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WHITEHALL, August 30, 1862.

THE following Address of Congratulation to the Queen, on the occasion of the Marriage of Her Royal Highness The Princess Alice with His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse, having been transmitted to the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, for presentation, has accordingly been presented by him to Her Majesty, who has been pleased to receive the same very graciously:—

To The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

*May it please your Majesty,*

WE, your Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Brighton, in Council assembled, offer to your Majesty our humble and earnest congratulations on the marriage of your beloved Daughter the Princess Alice Maud Mary to His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse.

That their Royal Highnesses may live long and happily is our most fervent hope, and we beg most respectfully to be permitted to add our conviction that throughout the country this union will be hailed by your Majesty's Subjects with feelings of joy and congratulation, and we fervently trust it may ever prove a source of unalloyed happiness to your Majesty.

Given under our Corporate Seal this 20th day of August 1862.

HENRY SMITHERS, Mayor.

And the following on the same subject: from The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Bedford.

At the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of August 1862.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Friday the twenty-fourth day of October next, be further prorogued to Thursday the thirteenth day of November next.

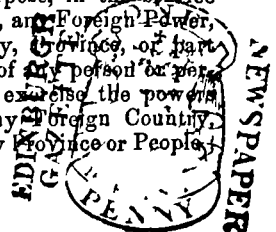
ARTHUR HELPS.

At the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of August 1862.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to prevent the Enlisting or Engagement of His Majesty's Subjects to serve in Foreign Service, and the fitting out or equipping in His Majesty's Dominions Vessels for Warlike Purposes, without His Majesty's Licence," it was enacted and declared, that if any natural-born subject of His Majesty, His heirs and successors, without the leave or licence of His Majesty, His heirs or successors, for that purpose first had and obtained, under the Sign Manual of His Majesty, His heirs or successors, or signified by Order in Council, or by Proclamation of His Majesty, His heirs or successors, should take or accept, or should agree to take or accept, any Military Commission, or should otherwise enter into the military service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or should enlist or enter himself to enlist, or should agree to enlist or to enter himself to serve as a soldier, or to be employed, or should serve in any warlike or military operation in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of, any Foreign Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or part of any Province or People, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government in or over any Foreign Country, Colony, Province, or part of any Province or People, either as an officer or soldier, or in any other military capacity; or if any natural-born subject of His Majesty should, without such leave or licence as aforesaid, accept, or agree to take or accept, any Commission, Warrant, or Appointment as an officer, or should enlist or enter himself, or should agree to enlist or enter himself, to serve as a sailor or marine, or to be employed or engaged, or should serve in and on board any ship or vessel of war, or in and on board any ship or vessel used or fitted out, or equipped or intended to be used, for any warlike purpose, in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of, any Foreign Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or part of any Province or People, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government in or over any Foreign Country, Colony, Province, or part of any Province or People,



or if any natural-born subject of His Majesty should, without such leave and licence as aforesaid, engage, contract, or agree to go, or should go to any Foreign State, Country, Colony, Province, or part of any Province, or to any place beyond the seas, with an intent or in order to enlist or enter himself to serve, or with intent to serve, in any warlike or military operation whatever, whether by land or by sea in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of, any Foreign Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or part of any Province or People, or in the service of, or for, or under, or in aid of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of Government in or over any Foreign Country, Colony, Province, or part of any Province or People, either as an officer or a soldier, or in any other military capacity, or as an officer or sailor, or marine, in any such ship or vessel as aforesaid, although no enlisting money, or pay, or reward should have been, or should be, in any or either of the cases aforesaid, actually paid to or received by him, or by any person to or for his use or benefit; or if any person whatever, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions elsewhere, or in any Country, Colony, Settlement, Island, or Place belonging to or subject to His Majesty, should hire, retain, engage, or procure, or should attempt or endeavour to hire, retain, engage, or procure, any person or persons whatever to enlist, or to enter or engage to enlist, or to serve or to be employed in any such service or employment as aforesaid, as an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, either in land or sea service, for, or under, or in aid of, any Foreign Prince, State, Potentate, Colony, Province, or part of any Province or People, or for, or under, or in aid of, any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of Government as aforesaid, or to go, or to agree to go, or embark from any part of His Majesty's Dominions for the purpose or with intent to be so enlisted, entered, engaged, or employed as aforesaid, whether any enlisting money, pay, or reward should have been or should be actually given or received or not; in any or either of such cases, every person so offending should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon being convicted thereof, upon any information or indictment, should be punishable by fine and imprisonment, as in the said Act is mentioned:

And that if any person within any part of the United Kingdom, or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas, should, without the leave and licence of His Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt or endeavour to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or should knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent or in order that such ship or vessel should be employed in the service of any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate, or of any Foreign Colony, Province, or part of any Province or People, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any powers of government in or over any Foreign State, Colony, Province, or part of any Province or People, as a transport or store-ship, or with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against any Prince, State, or Potentate, or against the subjects or citizens of any Prince, State, or Potentate, or against the persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in any Colony, Province, or part of any Province or Country, or against

the inhabitants of any Foreign Colony, Province, or part of any Province or Country, with whom His Majesty should not then be at war; or should, within the United Kingdom, or any of His Majesty's Dominions, or in any Settlement, Colony, Territory, Island, or place belonging or subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any Commission for any ship or vessel, to the intent that such ship or vessel should be employed as aforesaid, every such person so offending should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and should, upon conviction thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender should be convicted; and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may belong to or be on board of any such ship or vessel, should be forfeited; and it should be lawful for any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or any Officer of His Majesty's Navy, who is by law empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture incurred under any of the laws of Customs or Excise, or the laws of trade and navigation, to seize such ships and vessels aforesaid, and in such places and in such manner in which the Officers of His Majesty's Customs or Excise and the Officers of His Majesty's Navy are empowered respectively to make seizures under the laws of Customs and Excise, or under the laws of trade and navigation; and that every such ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may belong to or be on board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned in the like manner and in such Courts as ships or vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any breach of the laws made for the protection of the revenues of Customs and Excise, or of the laws of trade and navigation:

Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, being desirous of enabling Her subjects to engage in and enter the Naval and Military Service of the Emperor of China, is pleased to Order, and it is hereby Ordered, that from and after the first day of September next, it shall be lawful for Horatio Nelson Lay, one of Her Majesty's subjects, and Sherard Osborn, a Captain in Her Majesty's Navy, to enter into the Military and Naval Service of the said Emperor, and to accept any Commission, Warrant, or other appointment under the said Emperor, and to accept any money, pay, or reward for their services, and to fit out, equip, purchase, and acquire ships or vessels of war for the use of the said Emperor, and to engage and enlist British subjects to enter the Military and Naval Service of the said Emperor. And it is hereby further Ordered that it shall be lawful for every British subject to enlist and enter himself, by engaging and enlisting himself with the said Horatio Nelson Lay and Sherard Osborn, and no other person or persons whatsoever, in the Military and Naval Service of the said Emperor, and to serve the said Emperor in any military, warlike, or other operations, either by land or by sea, and for that purpose to go to any place or places beyond the seas, and to accept any Commission, Warrant, or other appointment from or under the said Emperor, and to accept any money, pay, or reward for his service: Provided always, that the licence and permission hereby given shall be in force only for the term of two years from the said first day of September next, unless, by Order in Council made in manner aforesaid, such period should be further extended.

ARTHUR HELPS.

## TREATY of COMMERCE and NAVIGATION between HER MAJESTY and The KING OF THE BELGIANS.

*Signed at London, July 23, 1862.*

[Ratifications exchanged at London, August 30, 1862.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being equally animated by the desire to facilitate and extend the relations of commerce and navigation between their respective dominions; and being desirous, with a view to so beneficial an object, to remove the obstacles which impede the commercial relations between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John, Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley of Amberley and Ardsalla, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Thomas Milner Gibson, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Sylvain Van de Weyer, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, decorated with the Iron Cross, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. of Spain, of the Order of the Ernestine Branch of Saxony, of the Tower and Sword, of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Commander of the Legion of Honour, &c.;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

## ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties; and the subjects of each of them shall, throughout the whole extent of the territories and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of commerce and navigation, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

## ARTICLE II.

The subjects of one of the two High Contracting Parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the same liberty as native subjects to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of any other persons, as brokers, factors, agents, or interpreters. They shall not be restrained in their choice, and shall not be obliged to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ in those capacities; buyers and sellers being at perfect liberty to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandize imported, or destined for exportation, on condition of observing the regulations and the Customs laws of the country.

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, animés d'un égal désir de faciliter et d'étendre les rapports de commerce et de navigation entre leurs Etats respectifs; et voulant, pour arriver à un but si utile, faire disparaître les obstacles qui entravent les relations commerciales entre les deux pays, ont résolu de conclure un Traité à cet effet, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:—

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très Honorable Jean, Comte Russell, Vicomte Amberley de Amberley et Ardsalla, Pair du Royaume Uni, Chevalier du Très Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, Membre du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté Britannique, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères; et le Très Honorable Thomas Milner Gibson, Membre du Très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté Britannique, Membre du Parlement, et Président du Comité du Conseil Privé pour les Affaires de Commerce et des Colonies;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Sieur Sylvain Van de Weyer, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Léopold, décoré de la Croix de Fer, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Charles III. d'Espagne, de l'Ordre de la Branche Ernestine de Saxe, de la Tour et de l'Épée, de St. Maurice et St. Lazare, Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, &c.;

Lesquels, après s'être réciproquement communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants:—

## ARTICLE I.

Il y aura liberté réciproque de commerce entre tous les Etats et possessions des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes; et les sujets de chacune d'elles, dans toute l'étendue des territoires et possessions de l'autre, jouiront des mêmes droits, privilèges, libertés, favours, immunités, et exemptions, en matière de commerce et de navigation, dont jouissent ou jouiront les nationaux.

## ARTICLE II.

Les sujets de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes résidant dans les Etats de l'autre, seront respectivement libres de régler, comme les nationaux, leurs affaires par eux-mêmes, ou de les confier aux soins de toutes autres personnes, telles que courtiers, facteurs, agents, ou interprètes. Ils ne pourront être contraints dans leur choix, et ils ne seront tenus à payer aucun salaire ni aucune rétribution à ceux qu'ils n'auront pas jugé à propos d'employer à cet effet; étant absolument facultatif aux vendeurs et acheteurs de contracter ensemble leur marché, et de fixer le prix de toutes denrées ou marchandises importées ou destinées à l'exportation, sous la condition de se conformer aux règlements et aux lois des douanes du pays.

## ARTICLE III.

In all that relates to navigation and commerce, the High Contracting Parties shall not grant any privilege, favour, or immunity to any other country, which shall not be also and immediately extended to their respective subjects.

## ARTICLE IV.

All vessels which, according to the laws of Great Britain, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the laws of Belgium, are to be deemed Belgian vessels, are declared to be British and Belgian vessels respectively.

