacturers and merchants, trading under the style and firm of Braun & Kortoske.
- William Perton, the younger, of 8, Bedford Terrace, Church Street, Kensington, Middlesex, plumber, painter, and glazier.
- Henry Frost, of 30, Union Street East, Spitalfields Market, Middlesex, grocer and oilman.
- Leopold Fischel, of 5, Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch Street, London, merchant and commission agent.
- Thomas William Hentley, of Reigate, Surrey, grocer, tea and furniture dealer, and general shopkeeper.
- John Kelland, of the City Saw Mills, Wentworth Street, Whitechapel, Middlesex, saw mill proprietor, and of Cumberland House, Plaistow, Essex.
- Samuel Lansdale, of 23, Cross Street, Blackfriars Road, Surrey, egg merchant.
- The Reverend Alexander Watson, formerly of 28, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, now of Harston, Cambridge, clerk in Holy Orders.
- George Francis Cocksedge, formerly of 1, Downham Road, Islington, but now of 14, Benyon Road, De Beauvoir Town, Middlesex, assistant warehouseman.
- Thomas William Jewell, of Harwich, Essex, surgeon on board Her Majesty's ship Pembroke, now lying in Harwich Harbour, Harwich aforesaid.
- James Langley Pilbeam, of Troy House, King Street, Troy Tower, Rochester, Kent, draper.
- Edward Symons, of 130, Hill Street, Walworth, Saint Mary, Newington, Surrey, commercial traveller.
- Levi Fry, of Bournemouth, Hants (and not Hunts, as before advertised), grocer and lodging-house keeper.
- Josiah Cherry, now and for three months last past of the Cambrian Stores, 13, Castle Street, Leicester Square, Middlesex, licensed victualler, and for two years previously of 4, Regent Place, Westminster, Middlesex, assistant bailiff to a county court.
- Sidney Percy Child, (sued as Sidney Child,) late of Sutton, Surrey, tea merchant, now a Prisoner for Debt in the Gaol at Stafford.
- William Wilson, of Hoddesdon, Hertford, harness maker.
- Edward Reece Blackmore, (sued and committed as E. R. Blackmore,) late of 12, River Terrace, York Road, King's Cross, Islington, Middlesex, baker, now a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison, London, (in formâ pauperis).
- John William Feakes, of 97, Lupus Street, Fimlico, Middlesex, plumber and painter.
- Alfred Hall Brown, of Norwich, haberdasher.
- Ralph John Tiffin, of 10, Love Lane, Eastcheap, London, and 5, Mercers Court, Saint Mary-at-hill, Thames Street, London, tin plate worker.
- Thomas Smart, of Woodford, Essex, market gardener.
- Edwin Alfred Garland, of Saint Denis Road, Portswood, Hants, solicitors' clerk and house agent.
- John Purshouse, of Mamble Square, Sedgley, Stafford, charter master and miner.

- Archibald Prentice Childs, of 14, Cambridge Road, Hammersmith, Middlesex, surgeon, a Prisoner in the Debtors' Prison, London.
- William George, of 11, East Street, Walworth, Surrey, before that of 3, Buckingham Place, Old Kent Road, Surrey, homoeopathist.
- Thomas Webster Tennant, of 27, Brunswick Crescent, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, Surrey, attorney's clerk.
- John Wollett, of Bromley, Kent, carpenter and builder.
- Horace Stebbing Roscoe St John, of Crown Hill, Nerwood, Surrey, literary author.
- Albert Green, of 16, Somers Place, Cambridge Square, Paddington, Middlesex, formerly of 13, Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, physician and surgeon.
- John Evans, (commonly called and known as John Prichard Evans, sued as John Prichard Evans, and as J. P. Evans,) formerly of 1, Basinghall Street, then of 14, Gresham Street, at the same time having a private residence at 1, Basinghall Street aforesaid, both in London, carrying on business at both the last-named places under the style, firm, or description of Barbour & Evans, as woollen warehousemen, then of Newstead Villa, Tottenham Park, Tottenham Town, traveller to a woollen warehouseman, then of 5, Chesterford Terrace, Stanley Road, Hackney, both of Middlesex, part of the time while of the last-named place, out of business and employ, and other part of the time renting an office at 54, Coleman Street, London, and carrying on business there in copartnership with one Joseph Broadbent, as general warehousemen, under the style, firm, or description of J. P. Evans & Company, then of 5, Morgan Street, Tredegar Square, Bow Road, Middlesex, and then and late of the Crooms Grove, Crooms Hill, Greenwich, Kent, town traveller to a Manchester and woollen warehouseman.
- Andrew Dicker, of West End Livery Stables, King Street, Hammersmith, Middlesex, job master and livery stable keeper.
- Emanuel Beazley, of 1, Bank Chambers, Lothbury, London, share broker.
- Charles Cotching, now a Prisoner for Debt at the Gaol of Aylesbury, Buckingham, for eight days last past, and for the remainder of a period of six calendar months, at Southcourt, Linslade, Buckingham, farmer.
- Daniel Lowe, of Nechells, Birmingham, Warwick, licensed victualler.
- Thomas Preston, the elder, of Prescott Mill, Stattesden, near Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, farmer, miller, and lime burner.
- William Cliff, of Horninglow, Burton-upon-Trent, Stafford, cooper.
- Joseph Woodward, of Adbaston and Chatcull, Stafford, farmer, cattle-dealer, grazier, wool dealer, dealer in manure, and commission agent.
- Robert Carson and William Carson, of Nottingham, builders.
- James Hallam, of Sneinton Street, Nottingham, beer-seller, and dealer in tobacco.
- Edward Perry, late of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel, Monmouth, clerk in Holy Orders, a Prisoner for Debt in the Gaol at Monmouth.
- James Burges, of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, painter and builder.
- John Date, late of Penzance, Cornwall, baker, flour dealer, and shipowner.
- Thomas Gamble, of Huntington, York, potatoe dealer and farmer.
- William Harwood, of Sheffield, York, omnibus and cab proprietor.
- James Sinclair, of Huddersfield, York, doctor of medicine.
- John Cowburn, of Millbridge, near Leeds, York, joiner.
- William Wilson, the younger, and James Kaye, of Mossley, Lancaster, bobbin turners.
- Richard Boone, of Pendlebury, near Manchester, Lancaster, furniture broker, previously of Ashton, near Warrington, Lancaster, coal proprietor and dealer.
- George Whittaker, of Radcliffe, Lancaster, farmer.
- Frederick Hamilton Emerson, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, supervisor of Excise.
- James Roberts, of 196, Wellington Road, Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, Lancaster, butcher.
- James Dalghiesh, of 48, Mersey Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, (trading under the style and firm of James Dalghiesh & Company,) ironmonger and ship smith.
- George Bowden, of 11 and 12, White Street, Saint Philip and Jacob, Bristol, beer-house keeper and grocer.
- George Peat, of Poynton Street, Nottingham, cordwainer.
- Thomas Ellis, of Small Bridge, near Rochdale, Lancaster, joiner, builder, and cabinet-maker.
- James Hulme, of Whieldon's Grove, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, labourer.

