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TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1864.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 17, 1864.

EARL RUSSELL, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following Despatch from His Excellency Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, forwarding a copy and translation of the Regulations issued by the Austrian Government, with regard to the capture and detention of enemy's and suspected ships, in consequence of the hostilities between Denmark and the German Powers.

My LORD, Vienna, March 10, 1864.

I HAVE the honor to inclose herewith, in copy and translation, an Imperial Decree relative to the stoppage, by Austrian men-of-war, of ships belonging to the enemy, or of a suspicious character.

I have, &c.,
BLOOMFIELD.

Right Hon. Earl Russell, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

VERORDNUNG der Ministerien der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten, der Justiz, des Handels, des Krieges und der Marine vom 8. März 1864, betreffend die Aufbringung feindlicher und verdächtiger Schiffe durch österreichische Kriegsschiffe, aus Anlass der von der königlich dänischen Regierung gegen die österreichischen und preussischen Handelsschiffe, so wie gegen die Handelsschiffe der übrigen deutschen Bundesstaaten angeordneten Feindseligkeiten.

§ 1. Die Aufbringung von feindlichen und verdächtigen Schiffen darf in Gemässheit des ersten Absatzes der Declaration *dd. Paris, 16. April 1856*, welcher die Caperei untersagt (Reichsgesetzblatt vom Jahre 1856, Nr. 69), ausschliesslich nur durch Schiffe der k. k. Kriegsmarine geschähen sind deren Schiffcommandanten verpflichtet, nachstehend bezeichnete Fahrzeuge aufzubringen :

a. Schiffe, welche dem feindlichen Staate oder dessen Unterthanen angehören ;

b. Schiffe, deren Neutralität nicht gehörig legitimirt ist (§ 4) oder welche nach den Bestimmungen dieser Verordnung (§ 5) als verdächtig erscheinen.

§ 2. Schiffe neutraler Mächte oder ihrer Unterthanen, wem immer die Ladung gehöre, dürfen nicht aufgebracht werden, vorausgesetzt, dass

a. die auf Schiff und Ladung bezüglichen Papiere in Ordnung sind (§ 4),

b. das Schiff nicht mit Kriegscontrebande, die für den Feind bestimmt ist, beladen, oder

c. auch sonst nicht nach den Bestimmungen des vorhergehenden Paragraphes der Aufbringung unterworfen ist.

§ 3. Auf neutralem Seeterritorium darf kein Schiff angehalten oder aufgebracht werden.

§ 4. Die Neutralität eines Schiffes wird durch die Papiere dargethan, welche nach den Gesetzen der Heimat des betreffenden Schiffes zur Legitimierung der Nationalität desselben erforderlich sind.

§ 5. Als verdächtig anzuhalten und zur Untersuchung aufzubringen sind :

a. Schiffe, welche doppelte oder wahrscheinlich falsche Papiere haben :

b. Schiffe, welche keine Papiere haben, oder von denen in Erfahrung gebracht wurde, dass sie ihre Papiere über Bord geworfen oder sonst vernichtet haben, insbesondere, wenn solches erst geschehen, da der Kreuzer in Sicht war ;

c. Schiffe, welche nach geschehener Aufforderung des Kreuzers nicht beilegen, oder sich der Visitation von Schiffsräumen oder Behältnissen, in denen muthmasslich Kriegscontrebande oder Papiere verborgen sind, widersetzen.

§ 6. Als gute Prisen werden angesehen :

a. Schiffe, welche dem feindlichen Staate oder feindlichen Unterthanen gehören, so wie das feindliche Gut an Bord solcher Schiffe.

Neutrales Gut an Bord feindlicher Schiffe, das keine Kriegscontrebande ist, kann nach Absatz 4 der obcitirten Declaration, *dd. Paris, 16. April 1856*, nicht als gute Prise angesehen werden.

b. Neutrale Schiffe, deren ganze Ladung aus Kriegscontrebande besteht (vergleiche §§ 2 und 7).

Ist nur ein Theil der Ladung Contrebande, so kann der Schiffsführer selbst der Aufbringung entgehen, wenn er die Contrebande freiwillig auf der Stelle oder im nächsten Hafen löscht. Nach geschehener Entlöschung kann das Schiff mit der übrigen Ladung weitersegeln. Die Kriegscontrebande ist als gute Prise anzusehen.

c. Schiffe, welche sich der Anhaltung widersetzen.



d. Vom Feinde genommene und denselben wieder abgenommene österreichische Schiffe, wenn diese nicht als Reprise betrachtet werden können.

e. Als verdächtig aufgebrachte Schiffe (§ 5), woferne der gegen sie vorliegende Verdacht nicht behoben wird.

§ 7. Als Kriegscontrebande werden die nachfolgenden Gegenstände erklärt, jedoch nur dann, wenn sie nach feindlichen Häfen bestimmt sind: Kanonen, Mörser, Drehbassen, alle Arten von Waffen, Bomben, Granaten, Kugeln, Zündhütchen, Lunten, Pulver, Salpeter, Schwefel, Kürasse, Armaturgegenstände, Sättel und Zäume, so wie überhaupt alle Gegenstände, welche unmittelbar zum Kriegsgebrauche angewendet werden können, mit Ausnahme eines zur Vertheidigung der Mannschaft und des Schiffes erforderlichen, diesem Zwecke angemessenen Vorrathes.

§ 8. Bei Begegnung eines Handelsschiffes, das nicht unter Convoi segelt, hat der Commandant des Kreuzers dasselbe anzurufen und den Schiffsführer mit den Schiffspapieren zu sich an Bord kommen zu lassen.

Ergiebt sich hiebei kein begründeter Anstand, so soll er das Schiff in seiner Weiterreise nicht behindern. Findet jedoch der Commandant des Kreuzers Anlass zu gegründetem Verdacht eines ungesetzlichen, Sachverhaltes oder betrügerischen Vorganges, so hat er einen Officier abzuschicken, um die Umstände genauer zu untersuchen. Bei dieser Untersuchung dürfen die Anhaltenden keine geschlossenen Räumlichkeiten, Tonnen, Kisten, Schränke, Verschlüsse, Fustagen oder sonstige Behältnisse öffnen oder erbrechen, eben so wenig eigenmächtig durchsuchen, was von der Ladung lose im Schiff liegt. Besteht aber ein Verdacht wegen irgendwo verborgener Kriegscontrebande oder compromittirender Papiere, so soll der untersuchende Officier die verdächtigen Räume oder Verstecke durch den Schiffer öffnen lassen.

Derjenige Officier, welcher gegen diese Bestimmungen verstösst, ist desshalb zur Verantwortung zu ziehen.

§ 9. Neutrale Handelsschiffe, welche unter Convoi von Kriegsschiffen einer neutralen Macht gehen, unterliegen der Untersuchung nicht. Es genügt in diesem Falle die Erklärung des Convoichefs, dass die Papiere der convoürten Schiffe in Ordnung sind und dieselben keine Contrebande an Bord haben.

§ 10. Der Aufbringende darf unter eigener Verantwortung von der Ladung eines aufgebrachten Schiffes nichts löschen, verkaufen, vertauschen oder auf irgend eine Weise entfernen oder verlorengehen lassen. Er muss vielmehr im Vereine mit dem Schiffer oder Steuermann auf dem aufgebrachten Schiffe, soweit möglich, die ganze Ladung unter Siegel und Verschluss legen.

Die Papiere des Schiffes sind von dem Aufbringenden in ein Convolut zu legen, welches mit seinem Amtssiegel und dem Siegel des angehaltenen Schiffes versehen wird.

Das Schiff wird hierauf mit ungeöffneter Ladung (soferne nicht der Schiffer mit Rücksicht auf die Conservirung derselben in die Oeffnung willigt) in einen österreichischen Hafen, oder bis zur thunlichen Abstellung in einen solchen, nach dem nächsten Platze gebracht, wo das aufgebrachte Schiff in militärischen Gewahrsam genommen werden kann. Nach anderen Plätzen darf das Schiff nur dann gebracht werden, wenn Sturm, Wetter, Mangel an Proviant, feindliche Verfolgung oder sonstige Seenoth es nothwendig machen. Auch in diesem Falle muss der Aufbringende, sobald es die Umstände erlauben, das Schiff mit ungebrochener Ladung nach dem nächsten Hafen,

wo sich ein competentes Prisengericht befindet, bringen oder senden.