## ARTICLE V.

No duties of tonnage, harbours, light-house, pilotage, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied for the profit or in the name of the Government, public functionaries, communes, corporations, or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country, upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever port or place arriving, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels.

## ARTICLE VI.

In all that regards the stationing, the loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other Country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

## ARTICLE VII.

British vessels entering a port of Belgium, and reciprocally Belgian vessels entering a port of Great Britain or of the British Possessions, and desiring to discharge only a part of their cargo, may, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the respective countries, retain on board that part of the cargo which is destined for another port, whether in the same country or in any other country, and may re-export the same without being compelled to pay, upon such retained part of their cargo, any duty of Customs, save those for watching, which of course shall be levied only at the rate fixed for national vessels.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Goods of every kind which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its Colonies and Possessions, in British vessels, may likewise be imported into such ports in Belgian vessels, without being liable to other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such goods were imported in national vessels.

Reciprocally, goods of every kind which are or may be legally importable into the ports of Belgium in Belgian vessels, may likewise be imported into such ports in British vessels, without being liable to other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such goods were imported in national vessels.

## ARTICLE III.

En toute ce qui concerne la navigation et le commerce, les Hautes Parties Contractantes ne pourront accorder aucun privilège, faveur, ou immunité à un autre Etat, qui ne soit aussi et à l'instant étendu à leurs sujets respectifs.

## ARTICLE IV.

Tous les navires qui, d'après les lois de la Grande Bretagne, sont considérés comme navires Britanniques, et tous les navires qui, d'après les lois de la Belgique, sont considérés comme navires Belges, sont déclarés respectivement navires Britanniques et navires Belges.

## ARTICLE V.

Aucun droit de tonnage, de port, de phare, de pilotage, de quarantaine, ou autres droits semblables ou équivalents, de quelque nature ou sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, perçu au profit ou au nom du Gouvernement, des fonctionnaires publics, des communes, corporations, ou établissements quelconques, ne sera imposé dans les ports de chacun des deux pays sur les navires de l'autre nation, arrivant d'un port ou endroit quelconque, qui ne soit pas également imposé en pareil cas sur des navires nationaux.

## ARTICLE VI.

En tout ce qui concerne le placement des navires, leur chargement et leur déchargement dans les ports, bassins, docks, rades, hâvres, ou rivières des deux Etats, il ne sera accordé aucun privilège aux navires nationaux, qui ne le soit également à ceux de l'autre Etat; la volonté des Hautes Parties Contractantes étant que, sous ce rapport aussi, les bâtiments respectifs soient traités sur le pied d'une parfaite égalité.

## ARTICLE VII.

Les navires Britanniques entrant dans un port de Belgique, et réciproquement les navires Belges entrant dans un port de la Grande Bretagne ou de ses Possessions, et qui n'y voudraient décharger qu'une partie de leur cargaison, pourront, en se conformant toutefois aux lois et réglemens des Etats respectifs, conserver à leur bord la partie de la cargaison qui serait destinée à un autre port, soit du même pays, soit d'un autre, et la ré-exporter, sans être astreints à payer pour cette dernière partie de leur cargaison aucun droit de douane, sauf ceux de surveillance, lesquels, d'ailleurs, ne pourront naturellement être perçus qu'au taux fixé pour la navigation nationale.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Les marchandises de toute espèce dont l'importation dans les ports du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, ses Colonies et Possessions, est ou sera légalement permise sur des bâtiments Britanniques, pourront également y être importées sur des bâtiments Belges, sans être assujetties à d'autres ou de plus forts droits, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, qui si les mêmes marchandises étaient importées sur des bâtiments nationaux.

Réciproquement, les marchandises de toute espèce dont l'importation dans les ports de Belgique est ou sera légalement permise sur des bâtiments Belges, pourront également y être importés sur des bâtiments Britanniques, sans être assujetties à d'autres ou de plus forts droits, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, que si les mêmes marchandises étaient importées sur des bâtiments nationaux.

ARTICLE IX.

Goods of every kind which may be exported either from Belgium by British vessels, or from Great Britain and the British Possessions by Belgian vessels, for whatever destination, shall not be liable to any other duties or formalities on departure than if they were exported in national vessels; and they shall enjoy, under either flag, all bounties and drawbacks, or other favours, which are or may be granted in each of the two countries to national vessels.

ARTICLE X.

During the period allowed by the laws of the two countries for the warehousing of goods, no other duties than those for custody and storage shall be levied upon articles imported from one of the two countries into the other, until they shall be removed for transit, re-exportation, or internal consumption.

In no case shall such articles pay higher duties, or be liable to other formalities than if they had been imported under the national flag, or from the most favoured country.

ARTICLE XI.

Goods of every kind coming from or going to either of the two countries shall reciprocally be exempted from all transit duty.

The prohibition in regard to gunpowder is however maintained; and the two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to subject the transit of arms of war to special authorizations.

The treatment of the most favoured nation is reciprocally guaranteed to each of the two countries in all that concerns transit and warehousing.

ARTICLE XII.

With regard to the coasting trade, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the subjects and vessels of each of them shall, in the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same privileges, and be treated in all respects on the same footing, as national subjects and vessels.

With regard to the coasting trade in the Colonies, the stipulations of the present Article shall be applicable only to the coasting trade of such of the Colonies of Her Britannic Majesty as have applied, or shall hereafter apply, in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter, that their coasting trade may be open to foreign vessels.

ARTICLE XIII.

The regulations established for goods imported from France into Belgium by Articles XVIII to XXVI inclusive of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between the two countries on the 1st of May 1861, shall equally apply in Belgium to the same goods imported from Great Britain and its Possessions.

With regard to pure or mixed tissues, taxed *ad valorem*, the valuation of which in the ports may appear to the Belgian Government to present difficulties, the Belgian Government reserves to itself the power to designate the Custom-house of Brussels exclusively for the admission of such goods.

ARTICLE IX.

Les marchandises de toute nature qui seront exportées de Belgique par navires Britanniques, ou de la Grande Bretagne et de ses Possessions par navires Belges, pour quelque destination que ce soit, ne seront pas assujetties à d'autres droits ni formalités de sortie que si elles étaient exportées par navires nationaux; et elles jouiront, sous l'un et l'autre pavillon, de toutes primes ou restitutions de droits, ou autres faveurs, qui sont ou seront accordées, dans chacun des deux pays, à la navigation nationale.

ARTICLE X.

Pendant le temps fixé par les lois des deux pays respectivement pour l'entreposage des marchandises, il ne sera perçu aucuns droits autres que ceux de garde et d'emmagasinage sur les objets importés de l'un des deux pays dans l'autre, en attendant leur transit, leur ré-exportation, ou leur mise en consommation.

Ces objets, en aucun cas, ne paieront de plus forts droits, et ne seront assujetties à d'autres formalités, qui s'ils avaient été importés sous pavillon national, ou provenaient du pays le plus favorisé.

ARTICLE XI.

Les marchandises de toute nature venant de l'un des deux Etats, ou y allant, seront réciproquement exemptes, dans l'autre Etat, de tout droit de transit.

Toutefois, la prohibition est maintenue pour la poudre à tirer; et les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent de soumettre à des autorisations spéciales le transit des armes de guerre.

Le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée est réciproquement garanti à chacun des deux pays pour tout ce qui concerne le transit et l'entreposage.

ARTICLE XII.

En ce qui concerne le cabotage, il est convenu entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes que les sujets et les navires de chacune d'elles jouiront, dans les Etats et possessions de l'autre, des mêmes privilèges, et seront traités à tous égards sur le même pied, que les sujets et les navires nationaux.

En ce qui concerne le cabotage dans les Colonies, les stipulations du présent Article ne seront applicables qu'au cabotage de celles d'entre les Colonies de Sa Majesté Britannique qui ont demandé ou qui demanderont ultérieurement, conformément aux Actes du Parlement qui régissent cette matière, que leur cabotage soit ouvert aux navires étrangers.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les règles consacrées pour les marchandises importées de France en Belgique, par les Articles XVIII à XXVI inclus, du Traité de Commerce conclu entre ces deux Etats le 1er Mai 1861, s'appliqueront également en Belgique aux mêmes marchandises importées de la Grande Bretagne et de ces Possessions.

A l'égard des tissus purs ut mélangés, taxés à la valeur, dont l'estimation dans les ports lui paraîtrait présenter des difficultés, le Gouvernement Belge se réserve la faculté de désigner exclusivement la Douane de Bruxelles pour l'admission de ces marchandises.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Neither of the two High Contracting Parties shall impose upon goods the produce or manufacture of the other party, other or higher duties of importation than such as are or may be imposed upon the same goods the produce of any other Foreign Country.

Each of the two Parties engages to extend to the other any favour or privilege, or reduction in the Tariff of duties of importation or exportation, on articles mentioned or not mentioned in the present Treaty, which either of them may grant to any third Power. They engage, moreover, not to establish against each other any duty or prohibition of importation or exportation, which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

It is further agreed that if sea salt refined in Belgium should obtain a deduction of more than seven per cent. from the general duty of Excise, British salt refined in Belgium shall enjoy at the same moment a deduction from the Excise which shall not be inferior by more than seven per cent. to the deduction granted to sea salt.

## ARTICLE XV.

Articles, the produce or manufacture of Belgium, shall not be subject in the British Colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin.

## ARTICLE XVI.

The subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions of the other, the same protection as native subjects in all that relates to property in trade marks, as well as in industrial and manufacturing patterns and models of every description.

The exclusive right to make use of an industrial or manufacturing pattern or model shall not, with regard to British subjects in Belgium, and reciprocally with regard to Belgian subjects in Great Britain, have a duration longer than that fixed by the law of the country for native subjects.

If the industrial or manufacturing pattern or model is open to the public in the country of origin, it cannot be made the subject of an exclusive right in the other country.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs are applicable to trade marks.

The rights of subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions of the other are not subject to the condition that the models or patterns shall be worked there.

The present Article shall not be put into operation in either country, with regard to such models or patterns, until the expiration of a year from the date of the signature of the present Treaty.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Belgian subjects shall not have the right to claim in Great Britain exclusive property in a mark, model, or pattern, unless they shall have previously complied with the regulations, if any, which are or may be in force for the deposit at London, by British subjects, of marks, models, or patterns.

Reciprocally, British subjects shall not have the right to claim in Belgium exclusive property in a mark, model, or pattern, unless they shall have

## ARTICLE XIV.

Ni l'une ni l'autre des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes n'imposera sur les marchandises provenant du sol ou de l'industrie de l'autre partie, d'autres ni de plus forts droits d'importation que ceux qui sont ou seront imposés sur les mêmes marchandises provenant de tout autre Etat étranger.

Chacune des deux Parties s'engage à faire profiter l'autre de toute faveur, de tout privilège, ou abaissement dans les Tarifs des droits à l'importation ou à l'exportation des articles mentionnés ou non dans le présent Traité, que l'une d'elles pourrait accorder à une tierce Puissance. Elles s'engagent, en outre, à n'établir l'une envers l'autre aucun droit ou prohibition d'importation ou d'exportation, qui ne soit en même temps applicable aux autres nations.