- ✓ Adam Pankhurst, of Church Street, Stoke, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stafford, green grocer, and dealer in fish and fruit.
- ✓ David Williams, late of the Bush Inn, Dofen, Llanelly, Carmarthen, innkeeper and colliery proprietor, now of Dofen aforesaid, coal miner.
- ✓ Charles Fish, of Bodmin, Cornwall, greengrocer.
- ✓ William Adamson, of Upper Cross Street, Leeds, York, shopkeeper.
- ✓ Thomas Yeoman, of Cove, Yately, Southampton, licensed victualler.
- ✓ Samuel Prescott, of Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, Lincoln, licensed victualler, carpenter, jobber, and butcher.
- ✓ John Mitchell, formerly of Millum Terrace, Monkwearmouth, publican, now of 13, King Street, Bishopwearmouth, both in Durham, out of business.
- ✓ Isaac Hudson, of Hartlepool, Durham, trimmer.
- ✓ John Claypole, formerly of Foxton, Leicester, publican, then of Upper Priory Street, Northampton, beer-house keeper and grocer, now of Great Easton, Leicester, shoemaker.
- ✓ James Mason, of 4, Castle Street, Truro, Cornwall, commission agent.
- ✓ William Fox, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, publican and carpenter.
- ✓ William Chapman, of Wellingborough, Northampton, innkeeper and gardener.
- ✓ Henry Cook, the younger, of Gainsborough, Lincoln, fishmonger and innkeeper.
- ✓ Francis Snook, of Fenny Stratford, Buckingham, carpenter.
- ✓ George Wharmby, of Pool Lane, Portwood, within Brington, Chester, beer-house keeper.
- ✓ Helena Anne Hyde, of Tenbury, Worcester, dealer in fancy goods.

- ✓ John Burrows Harrison, late of 99, Chester Street, Birkenhead, Chester, secretary to the Liverpool Botanic Institute.
- ✓ Thomas Bourne, of Wattlesborough, Cardiston, Salop, brickmaker, carrying on business there and at the Tarn, Westbury, Salop.
- ✓ Mary Storey, of Seaton, Cumberland, innkeeper.
- ✓ William Roughton, of Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincoln, gardener, seedsman, fruiterer, and wool-winder.
- ✓ Henry John Carr, of Bradwell near the Sea, Essex, a retired commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, previously a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and sometime an inspecting officer of Her Majesty's Coast Guard Service.
- ✓ John Smith, of Sturston, Ashborne, Derby, farmer, out of business.
- ✓ John Bromfield, now living in lodgings at 14, Orchard Street, Swansea, Glamorgan, journeyman brewer, and before then of the South Dock Brewery, being No. 1, Sloane Street, Swansea aforesaid, beer-house keeper, licensed brewer, and dealer in tobacco.
- ✓ Richard Saxton, of Somercotes, Alfreton, Derby, butcher and beer-house keeper.
- ✓ Thomas Rolfe and James Rolfe, of William Street, Slough, Stoke Poges, Bucks, hatters, tailors, and woollen drapers, now or lately carrying on business and trading under the style and firm of Rolfe & Son.
- ✓ Joseph Meyrick Merrick, late of 102, Peascod Street, New Windsor, Berks, watchmaker and jeweller, then of High Street, Slough, Buckingham, watchmaker and jeweller, and afterwards of 22, Eton Square, Buckingham, journeyman watchmaker.
- ✓ Edwin Henry Wallis, of Wantage, Berks, innkeeper.
- ✓ Freeman Turner, of 7, High Street, Saint Thomas, Oxford, general dealer, (in forma pauperis).