§ 11. Es soll jedoch, wenn die Ladung aus leicht verderblichen Waaren besteht, oder das Schiff Havaria halber die Reise nicht fortsetzen kann, dem Aufbringenden gestattet sein, auf eigene Verantwortung oder mit Einwilligung des Schiffers die zweckmässigen Verfügungen zum Besten des Schiffes und der Ladung zu treffen.

§ 12. Sobald der Aufbringende mit dem aufgebrachten Schiffe einen österreichischen Hafen erreicht, hat er hievon unverweilt die Meldung an das zur Untersuchung und Aburtheilung berufene Prisengericht zur entsprechenden Amtshandlung zu machen. In gleicher Weise ist diese Anzeige zu erstatten, wenn das aufgebrachte Schiff in einen anderen Hafen gebracht wird, wo sich ein competentes Prisengericht befindet.

§ 13. Der Commandant, welcher die obigen zur Sicherheit der neutralen Schifffahrt gegebenen Bestimmungen übertreten oder zu deren Schaden seine Macht missbrauchen sollte, wird zur Verantwortung gezogen und kann ausserdem zur Vergütung des widerrechtlich zugefügten Schadens verhalten werden.

§ 14. Die Mannschaft eines aufgebrachten Schiffes wird auf Kosten des k. k. Aerars unterhalten und gepflegt, bis das schliessliche Urtheil in der Sache gefällt ist. Ergreift jedoch der Schiffer die Berufung gegen das in erster Instanz erlassene Urtheil, so hat er zur Deckung der Kosten, deren Ersatz ihm im Falle der Sachfälligkeit im höheren Rechtszuge auferlegt werden könnte, eine angemessene Caution zu erlegen.

15. Die Mannschaft eines aufgebrachten und verurtheilten Schiffes ist der Localbehörde zu übergeben, und sind die darunter befindlichen feindlichen Unterthanen als Kriegsgefangene zu behandeln. Die Unterthanen befreundeter und neutraler Mächte werden an ihre betreffenden Consuls zur weiteren Veranlassung abgegeben.

§ 16. Ein Exemplar dieser Verordnung soll sich stets auf jedem kreuzenden k. k. Kriegsschiffe befinden.

RECHBERG *m.p.* BURGER *m.p.* HEIN *m.p.*
Ritter v. FRANCK *m.p.*, F.M.L.

Für das k. k. Handelsministerium,

KALCHBERG *m.p.*

(Translation.)

ORDER of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Commerce, War, and Marine, of the 3d March 1864, relative to the capture of hostile and suspected vessels by Austrian ships of war, in consequence of the hostilities ordered by the Danish Government against Austrian and Prussian merchant ships, and against the merchant ships of the other German Federal States.

§ 1. The capture of hostile and suspected vessels, in conformity with the first paragraph of the Declaration dated at Paris, the 16th April 1856, which prohibits privateering (Reichsgesetzblatt of the year 1856, No. 69), shall be made by ships of the Imperial Navy exclusively, and the commanders of these ships are bound to capture the vessels hereunder designated:—

a. Ships belonging to the hostile States, or to the subjects thereof.

b. Ships whose neutrality is not properly legalized (§ 4) or which appear to be suspicious, according to the provisions of this Order (§ 5).

§ 2. Ships belonging to Neutral Powers, or to the subjects thereof, to whomsoever the cargoes may belong, may not be captured, provided that

The papers relative to the ship and cargo be in order :

The ship be not laden with contraband of war, intended for the enemy, or

Be not otherwise subject to capture according to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph.

§ 3. No ship shall be detained or captured in neutral waters.

§ 4. The neutrality of a ship is proved by the papers which are prescribed as necessary to legitimize its nationality by the laws of the country of the ship in question.

§ 5. The following are to be stopped as suspicious, and captured for investigation :

- a. Ships which have two sets of papers, or papers probably false ;
- b. Ships which have no papers, or which are ascertained to have thrown them overboard, or otherwise destroyed their papers, especially when this has taken place after the cruiser was in sight ;
- c. Ships which do not bring to when summoned by the cruiser, or which resist the search into holds or lockers, in which it may be presumed that contraband of war or papers may be concealed.

§ 6. The following are to be regarded as good prizes :—

- a. Ships belonging to the hostile State or to hostile subjects, as also enemies' property on board such ships ;

Neutral property on board enemies' ships, which is not contraband of war, according to the fourth paragraph of the above-mentioned declaration, dated at Paris, the 16th April 1856, cannot be regarded as good prizes ;

- b. Neutral ships, the whole of whose cargo consists of contraband of war (compare § 2 and 7) ;

If only part of the cargo be contraband the master of the ship may himself avoid capture if he, of his own accord, discharges the contraband on the spot, or in the nearest port. After the landing has been effected the ship may proceed with the remainder of her cargo. The contraband of war is to be regarded as good prize ;

- c. Ships which forcibly resist detention ;
- d. Austrian ships which have been taken by the enemy, and retaken from them, unless these can be considered as Reprize ;
- e. Ships captured as suspicious (§ 5), when the suspicion to which they are subject is not cleared up.

§ 7. The following articles are declared to be contraband of war, but only when they are intended for enemies' ports :—Cannons, mortars, swivel-guns, all sorts of weapons, bombs, grenades, balls, percussion caps, slow-match, gunpowder, saltpetre, brimstone, cuirasses, articles of armour, saddles and bridles, and in general all articles which can be applied immediately to the uses of war, with the exception of a supply required for the defence of the crew and ship, and adequate for such purpose.

§ 8. On meeting a merchant ship which is not sailing under convoy, the commander of the cruiser shall summon the same, and require the master of the ship to come on board with the ship's papers.

If there be then no reasonable objection he shall not prevent the ship from continuing her voyage. But if the commander of the cruiser finds grounds for reasonable suspicion of any illegal circumstance or fraudulent proceeding, he is to send an officer to

examine more closely into the circumstances. In this examination the detaining party is not to open or break any closed rooms, casks, chests, cupboards, closets, cases, or other receptacles, nor shall he arbitrarily examine into the part of the cargo which lies loose in the ship. But if a suspicion exists as to any concealed contraband of war, or compromising papers, the examining officer shall cause the master to open the suspected rooms or places of concealment.

Any Officer who may offend against these provisions shall incur responsibility for the same.

§ 9. Neutral merchant ships, sailing under the convoy of ships of war of a Neutral Power, are not liable to search. In these cases it is sufficient that the chief of the convoy should declare the papers of the convoyed ships to be in order, and that they have no contraband on board.

§ 10. The captor, on his own responsibility, shall not land, or sell, or exchange, or in any way remove or cause to be lost any part of the cargo of a captured ship. He is, on the contrary, in concert with the master or pilot of the captured ship, to place the whole cargo, so far as possible, under seal and lock.

The ship's papers are to be put by the captor into an envelope, which shall be sealed with his official seal, and with the seal of the captured ship.

The ship shall then, with her cargo unopened (unless the master of the ship consents to its being opened with a view to its preservation), be taken to an Austrian port, or until it is possible to remove it to such a port, to the nearest place where the captured ship can be taken into military custody. The ship is not to be taken to other places, unless tempest, weather, want of provision, hostile pursuit, or other maritime exigency shall make it necessary.

Even in this case, the captor must, as soon as circumstances permit, take or send the ship, with her cargo unbroken, to the nearest port where there is a competent Prize Court.

§ 11. But when the cargo consists of merchandize easily spoilt, or when the ship cannot continue her voyage owing to damage, the captors shall be allowed, on their own responsibility, or with the assent of the master, to take such steps as may be most advantageous to the ship and cargo.

§ 12. As soon as the captor reaches an Austrian port with the captured ship, he is to report the same without delay to the Prize Court appointed for investigating and adjudicating, in order that it may institute the proper proceedings to exercise its functions. This announcement is to be made in the same way if the captured ship is brought to another port where there is a competent Prize Court.

§ 13. The commander who shall act in contravention of the above provisions made for the security of neutral shipping, or who shall abuse his power to the injury of the same, shall be made responsible, and may, in addition to this, be called upon to make compensation for damage illegally caused.

§ 14. The crew of a captured ship shall be maintained and supported at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, until the final judgment be given in the matter. But if the ship-master lodges an appeal against the sentence pronounced in the first instance, he shall give due security for the amount of the costs which he may be called upon to pay in the event of the loss of his suit in a higher court.

§ 15. The crew of a captured and condemned ship is to be given up to the local authority, and the hostile subjects found among them are to be treated as prisoners of war. The subjects of Friendly and Neutral Powers are to be given over to their respective Consuls for further disposal.

§ 16. A copy of this Order shall always be kept on board every Imperial cruiser.

