



The Edinburgh Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

WAR-OFFICE, October 7, 1864.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Surgeon William Alexander Mackinnon, of the 57th Regiment, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

DOWNING STREET, October 6, 1864.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Maclean, Esq., C.B., now Lieutenant-Governor of the territories of British Kaffraria, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Natal.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Wellwood Maxwell Anderson, Esq., to be Agent-General of Immigration for the Island of Jamaica.

FOREIGN OFFICE, October 5, 1864.

THE following Returns have been received by Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin:—

REPORT on the Foreign Trade at the Port of Canton, for the Year 1863.

The Returns annexed to this Report are as follows:—

- No. 1. A Return of the British Shipping at the Port of Canton in the year 1863, showing the direct trade in British vessels to and from Great Britain and British Colonies.
- No. 2. A Return of the British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Canton during the year 1863.
- No. 3. A Return of the Foreign (other than British) Shipping at the Port of Canton during the year 1863.
- No. 4. A Synoptical Return of the Import Trade at Canton during the year 1863, and contrasting the same with the value of the Imports in 1862.
- No. 5. A Synoptical Return of the Export Trade at Canton during the year 1863, and contrasting the same with the value of the Exports in 1862.

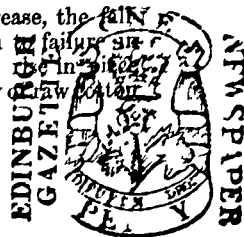
These Returns, like those of the preceding year, have been compiled from the Custom-house Reports, and in so far may be considered as correct; but they must not be assumed as representing the actual trade of this portion of the Chinese Empire, from the fact that a very large business in foreign manufactures and opium is done at the British Colony of Hong-Kong, and the goods and produce there purchased are conveyed chiefly down the coast, and being landed at the numerous towns, or carried up the rivers, find their way into the interior in all directions. To obtain therefore a true estimate of the amount and value of Foreign trade with this part of China would require Returns from all these various places, which is simply impossible. The position may be shewn in very few words. On a coast line of nearly seven hundred miles, studded with bays, harbours, cities, and towns, and with rivers, such as that called the West River, penetrating far into the interior, there is one treaty port, Canton, and an open and free mart, the Colony of Hong-Kong. It is but reasonable therefore, that if Chinese traders can purchase goods at Hong-Kong, and land them on the coast, they will not pass them through the Foreign Custom-house at Canton, but will ship them direct to their destination. The same may be said with regard to Exports from these places. Hence it follows that no estimate can be formed of the Foreign trade in this part of China from the published Canton Custom-house Returns, for they represent a local trade only.

A comparison of the Returns of the past with the preceding year will show a decrease generally in the trade of the port, but by no means to the extent anticipated. To begin with —

Imports.

The total value in sterling for the year 1863 is estimated at two millions two hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and fifty four pounds (L.2,281,354,) against two millions four hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and fifteen pounds (L.2,412,515) in 1862, showing a decrease amounting to the sum of one hundred and thirty-one thousand and sixty-one pounds (L.131,161) in the past year's trade.

As regards the causes of this decrease, the falling off must be attributed as much to failure in supply as to failure in demand, the goods, owing to the American supply



ceasing, having brought the foreign into competition with the native manufactures, and as the Chinese prefer the latter, from being heavier and of more lasting qualities, they abandon the former the moment its price places it beyond the denomination of being a cheap article for clothing.

Compare, for instance, the imports of cotton manufactured goods for the two preceding years:—

	1862.	1863.
American drills ... pieces	30,965	2,196
Shirtings, grey ... "	126,529	48,829
Do. white ... "	49,788	44,695
T cloths, 36 yards ... "	4,570	6,055
Do. 24 ... "	20,601	28,802
Cottons, dyed—		
Figured, plain ... "	21,627	20,100
Damasks ... "	3,667	3,006
Printed ... "	11,382	15,812
Muslins ... "	510	1,984
Handkerchiefs ... dozens	28,057	27,121
Velveteens ... pieces	1,711	4,813
Cotton velvets ... "	1,060	2,625
Yarn ... piculs	20,334	14,819
Cotton, Bombay, raw ... "	35,928	488

and a large deficiency in plain goods will appear, and particularly in the article of Bombay raw cotton; whilst in fancy goods the difference is rather in favour of 1863. This latter may be accounted for in the heavy stocks on the manufacturer's hands, which rendered their going off beneficial to the holders, and therefore the prices were not affected in a ratio proportionate to that of the plain manufactures.