MONTHLY RETURN.

AN ACCOUNT, shewing the Quantities of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, Imported into the United Kingdom, and admitted to Home Consumption in the Month of December 1861.

SPECIES OF CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, AND FLOUR.	Quantities Imported into the United Kingdom and admitted to Home Consumption in the Month of December 1861.								
	Imported from Foreign Countries.		Imported from British Possessions out of Europe.		TOTAL.				
	Qrs.	Bush.	Qrs.	Bush.	Qrs.	Bush.			
Wheat.....	750,716	6	80,686	6	831,403	4			
Barley.....	76,870	1	3	2	76,873	3			
Oats.....	132,356	2	5,289	4	137,645	6			
Rye.....	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pease.....	10,873	4	10,066	2	20,939	6			
Beans.....	15,492	2	1	0	15,493	2			
Maize or Indian Corn.....	163,609	2	38,122	3	201,731	5			
Buck Wheat.....	52	3	—	—	52	3			
Beer or Bigg.....	520	0	—	—	520	0			
<b>Total of Corn and Grain....</b>	<b>1,150,490</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>134,169</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,284,659</b>	<b>5</b>			
	<b>Cwt. qrs. lb.</b>	<b>Cwt. qrs. lb.</b>	<b>Cwt. qrs. lb.</b>	<b>Cwt. qrs. lb.</b>	<b>Cwt. qrs. lb.</b>	<b>Cwt. qrs. lb.</b>			
Wheat Meal and Flour.....	404,138	2	19	84,919	0	22	489,057	3	13
Barley Meal.....	0	1	0	—	—	—	0	1	0
Oat Meal.....	153	0	19	2,584	1	12	2,737	2	3
Rye Meal.....	88	0	0	—	—	—	88	0	0
Pea Meal.....	2	0	0	—	—	—	2	0	0
Bean Meal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maize or Indian Corn Meal.....	1,261	3	15	1,029	3	16	2,291	3	3
Buck Wheat Meal.....	10	1	0	—	—	—	10	1	0
<b>Total of Meal and Flour ...</b>	<b>405,654</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>88,533</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>494,187</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Quantities of each kind of CORN, distinguishing Foreign and Colonial, Imported into the Principal Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, (viz. London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth,) and the Rates and Amount of Duty thereon, in the Week ended 8th January 1862.

SPECIES.	Quantities Imported into the Ports of Great Britain, enumerated above, (being those into which Corn is chiefly imported).					Amount of Duty received thereon.						Rates of Duty, (Foreign and Colonial.)			
	Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.	Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.	Corn and Grain of allsorts, per quarter.		Meal and Flour of allsorts, per cwt.		
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wheat and Wheat Flour .....	114971	4	39210	1	154181	5	6096	13	2	2182	10	1	8279	3	3
Barley and Barley Meal .....	10516	3	—	—	10516	3	525	16	9	—	—	—	525	16	9
Oats and Oat Meal.....	15986	6	538	1	16524	7	799	7	5	26	2	6	825	9	11
Rye and Rye Meal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pease and Pea Meal .....	137	1	2240	6	2377	7	6	17	3	112	0	10	118	18	1
Beans and Bean Meal .....	4029	4	—	—	4029	4	201	9	7	—	—	—	201	9	7
Indian Corn and Indian Meal .....	7479	2	7501	3	14980	5	374	1	10	375	1	5	749	3	3
Buck Wheat and Buck Wheat Meal .....	0	2	—	—	0	2	0	0	5	—	—	—	0	0	5
Beer or Bigg .....	—	—	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	0	4	3	0	4	3
Total.....	155120	6	49494	5	202615	3	8004	6	5	2695	19	1	10700	5	6

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

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom-House, London, 13th January 1862.

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

**INTIMATION** is Hereby Given, that **JOHN MICHELL BAXTER, Esq.**, of Glassel, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Lands and Estate of **GLASSEL** and Others, and of certain parts of the Lands of **PITTENKIRIE** and Others, lying in the Parish of Banchory-Ternan, and Sheriffdom of Kincardine, and of the Lands of **STANK** and Others, lying in the Parish of Kinneff, and said Sheriffdom of Kincardine, has presented a Petition to the Court of Session (First Division, Junior Lord Ordinary,—Mr Wylie, Clerk), in terms of the Act 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 36, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., 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 interpose their authority to a transaction entered into between the Petitioner and William Innes of Raemoir, Esq., whereby the Petitioner agreed to FEU to the said William Innes, subject to the approval of their Lordships, a certain portion of the said Entailed Lands and Estates as described in the Petition, and to pronounce decree approving thereof; and further, to approve of the Feu-Contract of the said portion of land between the Petitioner and the said William Innes, to be produced in the proceedings to follow thereon: On which Petition Lord Jerviswoode, Junior Lord Ordinary, has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—'*Edinburgh, 11th January 1862.*—**LORD JERVISWOODE.**—*Act. Skelton.*—The Lord Ordinary appoints this 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 prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Statute; farther, grants warrant for serving the same on John Michell, referred to in the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sederunt, and ordains him to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days from the date of service if within Scotland, and sixty days if further thereof.' (Signed) '**CHARLES BAILLIE.**'

**AULD & CHALMERS, W.S.,**  
Agents for the Petitioner.

Edinburgh, 17th January 1862,  
21, Thistle Street.