BECHBERG *m.p.* BURGER *m.p.* HEIN *m.p.*

Bitter v. FRANCK *m.p.*, F.M.L.

KALCHBERG *m.p.*

For the Royal and Imperial Department of Commerce.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 15, 1864.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr A. W. Powles as Consul at Liverpool for the United States of Venezuela.

Queen's Commission.

Royal Carmarthenshire Militia.

William Rice Bowen, Esq. to be Adjutant, from the 1st March 1864, vice Vaughan, resigned.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant William Rice Bowen to serve with the rank of Captain.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

Priestley Churchill Edwards, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 10th March 1864.

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

The Viscount Stormont to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th March 1864.

The Right Honourable George Ralph Campbell, Baron Abercromby, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th March 1864.

Colonel Walter Conningsby Erskine, C.B., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th March 1864.

Sir Andrew Orr to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th March 1864.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

2d Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Hugh M. Robertson to be Captain, vice Samuda, promoted. Dated 15th March 1864.

Henry Cobden, gent. to be Ensign, vice Harcourt, resigned. Dated 15th March 1864.

Benjamin Dixon, gent. to be Ensign, vice Robertson, promoted. Dated 15th March 1864.

Charles J. Tomkins, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 15th March 1864.

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

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Major Thomas Hughes to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bathurst, resigned. Dated 9th March 1864.

Ensign Charles Fowler to be Lieutenant, vice Preston, resigned. Dated 9th March 1864.

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

4th Cumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps.

The Reverend Alfred Francis Curwen to be Honorary Chaplain, vice Irving, resigned. Dated 9th March 1864.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of the City of Norwich.

1st or West Norfolk Regiment of Militia.

Henry Harington Molyneux Seel to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th March 1864.

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

1st or Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps.

First Lieutenant Christopher Septimus Penny to be Captain, vice Bean, resigned. Dated 15th March 1864.

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

2d Surrey Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Porter, gent. to be First Lieutenant. Dated 14th March 1864.

1st Surrey (South London) Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Harrison Weir, gent. to be Honorary Assistant-Quartermaster. Dated 14th March 1864.

7th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Leonard Shuter to be Captain, vice Archibald Hamilton, resigned. Dated 14th March 1864.

Ensign James Rimington Tetley to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Turner, resigned. Dated 14th March 1864.

William Salter Stewart, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice James Kerr, resigned. Dated 14th March 1864.

21st Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps.

John Charles Edwards Weigall, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Paris, deceased. Dated 10th March 1864.

George Thomas Coudy, gent. to be Ensign, vice George Finch, resigned. Dated 10th March 1864.

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

16th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Alexander Carter to be Lieutenant, vice Watts, resigned. Dated 5th March 1864.

Edward Kenward to be Ensign, vice Carter, promoted. Dated 5th March 1864.

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

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Charles Meysey Bolton Clive to be Captain, vice Lord, resigned. Dated 15th March 1864.

Ensign Walter Edward Medicott to be Lieutenant, vice Fraser, resigned. Dated 15th March 1864.

Serjeant-Major William Fraser Campbell to be Ensign, vice Medicott, promoted. Dated 15th March 1864.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Durham.

8th Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William Clay to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th March 1864.

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

2d Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Alexander Rotherham, gent. to be Ensign. Dated 9th March 1864.

Commission signed by the Governor of the Isle of Wight.

1st Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Bernard John Marvin to be Ensign. Dated 11th March 1864.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian.

1st Mid-Lothian Rifle Volunteer Corps

William Chalmers Fowler, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 4th March 1864.

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

4th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Cox, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Clark, resigned. Dated 12th March 1864.

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

2d Administrative Battalion of Wilts Rifle Volunteers.

William Thomas Keene Perry Keene, Esq. Captain 3d Wilts Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be Major, vice Simon Watson Taylor, resigned. Dated 5th March 1864.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Major Perry Keene retaining his Commission as Captain in the 3d Wilts Rifle Volunteer Corps.

12th Wilts Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Justly William Awdry to be Captain, vice Augustus Yockney, resigned. Dated 5th March 1864.

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

5th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant William John Nixon to be Captain, vice Howard, promoted. Dated 8th March 1864.

Ensign Dunsterville Elliot to be Lieutenant, vice Nixon, promoted. Dated 8th March 1864.

Lumisdan Strange to be Ensign, vice Elliot, promoted. Dated 8th March 1864.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 23d ultimo.]

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

4th Administrative Battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers.

John Grayling, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Dated 16th February 1864.

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

13th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Francis Knipe to be Lieutenant, vice Gustard, resigned.

Edward John Lucy to be Ensign, vice Knipe, promoted.

MEMORANDA.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteer Corps.

Adjutant James Morris Hill, late Major Military Train, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 12th March 1864.

29th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The name of the Lieutenant promoted in this Corps is John *Furley*, and not John *Hurley*.

37th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps.

The Commission of Lieutenant Henry J. Farrar has been antedated to 27th October 1860.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 96, for the regulation of the duties of postage, certain scales of weight and rates of postage were fixed and made chargeable and payable upon, for, or in respect of letters, newspapers, parliamentary proceedings, and printed papers, transmitted and forwarded by the post, and various regulations were made for facilitating the transmission of such letters and papers by the post. And by the same Act powers were given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of postage therein-mentioned.

And whereas further powers were given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament passed in the eleventh year of the reign of Her Majesty, chapter 85, for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the Post-office.

And whereas it is expedient to authorise the transmission by the post between the United Kingdom and the East Indies of certain packets, and for that purpose to make certain regulations in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament, and every of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, by the authority of the Statute in that case made and provided, order and direct as follows, (that is to say) :—

1. All packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandise of no intrinsic value posted in any part of the United Kingdom, addressed to any part of the East Indies, or posted in any part of the East Indies addressed to any part of the United Kingdom, may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and any part of the East Indies, by British packet-boat, direct or via Egypt, subject to the several rates of postage hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say) :—

On every such packet, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, an uniform single rate of postage (British and Colonial combined) of fourpence ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for such transmission thereof, respectively as aforesaid, the several progressive and additional rates of postage hereinafter-mentioned.

2. All packets consisting of patterns or samples of merchandize of no intrinsic value, posted in any part of the United Kingdom addressed to any part of the East Indies, or posted in any part of the East Indies addressed to any part of the United Kingdom, may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and any part of the East Indies, in closed mails, *viâ* France, (the sea conveyance being by British or by French packet-boat,) subject to the several rates of postage hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) :—

On every such packet, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, an uniform single rate of postage, (British, Colonial, and Foreign combined) of sixpence ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for such transmission thereof respectively as aforesaid, the several progressive and additional rates of postage hereinafter-mentioned.

3. Every packet which shall be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant, if exceeding four ounces in weight, shall be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter-mentioned (that is to say) :—

On every such packet, if exceeding four ounces and not exceeding one half of a pound in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, two rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one half of a pound and not exceeding one pound in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, four rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding one pound and one half of another pound in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, six rates of postage ;

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and one half of another pound, and not exceeding two pounds in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, eight rates of postage ;

And for every additional half of a pound in weight of any such packet above the weight of two pounds, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, two additional rates of postage ; and every fractional part of such additional half of a pound in weight shall be charged as an additional half of a pound in weight, and each progressive and additional rate chargeable under this clause shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such packet would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

4. Every packet which shall be transmitted by the post under the authority of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter contained, (that is to say) :—

5. No such packet which in length, or breadth, or width, shall exceed the dimensions of two feet, or which shall exceed the weight of three pounds, shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant.

6. No pattern or sample being of any intrinsic value, or being an article or thing of a saleable nature, or having a value of its own apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample, shall be transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant.

7. There shall be no enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor any other enclosure not authorized by this Warrant, sent in or with any such packet.

8. There shall be no writing or printing in or upon any such packet, or on the cover thereof, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender thereof, a trade mark, and number and price.

9. All such packets shall be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Nevertheless samples of seeds, drugs, and such other articles and things that cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen, or of other material ; but bags so closed that they cannot be readily opened, even although they be transparent, shall not be used for that purpose.

10. If any packet sent, or tendered or delivered in order to be sent by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall in length, or breadth, or width, exceed the dimensions of two feet, or shall exceed the weight of three pounds, or shall consist wholly of patterns or samples of any intrinsic value as in the sixth clause of this Warrant mentioned, or if there shall be any writing or printing in or upon any such packet, or on the cover thereof, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender thereof, a trade mark, and number and price, or if any such packets shall not be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination (except samples of seeds, drugs, and such other articles and things as cannot be sent in open covers, and which may be enclosed in bags of linen, or of other material), or in case of bags being used, if such bags shall be so closed that they cannot be readily opened, every such packet shall be chargeable and shall be treated in all respects as a letter.