Il est convenu, enfin, que si les sels marins raffinés en Belgique venaient à obtenir une déduction de plus de sept pour cent du droit général de l'accise, le sel Britannique raffiné en Belgique jouira, à l'instant même, d'une déduction de l'accise qui ne pourra être inférieure de plus de sept pour cent à la déduction accordée aux sels marins.

## ARTICLE XV.

Les produits d'origine ou de manufacture Belge ne seront pas grevés dans les Colonies Britanniques d'autres ou de plus forts droits que ceux qui frappent ou frapperont les produits similaires originaires de la Grande Bretagne.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Les sujets de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans les Etats de l'autre, de la même protection que les nationaux, pour tout ce qui concerne la propriété de marques de fabrique ou de commerce, ainsi que des dessins ou modèles industriels et de fabrique de toute espèce.

Le droit exclusif d'exploiter un dessin ou modèle industriel ou de fabrique ne peut avoir, au profit des sujets Britanniques en Belgique, et réciproquement au profit des Belges dans la Grande Bretagne, une durée plus longue que celle fixée par la loi du pays à l'égard des nationaux.

Si le dessin ou modèle industriel ou de fabrique appartient au domaine public dans le pays d'origine, il ne peut être l'objet d'une jouissance exclusive dans l'autre pays.

Les dispositions de deux paragraphes qui précèdent sont applicables aux marques de fabrique ou de commerce.

Les droits des sujets de l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans les Etats de l'autre ne sont pas subordonnés à l'obligation d'y exploiter les modèles ou dessins industriels ou de fabrique.

Le présent Article ne recevra son exécution, dans l'un et l'autre pays, à l'égard des modèles ou dessins industriels ou de fabrique, qu'à l'expiration d'une année à dater du jour de la signature du présent Traité.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Les Belges ne pourront revendiquer dans la Grande Bretagne la propriété exclusive d'une marque, d'un modèle, ou d'un dessin, s'ils ne se sont préalablement conformés aux règlements, s'il en est, qui sont ou seront en vigueur pour le dépôt à Londres, par les sujets Britanniques, des marques, modèles, ou dessins.

Reciproquement, les sujets Britanniques ne pourront revendiquer en Belgique la propriété exclusive d'une marque, d'un modèle, ou d'un

previously complied with the laws and regulations on those subjects which are or may be in force in Belgium.

dessin, s'ils ne se sont préalablement conformés aux lois et aux réglemens sur cette matière qui sont ou seront en vigueur en Belgique.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to name Consuls for the protection of trade in the dominions and territories of the other Party; and the Consuls who may be so appointed shall enjoy, within the territories of each Party, all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted in those territories to Agents of the same rank and character appointed by or authorized to act for the Government of the most favoured nation.

Before any Consul can act as such, he must, however, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government of the country to which he is sent; and each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have the right to except from the residence of Consuls any particular places which either of them may judge proper to be excepted.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura le droit de nommer des Consuls pour la protection du commerce dans les Etats ou territoires de l'autre Partie; et les Consuls qui seront nommés ainsi, jouiront dans les territoires de chaque Partie de tous les privilèges, exemptions, et immunités qui sont ou pourront être accordés dans ces Etats aux Agents du même rang et caractère nommés ou autorisés par le Gouvernement de la nation la plus favorisée.

Avant que quelque Consul puisse agir comme tel, il devra être approuvé et admis dans les formes usitées par le Gouvernement auprès duquel il est envoyé; et chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura la faculté d'excepter de la résidence des Consuls tels endroits spéciaux que chacune d'elles pourra juger à propos d'excepter.

ARTICLE XIX.

If any vessel of war or merchant vessel of either of the two countries should be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto, as well as all goods and merchandize which shall be saved therefrom, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, shall be restored to the proprietors or to their agents, on being claimed by them. In case there should be no such proprietors or agents upon the spot, the said articles and goods, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board of any such vessel, shall be delivered to the British or Belgian Consul in whose district the wreck shall have taken place; and such Consul, proprietors, or agents, shall not be called upon to pay any charge but the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and the same rate of salvage which would be equally payable, under the like circumstances, by a national vessel. The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall not be subject to the established duties, unless cleared for consumption.

S'il arrivait que quelque vaisseau de guerre ou navire marchand de l'un des deux Etats fit naufrage sur les côtes de l'autre, ce bâtiment ou ses parties ou débris, ses agrès, et tous les objets qui y appartiendront, ainsi que tous les effets et marchandises qui en auront été sauvés, ou le produit de leur vente, en seront rendus aux propriétaires ou à leurs ayant-droits sur leur réclamation. Dans le cas où ceux-ci se trouveraient absents, les dits objets, marchandises, ou leur produit, seront consignés, ainsi que tous les papiers trouvés à bord de ce bâtiment, au Consul Britannique ou Belge dans le district duquel le naufrage aura eu lieu; et il ne sera exigé, soit du Consul, soit des propriétaires ou ayant-droits, que le paiement des dépenses faites pour la conservation de la propriété, et les mêmes droits de sauvetage ou autres qui seraient également payés, en pareille circonstance, par un bâtiment national. Les marchandises et effets sauvés du naufrage ne seront assujetties aux droits établis, qu'autant qu'ils seraient déclarés pour la consommation.

ARTICLE XIX.

ARTICLE XX.

The British flag shall continue to enjoy in Belgium the repayment of the Scheldt Toll so long as the Belgian flag shall enjoy the same.

Le pavillon Britannique continuera à jouir en Belgique du remboursement du péage de l'Escaut, tant que le pavillon Belge en jouira lui-même.

ARTICLE XXI.

From and after, at latest, the day on which the capitalization of the Scheldt Toll shall be effected a general arrangement,—

A partir, au plus tard, du jour où la capitalisation du péage de l'Escaut sera assurée par un arrangement général,—

1. The tonnage duty imposed in Belgian ports shall cease to be levied.
2. The pilotage duties in Belgian ports and in the Scheldt, so far as depends upon Belgium, shall undergo a reduction—  
Of 20 per cent. for sailing vessels;  
Of 25 per cent. for vessels towed;  
Of 30 per cent. for steam vessels.
3. The system of local taxes imposed by the city of Antwerp shall be throughout diminished.

1. Le droit de tonnage prélevé dans les ports Belges cessera d'être perçu.
2. Les droits de pilotage dans les ports Belges et dans l'Escaut, en tant qu'il dépendra de la Belgique, seront réduits—  
De 20 pour cent pour les navires à voiles;  
De 25 pour cent pour les navires remorqués;  
De 30 pour cent pour les navires à vapeur.
3. Le régime des taxes locales imposées par la ville d'Anvers sera, dans son ensemble, dégrévé.

ARTICLE XXII.

As a temporary exception to the stipulations of Article XIV, and for the space of two years from the 1st of October 1862, the new system

ARTICLE XXII.

Par dérogation provisoire à l'Article XIV, et pendant deux années à partir du 1er Octobre 1862, le nouveau régime sera appliqué de la

shall be applied in the following manner to certain articles of British origin hereinafter enumerated:—

Cotton yarns twisted, warped, or dyed, shall pay the duties imposed upon single yarns unbleached or bleached, with an addition of five centimes for twisted yarns, ten centimes for warped yarns, and fifteen centimes for dyed yarns, per kilogramme.

The duty on stuffs of wool mixed with cotton shall be twenty-two and a-half per cent. until the 1st of October 1863, and twenty per cent. until the 1st of October 1864. During the continuance of the transitory system the importer may, at his choice, pay either one hundred and eighty francs the hundred kilogrammes, or the duties stipulated above.

The duty upon printed cotton tissues shall be one hundred and fifty francs the hundred kilogrammes.

#### ARTICLE XXIII.

It is understood that in case the present duty on the importation of foreign spirits should be maintained in the British Tariff, the Article relative to spirits, which is contained in the Treaty concluded between Belgium and France on the 1st May 1861, shall not be applied to British spirits, so far as regards the reductions therein stipulated, until the 1st of October 1865.

#### ARTICLE XXIV.

The Ionian Islands being under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty, the subjects and vessels of those islands shall enjoy, in the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, all the advantages which are granted to the subjects and vessels of Great Britain by the present Treaty, as soon as the Government of the Ionian Islands shall have agreed to grant to the subjects and vessels of His Majesty the King of the Belgians the same advantages which are granted in those islands to the subjects and vessels of Her Britannic Majesty; it being understood, that in order to prevent abuses, every Ionian vessel claiming the benefits of that Treaty shall be furnished with a patent signed by the Lord High Commissioner of Her Britannic Majesty, or by his representative.

#### ARTICLE XXV.

The present Treaty shall continue in force for ten years, dating from the tenth day after the exchange of the ratifications. In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should have notified, twelve months before the end of the said period, its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of a year dating from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice for its termination.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce into the Treaty, by common consent, any modifications which may not be at variance with its spirit or principles, and the utility of which may be shown by experience.

#### ARTICLE XXVI.

From and after the date fixed by the preceding Article, the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 27th of October 1851 shall cease to be in force.

manière suivante aux produits d'origine Britannique ci-après dénommés:—

Les fils de coton tors, ourdis, ou teints paieront les droits afférents aux fils simples, écus ou blanchis, augmentés de cinq centimes pour les fils tors, de dix centimes pour les fils ourdis, et de quinze centimes pour les fils teints, par kilogramme.

Le droit sur les étoffes de laine mélangées de coton sera de vingt-deux et demi pour cent jusqu'au 1er Octobre 1863, et de vingt pour cent jusqu'au 1er Octobre 1864. Pendant la durée du régime transitoire, l'importateur pourra, à son choix, payer cent quatre vingts francs par cent kilogrammes, ou les droits stipulés ci-dessus.

Le droit sur les tissus de coton imprimés sera de cent cinquante francs par cent kilogrammes.

#### ARTICLE XXIII.

Il est entendu que, dans le cas où le droit actuel sur l'importation des alcools serait maintenu dans le Tarif Anglais, l'Article relatif aux alcools contenu dans le Traité conclu entre la Belgique et la France le 1er Mai 1861, ne recevra son application aux alcools Anglais, dans les réductions qu'il stipule, qu'au 1er Octobre 1865.

#### ARTICLE XXIV.

Les Iles Ioniennes se trouvant sous la protection de Sa Majesté Britannique, les sujets et les navires de ces îles jouiront, dans les États de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, de tous les avantages qui sont accordés aux sujets et aux navires de la Grande Bretagne par le présent Traité, aussitôt que le Gouvernement des Iles Ioniennes sera convenu d'accorder aux sujets et aux navires de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges les mêmes avantages qu'il accorde, dans ces îles, aux sujets et aux navires de Sa Majesté Britannique; bien entendu toutefois que pour prévenir des abus, tout navire Ionien qui sera dans le cas de réclamer les bienfaits de ce Traité sera muni d'une patente signée par le Lord Haut Commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique, ou par celui qui le représente.