But take the imports of woollen manufactures—

	1862.	1863.
Blankets ... pairs	3,510	3,849
Broad cloths ... pieces	157	148
Camlets, English ... "	3,993	4,331
Do. Dutch ... "	610	697
Do. imitation ... "	644	1,761
Habit and medium cloths ... "	566	1,496
Flannels ... "	271	352
Lastings ... "	3,441	4,641
Long ells ... "	8,660	11,863
Sp. stripes ... "	9,007	7,448
Woollen and cotton mixtures ... }	8,769	5,769

It will be seen that the balance is in favour generally for 1863, and this arises from the fact that wool has not been subjected to the fluctuations of raw cotton, or deficiency in supply, and therefore, if anything, there has been an improvement and not a deficiency in this branch of the import trade.

The result of these comparisons tends to show that the decrease in the value of the import trade of 1863, namely, one hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-one pounds sterling (L.131,161),—is owing as much to foreign as to native influences; and that, under such circumstances, the past two or three years will afford no criterion of the capabilities of Canton as a mart for foreign manufactures.

The import of opium in 1863, as compared with 1862, differs in amount but little. The temptation to smuggle so valuable an article, and the facilities the coast affords for that purpose are so great, that in all probability what passes through the Canton Custom-house is for local consumption only, and so it will be until the Chinese authorities establish a preventive service.

Exports.

The value of this trade may be taken at three millions eight hundred and sixty-two thousand and thirty-nine pounds, (L.3,862,039,) against four millions and sixty thousand seven hundred and forty-six pounds sterling, (L.4,060,746,) in 1862, showing a decrease of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and seven pounds sterling, (L.198,707). This may chiefly be attributed to the short supplies of teas, the export in 1863 being less than in 1862 by at least seven millions four hundred and eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety pounds; but less though it be, it is more than was anticipated, the opinion being at the close of last season that little or no teas would come again to Canton. But, notwithstanding this, not only did they come down, but the tea-men held out for high rates, and generally obtained them.

As regards silk, the export of the two years, 1862-63, is much on a par.

Of a trade stationary as this is there is little to be said. Hong Kong is doubtless a formidable rival to Canton, because, as before observed, it is a free port and a depôt for the neighbouring coast of China; but Hong Kong produces nothing and consumes nothing, and it is to the interior provinces we must look for both. At present the disordered state of the Empire paralyses its capabilities, and the necessity of raising a revenue to meet its war expenditure presses heavily on the people; but it is to be hoped, and indeed there is every prospect of an improvement in this state of affairs, and with internal peace will come a development of those mercantile energies which are now only in abeyance and not extinguished. For, seeing that the province of Kwan-tung alone comprises an area of seventy-nine thousand four hundred and fifty-six square miles, with a population of above twenty millions; the adjoining one of Kwang-si seventy-eight thousand two hundred and fifty square miles, with a population of above eight millions; Szechum, bordering on the latter, one hundred and sixty-six thousand eight hundred square miles, and a population of twenty-two millions; and Hu-nan, immediately adjoining that of Kwang-tung, seventy-four thousand three hundred and twenty square miles, with a population of nineteen millions, showing a total of three hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-six square miles, and a population of sixty-nine millions of inhabitants, it may be safely assumed that our trade with these alone, independent of the other portions of this vast Empire, is as yet undeveloped, and their capabilities of production and consumption unknown. It is true that the ports of Hankow and Foo Chow have withdrawn from that of Canton the chief trade in teas, and, on the other hand, foreign events have swept away from it the great trade in raw cotton which formerly existed; but Canton has seen its worst, and what it is this year it will probably be next, neither better nor worse, unless peace in the West and peace in the Empire follow, and then indeed there is a hopeful future before it, rich in promises and certain in results.

D. B. ROBERTSON,

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

British Consulate, Canton,

20th June 1864.

RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Canton in the Year 1863.

Direct Trade in British Vessels to and from Great Britain and British Colonies.

ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
Countries arrived from.	Total Number of Vessels, including River Steamers and Lorchas.			Total Tonnage.			No. of Men, inclusive of River Steamers and Lorchas.	Countries to which departed.	Total Number of Vessels, including River Steamers and Lorchas.			Total Tonnage.			No. of Men, inclusive of River Steamers and Lorchas.
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.			With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	
Great Britain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Great Britain	25	...	25	15,244	...	15,244	437
Colonies, chiefly Hongkong	46	64	110	22,023	26,192	48,215	1,090	Colonies, chiefly Hongkong	20	42	62	12,304	19,935	32,239	1,613

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

Treaty Ports, China ...	2	...	2	672	...	672	25	Treaty Ports, China ...	18	...	18	10,585	...	10,585	505
Macao ... ..	...	2	2	...	518	518	72	Macao	1	...	1	216	...	216	11
South America ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South America	1	...	1	481	...	481	18
Manilla ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manilla	1	...	1	663	...	663	19
West Coast ... ..	...	3	3	...	555	555	80	West Coast	5	...	5	974	...	974	82
Total ...	48	69	117	22,695	27,265	49,960	1,267		71	42	113	40,467	19,935	60,402	2,685

British Consulate,
Canton, 20th June 1864.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

No. 2.

RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Canton during the Year ended 31st December 1863.

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	39	21,335	57	36,090	96	57,425	62	38,301	33	18,584	95	56,885
River Steamers and Lorchas	143	19,269	24	2,993	167	22,262	151	20,189	16	2,073	167	22,262
American	4	3,369	23	16,196	27	19,565	6	4,459	22	15,509	28	19,968
Rver Steamers	411	162,709	69	9,559	480	172,268	479	172,170	1	98	480	172,268
Sundry Nations	47	12,632	50	16,368	97	29,000	75	20,924	22	7,811	97	28,735
	644	219,314	223	81,206	867	300,520	773	256,043	94	44,075	867	300,118

British Consulate, Canton, 20th June 1864.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

No. 3.

RETURN of Foreign Shipping at the Port of Canton during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	4	3,369	23	16,196	27	19,565	6	4,459	22	15,509	28	19,968
River Steamers	411	162,709	69	9,559	480	172,268	479	172,170	1	98	480	172,268
Sundry Nations	47	12,632	50	16,368	97	29,000	75	20,924	22	7,811	97	28,735
	462	178,710	142	42,123	604	220,833	560	197,553	45	23,418	605	220,971

British Consulate, Canton, 20th June 1864.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

A SYNOPTICAL RETURN of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Canton during the Year ended the 31st December 1863.

IMPORTS.

Denomination of Goods.	From Great Britain and British Possessions, except Hong Kong.		From Hong Kong, in River Steamers and Lorchas.			From America.			From sundry Nations, viz.: Hamburg, Prussia, Portugal, and Norway.			Total.			
	Quantities.		Value.		Quantities.	Value.		Quantities.	Value.		Quantities.	Value.			
	Piculs.	Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Cats.	Dollars.
Cotton Piece Goods :—															
Drills, American Pic.	2,196	0	15,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,196	0	15,391
Shirtings, grey 7000	48,530	0	194,327	...	...	...	299	0	1,016	48,829	0	195,433
" white	44,195	0	190,876	...	...	...	500	0	2,000	44,695	0	192,876
T Cloths, 36 yards 1000	6,055	0	24,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,055	0	24,262
" 24 yards	28,802	0	76,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,802	0	76,623
Cottons, dyed, figured, plain				20,100	0	85,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,100	0	85,392
Blue mottles	4,272	0	12,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,272	0	12,696
Damasks	3,006	0	22,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,006	0	22,110
Printed	15,812	0	41,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,812	0	41,048
Muslins	1,984	0	2,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,984	0	2,503
Handkerchiefs Doz.	27,121	0	35,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,121	0	35,786
Velveteens	4,813	0	43,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,813	0	43,745
Cotton Velvets	2,625	0	22,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,625	0	22,522
Yarn	138	0	9,798	14,681	84	1,096,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,819	84	1,106,171
Cotton, Bombay, raw	488	27	10,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	27	10,022
Woollen Manufactures :—															
Blankets	3,849½	0	24,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,849½	0	24,198
Broad Cloths	148	0	8,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	0	8,436
Camlets, English	4,331	0	83,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,331	0	83,593
" Dutch	697	0	19,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	697	0	19,661
" imitation	1,761	0	13,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,761	0	13,831
Flannels	352	0	7,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	0	7,094
Habit and medium Cloths	1,496	0	66,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,496	0	66,014
Lastings	4,641	0	74,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,641	0	74,785
Long ells	11,863	0	106,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,863	0	106,143

IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Denomination of Goods.	From Great Britain and British Possessions, except Hong-Kong.		From Hong-Kong, in River Steamers and Lorchas.		From America.		From sundry Nations, viz.: Hamburg, Prussia, Portugal, and Norway.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Piculs. Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs. Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs. Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs. Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs. Cats.	Dollars.
<i>Woollen Manufactures—continued:—</i>										
Spanish stripes	261 0	5,013	7,187 0	136,320	...	...	...	...	7,448 0	141,333
Woollen and cotton mixtures ... ..	...	...	5,769 0	39,502	...	...	...	...	5,769 0	39,502
<i>Metals:—</i>										
Copper manufactures, &c. ... Pic	...	...	59 89	2,156	...	...	...	...	59 89	2,156
Iron ditto.	18,376 70	51,105	5,451 18	15,807	...	...	6,164 11	17,309	29,991 99	844,221
Lead	24,807 46	190,547	28,035 28	217,919	1,477 62	11,821	6,335 53	47,981	60,655 89	468,268
Quicksilver	11 34	771	4,042 98	169,106	...	...	...	...	4,054 32	169,877
Spelter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	808 67	5,418	808 67	5,418
Steel ... ..	...	...	646 13	646	...	...	883 76	7,349	1,529 89	7,995
Tin	420 0	11,760	390 66	15,799	...	...	...	...	810 66	27,559
Tin plates ... ..	...	...	669 96	3,913	...	...	168 0	1,310	837 96	5,225
Opium, Malwa ... ..	...	...	1,775 80	1,193,655	...	...	...	...	1,775 80	1,193,655
Patna ... ..	...	...	2,036 69	1,096,579	...	...	...	...	2,036 69	1,096,579
										5,532,123
Chinese cargoes and miscellaneous articles, chiefly belonging to the coast and carrying trade, in foreign bottoms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,973,162
										\$9,505,285

1863—Total Value of the Import Trade in sterling, at 4s. 9½d. (about) L.2,281,354

1862— Ditto, Ditto, at 4s. 7d. (about) 2,412,515

Decrease in Import Trade 1863 L.131,161

British Consulate, Canton,
20th June 1864.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul,

A SYNOPTICAL RETURN of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Canton during the Year ending the 31st December 1863.

EXPORTS.

Description of Goods.	To Great Britain and British Possessions, except Hong-Kong.		To Hong-Kong in River Steamers and Lorchas.		To America.		To sundry Nations, viz., Hamburg, Danish, Bremen, Oldenburg, and Prussia.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
	Piculs. Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs. Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs. Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs. Cats.	Dollars.	Piculs. Cats.	Dollars.
Tea, Black lbs.	14,713,519 0	3,378,094	1,514,266 0	343,368	223,208 0	52,104	1,606,598 0	360,890	18,057,591 0	4,134,456
" Green "	3,048,033 0	694,038	1,246,262 0	274,668	1,338,309 0	352,429	787,216 0	206,677	6,419,820 0	1,527,812
Silk, Raw pieces	165 0	7,380	137 14	2,183,284	17 64	7,497	87 64	37,247	5,408 02	2,235,408
" Thrown ... .. "	...	...	296 12	125,851	...	...	...	...	296 12	125,851
" Coarse "	44 0	399	3,870 12	373,602	...	...	...	...	3,914 12	374,001
" Refuse "	695 61	31,302	0 10	5	...	...	...	...	695 71	31,307
" Cocoon ... .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, Raw, Bombay, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. China, ... ..	...	...	937 50	25,313	...	...	0 97	26	938 47	25,339
		4,111,213		3,326,091		412,030		604,840		8,454,174
Chinese cargoes and miscellaneous articles } chiefly belonging to the coast and carrying trade in Foreign bottoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,628,888
										\$16,083,062

1863—Total Value of Export Trade at Canton, in sterling, at 4s. 9½d. (about)	...	...	...	£3,862,039
1862— Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, at 4s. 7d. (about)	...	...	...	4,060,746
Decrease in the Export of Canton in 1863,	...	...	...	£198,707

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

British Consulate, Canton,
20th June 1864.

REPORT by Mr Vice-Consul Hughes, on the Trade of Kewkeang during 1863.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

The year opened with favourable prospects for river steamers of a desirable class, there being few such vessels running at the time, and cargo offering freely. The rate of freight to Shanghai during January and February ranged from 7 taels to 9 taels per ton of 40 cubic feet, but during March, in consequence of lighter shipments, it fell to 4 taels. After that period steamers, of large carrying capacity, were continually arriving from America, and these additions to the tonnage on the river led to further reduction in rates. Accordingly, during the closing months of the year, the rate varied from 2 taels to 2½ taels and 3 taels per ton. The preference for vessels built after the model of American river steamers is still manifested. The peculiar fitness of these boats for river work, to which reference was made in my Report of last year, becomes daily more apparent. So far as steamers are concerned, the English flag is now represented by only two vessels, one of which, the "Fusi-yama," was built in Shanghai, but had her boilers, machinery, and fittings sent from America; the other, the "Express," was built in Glasgow, partly at least after the American model. The tonnage of British and American vessels which arrived at Kewkeang during the year 1863, amounted to 348,347 tons. There were also a few native-built boats under the French flag.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Exports.