11. If any packet sent, or tendered or delivered in order to be sent by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall contain any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other enclosure not authorized by this Warrant, every such enclosure may be taken out by any Officer of the Post-office, and either returned or given up to the sender thereof, or be forwarded to the address on the packet, charged not only with the full rates of postage as an unpaid letter, but also with a further and additional rate of postage, equal in amount to the single rate of postage chargeable under the provisions of this Warrant on a packet not exceeding four ounces in weight, and the remainder of the packet, if duly pre-paid by stamps, may be forwarded to the place of its address without any extra charge.

12. The postage of all such packets as aforesaid, posted in the United Kingdom, shall in every case be paid at the time of the same being posted, not in money, but by being duly stamped with the proper postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto, which stamp or stamps shall in every case be affixed, or appear on the outside of every such packet, near the address or direction, and shall be of the value or amount of the postage duty payable thereon under or by virtue of this Warrant.

13. The postage of all such packets as aforesaid, posted in the East Indies, shall in every case be paid at the time of the same being posted, either

money or by the proper Colonial postage stamp or stamps being affixed thereto.

14. If any packet sent, or tendered or delivered in order to be sent by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be posted in the United Kingdom or in the East Indies, and the postage paid thereon, or postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto, shall represent a less amount than the rate of postage to which such packet would be liable under and by virtue of this Warrant, every such last-mentioned packet shall be forwarded, charged with the amount of the difference between the postage so paid thereon, or postage stamp or stamps so paid thereon or affixed thereto, and the postage to which such packet would be liable as aforesaid, together with a further and additional rate of postage equal in amount to the single rate of postage chargeable under this Warrant on a packet not exceeding four ounces in weight; but if any such packet shall be posted in the United Kingdom or in the East Indies, without any postage having been paid thereon, or without having thereon or affixed thereto any postage stamp, every such respective packet shall be forwarded, charged with a postage of double the amount of postage to which it would have been liable under and by virtue of this Warrant, if the postage had been paid when posted.

15. In order to prevent any obstacles to the due and regular transmission of letters by the post, any Officer of the Post-office may delay the transmission of any packet posted or forwarded by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, either for the space of twenty-four hours after the time at which the same ought to be dispatched in due course of the post, or (at his option) until the dispatch of the mail next after that by which the same ought in due course of the post to be forwarded by him.

16. The several packets transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant shall be subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and rates of postage respectively, contained in a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 19th day of February 1855, relating to redirected rates of postage upon letters and packets, which shall be redirected and again forwarded by the post, so far as the same are applicable to such packets.

17. In all cases in which any question shall hereafter arise whether any packet, or any pattern or sample contained therein, transmitted under or by virtue of this Warrant, is entitled to the privileges of this Warrant, and to be so transmitted within the intent and meaning thereof, such question shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision thereupon shall be final and conclusive on all parties.

18. The term "East Indies," used in this Warrant, shall be construed to mean every port or place in Her Majesty's dominions in Asia (Hong Kong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Labuan, and Australia excepted), and the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty, cap. 96.

19. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands duly made, at any time hereafter alter, repeal, revoke, or modify any of the rates of postage hereby fixed, or any of the regulations hereby made, and may make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time may appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

20. This Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of April 1864.

Whitehall, Treasury-Chambers, the 15th day of March 1864.

WILLIAM DUNBAR.
LUKE WHITE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 11.)—EAST INDIES—EAST COAST OF CEYLON.

Flashing Light on Foul Point.

THE Colonial Government of Ceylon has given notice that, on and after the 1st day of February 1864, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Foul Point, the south-eastern point of approach to the great bay of Trincomalie.

The light is a white light, showing a *flash* every *half-minute*, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 17 miles. Beyond the distance of 7 miles the eclipses are total between the flashes, but within that distance there is a faint continuous light.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order.

The tower stands in lat. 8° 32' 10" N., long. 81° 18' 50" East of Greenwich.

Fixed Light on Round Island.

Also that, on and after the 1st day of February 1864, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Round Island, at the entrance to Trincomalie harbour.

The light is a *fixed* white light, visible in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles. When bearing between W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., and within a distance of 7 miles, it shows *red*. Approaching between these bearings the white light is not seen.

The illuminating apparatus, is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

Directions.—In approaching Trincomalie harbour from the southward, bring Foul Point light to bear west, distant 2 miles; and then steer N.W. until Round Island light bears W.S.W.; then steer for this latter light until Chapel Hill, the high bluff eastern extreme of land on the north side of entrance, and easily seen in the darkest night, bears north, distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then steer W. by N., until Round Island light bears S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.; then steer N. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., passing midway between Osterberg Point and Sober Island, and anchor with the light bearing S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. in 12 fathoms water. After passing Osterberg Point the water shoals rapidly from 25 to 12 fathoms.

Approaching from the northward, when Foul Point light is seen, bring it to bear S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and steer for it until Round Island light bears S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.; then steer for Round Island light until the extreme point of Chapel Hill bears N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; then proceed as before.

The *red* light is intended to direct vessels clear of the dangers off Foul Point; and the Chapel rock, off the headland of the same name; and in working in or out should be kept in sight to avoid these dangers.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 1° 0' East, in 1864.]

By Command of their Lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
5th March 1864.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Harbour and Bays of Trincomalie, No. 815; Harbour of Trincomalie, No. 816; Ceylon, East Coast, No. 2031; Bay of Bengal, No. 70 a; Indian Ocean, Nos. 748 a, 748 b, and 2483. Also, East India Lights List, Nos. 56, 57.

BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Stephen Robert Eyre, of New Brighton, Chester, licensed victualler, and of Liverpool, Lancaster, architect and surveyor.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

Francis James Charles Popham, (known and sued as James Popham,) of 3, Bedford Street, Hornsey Road, Middlesex, previously of Glebe House, Lee, Kent, previously of 15 and 29, Cumberland Street, Pimlico, Middlesex, previously of Mereweather Terrace, West Ham, and of Leytonstone, both in Essex, solicitor's clerk, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

William Grey Rea, late of North End Cottage, Fulham, Middlesex, late of 6, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, now of 22, Huntley Street, Gower Street, Middlesex, commission agent, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

Henry Robert Watts, (sued with James Elms,) of 36, Trigon Road, previously of 14, Oxford Terrace, both in Clapham, Surrey, commission agent and accountant, previously of 14, Oxford Terrace aforesaid, also carrying on the business of an eatinghouse-keeper, at 74, Strand, Middlesex, trading under the name of James Elms, formerly of 47, Blackman Street, Borough, Surrey, wine, spirit, and beer merchant, now a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

William Thomas Stephens, of 82, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, Middlesex, licensed victualler.

Alfred Bontle, of Moxon Villa, Moxon Street, Barnet, Hertford, formerly of 32, White Lion Street, Islington, Middlesex, late County Court clerk, now out of employment.

James Milton, of Gravesend, Kent, butcher.

Charles Coombs, of 119A, Aldersgate Street, London, fancy box manufacturer.

Francis Scarth, of 27, Caroline Street, Pimlico, Middlesex, attorney and solicitor, having carried on business at 3, Swan Street, Southwark, and 9, Rockingham Row West, New Kent Road, both in Surrey, at 15, Arbour Square, Stepney, at 55, Great Marylebone Street, both in Middlesex, at 2, Bucklersbury, and 28, Broad Street Buildings, and also carried on business at 2, Bucklersbury, all in London, in copartnership with Frederick Robert Augustus Fricker, as Owen, Scarth, and Fricker, also having resided at 29, Sloane Square, at Belgrave Road, Holloway, and at Lyon's Inn and Gray's-Inn-Squares, all in Middlesex, and at Ann's Terrace, Lorrimer Road, Surrey.

Edward Prime, of 15, Buckingham Terrace, Colville Road, Westbourne Grove, Notting Hill, carpenter, previously of 2, Queen's Road, Chelsea, both in Middlesex, out of business or employment, formerly of Leiston, miller, prior thereto of Walpole, both in Suffolk, part of the time not following an business or occupation, and part of the time a miller.

Richard Stanley Goddard, formerly of 3, Albion Road, Hackney, flag maker, now of 6, Goldsmith Place, Hackney Road, both in Middlesex, corn chandler and flag maker.