#### ARTICLE XXV.

Le présent Traité restera en vigueur pendant dix années à partir du dixième jour après l'échange des ratifications. Dans le cas où aucune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant la fin de la dite période, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, le Traité demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année, à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes l'aura dénoncé.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent la faculté d'introduire, d'un commun accord, dans ce Traité, toutes modifications qui ne seraient pas en opposition avec son esprit ou ses principes, et dont l'utilité serait démontrée par l'expérience.

#### ARTICLE XXVI.

A partir de l'époque fixée à l'Article précédent, le Traité de Commerce et de Navigation du 27 Octobre 1851 sera hors de vigueur.



## ARTICLE XXVII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London before the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty two.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in duplicate, at London, the twenty-third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.) RUSSELL.

(L.S.) THOS. MILNER GIBSON.

(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

## ARTICLE XXVII.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres avant le premier Septembre mil huit cent soixante-deux.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, en double original, le vingt-troisième jour du mois de Juillet, de l'an de grâce mil huit cent soixante-deux.

(L.S.) RUSSELL.

(L.S.) THOS. MILNER GIBSON.

(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

Protocol of Conference held at the Foreign Office, July 23, 1862, between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Belgium.

THE Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between their august Sovereigns, placed upon record that they have agreed upon the following points:—

1. That the declarations relative to the arrest of seamen deserters, dated the 4th of January 1855, and the Order in Council bearing date the 8th day of February 1855, and published in the "London Gazette" of the 13th of February, shall continue in force and validity, as if they had been inserted in the said Treaty.

2. That although the Fishery Convention, concluded on the 22d of March 1852, between Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, is provisionally maintained, it is under the reservation made by the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, that they will again bring forward in a future negotiation the proposition relative to the reciprocal permission to fish within the marine territorial limit.

In maintaining the said Convention concluded on the 22d of March 1852, an exception to the stipulations of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day is made, in so far as regards the advantages which are or may be given in either country to the produce of national fishery.

3. With regard to sugar, the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians reserve to themselves to renew their proposition that an agreement should be come to between Great Britain, Belgium, France, the Zollverein, and the Netherlands, for respectively bringing the duties upon raw and refined sugars imported from any one of those countries into the others to an equality with the taxes imposed upon the same productions of national origin, and for terminating simultaneously in those five countries the system of bounties on the exportation of sugar.

The Belgian Government rely upon the support and co-operation of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty for this purpose.

RUSSELL.

THOS. MILNER GIBSON.

SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

Protocole d'une Conférence tenue au Foreign Office, le 23 Juillet 1862, entre les Plénipotentiaires de la Grande Bretagne et de Belgique.

LES Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, en procédant à la signature du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation entre leurs augustes Souverains, constatent qu'ils sont tombés d'accord sur les points suivants:—

1. Que les déclarations relative à l'arrestation des marins-déserteurs datées du 4 Janvier 1855, et l'Ordre en Conseil daté du 8 Février 1855, et publié dans la Gazette de Londres du 13 Février, continueront à avoir force et valeur, comme s'ils eussent été insérés au dit Traité.

2. Que, si la Convention de Pêche, conclue le 25 Mars 1852, entre Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, est provisoirement maintenue, c'est sous la réserve faite par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges qu'il reproduira, dans une subséquente négociation, la proposition relative à la faculté réciproque de pêcher dans les limites de la mer territoriale.

Il est fait exception, en maintenant la dite Convention conclue le 22 Mars 1852, aux stipulations du Traité de Commerce et Navigation conclu aujourd'hui, en ce qui concerne les avantages dont les produits de la pêche nationale sont ou pourront être l'objet dans l'un ou l'autre pays.

3. En ce qui concerne les sucres, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges se réserve de revenir sur la proposition tendante à établir un accord entre la Grande Bretagne, la Belgique, la France, le Zollverein, et les Pays-Bas, pour ramener respectivement les droits sur les sucres bruts et raffinés, importés de l'un de ces Etats dans les autres, au niveau des taxes imposées aux mêmes produits de fabrication nationale, et pour faire cesser simultanément dans ces cinq pays le régime des primes à l'exportation des sucres.

Pour atteindre ce but, le Gouvernement Belge compte sur l'appui et le concours du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

RUSSELL.

THOS. MILNER GIBSON.

SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.



Protocol of Conference held at the Foreign Office, August 30, 1862, between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of Belgium.

THE Undersigned, in proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on the 23d of July 1862, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, have agreed to record in the present Protocol the modifications in the said Treaty arranged this day between them; and in consequence of which the following Tariff is adopted:—

COTTON YARNS.

Nos.		First Year.	Second Year.
m.	c.	c.	c.
20,000	and under	0.22	0.20
20,000	to 30,000	0.30	0.25
30,000	to 40,000	0.45	0.35
40,000	to 65,000	0.60	0.50

About 65,000 free entry (weighing charge of 10 centimes) during the whole duration of the Treaty.

These modifications shall have the same force and effect as if they were textually inserted in the said Treaty, and they shall come into operation from the 1st of October 1862, the old duties continuing to be applied to the above-mentioned articles as well as to the mixed tissues (Article XXII of the Treaty) up to that date.

In testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol, and have thereto affixed their Seals.

Done in London, the 30th of August 1862.

(L.S.) RUSSELL.  
(L.S.) THOS. MILNER GIBSON.  
(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

Protocole d'une Conférence tenue au Foreign Office le 30 Août 1862, entre les Plénipotentiaires de la Grande Bretagne et de Belgique.

LES Soussignés, en procédant à l'échange des ratifications du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation conclu le 23 Juillet 1862, entre Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, sont tombés d'accord de consigner dans le present Protocole les modifications au dit Traité convenues aujourd'hui entre eux; et en conséquence desquelles le Tarif suivant est adopté:—

FILS DE COTON.

Nos.		1 <sup>ère</sup> Année.	2 <sup>ème</sup> Année.
m.	c.	c.	c.
20,000	et au dessous	0.22	0.20
20,000	à 30,000	0.30	0.25
30,000	à 40,000	0.45	0.35
40,000	à 65,000	0.60	0.50

Au dessus de 65,000 libre entrée (droit de balance de 10 centimes) pendant toute la durée du Traité.

Ces modifications auront la même force et valeur que si elles étaient insérées textuellement au dit Traité, et elles seront mises à exécution à partir du 1er Octobre 1862, le régime ancien continuant à être appliqué aux articles mentionnés ci-dessus, ainsi qu'aux tissus mélangés (Article XXII du Traité) jusqu'à cette date.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont signé le présent Protocole, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres, le 30 Août 1862.

(L.S.) RUSSELL.  
(L.S.) THOS. MILNER GIBSON.  
(L.S.) SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER.

Notification of the Raising of the Blockade of Sicily and the adjacent Islands.

It is hereby notified, that on the 1st day of this month, Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received from the Italian Chargé d'Affaires resident at this Court, the announcement that the Blockade of the Island of Sicily and of the neighbouring Islands, notified to Earl Russell on the 23d of August last, and published in the Gazette of Tuesday last, has been raised by the Italian Government, and is no longer in force.

Foreign Office,  
September 2, 1862.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 30, 1862.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Joseph A. Crooks to be Consul at Gibraltar for the Free Hanseatic City of Lubeck.

DOWNING STREET, September 1, 1862.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Frederick William Mitchell, Esq., to be Postmaster-General, and John Simpson, Esq., to be Assistant-Postmaster-General for the Colony of Hong Kong.

DUBLIN CASTLE, September 1, 1862.

The Lord Lieutenant was pleased, on the days undermentioned, to approve of the following appointments:—

- 15th August 1859—Lord Dunsany to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Meath, in the room of Anthony S. Hussy, Esq., deceased.
- 12th December 1859—Lord Killeen to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Meath.

By virtue of an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal so much of two Acts made in the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making out writs for the election of Members to serve in Parliament, in the manner therein mentioned, and for substituting other provisions for the like purposes:—"

I, William Battie Wrightson, being one of the members nominated, appointed, and authorized by Mr Speaker, by an instrument in writing under his hand and seal, dated the eleventh (11th) day of August 1859, pursuant to the said Act of twenty-fourth George III., to execute all and singular the powers given to the Speaker of the House of Commons for the time being, for issuing Warrants

to the Clerk of the Crown, in cases as in the said Act specified, during the recess of the House of Commons, and Mr Speaker being at this present time absent from the Realm, do hereby give notice that the death of John Lewis Ricardo, Esq., late a Member serving in this present Parliament for the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament, and that I shall issue my Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this Notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand this first day of September 1862.

WILLIAM BATTIE WRIGHTSON.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL,  
September 2, 1862.

14th Regiment of Foot.

General William Wood, C.B., from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Colonel, vice General Sir James Watson, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 13th August 1862.

86th Regiment of Foot.

Major-General Sir John Michel, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Lord James Hay, deceased. Dated 19th August 1862.

3d West India Regiment.

Major-General John Napper Jackson to be Colonel, vice General Wood, transferred to the 14th Foot. Dated 13th August 1862.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL,  
September 2, 1862.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Robert Rintoul to be Captain, by purchase, vice Robert Gunter, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

2d Dragoons—Lieutenant John Lorn Stewart to be Captain, by purchase, vice Duncan McNeill, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Cornet Charles Hill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stewart. Dated 2d September 1862.

Gentleman Cadet Henry Carstairs Pelly, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hill. Dated 2d September 1862.

3d Hussars—Lieutenant John Ormsby Phibbs to be Captain, by purchase, vice James Vance Cleland, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Cornet Thomas Donaldson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Phibbs. Dated 2d September 1862.

5th Lancers—Captain Hyde Sergison-Smith, from the 30th Foot, to be Captain, vice Richard Jacob Wyrley Birch, who exchanges, receiving the former difference between a Lieutenantancy of Cavalry and Infantry. Dated 2d September 1862.

14th Hussars—Serjeant-Major Thomas Howell Clark, to be Quartermaster, vice Thomas Bennett, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 2d September 1862.

16th Lancers—Cornet Charles Carrington Churchward to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Francis Joseph Barron, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant James Alexander to be Second Captain, vice Baillie, transferred to the Invalid Establishment. Dated 14th May 1862.

The date assigned to Major-General Whinyates, of the late Madras Artillery, in Gazette of 29th April 1862, should be 12th, not 13th August 1853.

Royal Engineers—The promotion of Captain F. W. Peile bears date 19th March 1862, not 1861, as stated in Gazette of 22d ultimo.

The date of the Commission of Captain James Crofton, appointed from the Bengal Engineers, to be 13th, not 27th August 1858, as stated in Gazette of 29th April 1862.

The surname of the Lieutenant appointed in Gazette of 4th ultimo, is *Heneage*, not *Hineage*.

Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable C. Ernest Edgcumbe to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Bridges, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 14th August 1862.

5th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Edwin Biron to be Captain, by purchase, vice Edward Reginald Simmons, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Ensign William Church Ormond to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Biron. Dated 2d September 1862.