TEA.—The quantity of black tea exported during the year 1863 considerably exceeds that of the previous year. This increase does not arise from the growth of larger crops but from the diversion from Hankow of teas grown in districts more easily accessible from this port. When the river was first opened to trade the teas were sent to Hankow, because a greater number of foreign buyers were at that place, and in consequence it presented a larger market to the native dealers. The increase of resident merchants in Kewkeang has in turn attracted the teas to their natural port. It may reasonably be expected that the Ningchow teas, for instance, will hereafter almost invariably find their way to Kewkeang, as also some of the tea which, though grown in the province of Hoopek (Oopak), is produced in districts easily accessible from this port.

The crop of green tea is smaller this season (1863-64) than last. The result is attributable in part to unfavourable weather during the packing season, but mainly to inroads of rebels from cities around Nanking into the Hwng-chow (Fy-chow) tea districts, which led to the destruction of a large quantity of leaf, and in some instances to the abandonment of extensive tracts covered with trees, until it was too late to pack the tea for this season.

Compared with the tea season, June 1862 to June 1863, it is expected that the season ended June 1864 will show a considerable falling off, and this expectation has tended to raise prices; on the other hand, the export of the year ending 31st of December 1863 exceeds that of 1862.

The following statement has been supplied by the gentleman in charge of the Chinese Customs at this Port:—

Amount of Tea exported from Kewkeang to Shanghai during the year ended 31st December 1863.

Description.	In British Vessels.	In American Vessels.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Green	5,034,965	10,689,149	15,724,114
Black	4,903,728	4,914,880	9,818,608
Leaf	278,550	606,684	885,234
Total	10,217,243	16,210,713	26,427,956

Last year (1862) there were no foreigners engaged in the collection of the duties, and it was difficult to obtain accurate returns; the approximate estimate given in my Report for 1862, I have since had reason to believe erred on the side of excess; so that the increase on the export of tea in 1863, as compared with 1862, may be safely set down as not less than five millions of pounds.

Of the three kinds of tea enumerated, the black and green teas are intended for export to foreign countries from Shanghai, while the leaf is chiefly used for native consumption.

Paper continued to be largely exported during 1863.

From the proximity of this place to the pottery districts, chinaware will always be one of its staple articles of trade. Hemp, tobacco, tallow, and dye colours are among the miscellaneous products frequently shipped to Shanghai. As the Customs' Returns, when completed, will furnish accurate statistics, merely approximate estimates need not now be given.

Imports.

Upwards of 2000 chests of Malwa opium were imported during 1863; transactions in cotton goods have been very unsatisfactory, in consequence of the extreme range of prices demanded by foreign merchants. In the beginning of the year grey shirtings were quoted at 3 taels, they are now at 3½ per piece. But in fact the country surrounding Kewkeang is still too poor to be a good market for foreign goods; it is only just commencing to recover from the devastations of the rebels, and of the Imperialist braves who infested this neighbourhood a few years since.

During the first six months of the year (1st January to 30th June), the imports of grey shirtings were:—

In English vessels,	.	.	34,004 pieces.
In American "	.	.	34,882 "
			68,886

During the last six months none, it is believed, were imported in British vessels, and not much more than 13,000 pieces in American vessels. The falling off in the import of grey shirtings and other cotton manufactures during the last half of the year, is attributable, in part, to the better position of the Shanghai market, and partly also to the greater demand which always exists for these goods during the spring and summer.

The import trade in coast and Japanese products, such as sugar, seaweed, &c., is also increasing.

Copper cash continued to be largely imported ; the amount imported in 1863, in vessels under foreign flags, cannot have fallen far short of 2,500 tons weight.

CURRENCY, &C.

The tael weight of silver is the standard of value in commercial transactions here as elsewhere in China ; dollars are not in favour. At present 95 $\frac{3}{10}$ Kewkeang taels are equal to 100 Shanghai taels ; the taels used in the purchase of land is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than that used in ordinary commerce, and the Haekuan or Government tael, in which duties are paid, is of still higher value ; 100 Haekuan taels are equal to 106 $\frac{3}{10}$ Kewkeang taels.