Patrick Mackennal, formerly of Stangate Street, Lambeth, then of Westminster Road, commercial traveller, then of 141, Great Dover Street, Southwark, all in Surrey, and part of the time having an office at Lawrence Pountney Lane, London, general merchant, then and late of 141, Great Dover Street aforesaid, out of business, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, London, (in formâ pauperis).

James Holcroft, of 109, Hatton Garden, Middlesex, boot and shoe merchant, (in formâ pauperis).

Thomas Robert Lodge, of 7, Little Guildford Street, Russell Square, Middlesex, plumber, painter, and glazier, (in formâ pauperis).

William Harding, until lately a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, at the same time and afterwards of 8, Albert Terrace, Belle Isle, York Road, St Mary, Islington, now of 50, Penton Street, Pentonville, both in Middlesex, bread and biscuit baker, pastrycook, confectioner, and tea dealer.

John Martin, of Swanley, Sutton-at-Hone, near Dartford, Kent, baker and butcher.

Robert George Kent, of 20, Old Compton Street, Soho, Middlesex, and 36, Effra Parade, Brixton, Surrey, tool and metal dealer, and lodging-house keeper.

John Buggins, of 75, High Street, Oxford, decorator, artists' colourman, and general dealer in the fine arts.

Charles Argent, of the Angel, Loughborough Road, Brixton Road, Surrey, formerly of Cowley Road, Brixton aforesaid, retailer of beer and dealer in wines.

Charles Holmes, of 29, Churton Street, Pimlico, Middlesex, plumber, painter, and glazier, (in formâ pauperis).

Peter Kenway, of 1, Park Place, Park Street, Camden Town, Middlesex, having the use of offices at 15, Mark Lane, London, previously of Hackney Terrace, Hackney, Middlesex, and at 15, Mark Lane aforesaid, previously of Crouch End, Middlesex, and at 15, Mark Lane aforesaid, drysaltery commission agent.

John Smith, of 4, Little Tower Street, London, disinfecting cleansing powder manufacturer, in copartnership with William Moore and Richard Lockyer Hicks, under the style or firm of Smith & Company, of the same place, disinfecting cleansing powder manufacturers, residing at 9, Augusta Place, Lansdowne Road, Clapham Road, Surrey.

James Arrow, of 9, Church Road, Barking, Essex, journeyman carpenter, formerly of Heath Street, Barking aforesaid, carpenter.

Henry Rust, of 4, Westbury Terrace, Brentwood, Essex, flour factor.

Thomas Henry Clapton, of Worcester, linen draper. Joseph Solomon, of 49½ and 50, Dale End, Birmingham, Warwick, tailor and outfitter.

Alfred Lucas, of Hanley, Stafford, tailor and auctioneer. Edward Day Cotton, of Union Street, Wolverhampton, Stafford, cooper.

Henry Hawkins, of Eastington, near Stonehouse, late butcher, now out of business, formerly of Haresfield, near Stonehouse aforesaid, both in Gloucester, butcher, and dealer in pigs, potatoes, and fruit.

Samuel Gibbs, of Swansea, Glamorgan, ironmonger. William Henry Penny, of Bream, near Lydney, Gloucester, colliery proprietor.

Henry Somer, of Tawstock, Devon, auctioneer, corn dealer, and farmer.

John Palmer, of Bridgwater, Somerset, corn and meal dealer, and baker.

John Farrar, of Skircoat, near Halifax, York, builder and contractor.

John Taylor, of Kingston-upon-Hull, draper. Edwin Hamilton Holford, of Liverpool, Lancaster, oil and colour merchant.

Arthur Robinson, for the past seven years of 5, Park Place, Cross Lane, Salford, Lancaster, out of business, and for seven years previously residing at Douglas, Isle of Man, out of business, previously thereto residing and carrying on business at Parson's Town, King's County, Ireland, as a distiller.

Thomas Potts, of Wilmslow, Chester, brickmaker. John Leech, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, builder and contractor.

William ap Prichard John, of Adare Street, Bridgend, Glamorgan, tobacconist.

Griffith Ellis, of Llanfyllin, Montgomery, carpenter and joiner.

Edward Pearson, of Caroline Street, Hetton-le-Hole, Durham, miner, (his wife being at the same time a milliner).

David Evans, late of Rhydlygwern, near Caerphilly, Glamorgan, before that of Craigracha, Machen, haulier, farmer, and hay dealer, previously of the Rising Sun, Machen, both in Monmouth, publican.

Samuel Oxley, late of the Holmes, beerhouse keeper and carter, now of Masbrough, both in York, carter.

John Hare, of Aslackby, Lincoln, publican, blacksmith, butcher, and dealer in coals.

Robert Moxham, late of the Rabys Arms Inn, Lancaster Road, licensed victualler, pavior, and contractor, afterwards of 16, Mossrose Street, now of 44, Nelson Street, both in Preston, Lancaster, out of business.

Edmund Norris, of Hutton, Lancaster, farmer.

James Searl Groves, of 67, Saint George's Road, and 5, Clifton Wood, both in Bristol, plumber, gasfitter, and locksmith.

Henry Manns, of Radstock, Somerset, boot and shoe maker.

John Hook, of Newnham, Gloucester, cabinetmaker.

Henry Berks, of Hanley, Stafford, confectioner and photographic artist.

William Johnson, of Barton Terrace, Barton Saint Michael, Gloucester, grocer and provision dealer, and licensed dealer in tea, coffee, pepper, tobacco and snuff.

William Cracknell, of Kenninghall, Norfolk, plumber, &c.

John Horton, of Pickmere, Chester, farmer.

Ambrrose Norsworthy Hayes, of 19, Dower Union Street Torquay, Devon, baker.

James Will, now of Portland Place, Worcester, formerly of Moorfields, Hereford, grocer and coach painter.

Robert Vince, of Kersey, blacksmith, also carrying on business as a blacksmith in Seer, both in Suffolk.

Robinson Ibbotson, the elder, formerly of the Crown Inn, Eamont Bridge, then of Clifton Dykes, both in Westmorland, then of the Griffin Inn, then of the Bell and Bullock Inn, then of Arthur Street, and now of the Bell and Bullock Inn, all in Penrith, Cumberland, out of business.

Thomas Ramsdale, of Gainsborough, Lincoln, cooper.
William Marshall, of 29, Buxton Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, boot and shoe maker.

Archibald Mackinlay, of 5, Cuthbert Place, Bensham; Gateshead, Durham, formerly of 2, John's Street, Arthur's Hill, iron and metal merchant, commission agent, and commercial traveller, formerly in partnership at 29, Sandhill, with John Walker, as iron and metal merchants, under the style or firm of Walker & Mackinlay, residing at 2, John Street, both in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Leonard Robinson, of Lees, Bingley, York, farmer and milk dealer.

Richard Simpson, the younger, of Ampleforth, York, cattle dealer.

William Harris, of Newbold, Worcester, victualler and cordwainer.

William Grindall, of Maint Street, Egremont, Cumberland, ironmonger, tinsmith, and gasfitter.

Thomas West, of 2, Cottage Place, Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent, pilot.

Thomas Heath, of 41, Digbeth, Birmingham, Warwick, linen draper, hosier, and journeyman iron bedstead maker.

William Sprigg, for two months past residing in lodgings at the house of James Humphries, at Holly Lane, Perry Barr, Stafford, out of business, for ten months previously thereto in lodgings at the house of Frances Harcourt, Rifle Terrace, Whitehead Road, Aston Park, out of business, for two years and three months previously residing at the Fountain Inn, Victoria Road, Aston Park, both near Birmingham, Warwick, retail brewer.

Thomas Clayton, in lodgings at the house of Mr Jones, at 104, Upper Cregoe Street, previously of 79, Lower Cregoe Street, both in Birmingham, Warwick, fruiterer.

Joseph Kenyon, of 15, Clarence Street, Sheffield, York, saw maker.

Samuel Relf, formerly of the Belgrave Arms, 68, Saint George's Road, licensed victualler, now, of 172, Eastern Road, both in Brighton, Sussex, in no business or employment.

William Wight, residing in lodgings at the house of Mark Smith, 36, Cross Street, Birmingham, out of business, previously of 6, Barton Bank, Whitehead Road, Aston Park, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, and residing in lodgings at the house of George Wight, at Shakespear Place, Victoria Street, Lozells, near Birmingham, gunmaker and gun stock dealer, previously residing in lodgings at the house of George Wight, gun viewer, Guildford Street, Lozells, near Birmingham, all of Warwick, gunmaker and gun stock dealer.

Joshua Wilson, of 2, Pond Hill, Sheffield, York, hair seating and augur-manufacturer, formerly beer-house keeper.