William Adam Hay, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ormond. Dated 2d September 1862.

8th Foot—Major James Johnston to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Frederick Paul Haines, who has retired upon half-pay. Dated 1st July 1862.

Captain and Brevet-Major Edwin Gream Daniell to be Major, without purchase, vice Johnston. Dated 1st July 1862.

Lieutenant Æneas Gordon Blair to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Daniell. Dated 1st July 1862.

Ensign Thomas Pieton Fleetwood to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Blair. Dated 1st July 1862.

12th Foot—Lieutenant Morley Caulfield Saunders to be Captain, without purchase, vice John Lunan Wilkie, deceased. Dated 2d February 1862.

Ensign Charles Edward Hurst to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Saunders. Dated 2d February 1862.

Ensign Campbell Thomas Morris to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Frederick Alban, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Gentleman Cadet Colin M'Kenzie Taylor, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hurst. Dated 2d September 1862.

Gentleman Cadet John Taylor Winnington, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Morris. Dated 3d September 1862.

Joseph Par Kingsmill, gent. to be Paymaster, vice R. W. Burdett Desanges, whose services have been dispensed with from 24th March 1862. Dated 2d September 1862.

14th Foot—Ensign Robert Langtry to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Taylor Casson, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Hawtreay Collins Splatt, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Langtry. Dated 2d September 1862.

15th Foot—Captain Robert Charles Goff, from half-pay late 50th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Robertson Tyler, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 2d September 1862.

Ensign Charles Keir Farquharson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Macdonald, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Gentleman Cadet George Burrell Skinner, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walter Lawrence Martin, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

David Glynn Griffith, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Farquharson. Dated 3d September 1862.

17th Foot—Lieutenant Francis James Berkeley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Arthur Charles Elliot, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Ensign John Mush to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Berkeley. Dated 2d September 1862.

Gentleman Cadet Arthur Henry Wentworth Mansergh, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mush. Dated 2d September 1862.

Lieutenant Henry Grey MacGregor to be Adjutant, vice Berkeley, promoted. Dated 2d September 1862.

19th Foot—Staff-Surgeon William Tydd Harding to be Surgeon, vice William Kelman Chalmers, M.D., placed upon half-pay. Dated 2d September 1862.

23d Foot—Gentleman Cadet Compton Norman, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Coveny, removed to the 42d Foot. Dated 2d September 1862.

29th Foot—Surgeon Edward Moorhead, M.D., having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October 1858. Dated 2d August 1862.

30th Foot—Captain Richard Jacob Wyrley Birch, from the 5th Lancers, to be Captain, vice Hyde Sergison Smith, who exchanges. Dated 2d September 1862.

34th Foot—Lieutenant William Matthew Dunbar to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Harry Saunders, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Ensign John Olphert Gage to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dunbar. Dated 2d September 1862.

Francis Fladgate, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gage. Dated 2d September 1862.

42d Foot—Lieutenant Francis Edward Henry Farquharson to be Captain, without purchase, vice George Fraser, deceased. Dated 28th June 1862.

Ensign Edmund Whitehead to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Farquharson. Dated 28th June 1862.

Ensign Robert Charles Coveny, from the 23d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Whitehead. Dated 2d September 1862.

## 78th Foot.

The Commissions of the undermentioned Officers to bear date 1st July 1862, instead of 29th July 1862:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, C.B., as Major.

Captain F. H. Walsh as Captain.

Lieutenant J. T. S. Richardson as Lieutenant.

80th Foot—Ensign Samuel Pollock Muirhead to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Craufurd, who becomes Supernumerary by appointment to a Lieutenancy of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College. Dated 1st August 1862.

98th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Frank Gregory to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas George Duprè Payn, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Ensign James George Ballantyne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gregory. Dated 2d September 1862.

Henry John Goodwin Robinson, gent. late Lieutenant West Kent Militia, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ballantyne. Dated 2d September 1862.

Lieutenant Richard Townley to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Edward Frank Gregory, promoted. Dated 2d September 1862.

99th Foot—Ensign George William Vernon Cotton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edward Egan, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Gentleman Cadet Charles Dew, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cotton. Dated 2d September 1862.

1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant William Ormsby to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Augustus Vaughan, who retires. Dated 2d September 1862.

Ensign Arthur James Fenn to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ormsby. Dated 2d September 1862.

James Fitz-Eustace Forster, gent. late Lieutenant Louth Rifles Militia, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fenn. Dated 2d September 1862.

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The Christian name of Acting Veterinary Surgeon Maclean is *Daniel*, not *Donald*, as stated in Gazette of 8th August 1862.

## BREVET.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Bouchier, C.B., Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to entitle him to the rank of Colonel, under the Royal Warrant of 14th October 1858, to be Colonel in the Army. Dated 6th August 1862.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Morris, C.B., Major, Unattached, Assistant-Inspector of Volunteers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to entitle him to the rank of Colonel, under the 8th and 10th Clauses of the Royal Warrant of 14th October 1858, to be Colonel in the Army. Dated 17th August 1862.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major, Alexis Corcoran, upon half-pay, late *Dépôt Battalion*, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st January 1862.

Captain William Miller, retired upon full-pay, late *Adjutant Cavalry Dépôt*, Maidstone, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 2d September 1862.

Quartermaster Thomas Bennett, half-pay, late 14th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 2d September 1862.

The undermentioned promotions to take place, consequent on the death of General Sir James Watson, K.C.B., Colonel of the 14th Foot, on 12th August 1862 :—

Lieutenant-General Sir William Rowan, K.C.B., Colonel of the 52d Foot, to be General. Dated 13th August 1862.

Major-General John Wharton Frith, Colonel of the 2d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 13th August 1862.

Brevet-Colonel Freeman Murray, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay 63d Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 13th August 1862.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Mortimer R. S. Whitmore, Captain, half-pay 19th Dragoons, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Colonel. Dated 13th August 1862.

Captain and Brevet-Major Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 13th August 1862.

Captain Charles Gordon Gray, Royal Engineers, to be Major. Dated 13th August 1862.

#### MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers, upon half-pay, have been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of their Commissions, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of 15th February 1861 :—

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Henry Plantagenet Stuart-Wortley, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 2d September 1862.

Captain and Brevet-Major John Robert Wilton, half-pay, late 60th Foot. Dated 2d September 1862.

Captain Douglas Galton, half-pay, Royal Engineers. Dated 2d September 1862.

#### ADMIRALTY, August 19, 1862.

##### Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Gentleman Cadet George Frederick Henry Rule to be Second Lieutenant.

#### ADMIRALTY, August 29, 1862.

##### Royal Marine Light Infantry.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Geoffrey Mairis to be Captain, vice Dadson, to half-pay. Dated 27th August 1862.

Second Lieutenant James Maurice O'Connor to be First Lieutenant, vice D. G. Campbell, resigned. Dated 27th August 1862.

Second Lieutenant Ringrose Drew Tully to be First Lieutenant, vice Mairis. Dated 27th August 1862.

First Lieutenant Charles Francis Coppin to be Lieutenant and Quartermaster, vice Mairis. Dated 28th August 1862.

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

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Kenneth Robert Murchison, late Lieutenant 58th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice McAdam, deceased. Dated 27th August 1862.

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

##### 1st Company of Ross-shire Rifle Volunteers.

Kenneth Murray, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Monro, resigned. Dated 25th August 1862.

William Ross, gent. to be Ensign, vice Murray, promoted. Dated 11th August 1862.

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

##### 21st Essex Rifle Volunteers.

Lieutenant William James Burgess to be Captain. Dated 21st August 1862.

Ensign Charles Thomas Burgess to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st August 1862.

John Charles Quennell to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 21st August 1862.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Sir Kingsmill Grove Key in the above Corps.

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

##### 56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Llewellyn Makin, gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th August 1862.

The Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade or 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Audley Jee, gent. to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th August 1862.

Francis William Jones Hurst, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 7th August 1862.

James Stanley Fairclough, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 7th August 1862.

#### MEMORANDA.

The 3d Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps has been attached to the 19th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Assistant-Surgeon Henry Hulme in the 6th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Commission signed by the Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

3d Administrative Battalion Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers.—18th Company.

Ensign Joseph Pearson to be Lieutenant, vice Barrows, resigned. Dated 23d August 1862.

Henry Sparrow, gent. to be Ensign, vice Pearson, promoted. Dated 24th August 1862.

Commissions signed by the Vice-Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, and of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

##### East York Artillery Volunteers.

##### 4th Corps (Hull).

First Lieutenant William Peter McBride to be Captain. Dated 8th August 1862.

Supernumerary First Lieutenant Herbert Archibald Gibson Mends to be Captain. Dated 8th August 1862.

First Lieutenant Henry Cooper Gleadow to be Captain. Dated 8th August 1862.

Second Lieutenant Charles Heaven to be First Lieutenant. Dated 8th August 1862.

Second Lieutenant Richard George Smith to be First Lieutenant. Dated 8th August 1862.

## CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

AN Account shewing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal Imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, Exported from the United Kingdom, in the Week ended the 30th August 1862.

	QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO				QUANTITIES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	The United Kingdom.	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Wheat .....	223,339	34,583	44,243	302,165	855	...	855
Barley .....	25,061	9,810	...	34,871	...	...	...
Oats .....	28,426	6,791	...	35,217	304	...	304
Rye .....	118	10	...	128	...	...	...
Pease .....	3,647	2,210	...	5,857	44	...	44
Beans .....	6,970	3,841	...	10,811	6	...	6
Indian Corn.....	20,501	7,800	15,852	44,153	...	...	...
Buck Wheat .....	84	...	...	84	...	...	...
Beer or Bigg .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malt.....	...	...	...	...	816	...	816
Total of Corn ...	308,146	65,045	60,095	433,286	2,025	...	2,025
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat Meal or Flour	239,784	31,155	1,973	272,912	275	1,840	2,115
Barley Meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat Meal.....	2	...	...	2	49	...	49
Rye Meal.....	199	...	...	199	...	...	...
Pea Meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean Meal .....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Indian Corn Meal ...	134	...	...	134	...	...	...
Buck Wheat Meal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Meal ...	240,119	31,155	1,973	273,247	324	1,840	2,164
Total of Corn and Meal stated in Imperial Quarters ... }	376,746	73,947	60,659	511,352	2,135	526	2,661

## BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

## BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

Alfred Coggins, late of 27, Vernon Terrace, Portobello Lane, Bayswater, Middlesex, commission agent for the sale of cheese and butter, and formerly of Stratford, Essex, beer-shop keeper, now a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

John Wetenhall, of 10, William Street, Kennington Park, Surrey, share dealer, a Prisoner for Debt in Horse-monger Lane Gaol, Surrey, (in formâ pauperis).

John Suckling, formerly of 5, Upper John Street, Watney Street, Commercial Road, St George's-in-the-East, and also of Derby Street, Royal Mint Street, Tower Hill, both in Middlesex, wheelwright, a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

John Hill, of 1, Hen and Chicken Lane, East Lane, Walworth, Surrey, rope, line, and twine manufacturer, a Prisoner for Debt in Horse-monger Lane Gaol, Surrey, (in formâ pauperis).