To the Creditors and other Persons interested in the Succession of the Deceased **DAVID WIGHT**, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.

**ALEXANDER JAMIESON**, Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, Judicial Factor upon the estate of the said deceased David Wight, hereby intimates, that he has prepared and lodged in Court, (Lord Jerviswoode, Junior Lord Ordinary, Mr Wylie, Clerk.) a state of funds and first scheme of division of the said estate, to be considered and approved of by the Court.—Of which all concerned are hereby required to take notice.

**ALEX. JAMIESON, C.A.**  
Edinburgh, 8, South Charlotte Street,  
January 17, 1862.

#### TO THE CREDITORS OF

**WILLIAM M'LAY**, Fish-Merchant, &c., Stockwell Street, Glasgow, and at Lennoxtown, Campsie.

The said William M'Lay has, with the necessary concurrence in number and value of his Creditors, presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Lanark, praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable, at the date of his sequestration on 5th January 1861: On which Petition the following Deliverance has been pronounced:—'*Glasgow, 14th January 1862.*—Appoints the foregoing Petition to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, and by circular to each of the Creditors, in terms of the Bankrupt Statutes.'

(Signed) **AROLD SMITH.**  
**BROWN & DUNLOP, Agents.**

49, Virginia Street,  
Glasgow, January 14, 1862.

**INTIMATION** is Hereby Given, in terms of an Interlocutor by the Lords of Council and Session, Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds, dated the 15th day of January 1862, that pursuant to the Act 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 44, a Petition has been presented to their Lordships for, and in name of, The Most Noble **ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, MARQUIS OF AILSA**, and others, Contributors to the Endowment of the proposed New Church and Parish *quoad sacra* of Fisherton, situated within the Parish of Maybole, Presbytery of Ayr, and County of Ayr, praying their Lordships to DECERN and ERECT the said CHURCH of FISHERTON into a PARISH CHURCH, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and to MARK OUT and DESIGNATE the DISTRICT set forth in the Petition as the District to be attached to the said Church of Fisherton *quoad sacra*, and to DISJOIN the said Church and District *quoad sacra* from the foresaid Parish, and to ERECT the same into a Church and Parish *quoad sacra*, in connection with the Church of Scotland, to be called THE CHURCH and PARISH of FISHERTON; and to FIND and DECLARE that the Minister and Elders thereof shall have and enjoy the status, and all the powers, rights, and privileges of a Parish Minister and Elders in connection with the Church of Scotland; and to FIND and DECLARE that upon the said Church of Fisherton, and District to be attached thereto, being erected into a Church and Parish *quoad sacra*, the Patronage thereof should be vested in the parties pointed out by the Seventh Article of the Constitution, recited in the said Petition; but always under reservation of the right of the Presbytery of the bounds to present to the said Church and Parish, *jure devoluto*, according to law, and as provided in the said Act 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 44.

**ROBERT HILL, W.S.,**

Agent for the Petitioners.

2, Picardy Place, Edinburgh,  
16th January 1862.

#### NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

**WILLIAM STOUT**, Grocer and Spirit Dealer at Calderbank, near Airdrie, having, on 15th instant, granted a Trust-Disposition of his whole estate in my favor, as Trustee for behoof of his Creditors,—all Parties having Claims against him are hereby required to lodge the same, duly verified, in my hands, within one month from this date; and all Parties indebted to him are required to make payment of their debts to me within ten days from this date.

**JNO. MANN, Trustee.**

153, Queen Street,  
Glasgow, January 16, 1862.

#### NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

**JOHN PLAYLE**, Clothier, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, having, on the 9th day of January current, executed a Trust-Deed for behoof of his Creditors in favour of **JAMES THOMSON, Junior**, Accountant in Glasgow,—all Parties having Claims against the said John Playle are requested, within one month from this date, to lodge the same, with declarations to the verity thereof, in the hands of the Subscribers, Factors for the Trustee, to whom the Debtors to the estate are requested to make immediate payment of their accounts.

**THOMSON & CRAIG.**

70, George Square,  
Glasgow, January 15, 1862.

**JOHN PRATT**, Gunmaker, 24, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, having on 13th January current executed a Trust-Disposition of his whole estates in my favor, as Trustee for behoof of his Creditors,—Parties having Claims against him are requested to lodge the same, duly vouched, with me, within one month from this date; and parties indebted to him are requested to make payment to me within the same period.