Alfred Pearce, of Bransford Road, Saint John in Bedwardine, Worcester, publican and baker.

George William Haden, of the Union Inn, Carden Street, Blockhouse, Worcester, licensed victualler.

William Henry Hill, residing at furnished lodgings in Wood Street, out of business, previously of Bridge Street, licensed victualler, formerly of 7, St James' Road, both in King's Lynn, Norfolk, general shopkeeper.

Thomas Reynolds, of the Saturday Market Place, King's Lynn, Norfolk, licensed victualler, lately a carter and horse letter.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN per QUARTER,

Received in the Week ended March 12, 1864.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
40	1-98	31	5-45	19	8-52	29	2-29	32	7-36	33	0-88

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
40	6	31	10	19	5	30	7	33	3	32	11

Published by Authority of Parliament,

HENRY FENTON JADIS,

Comptroller of Corn Returns.

Board of Trade, Corn Department.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the Week ending on Wednesday the 16th day of March 1864.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued.....	27,863,740	Government Debt,	11,015,100
		Other Securities,	2,634,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion, ...	13,213,740
		Silver Bullion,.....	740
	£27,863,740		£27,863,740

Dated the 17th day of March 1864.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities (including	
Rest	3,866,484	Dead Weight Annuity).....	11,174,584
Public Deposits, (including Exchequer,		Other Securities.....	20,657,580
Savings Banks, Commissioners of		Notes	8,013,960
National Debt, and Dividend		Gold and Silver Coin.....	733,203
Accounts).....	8,570,711		
Other Deposits	13,105,800		
Seven days and other Bills.....	483,332		
	£40,579,327		£40,579,327

Dated the 17th day of March 1864.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.



AN ACCOUNT of the Importations and Exportations of Bullion and Specie,
registered in the Week ended 16th March 1864.

Countries from which Imported.	Imported into the United Kingdom.					
	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
France .....	...	...	...	29,200	43,200	72,400
Australia	50	44,402	44,452	70	...	70
St Thomas	105,823	59,663	165,486	526,736	1,062,548	1,589,284
United States of America	9,641	7,512	17,153	800	...	800
Mexico .....	...	...	...	148,140	...	148,140
Other Countries	153	1,088	1,241	8,170	5,680	13,850
...
...
...
...
...
Aggregate of the Importations registered in the Week ...	115,667	112,665	228,332	713,116	1,111,428	1,824,544
Approximate Value of the said Importations computed at the rates specified below	£ 441,104	£ 416,541	£ 857,645	£ 188,098	£ 305,643	£ 493,741
Rates of Valuation, per ounce	£ s. d. 3 14 9 to 3 17 10½	£ s. d. 3 10 0 to 4 0 0	...	s. d. 4 11½ to 5 3½	s. d. 5 6	...

Countries to which Exported.	Exported from the United Kingdom.							
	GOLD.			SILVER.				
	Coin.		Bullion.	Total.	Coin.		Bullion.	Total.
	British.	Foreign.			British.	Foreign.		
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	
Holland .....	...	...	...	...	80,000	...	80,000
Spain	130	145	5,200	5,475	...	...	...
Malta	7,000	...	...	7,000	...	...	50,000
Egypt	1,283	...	14,000	15,283	...	419,600	419,600	
South America (except Brazil)	1,029	1,250	...	2,279	...	...	...
Brazil	80,000	525	...	80,525	...	64,800	64,800	
Other Countries .....	...	100	...	100	...	972	972
...	
...	
...	
...	
Aggregate of the Exportations registered in the Week	89,442	2,020	19,200	110,662	...	130,972	484,400	
Approximate Value of the said Exportations computed at the rates specified below...	£ 348,265	£ 7,701	£ 72,160	£ 428,126	£ ...	£ 34,517	£ 133,210	
Rates of Valuation, per ounce	£ s. d. 3 17 10½	£ s. d. 3 16 3	£ s. d. 3 15 2	...	s. d. ...	s. d. 5 3½	s. d. 5 6	

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

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,
Custom-House, London, 17th March 1864.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 38, of the Amount of BANK NOTES authorized by Law to be issued by the several Banks of Issue in SCOTLAND, and the Average Amount of Bank Notes in Circulation, and of Coin held during the four weeks ending Saturday the 5th day of March 1864.

Name and Title as set forth in Licence.	Name of the Firm.	Head Office or Principal Place of Issue.	Circulation authorized by Certificate.	Average Circulation during four Weeks ending as above.			Average Amount of Coin held during four Weeks ending as above.		
				£5 and upwards.	Under &5	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Bank of Scotland.....	{ The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland	Edinburgh	£ 300485	159117	283471	442588	205792	49700	255492
Royal Bank of Scotland	Royal Bank of Scotland	Edinburgh	216451	176056	285847	461903	329197	39504	368702
British Linen Company	British Linen Company	Edinburgh	438024	161980	293117	455097	213062	46506	259568
Commercial Bank of Scotland	Commercial Bank of Scotland	Edinburgh	374880	211758	294975	506734	237529	31577	269107
National Bank of Scotland.....	National Bank of Scotland.....	Edinburgh	297024	157082	272783	429865	227643	42748	270391
Union Bank of Scotland.....	Union Bank of Scotland.....	Edinburgh	454346	212574	374933	587508	195458	67306	262764
Aberdeen Town and County Banking Company	{ Aberdeen Town and County Banking Company	Aberdeen	70133	49381	71102	120483	60490	8306	68797
North of Scotland Banking Company	North of Scotland Banking Company	Aberdeen	154319	93666	92240	185906	64139	12393	76533
Clydesdale Banking Company	Clydesdale Banking Company	Glasgow	274321	142235	209361	351596	116532	25399	141931
City of Glasgow Bank	City of Glasgow Bank	Glasgow	72912	138422	203079	341502	280092	22453	302545
Caledonian Banking Company	Caledonian Banking Company	Inverness	53434	17821	43471	61293	26464	7987	34451
Central Bank of Scotland	Central Bank of Scotland	Perth	42933	19573	32695	52268	21513	5664	27178

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

Dated this 17th day of March 1864.

W. W. DALBIAC, Officer of Stamp Duties.

NOTICE.

A Petition has been presented to the Sheriff of the County of Perth by WILLIAM MACDONALD MACDONALD, Esquire, of St Martins, Heir of Entail in possession of the Lands of Garth and others, in the Parish of Fortingall, and County of Perth, for authority to FEU a portion of the said Lands as a site for a CHURCH at FORTINGALL in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, and for a Dwelling-house, Garden, and Offices, for the Minister of the said Church, under the provisions of the Act 3d and 4th Vict., cap. 48: On which Petition the said Sheriff has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—
 'Perth, 17th February 1864.—The Sheriff-Substitute orders Intimation of the foregoing Petition to be made to William Mostagu Colquhoun Macdonald, the Heir of Entail next in the order of succession; and he being in pupillarity, to William Macdonald Macdonald, Esquire, of St Martins, his father and administrator-in-law, and as such his legal guardian; also orders Notice of said Petition, and its terms as above-written, to be published in the Edinburgh Gazette and in the Perthshire Journal Newspaper three times, at intervals of fourteen days, after which Notices the Sheriff shall resume consideration of the said Petition, and proceed farther, in terms of the Statute.'

(Signed) 'HUGH BARCLAY.'

—Of which Intimation is hereby made.

DAV. WEDDERSPOON, Solicitor, Perth,
 Agent for the Petitioner.

Perth, February 18, 1864.