Charles Calvert Browning, formerly of Park Lane, and 36, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, both in Middlesex, now a Prisoner in the Queen's Prison, Southwark, Surrey, late chief clerk and custos brevium of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

George Henry Bowles, formerly of 7, Carlisle Mews, and also of Cirencester Street, both in the Harrow Road, and lastly of 8, Junction Mews, Edgware Road, all in Middlesex, omnibus proprietor, a Prisoner in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

William Nicholas, late of 225, Strand, Middlesex, tobacconist, now of 9, Park Street, Church Street, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, out of business.

David Greenall, of 43, Rupert Street, Haymarket, Middlesex, Army and Navy accoutrement manufacturer, maker of Volunteer Rifle belts, gaiters, shabraques, sword knots, &c.

Henry James Bond, of 4, Prospect Road, Palace Road, Upper Norwood, Surrey, messenger to a banker, previously thereto of the Lion public-house, Central Hill, Upper Norwood, Surrey, licensed victualler.

Henry Rumens, of Upper Mitcham, Surrey, builder.

Oliver Frederick Gamon, of 36, King Street, Regent Street, Middlesex, journeyman saddler and harness maker, (wife a milliner and dressmaker,) previously of Lewisham, Kent, saddler.

Henry Norris, of 4, Stratheden Villas, New Road, Hammersmith, Middlesex, commission agent for the sale of wine and spirits, a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

Charles William Clark, of 15, Stratheden Terrace, New Road, Hammersmith, Middlesex, chemist and druggist.

John Tomlinson, formerly of 23, Blake Street, York, teacher of music, and occasionally letting lodgings, then of 26, Blake Street aforesaid, then of 27, Blake Street aforesaid, teacher of music, then of 22, Archer Terrace, East India Road, Poplar, cheesemonger and poulterer, then of 20, Pigott Street, East India Road, Poplar, and next and now of 3, Saint Thomas's Gardens, Queen's Road, Haverstock Hill, all in Middlesex, in no business or occupation.

John Curtis, of the Havelock Road, Hastings, Sussex, auctioneer.

Thomas Ingall, of 3, Westfield Terrace, Lower Road, Rotherhithe, Surrey, contractor and lodging-house keeper, previously of 4, Blue Anchor Road, Bermondsey, Surrey, provision dealer.

William Weller, late of 14, London Street, formerly of 4, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, both in London, wine, ale, and spirit merchant, and previously of 27, Crutched Friars, London, trading in partnership with one William Winch Hughes, under the firm or style of Weller & Hughes, as wine, ale, and spirit merchants, now a Prisoner for Debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, London.

Joseph Chapman, of 16, Mill Place, Commercial Road, Limehouse, Middlesex, formerly brewer and beer retailer at 29, Hyde Place, Hoxton, and 4, Willmer Gardens, Hoxton, Middlesex.

Albert Tooby, of Ledbury, Hereford, grocer.

Charles Bird, of Worcester, chemist and druggist.

John Jervis, of Watchfield, Burnham, Somerset, inn-keeper.

Richard Chase, of Baldwin Street, Bristol, cheese factor.

Charles Sidney Smith, of 25, Charles Street, Saint James's, Bristol, carpenter and builder.

John Bailey, of Saint Mark Street, Woodhouse, Leeds, York, in lodgings, carrying on business at Leeds aforesaid in copartnership with Joseph Geldard, as masons and builders, under the style or firm of Bailey & Geldard.

Robert Berrie, of Leeds, York, linen manufacturer.

Edmund Ashworth, of Longsight Fir Grove, near Rochdale, Lancaster, beer retailer.

James *Fernaly*, (and not *Fernaby*, as advertised in last Friday's Gazette,) late of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, butcher, and late a Prisoner for Debt in Her Majesty's Prison of Lancaster.

Henry Nuttall, of Radnor Street, Hulme, Manchester, Lancaster, pawnbroker and general dealer.

Charles Ludford, late and for four calendar months next before the time of being arrested residing at 235, Great Lister Street, Aston, Warwick, and carrying on the trade or business of a new and second-hand clothes dealer, and for twelve months previously thereto residing at 243, Great Lister Street, Aston aforesaid, and carrying on the same trade or business, but now a Prisoner for Debt in the County Gaol of Warwick.

Esther Jennings, late and for nine months next before the time for being arrested residing at 31, Wharf Street, Birmingham, Warwick, carrying on no trade or business, now a Prisoner for Debt in the Gaol of Warwick.

William Hawkins, late of 18, Barton Street, Bristol, but now of the Bristol Gaol.

Thomas Tilling, of 66, College Street, Bristol, and previously of the Blondin Porter Stores, Frog Lane, Bristol, beer retailer.

Edwin Barratt, now and for four years and four months last past residing and carrying on business at 60, Netherfield Road North, Everton, Walton, Lancaster, gasfitter and bellhanger.

Ronald M'Dougall, now and for one year and three months last past residing in Everton, Walton, and during the whole period carrying on business at 1, Moorfields, and during ten months of the said period also carrying on business at 16, Houghton Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, undertaker.

William Thomas, of Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax, York, watchman.

Samuel Wilkinson, late of Rastrick, York, farmer and innkeeper, but now of Hove Edge, Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, York, out of business.

Thomas Hartley, of Lane Head, Brighouse, Halifax, York, journeyman corn miller, formerly of Burnley, Lancashire, fishmonger, afterwards of Howarth, York, green grocer and wool comber, and since of Windhill, Idle, York, yeast dealer.

Francis Charles Marsh, of 68, Crockherbtown, Cardiff, Glamorgan, accountant, commission agent, and dealer in iron.

James Matthews, of Brynhyfryd, Llangifellach, Glamorgan, house builder and mason.

Jean Goldman, of Green Street, Neath, Glamorgan, photographic artist, tobacconist, and fancy dealer.

Richard Cumberbatch, now of 59, York Street, Great Bolton, and heretofore of 69, Coe Street, Great Bolton, Lancaster, engine fitter.

Ann Alker, late of Halliwell, Lancaster, in no business, and late a Prisoner for Debt in Her Majesty's Prison at Lancaster.

Rudd William Gibbs, of 1, Palace Street, Norwich, butcher.

Robert Summers, of Bridlington, York, proprietor of Turkish Bath.

Astley Crowther, of Heathton, Claverley, Salop, cattle-dealer.

William Fletcher, of Eign Street, All Saints, Hereford, fish, fruit, and potatoe dealer, and fishcurer.

John Smith Leng, of Brompton, North Riding of York, butcher, cattle and pig jobber, and farmer.

William Halling, of the Severn Trow beer-house, Tirley, Gloucester, beer-house keeper, barge owner, coal dealer, carrier on the River Severn, and dealer in tobacco, beer, and cider.

Walter Frederick Burditt, of Sandbach, Chester, attorney-at-law.

Anthony Holmes, of Seacroft, near Leeds, York, in lodgings, labourer, previously of the same place, farmer and butcher.

Joshua Harrison, of Little Horton, near Bradford, York, innkeeper, and now or late a Prisoner in York Castle.

William Snook, formerly of 109, High Street, Portsmouth, Hants, draper, trading under the style or firm of W. Snook & Co., but having no partner, and now of the same place, assistant to Mr Edward Fisher, also of the same place, draper.

Joseph Parfait, of 10, Lansdown Crescent, Great Malvern, Worcester, lodging-house keeper.

James Raine, of Ruston, York, builder, a Prisoner in the Debtors' side of the Castle of York, (in form pauperis).  
James Humphries, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, news agent.

Charles Harrison Adams, of Saint Denys, Portswold, Southampton, cabinetmaker.

Henry Duffield, late of Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, Suffolk, pig dealer and pork butcher, now a Prisoner for Debt in the County Gaol of Suffolk, at Ipswich, Suffolk.

William Ansell, formerly of 53, Lavender Street, Brighton, Sussex, grocer and general dealer, and now of 1, Park Road, Brighton aforesaid, laundryman.

Isaac Matthews, late of 39, Russell Square, but now of 63, Church Street, both in Brighton, Sussex, formerly grocer, now out of business, (whose wife is now managing a lodging-house at 39, Russell Square, Brighton aforesaid).

## GIRVAN CEMETERY.

### NOTICE.

IN an Application to the Sheriff of Ayrshire at the instance of a Committee of the Parochial Board of the Parish of Girvan, acting under and in virtue of the 'Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855,' craving his Lordship to Find and Declare that the LANDS and Others described in said Application shall, from and after the 1st day of October 1862, or such date as may be named by his Lordship, be deemed PART of the BURIAL GROUND for the said PARISH of GIRVAN; to sanction and approve of the Parts of said Burial Ground shewn on a Plan thereof produced with said Application, which the Petitioners have set apart for the purpose of selling the exclusive right of Burial, either in perpetuity or for a limited period; also the right of constructing any Chapel, Vault, or Place of Burial, with the exclusive right of Burial therein, in perpetuity or for a limited period; and also the right of erecting and placing any Monument, Gravestones, Tablet, or Monumental Inscription in such Burial Ground; and further, to approve of the Table of Fees likewise therewith produced, as the Fees which the said Parochial Board shall be entitled to demand and receive in respect of Interments in the said Burial Ground,—all in terms of the provisions of the said Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855, and particularly of sections 15th, 18th, and 24th of said Statute: The Sheriff-Substitute at Ayr of this date appointed the Petitioners to give notice of the application in the Edinburgh Gazette, the Ayr Advertiser, and the North British Advertiser Newspapers; and that, upon Wednesday the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, in his Chambers here, after hearing parties and taking evidence, he will proceed to dispose of the Application, in terms of the Statute.—Of all which Notice is hereby given accordingly.

J. F. MURDOCH,

Procurator for the Petitioners.

Ayr, September 3, 1862.

JOHN SAMUEL BRADFORD, China Merchant, Dundee, has executed a Trust-Deed for behoof of his Creditors in favour of the Subscriber, with whom Creditors will please lodge their Claims forthwith.

WM. STIVEN, Accountant.

3, Bank Street,  
Dundee, September 2, 1862.

### NOTICE

#### TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestrated Estates of SHACKLETON, KUSEL, & COMPANY, Wholesale Jewellers in Glasgow, and Adolph Kusel, Wholesale Jeweller in Glasgow, and now residing in Liverpool, one of the Partners of the said Firm of Shackleton, Kusel, & Company.

BY virtue of an Order of the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, Adolph Kusel, above designed, hereby intimates that he has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, at Glasgow, to be finally discharged of all debts contracted by him before the date of the sequestration of his estates,—in terms of the Statute.

T. C. YOUNG, Agent for Petitioner.

Glasgow, September 4, 1862.