**THOMAS DALL, C.A.**

31, Dublin Street,  
Edinburgh, January 17, 1862.

**SEQUESTRATION** of **JOHN MASON, Junior**, Timber Merchant, Fisherrow.

**JAMES KNOX**, Accountant, Edinburgh, Trustee on above estate, hereby intimates, that his accounts therewith up to 31st December 1861 have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed declaration of a dividend till next statutory period, and have dispensed with the sending of circulars to the Creditors.

**JAMES KNOX, Trustee.**

Edinburgh, January 16, 1862.



**THE Estates of JOHN DUNCAN MACCALLUM**, Bookseller and Printer in Rothesay, were sequestrated on 9th January 1862, by the Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton and Bute.

The first deliverance is dated the 9th January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 11 o'clock forenoon, on Monday the 27th day of January 1862, within the Victoria Hotel, Rothesay.

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 9th of May 1862.

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.

JNO. M'KIRDY, Agent, Rothesay.

**THE Estates of JOHN SMITH**, Merchant and Fish-curer in Banff, were sequestrated on the 13th day of January 1862, by the Sheriff of Banff, Elgin, and Nairn.

The first deliverance is dated the 3d day of January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 25th day of January 1862, within the Society of Solicitors' Library Room, Low Street, Banff.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 13th day of May 1862.

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

JOHN ALLAN,  
Solicitor, Banff, Agent.

**THE Estates of WILLIAM HUGHES**, Contractor in Glasgow and in Greenock, were sequestrated on the 14th day of January 1862, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 14th day of January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 25th day of January 1862, 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 15th day of May 1862.

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.

J. MAXTON, Writer, Glasgow,  
Agent.

**THE Estates of ANTHONY PARK COUBROUGH**, Calico Printer, residing at Strathblane, and carrying on Business as a Calico Printer at Strathblane and in Glasgow, under the Firm of A. P. COUBROUGH & COMPANY, and in Manchester under the Firm of THE BLANFIELD PRINTING COMPANY, of which Firms he is the sole Partner, as such, and as an Individual, were sequestrated on the 15th day of January 1862, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 15th day of January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 24th day of January 1862, 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 15th day of May 1862.

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

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

GEO. SMITH, 99, St Vincent Street, Glasgow,  
Agent.

**THE Estates of JOHN FEABBY**, Potato Merchant, residing in Wallacetown, Parish of Saint Even, or Saint Quivox, in the County of Ayr, and carrying on Business as a Potato Merchant there, were sequestrated on 15th January 1862.

The first deliverance is dated 15th January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 21st day of January 1862, within the Star Hotel, in Ayr.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 15th day of May 1862.

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.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Writer in Ayr,  
Agent.

**THE Estates of ANDREW M'INTOSH**, Spirit Merchant, Infirmary Street, Edinburgh, were sequestrated on the 16th day of January 1862, by the Sheriff of Edinburghshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 16th day of January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday the 27th day of January 1862, within Messrs Dowells & Lyon's Rooms, 18, George Street, Edinburgh.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 16th day of May 1862.

A Personal Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

MICHAEL LAWSON, S.S.C., Agent,  
5, Elder Street, Edinburgh.

**THE Estates of JOHN FRAME & COMPANY**, Tailors and Clothiers, Motherwell, and of John Frame, as sole Partner of said Firm, and as an Individual, were sequestrated on the 16th day of January 1862, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 16th January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday the 27th day of January 1862, 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 16th day of May 1862.

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.

T. C. YOUNG, Writer, Glasgow,  
Agent for Petitioner.

**THE Estates of JOHN HENDERSON**, Grocer and Fruit Merchant in Airdrie, were sequestrated on 16th January 1862, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated 16th January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday the 27th day of January 1862, within the Hall of the Faculty of Procurators, 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 16th day of May 1862.

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.

C. B. AIKMAN, Writer,  
124, Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow, Agent.

**T**HE Estates of JOHN MATHER, Coal Contractor and Shipping Agent, Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 16th day of January 1862, by the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 16th January 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday the 27th day of January 1862, within the Faculty Hall, St George's Place, in 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 16th day of May 1862.

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

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

BLACK & HONEYMAN, Agents,  
46, West George Street, Glasgow.

**SEQUESTRATION of JOHN ORR, Farmer, Auchterhead, in the Parish of Cumbernethan, and County of Lanark.**

**W**ILLIAM THOMSON, Accountant, Wishaw, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Peter Sharpe, Farmer, Cult, Robert Pettigrew, Millwright, Tarbrax Tileworks, and William Waddell, East Tarbrax, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff-Court-house at Hamilton, upon Friday the 24th day of January current, 1862, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Stane Inn, (Mrs Russell's,) Shotts Iron Works, on Saturday the 1st day of February 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

WM. THOMSON, Trustee.

Wishaw, January 16, 1862.

**SEQUESTRATION of JAMES ALLAN, Merchant, No. 3, Royal Exchange Court, Glasgow.**

**R**OBERT GALT, Junior, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Bryson, Junior, Merchant in Glasgow, Peter Hannay, Merchant, Glasgow, and Hugh Brown Muir, Merchant, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Smith, Court-house, Glasgow, on Monday the 27th day of January 1862, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of Robert Galt & Son, Accountants, 20, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, upon Friday the 7th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

ROBERT GALT, JUNR. Trustee.