There is no bank yet established in Kewkeang, and as all the trade is with Shanghai the rates of exchange upon England cannot be given. On an *avéragé*, the Haekuan tael may perhaps be estimated at 7s., and the Kewkeang tael at say 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The weights and measures do not materially differ from those which are in use in other parts of China.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The total amount of duties received during 1863 at the Chinese Custom house, under foreign management, is—

Quarter ending	Export.	Import.	Coast Trade.	Tonnage.
	H. Taels.	H. Taels.	H. Taels.	H. Taels.
31st March	135,149·414	162·233	66,159·264	262·1
30th June	99,491·501	... ..	45,466·431	4·1
30th September ...	136,534·357	... ..	68,269·524	1719·4
31st December ...	213,152·690	... ..	106,508·859	867·3
	579,327·962	162·233	286,404·078	2852·9

amounting in all to taels 868,747·173, which, at 7s. per tael, equal L.304,061, 10s. 3d.

The import duties, it may be remarked, are usually paid in Shanghai.

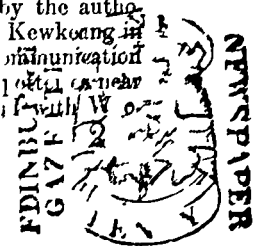
The general business of the port has greatly increased during the year. Ten British and three American firms have branch establishments here, and in addition there are three British local firms. Several large houses, godowns, &c., have been built within the British concession. The Chinese city and suburbs have also undergone a great change ; numbers of handsome shops have been erected, and the Canton storekeepers, of whom several have established themselves, are doing some good to trade by popularising the taste for articles of foreign manufacture.

The chief obstacles to the development of foreign commerce offered by the Chinese authorities are their failure to carry out the Tariff Regulation respecting trade in the interior under transit passes, and their unwillingness to open the Poyang Lake.

With regard to the first of these obstacles, it is found that the authorities of the province of Hoopoh do not recognise passes issued in this province ; consequently a merchant has to pay all local dues, as if his produce belonged to a native, and applications have in vain been made to the Chinese authorities for a refund of the amount paid in excess of legal transit duty. Worse than this is the case in this province, and in that of Ganhwuy, where the passes are recognised, but before the tea is allowed to be put into the junk to be conveyed to Kewkeang from the tea districts,

a tax of taels 1 $\frac{2}{10}$ per picul in some cases, in others of taels 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ is levied ostensibly upon the native dealer, but really on the foreign merchant, who has also to pay the transit duty of taels 1 $\frac{2}{10}$ per picul on the arrival of the tea at Kewkeang. The treaty transit passes are now practically abolished, as the merchant finds it his interest to have the tea brought from the place of production as Chinese property, or to give up trade in the interior altogether, and purchase produce at the ports of trade. Practically this state of things works well enough at present, but the objections to it are that it leaves merchants to some extent at the mercy of the mandarins, and does away with the protection provided by treaty against extortionate charges in the interior upon goods belonging to British subjects.

Endeavours have been made by private individuals to induce the Chinese authorities to consent to the employment of steamers on the Poyang Lake, but without effect. There is no doubt but that the measure would be attended with the most beneficial results. The shallowness of the greater portion of the lake, and the narrowness of the navigable channels which traverse it, will all ways prevent the employment of any but very small steamers, which, though adapted for the short trip between places on the lake and Kewkeang, could not be employed with profit for direct communication with Shanghai. At present boats, laden with tea, often remain wind bound for weeks in the lake ; if permission were given by the authorities these boats could be towed to Kewkeang in a few hours. Rapid and direct communication with the green tea districts, and the ports on the south-east border of the lake, a



ching, would confer great benefits upon both the native and foreign trader. Woo-ching is the most important mart for foreign manufactures in this province. It is also the spot at which the Ningchow teas from one direction, and the Hokow teas from another, are, when on their way to Kewkeang, transhipped into junks, fitted by their size to cross the lake with safety.

The steam navigation of the lake has been noticed as a subject which well deserves attention in connection with the trade of Kewkeang. The project, which must sooner or later be carried into effect, seems to be the most natural and feasible means of increasing the prosperity of this port.

British Consulate, Kewkeang,

January 15, 1864.

RETURN of British Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Tamsuy, during the Year 1863 ; all sailing Coastwise.

ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	Duties.	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	Duties.
Steamers 10	2033	Opium, lead, iron, sun- dries, and treasure	T. M. C. C. 18,525 7 9 5.5	Steamers 10	2033	Camphor, rice, tea, indigo, sugar, wood, coals, sundries, &c.	T. M. C. C. 13,366 2 2 4.2
Ships 27	4785			Ships 26	4558		
37	6818			36	6591		

GEO. C. P. BLANNE,

British Consulate,

Officiating Vice-Consul.