JAMES THOMSON, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of WILLIAM ANDERSON, SON, & CLARK, Manufacturers, Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow, as a Company, and of William Anderson and John Anderson, both Manufacturers there, as two of the Individual Partners of that Company, and as Individuals, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estates, brought down to the 21st ultimo, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estates, in terms of the Statutes; that he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 21st ultimo, and made up lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the funds of said estates, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Farther, that the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statutes.

JAMES THOMSON, Trustee.

70, George Square,  
Glasgow, September 4, 1862.

JAMES RUST, Bank Agent in Banff, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of NATHANIEL GREIVE & COMPANY, Merchants and Saw-millers in Banff, in the Parish and County of Banff, and on the Individual estates of the Partners, Nathaniel Greive, Merchant in Banff, and George Lewis William Forbes, Solicitor there, hereby intimates, that accounts of his intromissions with the funds of the Company and Individual estates, brought down to the 21st of August last, and a state of the funds belonging to the Company's estate outstanding as at same date, have been made up, and examined and audited by the Commissioners on said estates, and that said Commissioners have postponed the payment of a further dividend till next statutory period, and have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

JAMES RUST, Trustee.

Banff, September 3, 1862.

DAVID PORTEOUS, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ARCHIBALD REVIE, Confectioner in Glasgow, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 21st day of August last, 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, and that the Commissioners have postponed payment of a dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with circulars being sent to the Creditors.

DAVID PORTEOUS, Trustee.

Glasgow, September 4, 1862.

JAMES HOGARTH BALGARNIE, C.A., Edinburgh, Trustee upon the sequestrated estate of DAVID STAIG, Millmaster, Moredun Mill, near Liberton, and Wright's Mills, Juniper Green, hereby intimates, that an account of his intromissions, brought down to 23d ultimo, has been made up and audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed payment of a dividend, and dispensed with sending circulars to Creditors.

JAS. H. BALGARNIE, Trustee.

Edinburgh, September 5, 1862.

### NOTICE

#### TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN LEASK, Merchant and Shipowner in Macduff. MY Accounts, brought down to the 22d ultimo, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed declaring a dividend till next statutory period.

RT. MORISON, Trustee on John Leask's Sequestrated Estate.

Banff, September 1, 1862.

### NOTICE

#### TO THE CREDITORS OF

SARAH LEASK, Feuar in Macduff. MY Accounts, brought down to the 22d ultimo, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed declaring a dividend till next statutory period.

RT. MORISON, Trustee on Sarah Leask's Sequestrated Estate.

Banff, September 1, 1862.



**T**HE Estates of JAMES ROBERTSON, Farmer, North Mains of Letham, were sequestrated on the 1st day of September 1862, by the Sheriff-Substitute of Forfarshire.

The first deliverance is dated 1st September 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 13th day of September 1862, within the White Hart Hotel, in Arbroath.

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 1st day of January next.

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

ROBERTS & WHYTE, Writers, Forfar Agents.

**T**HE Estates of JAMES CLARK & COMPANY, Clothiers, George Square, Glasgow, and Thomas Service Clark, Clothier there, the sole Partner of that Company, as such, and as an Individual, were sequestrated on the 3d September 1862, by the Sheriff of the County of Lanark; and a Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt granted to the said Thomas Service Clark, until the meeting of Creditors for the election of Trustee.

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

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday the 13th day of September 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 3d day of January 1863.

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

GALBRAITH & MACLAY, 169, West George Street, Glasgow, Agents.

**T**HE Estates of THOMAS HOLLIER, sometime Iron Merchant and Commission Agent, Madeira Buildings, Argyll Street, Glasgow, now Commission Merchant in Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 3d day of September 1862, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 18th day of August 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Friday the 12th day of September 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 3d day of January 1863.

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

W. B. FAULDS, Agent.

112, West George Street, Glasgow, September 3, 1862.

**T**HE Estates of JOHN CAMPBELL WEIR, Baker, Grocer, Provision Merchant, and General Dealer at Stone, in the County of Argyll, were sequestrated on the 3d day of September 1862.

The first deliverance is dated 4th September 1862.

The Sequestration is remitted to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, at Glasgow.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 11 o'clock forenoon, on Saturday the 13th day of September 1862, within the Faculty of Procurators' 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 5th January 1863.

A Warrant of Protection against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

W. H. MUIR, Sol. S. C., 18, Picardy Place, Edinburgh, Agent.

**T**HE Estates of WILLIAM CHALMERS, Joiner in Ayton, in the County of Berwick, were sequestrated on the 4th day of September 1862, by the Sheriff-Substitute of Berwickshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 4th day of September 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 12th day of September 1862, with the White Swan Hotel, Dunse.

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 4th day of January 1863.

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.

CHARLES D. COLVILLE, Writer, Ayton, Agent for William Chalmers.

**T**HE Estates of HENRY WILLIAM GILES, Circus Proprietor, sometime residing in High Street, Edinburgh, presently residing in Dundee, were sequestrated on the 5th September 1862, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated 5th September 1862.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 10 o'clock forenoon, on Friday the 12th September 1862, within the Royal Hotel, Dundee.

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 5th January 1863.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt; and the Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff of Forfarshire.

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

W. R. SKINNER, S.S.C., 8, Blenheim Place, Edinburgh, Agent.

**I**NTIMATION is Hereby Given, that the Sheriff of Renfrewshire has, on the Petition of Charles Baldwin, Smith and Bellhanger in Paisley, for Sequestration of the Estates of JAMES CROSSLEY & COMPANY, Dyers in Paisley, and James Crossley, Dyer there, the sole Partner of that Firm, as such Partner, and as an Individual, granted warrant for citing them to appear in Court, within the Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Paisley, upon Monday the 15th day of September 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, to shew cause why sequestration should not be awarded.

THO. MACROBERT, Writer, County Buildings, Paisley, Agent.

**S**EQUESTRATION of WILLIAM WILSON COLLIGAN, Surgeon in Johnstone.

**R**OBERT BOYD, Accountant, Paisley, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Henry Steel Forbes, Clothier in Paisley, John Thomson, Innkeeper in Johnstone, and Thomas Jack, Coal Merchant, residing at Thorn, near Johnstone, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Paisley, on Friday the 12th day of September current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Office of Messrs Reid & Henderson, Writers, No. 3, County Place, Paisley, on Monday the 22d day of September current, at 12 o'clock noon.

ROBT. BOYD, Trustee.

Paisley, September 4, 1862.

**S**EQUESTRATION of WILLIAM GELLATLY, Draper in Dundee.

**R**OBERT CRAIG, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Ninian Bannatyne Stewart, Warehouseman, Glasgow, John Henderson, Manufacturer there, and Robert Falconer, also Manufacturer there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff-Court-house, Dundee, on Friday the 12th day of September 1862, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Writing-Office of Peter Reid, Writers, Reform Street, Dundee, on Saturday the 20th day of September 1862, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

ROB. CRAIG, Trustee.

Glasgow, September 3, 1862.



## SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

Brewer and Spirit-dealer, Commercial Street, Dundee.  
**G**EORGE URE, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Dundee, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and William Lawrie, Draper, Dundee, a Partner of the Firm of William Lawrie & Company, Drapers there, Thomas Russell, Draper, Dundee, a Partner of the Firm of Russell & Pyffe, Drapers there, and Thomas Alexander, Waste Merchant, Dundee, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff-Court-house, Dundee, on Tuesday the 16th day of September current, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Writing-office of Peter Reid, Writer, No. 46, Reform Street, Dundee, on Thursday the 25th day of September current, at 12 o'clock noon; at which meeting an offer made by the Bankrupt, and entertained at the meeting for election of a Trustee, to pay a composition of Four Shillings per pound on his debts as at the date of the sequestration, by equal instalments at two, four, six, and eight months after his final discharge, and also to pay and provide for the expenses of the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee, with security for payment and fulfilment of his said offer, will be finally disposed of.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

GEO. URE, Trustee.

Dundee, September 4, 1862.

## SEQUESTRATION of JOHN MACPHERSON, Farmer, Strone, in the Parish of Kingussie, and County of Inverness.

**W**ILLIAM CAMERON, Merchant, Kingussie, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Macpherson, Solicitor, Inverness, Alexander Fraser, Solicitor there, and Charles Waterston, Manager of the Caledonian Banking Company there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house, Inverness, on Saturday the 13th day of September current, at 10 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in the Station Hotel, Inverness, on Monday the 22d day of September current, at 12 o'clock noon. At the meeting for the election of a Trustee the Bankrupt made an offer of composition on all debts due by him at the date of his sequestration, with security for payment of the same, which offer and security the Creditors unanimously resolved should be entertained for consideration; and the same will be decided upon at the meeting of Creditors to be held after the examination of the Bankrupt, place, day, and hour above-mentioned.

WILLIAM CAMERON, Trustee.

September 1, 1862.

## SEQUESTRATION of JAMES LOVE, Cheese Merchant in Stewarton.

**J**OHAN WALLACE, Accountant in Kilmarnock, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Galbraith, Brazier in Glasgow, Robert Dunlop, Ham-Curer, Glasgow, and John Smith, Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturer in Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house at Kilmarnock, on Thursday the 11th day of September 1862, at one o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of D. R. & T. B. Andrews, Writers, 38, Portland Street, Kilmarnock, on Friday the 19th day of September current, at 11 o'clock forenoon. At the meeting of Creditors for election of a Trustee the Bankrupt made offer of a composition of Threepence in the pound on all debts due by him, which was entertained for consideration, and will fall to be decided at the meeting as above mentioned.

JOHN WALLACE, Trustee.

Kilmarnock, September 3, 1862.

## SEQUESTRATION of JOHN SINCLAIR, sometime Publican and Potatoe Dealer in Irvine, and now Inn-keeper in the Commercial Inn, Croft Street, Kilmarnock.

**J**OHAN WALLACE, Accountant in Kilmarnock, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and James Robertson, Farmer, Mares, in the Parish of Irvine, Hugh Smith, Farmer, Holehouse, Irvine, and John Elder, Wine Merchant, Leith, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house, Kilmarnock, on Thursday the 11th day of September current, 1862, at one o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Black Bull Inn, Kilmarnock, on Monday the 22d day of September current, at three o'clock afternoon.

JOHN WALLACE, Trustee.

Kilmarnock, September 4, 1862.

## SEQUESTRATION of THOMAS LAURIE, late Farmer in Terreglestown, in the Parish of Terregle, and Stewarty of Kirkcudbright, now deceased.

**J**AMES WILKIN, Farmer, Tinwald Downs, in the Parish and County of Dumfries, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and John Sproat, Farmer, Landis, Newabbey, James M'Kie, Writer in Dumfries, and Robert Swan, Esquire, of Brae, have been elected Commissioners. The Creditors will meet in the King's Arms Hotel, Maxwelltown, on Wednesday the 17th day of September current, at two o'clock afternoon.

JAMES WILKIN, Trustee.

September 4, 1862.

## SEQUESTRATION of ALLAN &amp; WATSON, Cotton Spinners and Cotton Yarn Manufacturers in Johnstone, as a Company, and of James Allan and William Watson, Cotton Spinners and Cotton Yarn Manufacturers, residing in Johnstone, the Individual Partners of that Company.