Glasgow, January 16, 1862.

**SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER THOMPSON, General Merchant and Fishcurer at Lossiemouth, and Tenant of the Farm of Dykeside, in the County of Elgin.**

**D**AVID FORSYTH, Writer in Elgin, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Petrie, Bank Agent, William Macdonald, Bank Agent, and Alexander Cameron, Writer, all residing in Elgin, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house, Elgin, on Saturday the 25th day of January current, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Gordon Arms Hotel, Elgin, on Tuesday the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID FORSYTH.

Elgin, January 15, 1862.

**SEQUESTRATION of ROWLAND HILL MACDONALD, formerly a Partner of the now Dissolved Firm of BETHUNE & MACDONALD, Commission Merchants in Glasgow, presently residing at No. 76, Hill Street, Garnethill, Glasgow.**

**J**OHAN FLINT, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and William Sellar, Merchant, Glasgow, Samuel Dow, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Glasgow, and Matthew Rae, Writer in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Alison, Court-house, Glasgow, on Friday the 24th day of January current, at two o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of Messrs Wilkie, Cowan, & Straton, Writers, 58, George Square, Glasgow, on Monday the 3d February current, at three o'clock afternoon.

JOHN FLINT, Trustee.

**SEQUESTRATION of JAMES DICK, Farmer, Newlands, in the Parish of Bothwell, and County of Lanark.**

**J**OHAN CLARK, Accountant in the City of Glasgow Bank, Hamilton, and residing at Sweethope, near Bothwell, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and David Cross, Seed Merchant in Glasgow, Robert Clark, Road Surveyor and Farmer, Thankerton, Holytown, and James Stevenson, Flesher, Hutchesontown, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in Mr Sheriff Smith's Chambers, Court-house, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 21st day of January 1862, at two o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet within the Writing-chambers of Messrs Hamilton & MacLachlan, 98, West Nile Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 29th day of January 1862, at one o'clock afternoon.

JOHN CLARK, Trustee.

Hamilton, January 13, 1862.

**SEQUESTRATION of JOHN DICK, Farmer, Newlands, in the Parish of Bothwell, and County of Lanark, sometime Flesher in Glasgow, afterwards in Bothwell.**

**J**OHAN CLARK, Accountant in the City of Glasgow Bank, Hamilton, and residing at Sweethope, near Bothwell, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Clark, Road Surveyor and Farmer, Thankerton, Holytown, David Cross, Seed Merchant in Glasgow, and James Stevenson, Flesher, Hutchesontown, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in Mr Sheriff Smith's Chambers, Court-house, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 21st day of January 1862, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet within the Writing-chambers of Messrs Hamilton & MacLachlan, 98, West Nile Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 29th day of January 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN CLARK, Trustee.

Hamilton, January 13, 1862.

**SEQUESTRATION of JOHN DOCTER, Wood Merchant and Auctioneer in Methven.**

**J**OHAN MACLEISH, Accountant in Perth, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Dewar, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Perth, and Francis Cottrell, St John's Place, Perth, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff-Court-house, Perth, on Saturday the 25th day of January current, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet within the Writing-chambers of John MacLeish, Accountant, 16, High Street, Perth, on Wednesday the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEISH, Trustee.

Perth, January 15, 1862.

**SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM MENZIES, Wright and Builder in Glasgow.**

**G**EORGE WINK, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Binnie, Wright and Builder in Glasgow, Robert Hunter, Timber Merchant in Glasgow, and William Brown, Timber Merchant in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within Sheriff Alison's Chambers, Court-house, Glasgow, on Friday the 24th day of January current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet within the Trustee's Chambers, No. 175, West George Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 3d day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

GEO. WINK, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 15, 1862.

**SEQUESTRATION of JAMES CUSKER, Rag Merchant, Lancafield Street, Glasgow.**

**J**OHAN FLINT, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estates; and John Cameron, Writer in Glasgow, Thomas Ferguson, Boiler Maker, Mile-end, Glasgow, and William Reid, Plumber in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Chambers of Mr Sheriff Alison, Court-house, Wilson Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 23rd day of January current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of the Trustee, No. 135, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN FLINT, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 16, 1862.

**SEQUESTRATION of Captain JOHN MACDONELL,** lately residing at Killichonata, Inverness-shire, now deceased.

**ANDREW PATERSON,** Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on said estate, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors thereon to be held within his Chambers, No. 3, North St Andrew Street, Edinburgh, on Monday the 10th day of February next, at three o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of considering as to an application to be made by him for his discharge as Trustee.

AND. PATERSON, Trustee.

3, North St Andrew Street,  
Edinburgh, January 17, 1862.

**SEQUESTRATION of the Estates of ANDREW JOHNSTON,** Tailor and Clothier in Glasgow.

**I. ROBERT GALT,** Junior, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on said sequestrated estates, hereby intimates, that a general meeting of the Creditors will be held within my Chambers, 20, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 27th day of January current, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Commissioner on said estates.