Tamsuy, Formosa, 1st January 1864.

RETURN of Imports in British Vessels for the Year 1863.

PORT OF TAMSUY.

Denomination.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.
Opium	Chests ... 512	\$ 364,544
T. Cloths	Bales ... 10	3,025
Shirtings, &c.	" ... 25	5,625
Long Ells, Camlets	" ... 18	4,194
Turkey Red Shirtings	Boxes ... 17	3,570
Spanish Stripes	" ... 4	550
Glass	" ... 20	120
Lead	Peculs ... 200	1,850
Iron (Nail Rod)	" ... 3876	Unknown
Wood—Garros, Sapan, and Sandal	Pieces ... 203	} 1,500 estimated
	Planks ... 17	
Native Cloth	Bales ... 439	4,829
Bricks, Tiles, &c.	" ... 20,000	180,000
Tobacco	Baskets ... 40	500
Sugar Candy	Tubs ... 170	1,955
Miscellaneous	Packages ... 1,105	} 10,000
	Peculs ... 513	
		582,262

GEO. C. P. BLANNE,

British Consulate,

Officiating Vice-Consul.

Tamsuy, Formosa, 1st January 1864.

RETURN of Exports in British Vessels for the Year 1863.

PORT OF TAMSUY.

Denomination.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.
Camphor	Peculs ... 13,670	\$ 205,050
Cassia Skin	„ ... 118	295
Coals	„ ... 10,801	194,418
Charcoal	„ ... 963	482
Hemp	Bales ... 1,036	12,432
Indigo	Tubs ... 307	3,684
Rattans	Peculs ... 286	1,144
„	Split ... 20,000	15
Rice	Bags ... 7,725	23,175
Sugar	„ ... 626	3,471
Wood	Planks ... 3,257	4,000
„ Oil	Tubs ... 15	180
Miscellaneous	Packages... 229	
		448,346

British Consulate,
Tamsuy, 1st January 1864.

GEO. C. P. BLANNE,
Officiating Vice-Consul.

RETURN of Imports in 62 Vessels, not being British, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Denomination.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.
Opium	53 chests	\$ 38,690
Native Cotton Fabrics	126,928 catties... ..	364,672
Foreign Cotton, Woollen, and other Fabrics	2,775 bales	Unknown
Cotton Yarn, Raw Silk, &c. ...	5,727 catties	Unknown
Paper	153,510 „	17,842
Tiles	475,280 pieces	9,872
Building Materials... ..	21,675 „	Unknown
Lead	11,480 catties and 100 pigs ...	1,758
Miscellaneous	1,126,860 catties and 64,074 pieces	Unknown

British Consulate,
Tamsuy, 1st January 1864.

GEO. C. P. BLANNE,
Acting Vice-Consul.

RETURN of Exports in Vessels not being British, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Denomination.	Quantity or Weight.	Value.
		\$
Rice	15,901,080 catties	305,790
Camphor	90,482 "	1,176,266
Indigo	361,000 "	25,270
Coal	1,259,152 "	25,180
Sugar (coarse and white)	57,949 "	8,992
Hemp	166,675 "	21,658
Ground Nuts	125,150 "	2,502
Ground-nut Cakes	209,340 "	Unknown
Timber, of sorts	12,905 pieces and 12,300 catties	Unknown
Charcoal	53,625 catties	503
Dried Fruit, Lorgans, &c.	8,534 "	765
Sesame	43,475 "	6,510
Rattans	7,200 "	252
Tea	7,177 "	852
Rice-paper	5,681 "	336
Ground-nut Oil	1,000 "	120
Dried Fish	3,800 "	380
Native Spirits	1,007 "	25
Skins	980 "	Unknown
Grass Cloth	455 "	280
Betel-leaf and Arica-nut	1,700 "	85
Miscellaneous	152,834 "	Unknown

GEO. C. P. BLANNE,
Acting Vice-Consul.

British Consulate,
Tamsuy, 1st January 1864.

CROWN OFFICE, October 7, 1864.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present
PARLIAMENT.

Town and Port of Hastings.

The Honourable George Waldegrave Leslie, of Leslie, in the county of Fife, in the room of Harry George Vane, (commonly called Lord Harry Vane,) now Duke of Cleveland, summoned to the House of Peers.