INTIMATION is Hereby Given that JOHN WILLIAM BYRNE, Esquire of Elshieshields, in the Parish of Lochmaben, and County of Dumfries, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Lands and Estate of ELSHIESHIELDS and Others, situated in the Parish of Lochmaben, and County of Dumfries, has presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (Second Division, Junior Lord Ordinary,—Mr Skene, Clerk,) in terms of the 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 36, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Entail in Scotland,' and of the 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 95, entitled 'An Act to facilitate the Building of Cottages for Labourers, Farm Servants, and Artizans, by the Proprietors of Entailed Estates in Scotland,' praying their Lordships to find and declare that the sum of £186, 0s. 9½d. has been *bona fide* expended by the Petitioner in the execution by him of permanent improvements on his said Entailed Lands and Estate during and prior to the year 1863, and to grant warrant to, and authorise the Petitioner to uplift and apply the said sum of £186, 0s. 9½d., being part of the sums of £1,025, 18s. 5d., and £215, 9s. 5d., consigned in the Branch of the British Linen Company's Bank at Dumfries, by the Dumfries, Lochmaben, and Lockertie Junction Railway Company, as compensation for certain portions of the said Entailed Lands and Estate taken by the said Railway Company, and for damage to the said Entailed Estate, and to apply the same in repayment of the said improvement outlay; and further, to find and declare that certain improvements mentioned in the Petition, and proposed to be executed by the Petitioner on his said Entailed Lands and Estate, are of the nature of permanent improvements in the sense of the foregoing Statutes; and to grant warrant to, and authorise the Petitioner, on the said proposed improvements, or part thereof, being duly executed, to uplift and apply the balance of the said consigned sums thereafter remaining, in or toward the repayment to the Petitioner of the outlay on the said improvements proposed to be executed as aforesaid, or part thereof, or on such other improvements of a permanent nature on the said Entailed Lands and Estate as may be authorised by their Lordships,—all in terms of the said Statutes 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 36, and 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 95, and relative Acts of Sederunt: Upon which Petition Lord Barcaple,

Ordinary, has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—
 'Edinburgh, 18th March 1864.—Act. Duncan; Alt. —.—The Lord Ordinary appoints this Petition to be intimated on the Walls and in the Minute-Book for fourteen days, and advertised in the Edinburgh Gazette, and Newspapers mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Statute; further, grants warrant for serving the same, with a copy of this Deliverance, on the parties mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Act of Sederunt; and ordains them to lodge Answers thereto, if so advised, within fourteen days from the date of service if within Scotland, and sixty days if furth thereof.'

(Signed) 'E. F. MAITLAND.'

SCARTH & SCOTT, W.S.,
 Petitioner's Agents.

28, Bernard Street,
 Leith, 21st March 1864.

SEQUESTRATION of CURRY, MACFARLANE, & COMPANY, Commission Merchants in Glasgow, as a Company, and of William Curry, Merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Macfarlane, Merchant there, the Individual Partners of that Company, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals.

NOTICE is Hereby Given that the said William Curry, whose estates were sequestrated on the 11th day of April 1854, in terms of the Acts 2d & 3d Victoria, cap. 41, and 16th & 17th Victoria, cap. 53, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, under said last-mentioned Statute, praying to be discharged of all debts contracted or owing by him as Partner aforesaid, and as an Individual, before the date of his sequestration: Upon which Petition the Sheriff has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—
 'Glasgow, 19th March 1864.—Appoints the foregoing Petition to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, in terms of the Acts 2d & 3d Victoria, cap. 41, and 16th & 17th Victoria, cap. 53.'

(Signed) 'ALEX. STRATHERN.'

C. R. BAIRD, BLACK, & DILL,
 Agents for the Petitioner.

Glasgow, March 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

MATTHEW WILSON, Grocer and Wine Merchant in Dunse, whose estates were sequestrated on the 8th day of May 1863, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Haddington and Berwick praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable, at the date of the sequestration of his estates; Whereon the Sheriff-Substitute has pronounced the following Deliverance:—
 'Dunse, 18th March 1864.—The Sheriff-Substitute having considered the foregoing Petition, appoints the same to be intimated in the Edinburgh Gazette, and by circular to each of the Creditors, in terms of the Statutes.'

(Signed) 'GEORGE DICKSON.'

—Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

WILL. CRAWFORD, Petitioner's Agent.

Dunse, March 21, 1864.

TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestrated Estates of ALEXANDER PATERSON, Smith, Gasfitter, and Bellhanger, Mitchell Street, Glasgow.

BY virtue of an Order of the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, Intimation is hereby given that Alexander Paterson, above designed, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, at Glasgow, to be finally discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him before the date of the sequestration of his estates,—in terms of the Statute.

GAVIN HAMILTON,

98, West Nile Street, Glasgow, Agent.

Glasgow, March 21, 1864.

DAVID ROSS, Agent at Dingwall for the Caledonian Bank, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN MACDONALD, sometime Farmer at Torridon, Lochcarron, Ross-shire, hereby intimates that the Commissioners have audited his accounts from 1st December last to 1st instant, and postponed declaring a farther dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period, and have also authorised him to dispense with circulars to the Creditors.

DAVID ROSS, Trustee.

Dingwall, March 16, 1864.

THE Estates of NEIL JOHNSTON, Accountant and Insurance Agent in Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 21st day of March 1864, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated 21st March 1864.

The meeting to elect a Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 1st day of April 1864, 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 21st day of July 1864.

A Personal Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

J. FISHER M'LAREN, Agent,
67, West Nile Street, Glasgow.

THE Estates of ROMBACH BROTHERS, Clock-makers, lately carrying on business at No. 11, Leith Street Terrace, Edinburgh, as a Company, and of George Rombach and Ferdinand Rombach, the Individual Partners of that Company, as Partners thereof, and as Individuals, were sequestrated on the 22d day of March 1864, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated the 22d day of March 1864.

The meeting to elect a Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock afternoon, on Tuesday the 29th day of March 1864, within Dowell's Rooms, No. 18, George Street, Edinburgh.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 22d day of July 1864.

Warrants of Protection have been granted to the Bankrupts.

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

JAMES W. WORDIE, S.S.C., Agent,
17, Hill Street, Edinburgh.

THE Estates of GEORGE M'BEATH, Fisherman, lately residing in Pulteneytown, in the Parish of Wick, and County of Caithness, now deceased, were sequestrated on the 22d day of March 1864, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated 19th February 1864.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Wednesday the 30th day of March 1864, within the Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Wick.

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 23d day of July 1864.

The Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff-Court of the Counties of Sutherland and Caithness.

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

BAXTER & MITCHELL, W.S., Agents,
9, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

A Petition having been presented to the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, at the instance of Robert Bonthron (Keith), Fisherman, Buckhaven, for Sequestration of the Estates of PETER THOMSON (DEAS), Fisherman, sometime there, now residing in Whitby, in England, or elsewhere furth of Scotland,—his Lordship of this date granted Warrant for citing the said Peter Thomson (Deas) to appear in Court on the seventh day next after citation if within Scotland, and on the twenty-first day next after citation if furth thereof, to shew cause why Sequestration should not be awarded.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

JAMES C. HENDERSON, S.S.C.,
99, George Street, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh, March 18, 1864.

SEQUESTRATION of DAVID PRYDE, Tailor and Clothier in Strathaven.

ROBERT WISEMAN, Accountant in Strathaven, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Archibald Leggate, Shoemaker, William Doherty, Wine and Spirit Merchant, and Andrew Stewart, Builder, all in Strath-

aven, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house, Hamilton, on Wednesday the 30th day of March current, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet within the Chambers of John Barrie, Writer, Strathaven, on Friday the 8th day of April next, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

ROBERT WISEMAN, Trustee.
Strathaven, March 19, 1864.

SEQUESTRATION of MITCHELL ANDERSON, Flesher, Anstruther.

JOHN TODD, Fishcurer, Anstruther, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and William Husband, Farmer, North Quarter, George Darsie, Tanner, Anstruther, and George Bennet Williamson, Farmer, Cairlie, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house at Cupar, on Tuesday the 29th day of March current, at 10 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in Robertson's Inn, Anstruther, on Friday the 8th day of April next, at two o'clock afternoon.

JOHN TODD, Trustee.
March 19, 1864.

SEQUESTRATION of THOMAS M'MILLAN, Flesher in Leith.

JAMES MURDOCH, Law Accountant in Edinburgh, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and David M'Niven, Cattle Agent, Haddington, James Pendrigh, Tailor and Clothier, Edinburgh, and William White, Spirit Dealer in Leith, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place within the Sheriff's Office, County Buildings, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, on Thursday 31st March 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Chambers of Michael Lawson, S.S.C., Elder Street, Edinburgh, on Thursday 7th April 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

JAMES MURDOCH, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of A. B. GLEN & COMPANY, Cap Manufacturers and Warehousemen in Glasgow, as a Company, and Alexander Burns Glen and Hector M'Lennan, Cap Manufacturers and Warehousemen there, the Individual Partners of the said Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals.

THE Trustee hereby intimates that the Commissioners have audited his accounts to the 6th current, and concurred in any application to be made for his discharge. The Trustee hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Office of Thomson & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 13th April next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made by the Trustee for his discharge.

FOR ROBERT CRAIG, Trustee,
JAMES THOMSON.

70, George Square,
Glasgow, March 19, 1864.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestrated Estate of GEORGE MOORE DUNLOP, Oil, Tallow, and Drysaltery Merchant, Glasgow.

THE Trustee hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within his Chambers, 93, West Regent Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 30th March current, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of considering and disposing of an application by the Bankrupt for alimant.