ROBERT GALT, JUNR. Trustee.

Glasgow, January 16, 1862.

**WILLIAM BROWN,** Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN MEIGHAN, Flesher, Glasgow, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held in the Counting-house of M'Cowan & Brown, Accountants, 17, Gordon Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 13th day of February next, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider an application by him for his discharge.

WM. BROWN.

Glasgow, January 16, 1862.

**ARCHIBALD POLLOCK,** Accountant, 46, Renfield Street, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM MURDOCH, Wine and Spirit Merchant, 56, Hutcheson Street, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that at the general meeting of Creditors held on the 14th current, the Bankrupt made an offer of composition with security, and also to pay and provide for the expences of the sequestration and Trustee's remuneration; that the meeting having resolved that the offer and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that another general meeting of Creditors will be held within the Trustee's Chambers, on Monday the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the Bankrupt's offer and the security proposed.

ARCH. POLLOCK, Trustee.

**PETER REID,** Writer in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of GEORGE WATSON, Farmer, Borelands, near Coupar-Angus, in the County of Perth, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the said estate, brought down to the 1st current, and a state of the whole estate of the Bankrupt as at the same date, have been made up, and examined and audited by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the "Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1856;" and that a dividend will be paid by the Trustee to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted, within his Writing-Chambers, 46, Reform Street, Dundee, on and after Saturday the 1st day of March 1862.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

PETER REID, Trustee.

Dundee, January 13, 1862.

**SAMUEL DAVIDSON,** Agent at Kirkcaldy for the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES BIRRELL, Merchant, Kirkcaldy, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 30th ultimo, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute; that he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 30th ultimo, and made up lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked, as well as of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Further, that a first dividend on the estate will be paid by him to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted, at the Branch Office of the Commercial Bank, Kirkcaldy, on Saturday the 1st March next.

SAM. DAVIDSON, Trustee.

Kirkcaldy, January 14, 1862.

**ARCHIBALD BORTHWICK,** Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Late JAMES ROCHEID, Esquire, of Inverleith, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to 1st instant, and state of the funds recovered and of those outstanding at same date, have been audited and approved of by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute; he also intimates that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend till the next statutory period, and have dispensed with the transmission of circulars to Creditors.

ARCH. BORTHWICK, Trustee.

Chambers, 5, N. St David Street,  
Edinburgh, January 14, 1862.

**ARCHIBALD BORTHWICK,** Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of Messrs JOHN & ANTHONY BLAIKIE, Advocates in Aberdeen, and of Anthony Adrian Blaikie, Advocate in Aberdeen, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intrusions with the funds of the estates, brought to 31st ultimo, and state of the funds recovered and of those outstanding at same date, have been audited and approved of by the Commissioners on the said estates, in terms of the Statute; he also intimates that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend till the next statutory period, and have dispensed with the transmission of circulars to Creditors.

ARCH. BORTHWICK, Trustee.

Chambers, 5, N. St David Street,  
Edinburgh, January 14, 1862.

**PATRICK JAMES SOUTAR,** Writer, Dunfermline, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ALEXANDER WATT, Cattle Dealer and Spirit Merchant, Dunfermline, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions, brought down to the 28th ultimo, has been examined and approved of by the Commissioners, who have postponed payment of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.

PAT. J. SOUTAR, Trustee.

Dunfermline, January 15, 1862.

NOTICE.

**JAMES MORRISON,** Banker in Stirling, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the REVEREND ALEXANDER MATHIESON, Minister of the Parish of Kippen, hereby gives notice, that the Commissioners have audited his account of intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 6th instant, and postponed a farther dividend till the recurrence of another stated period for making a dividend, in terms of the Bankruptcy Statutes. Stirling, January 15, 1862. JAMES MORRISON, Trustee.

**SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM BUCHANAN,** House Factor, West Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

**T**HE Commissioners have audited my accounts to 1st instant, postponed the declaration of a dividend, and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.

FOR GEO. WINK, Trustee,  
WINK & WIGHT.

Glasgow, January 16, 1862.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

**WILLIAM STEWART,** Farmer, Corshalloch, in the Parish of Gartly, and County of Aberdeen.

**JOHN SCOTT,** Junior, residing at Abrounhill, Parish of Glass, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said William Stewart, hereby intimates, that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 3d current, and states of the funds realized and outstanding at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute. The Commissioners postponed payment of a dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

October 1861.

JOHN SCOTT, JUNR. Trustee.

**GEORGE HUTCHESON WALLACE,** Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES STEVENSON, Quarry Master, Bishopbriggs, near Glasgow, hereby intimates, that his accounts, brought down to the 1st current, have been audited by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

GEO. H. WALLACE, Trustee.

Glasgow, January 14, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT HASWELL, Inn-keeper at Hutton, Berwickshire, now deceased.