**R**OBERT BOYD, Accountant in Paisley, has been elected Trustee on said sequestrated estates, in room and place of John Thomson, Accountant in Paisley, deceased; and he, as Trustee so elected, hereby calls a meeting of Creditors on said estates to be held on Monday the 15th day of September current, at one o'clock afternoon, within the Globe Hotel, High Street, Paisley, for the purpose of electing two Commissioners, in room of William Losh, Factor at Johnstone Castle, and Coll M'Gregor, Merchant in Glasgow, both deceased.

ROBT. BOYD, Trustee.

Paisley, September 3, 1862.

**A**S Trustee on the sequestrated estates of CHARLES HENRY, Flaxspinner and Manufacturer, Dundee, I hereby call a meeting of the Creditors on said estates to be held within the Writing-Chambers of Littlejohn & Gourlay, Writers, No. 10, Reform Street, Dundee, on Monday the 15th September current, at one o'clock afternoon, when my resignation as Trustee on said estates will be laid before the meeting for acceptance. The meeting will also consider as to the granting of a renewal of the warrant of protection to the Bankrupt.

DAVID HEAN, Trustee.

Dundee, September 4, 1862.

## SEQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER DUNN, sometime Tenant of Anniston Tile Works, Forfarshire, and presently Joint Tenant of the Farm of Pow Mill, Kinrossshire.

**T**HE Trustee requests a meeting of the Creditors to be held in the Office of Robert Burns Begg, Writer, Kinross, on Saturday the 13th instant, at one o'clock, for the purpose of considering as to a renewal of the Bankrupt's Protection.

JAMES LATTI, C. A., Trustee.

Edinburgh, September 3, 1862.

## SEQUESTRATION of JAMES BRUCE, Mason, Overnewton Place, Glasgow.

**N**OTICE is Hereby Given, that a general meeting of the Creditors in this sequestration will be held within the Chambers of Messrs M'Nab & Selkirk, Accountants, 55, Renfield Street, Glasgow, upon Saturday the 13th day of September current, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of considering an application by the Bankrupt for a renewal of his Personal Protection.

JAMES L. SELKIRK, Trustee.

Glasgow, September 4, 1862.

**J**OHAN CHRISTIE FOULDS, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES STRAPP, Contractor, residing at Bedford Villa, Pollockshields, in the County of Renfrew (deceased), hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within his Chambers, 64, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 30th day of September current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

JOHN C. FOULDS, Trustee.

Glasgow, September 5, 1862.

**R**OBERT FLETCHER, Accountant in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ROBERT FINDLAY, Provision Curer, Wellington Road, Clayhills, Aberdeen, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors of the said Robert Findlay on Tuesday the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, within Mr Charles Duncan's Office, No. 16, Adelphi, Aberdeen, to consider an application for the discharge of the said Robert Fletcher, Trustee foresaid.

ROBT. FLETCHER, Trustee.

Aberdeen, September 3, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN OGILVY & SON, Flax-spinners, Arbroath, and of John Ogilvy, residing at Lawton Mill, near Arbroath, and Thomas Anderson Ogilvy, residing in Arbroath, the Individual Partners of that Company.

THE Trustee hereby calls a special meeting of the Creditors to be held in the British Hotel, Dundee, on Saturday the 13th September current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of giving directions as to a Sale of part of the Heritable Property,—in terms of the Statute.

DAVID MARTIN, Junr. Trustee.

Dundee, September 4, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of BALLINGALL & BOUSIE, Wrights and Builders, 101, Holm Street, Glasgow, and Thomas Ballingall and David Bousie, Wrights and Builders there, the Individual Partners of that Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals.

THE Trustee hereby intimates, that at the general meeting of Creditors held to-day, the Bankrupt, Thomas Ballingall, made an offer of composition of One Shilling and Threepence per pound to the Creditors of the said Ballingall & Bousie on all debts due by them as at the date of the sequestration of their estates, and One Penny per pound to his own Creditors on all debts due by him as at the date of his sequestration, payable said respective compositions at three months after his final discharge, reserving his objections to certain claims specified in his said offer of composition. He further offered to pay or provide for the expences attending the sequestration, and the remuneration to the Trustee on, the said Ballingall & Bousie's estate and his own Individual estate, and offered Robert Ballingall, Farmer and Feuar at Kennoway, in Fifeshire, as security for payment of said compositions, expences, and Trustee's remunerations. The Creditors, or Mandatories of Creditors present at said meeting having unanimously resolved that the offers and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given, that another general meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Chambers of Messrs M'Nab & Selkirk, Accountants, 55, Renfield Street, Glasgow, on Friday the 26th day of September current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the said offers and the security proposed.

JAMES M'NAB, Trustee.

Glasgow, September 4, 1862.

WILLIAM LANG, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of LAWRENCE ROBERTSON, Portioner, residing in Binnie Place, Monteath Row, Glasgow, hereby intimates, that at the statutory meeting of the Creditors after the Bankrupt's examination, which was held on the 4th day of September 1862, the Bankrupt made an offer of composition to his Creditors on all debts due by him at the date of the sequestration, and also to pay or provide for the expences of the sequestration and the Trustee's remuneration, and offered security for payment of said composition, expences, and remuneration: That the meeting having resolved that the said offer and security should be entertained for consideration, another meeting of the Creditors will be held within the Chambers of Lang & Graham, Accountants, 136, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 29th day of September 1862, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the same.

WILLIAM LANG, Trustee.

HENRY M'KENZIE, Corn Merchant in Avoch, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of MRS MARGARET SUTHERLAND, lately Farmer at Parks of Inshes, near Inverness, hereby intimates, that a first and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at the Writing-office of Mr Gow, Solicitor, 7, View Place, Inverness, on the 13th October next.

HENRY M'KENZIE, Trustee.

Avoch, August 30, 1862.

HENRY GIBSON, Wood Merchant, St Andrews, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN BROWN, Millwright, Balmungo, near St Andrews, hereby intimates that his accounts, brought down to the 28th ultimo, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till next statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

HENRY GIBSON, Trustee.

St Andrews, September 5, 1862.

AS Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN GILMOUR, Bottler, and Aerated Water Manufacturer and Grocer in Paisley, I hereby intimate that an account of my intronissions with the funds of the estate, as at 22d August last, has been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed a dividend, and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.

ROBT. BOYD, Trustee.

Paisley, September 4, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of EVANDER M'IVER, Farmer, Scourie, in the County of Sutherland.

DONALD GRAY, Banker in Golspie, Trustee on the said sequestrated estate, hereby intimates, that the Commissioners have audited his accounts to the 21st ultimo, and have postponed declaring a dividend till the next statutory period, and have dispensed with circular notices being sent to the Creditors.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

D. GRAY, Trustee.

Golspie, September 3, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of RICHARD HALL BROWN, Ironmonger, Tinsmith, and Plumber in Rutherglen.

THE Commissioners have audited my accounts to the 19th ultimo, and postponed the declaration of a dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period.

WM. JOHNSTON, Trustee.

110, Buchanan Street,  
Glasgow, September 4, 1862.

SEQUESTRATION of HENRY G MILLAR, Grocer, now or lately carrying on Business in Greenock, and also in Dunoon, Argyleshire, and now or lately residing in Greenock.

THE Commissioners have audited my accounts to the 20th ultimo, postponed a dividend till next stated period, and dispensed with circulars to Creditors.

JAMES KELSO, Trustee.

Greenock, September 4, 1862.

DONALD M'LAREN, sometime residing in Strathyre Village, and presently Prisoner in the Prison at Dunblane, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Perthshire for liberation, interim protection, and decret of Cessio Bonorum; and all his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Court-house at Dunblane, on Wednesday the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Petitioner will appear for public examination.

THOS. P. KNOX, Writer, Dunblane,  
Agent.

Dunblane, September 2, 1862.

JAMES STEWART, Shoemaker in Laurieston, in the Parish of Balmaghie, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, presently Prisoner in the Prison of Kirkcudbright, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Wigton and Kirkcudbright for decret of Cessio Bonorum; and all his Creditors are hereby required to appear within the Court-house at Kirkcudbright, upon the 10th day of October next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, when he will appear for examination.

DAVID JENKINS, Agent for Petitioner.

Kirkcudbright, September 4, 1862.

#### NOTICE.

THE Concern carrying on Business as Distillers at Glengilp and Little Mill, and Spirit Merchants in Glasgow, by the Subscribers, the Sole Partners thereof, under the Firm of WILLIAM HAY & COMPANY, was DISSOLVED on the 31st ultimo by expiry of their Contract of Copartnery.

Glasgow, September 3, 1862.

WM. HAY.  
WILLM. HAY, Junr.  
JNO. M'GAAN.  
THOMAS T. HAY.

JOHN BOYD, Witness.  
GEORGE B. YOUNG, Witness.

The Business will be carried on as formerly by the Subscribers, under the Firm of WILLIAM HAY & COMPANY.

WM. HAY.  
WILLM. HAY, Junr.  
THOMAS T. HAY.

## DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

**T**HE Copartnery carried on by the Subscribers, as Cab Hires and Livery Stable Keepers, under the Firm of BROOK & EWEN, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent as follows, viz. :—as Cab Hires on 24th July last, and as Livery Stable Keepers this day. The debts due to and by the Copartnery will be received and paid by the Subscriber Charles Brook, 47, Castle Street, Aberdeen.

CHARLES BROOK.  
JAMES EWEN.

JOHN WATT, Junior, Advocate, Aberdeen, Witness.  
ALEX. RHIND DYCE LEASK, Writer, Aberdeen,  
Witness.

Aberdeen, September 2, 1862.

**T**HE Subscriber Robert Duncan Skeoch retired, with consent of his Copartners, the other Subscribers, from the Copartnership of CREE, SKINNER, & COX., Ship and Insurance Brokers and Underwriters in Glasgow, as on the 1st of April 1861.

ROB. D. SKEOCH.  
JAMES CREE.  
THOMAS SKINNER.

A. W. BROWN, Witness.  
ADAM PATERSON, Witness.

Durban, Natal, July 3, 1862.

**T**HE Subscriber Archibald Parker ceased, on and after the 31st day of December 1860, to have any interest in the Firm of JAMES PARKER & CO., carrying on the Business of General Merchants at 32, Miller Street, Glasgow.

ARCHIBALD PARKER.

D. P. WOOD, Merchant, Durban, Natal,  
Witness.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Clerk, Durban, Natal,  
Witness.

Durban, Natal, July 3, 1862.

**T**HE Subscriber David Peebles Wood ceased, on and after the 31st day of December 1861, to have any interest in the Firm of HUGH WOOD & CO., carrying on the Business of Coffee Merchants and Commission Agents at 86 and 90, Miller Street, Glasgow.

D. P. WOOD.

ARCHIBALD PARKER, Merchant, Durban, Natal,  
Witness.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Clerk, Durban, Natal,  
Witness.

*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.*

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