WM. JOHNSTON, Trustee.
Glasgow, March 21, 1864.

SEQUESTRATION of ROWLAND PRICE, Attorney-at-Law, formerly of Stourbridge, in the County of Worcester, afterwards residing at No. 3, Broughton Place, Edinburgh.

ANDREW PATERSON, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, the Trustee, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Trustee's Chambers, No. 55, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 31st day of March 1864, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider as to a renewal of the personal protection of the Bankrupt, and resolve thereon.

AND. PATERSON, Trustee.
Edinburgh, March 22, 1864.

SEQUESTRATION of DONALD STEWART, Writer, Tain.

JOHAN COLVIN, Solicitor, Inverness, Trustee on said sequestrated estate, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors on the estate to be held within the National Hotel, Dingwall, on Saturday the 2d day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Commissioner on the estate, in place of the deceased Robert Falconer, Writer, Dingwall, and of instructing the Trustee on various matters connected with the realizing of the estate.

JOHN COLVIN, Trustee.

Inverness, March 19, 1864.

DAVID M'NIVEN, Cattle Agent, Haddington, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of WILLIAM TOD, Farmer and Cattle Dealer, Elphingstone Tower, in the Parish of Tranent, and County of Haddington, hereby calls a special general meeting of the Creditors on said sequestrated estates to be held within the George Inn, Haddington, on Thursday the 31st day of March current, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of considering an application made by the Bankrupt for a renewal of his personal protection, and determining of the same.

DAVID M'NIVEN, Trustee.

Haddington, March 17, 1864.

WILLIAM LYON M'PHUN, Accountant, Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM INGLIS, Rossbank House, Port-Glasgow, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors on said estate, for the election of a Commissioner or Commissioners thereon, to be held in his Office, 36, Renfield Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday 30th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

WM. L. M'PHUN, Trustee.

Glasgow, March 21, 1864.

ROBERT GALT, Junior, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ALEXANDER KINGHORN, General Draper in Dunbar, hereby intimates that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 7th current, has been audited by the Commissioners; farther, that a second, equalizing, and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted, within the Chambers of Robert Galt & Son, Accountants, 20, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, upon Monday the 9th day of May 1864.

ROBERT GALT, Junr. Trustee.

Glasgow, March 21, 1864.

SEQUESTRATION of DAVID PETTIE, Draper and Hosiery, No. 314, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.

JAMES THOMSON, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on said sequestrated estates, hereby intimates that on and after Monday the 9th day of May 1864, an equalizing, and also a second and final dividend from said estates will be paid within the Office of Thomson & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee.

JAMES THOMSON, Trustee.

70, George Square,
Glasgow, March 19, 1864.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN LINDSAY, Merchant in Campbeltown.

JAMES THOMSON, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on said sequestrated estates, hereby intimates, that on and after Friday the 6th day of May 1864, a dividend from said estates will be paid within the Office of Thomson & Craig, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee.

JAMES THOMSON, Trustee.

Glasgow, March 19, 1864,
70, George Square.

WILLIAM SHIRRES, sometime Merchant, now Accountant in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES CRUICKSHANK, Merchant, Laurencekirk, hereby intimates that an account of his intrusions with the funds of this estate, brought down to the 5th day of March current, and shewing the funds recovered as at that date, has been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute; that he has examined the claims of the several Creditors who have lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 5th day of March current, and completed lists of those Creditors entitled to be ranked on the

funds of the said estate, and also of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part; farther, that a final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at the Office of J. & G. Tindal, Writers, Stonehaven, on the 5th day of May 1864.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

WILLIAM SHIRRES, Trustee.

Aberdeen, March 19, 1864.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estates of ALEXANDER LOW, Farmer, Hassiewells, Auchterless, and of ALEXANDER WALKER, Farmer, Mains of Hassiewells, Auchterless, hereby intimates that a final dividend will be paid to the Creditors on these estates, within the Trustee's Chambers, 49, High Street, Banff, on the 5th May 1864.

GEO. CUMMING, Trustee.

Banff, March 18, 1864.

Sequestration of the Estate of THOMAS HAINING, Farmer and Cattle Dealer, sometime residing at Garloff, in the Parish of Newabbey and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. **J**AMES M'WILLIAM, Farmer, Hardthorn, in the Parish of Terregles, and said Stewartry, Trustee on said sequestrated estate, hereby intimates that the accounts of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 10th March current, and states of the funds recovered and of those outstanding as at the same date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute; and that the declaration of a dividend has been postponed until the recurrence of another statutory period, and circulars to the Creditors dispensed with. **J**AMES M'WILLIAM, Trustee. Hardthorn, Terregles, March 21, 1864.

LAURENCE SKENE, Banker, Portree, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of DONALD MACLELLAN, Distiller at Carbost, Isle of Skye, hereby intimates that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 5th March current, and shewing the funds recovered and property outstanding as at that date, has been made up and examined by the Commissioners on the said estate, in terms of the Statute; and that the Commissioners have postponed till next statutory period the declaration of a dividend.

LAWRENCE SKENE, Trustee.

Portree, March 18, 1864.

WILLIAM TOLMIE, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM ROBERTSON, lately Book-keeper and Cashier to Messrs John Muir Wood & Company, Pianoforte and Music Sellers in Glasgow, residing at No. 104, North Albion Street, Glasgow, hereby intimates that the Commissioners have postponed payment of any dividend until the recurrence of the next statutory period, and have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

WM. TOLMIE, Trustee.

42, West George Street,
Glasgow, March 21, 1864.

ALLEXANDER MORRISON, Writer in Elgin, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of ROBERT GORDON, Fleisher in Elgin, hereby intimates that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 6th March current, and states of the funds recovered and outstanding as at that date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners, as directed by the Statute; and that they have postponed the declaration of a dividend until the recurrence of another statutory period.

ALEX. MORRISON, Trustee.

Elgin, March 18, 1864.

WILLIAM HENDERSON TOSH, Wholesale Grocer, Dundee, and residing at West Broughty Ferry, and William Miln, Grocer, Maxwelltown, Dundee, have this day resigned office as Trustees of the Late JAMES MITCHELL, Contractor, Seagate and Meadowside, Dundee, and have ceased to have any interest in the business carried on by them and by Mrs Mitchell, (Mr Mitchell's Widow,) Trustees foresaid, as Contractors, Dundee.

WM. MILN.
W. H. TOSH.
E. MITCHELL.

DANIEL M'INTYRE, Clerk, Dundee, Witness.
WALTER BAXTER, Clerk, Dundee, Witness.
Dundee, March 15, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, James Gray, Farmer, Blewart Hill, Renfrewshire, ceased, as on the 1st day of January last, to have any interest in or connection with the business previously carried on by him and Robert Dick, as Contractors for Thrashing by Portable Steam Machinery, in the County of Renfrew and Neighbourhood, under the firm of GRAY & DICK, or otherwise.

JAMES GRAY.

WILL LEITCH, Writer, Glasgow,
Witness.

ALEX. MACPHEE, Writer, Glasgow,
Witness.

Yoker, March 14, 1864.

THOMSON COVENTRY LAWRIE, Baker and Confectioner, Larkhall, presently Prisoner in the Prison of Hamilton, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Lanark for liberation, interim protection, and decret of Cessio Bonorum; and all his Creditors are hereby required to appear within the Sheriff-Court-house at Hamilton, on Friday the 22d day of April next, (1864,) at 10 o'clock forenoon, when he will appear for examination.

WM. BROWN, Writer, Hamilton,
Agent for Petitioner.

1, Beckford Street,
Hamilton, March 21, 1864.

WILLIAM M'LEAN, Wright, Newton, Mearns, County of Renfrew, presently Prisoner in the Prison of Paisley, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Renfrew for liberation, interim protection and decret of Cessio Bonorum; and all his Creditors are hereby required to appear within the Sheriff's Chambers at Paisley, on the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, when he will appear for examination.

W. L. HOUSTOUN, Procurator for Petitioner.
Paisley, March 21, 1864.

JAMES GALLOWAY, Grocer and Provision Merchant, Saint Michael Street, Dumfries, presently a Prisoner in the Prison of Dumfries, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Dumfriesshire craving interim liberation and protection, and decret of Cessio Bonorum; and all his Creditors are hereby required to appear within the Sheriff-Court-house at Dumfries, upon the 26th day of April next, at one o'clock P.M., when he will appear for examination, in terms of the Sheriff's Deliverance.

J. M. M. CRICHTON, Agent.

Dumfries, March 21, 1864.

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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Price One Shilling.