THE Commissioners have audited the Trustee's accounts to 10th instant, postponed the declaration of a dividend, and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors. Edinburgh, January 17, 1862. BARSTOW & LATTI, C.A.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, that ALEXANDER WHITE, Grocer, 86, Saint Mary's Wynd, Stirling, presently Prisoner in the Prison of Stirling, applied of this date to the Sheriff of Stirlingshire for the benefit of Cessio Bonorum, who directed intimation thereof to be given; and that the Petitioner's Creditors are required to appear within the Sheriff-Court-house, Stirling, on Tuesday the 18th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, for his examination; also, that the Petitioner has applied for liberation and interim protection, against the granting of which Creditors will be heard.

JAMES MATHIE, Writer, Stirling,  
Agent for the Petitioner.  
Stirling, January 16, 1862.

THE Partnership carried on by the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof, as Wine and Spirit Merchants in Dundee, under the Firm of ALEXANDER KAY & COMPANY, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All debts due to or by the Company will be settled by Mr Clarke, who continues the Business under the same Firm, for his own behoof.

Witness our hands at Dundee, the 15th day of January 1862.

ALEXR. M. KAY.  
WILLIAM CLARKE.

PAT. M'EWEN, Writer, Dundee, Witness.  
G. AIMEE, Jr., Writer, Dundee, Witness.

#### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership existing between David Findlay, Bleacher, Maryfield, Strathmartine, near Dundee, and Joseph Young, formerly Mill Manager in Russia, thereafter Bleacher, Maryfield aforesaid, and carrying on Business under the Firm of FINDLAY & YOUNG, Bleachers, Maryfield, of which Firm they are the sole Individual Partners, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

DAVID FINDLAY,  
WM. STIVEN, Accountant, Dundee,  
Factor and Commissioner for  
JOSEPH YOUNG.

JAS. FAIRWEATHER, Clerk, 3, Bank Street,  
Dundee, Witness.

E. BAXTER STIVEN, Clerk, 3, Bank Street,  
Dundee, Witness.

Dundee, January 15, 1862.

Leith, December 31, 1861.

THE Business heretofore carried on in Leith by MESSRS JOHN BROADFOOT & SON, will, from and after this date, be conducted under the Firm of MACGREGOR, SINCLAIR, & Co., by the undersigned Donald R. Macgregor and Robert Sinclair, the sole Partners thereof.

All claims against, or debts due to the old Firm, will be paid or received by the new Firm.

JOHN BROADFOOT & SON.  
DONALD R. MACGREGOR.  
ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Witness,— W. J. CUNDELL, } Clerks to above  
" THOS. WALDIE, } Firm.

#### DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Business carried on by the Subscribers, as Insurance Agents, Coal Merchants, and House Factors, at 106, West George Street, Glasgow, and Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, under the Firm of FERGUSON & GREENLEES, has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent of the Subscribers, the sole Partners thereof.

JAMES FERGUSON.  
WILLIAM GREENLEES.

THOS. M'KINLAY, Witness.  
ROBT. HOUSTON, Witness.  
Alexandria, January 13, 1862.

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, Robert Tolmie and Margaret Tolmie, Tobacco-nists in Edinburgh, hereby give notice that the Partnership carried on by us, under the Firm of R. & M. TOLMIE, Tobacco-nists, No. 244, Canongate, Edinburgh, has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent; and the said Business will henceforth be carried on by me, the said Margaret Tolmie, alone.

Given under our hands at Edinburgh, the 14th day of January 1862.

R. TOLMIE.  
M. TOLMIE.

JOHN TOLMIE, Senior, Witness.  
JOHN TOLMIE, Junior, Witness.

#### NOTICE.

THE Copartnership carried on by the Subscribers, as sole Partners thereof, under the Firm of DUNCANSON & BROOM, Calenderers in Glasgow, was DISSOLVED of mutual consent on the 21st of August last, 1861.

The Subscriber, David Broom, is empowered to uplift and discharge all debts due to the Dissolved Concern, and any claims against the Concern will be paid by him.

DAVID BROOM.  
WILLIAM ANNAN, Writer, Glasgow, Witness.  
WM. BROWN, Clerk, Glasgow, Witness.

ROBERT DUNCANSON.  
D. FORBES, Writer, Glasgow, Witness.  
JOHN DUNCAN of Glasgow, Clerk-at-Law,  
Witness.

Glasgow, January 10, 1862.

32, Ann Street,  
Glasgow, January 13, 1862.

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, the sole Partners of the Firm of YOUNG & MACNEE, Oil and Grease Merchants, 32, Ann Street, Glasgow, hereby intimate, that the said Partnership has been this day DISSOLVED by the term of Copartnership having come to a termination.

Mr Macnee, who carries on the Business, will pay all debts owing by the Firm, and is authorised to collect and discharge all debts due to the Firm.

JOHN YOUNG.  
JAMES MACNEE.

JAMES DUNCAN, Witness.  
ANGUS WILSON, Witness.

#### NOTICE.

THE Company carried on by the Subscribers, under the name of HAGART & STEIN, W.S., Edinburgh, was DISSOLVED on the 31st day of December 1861 by mutual consent.

J. V. HAGART.  
ANDW. STEIN.

A. BURN MURDOCH, Witness.  
RO. GARDINER, Witness.  
Edinburgh, January 16, 1862.

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

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

Friday, January 17, 1862.

Price One Shilling and Ninepence.