(1418.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
October 6, 1864.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Notice issued by the Portuguese Board of Health declaring St Domingo, in Hayti, to be infected with yellow fever.

(1444.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
October 6, 1864.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Portuguese Royal Decree, dated 31st August last, relative to quarantine regulations in that kingdom, and providing that all vessels, having clean bills of health, and bound from one foreign port to another, that may be forced to enter any Portuguese port, shall be admitted to free pratique, except in cases when there should be a

reason for imposing a quarantine upon such vessels either on account of their port of departure or on account of their sanitary state, or of any event which may have occurred during the voyage.

(1446.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
October 6, 1864.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Columbia, forwarding a copy of a Law of the Columbian Government, dated the 19th May last, with reference to the navigation of the rivers of the Republic, and of which the following are the chief provisions:—

ART. I. Functionaries, &c., are prohibited—

1st. From imposing any description whatever of tax or contribution on vessels, passengers, or merchandize, unless, with respect to the latter, it be offered for sale at the places to which it is destined by its owners; and

2d. From subjecting to formalities of whatever kind, the loading and unloading of vessels, their voyages and detentions (estaciones), so that these operations shall be made with the greatest freedom, and without restrictions or embarrassments of any description.

3d. From subjecting the passengers and crews of the vessels to any formalities or obligations.

ART. II. All functionaries or employés of the States who shall contravene the provisions of this law shall be personally responsible for the damage and loss caused by their acts.

[The following BYE LAW is substituted for that which appeared in the *Edinburgh Gazette* of 20th May 1864.]

BYE LAW.

25th and 26th Vict., cap. 97.

“AN ACT TO REGULATE AND AMEND THE LAW RESPECTING THE SALMON FISHERIES OF SCOTLAND.”
District of the River AWE.

WE, the Commissioners appointed under the said Act, and empowered thereby “To determine, subject to the provisions of this Act, at what dates the annual close time for every District shall commence and terminate, and at what periods subsequent to the commencement and prior to the termination of the annual close time it shall be lawful to fish for and take Salmon with the rod and line,” do hereby determine that the annual close time for the District of the River AWE shall commence on the 27th day of August, and terminate on the 10th day of February, both days inclusive, and that it shall be lawful to fish for and to take Salmon with the rod and line from the 27th day of August to the 31st day of October, both days inclusive.

Wm. J. FFENNELL, }
FRED. EDEN, } Commissioners.
JAMES LESLIE, }

Fisheries Department, Home Office,
11th day of January 1864.

Approved,
Whitehall, 19th April 1864,
G. GREY.

VACCINATION ACT.

PARISH OF COLONSAY AND ORONSAY,
ARGYLE.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, That in terms of the 12th Clause of the Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1863,—26 and 27 Vict., cap. 108,—and upon application by the PAROCHIAL BOARD of COLONSAY and ORONSAY, in the County of Argyle, the Board of Supervision have framed Modifications of the 8th and 9th Clauses of the said Act, as hereinafter expressed, to supersede the provisions in these Clauses so far as regards the said Parish of Colonsay and Oronsay, and that the said Modifications have been approved of by the Lord Advocate, in conformity with the Act:—

“In the 8th Clause of the said Act, where the word ‘Six’ occurs, the word ‘Twelve’ to be substituted for it; and where the word ‘Three’ occurs, the word ‘Six’ to be substituted for it.

“In the 9th Clause of the said Act, wherever the word ‘Two’ occurs, the word ‘Twelve’ to be substituted for it.”

Accordingly, the 8th and 9th Clauses of the Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1863, will stand as follows, so far as regards the Parish of Colonsay and Oronsay:—

“8. The Father of every Child born in Scotland after the First Day of January in the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the event of the Death, Illness, or Inability of the Father, then the Mother, or in the event of the Death, Illness, Absence, or Inability of the Father and Mother, then the Person who shall have the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, shall, within

Twelve Months after the Birth of such Child, cause such Child to be vaccinated by a Medical Practitioner, and upon and immediately after the successful Vaccination of such Child the Medical Practitioner who shall have performed the Operation shall deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or to the Person who shall have the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the Schedule (A) hereto annexed, that such Child has been successfully vaccinated; and such Certificate shall, within Six Days after the Date thereof, be transmitted to and lodged with the Registrar for the District by the Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid, and such Certificate, if registered, shall, without further Proof, be admissible as Evidence of the successful Vaccination of such Child in any Information or Complaint which shall be brought against the Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid, for Non-compliance with the Provisions of this Act.

“9. If any Medical Practitioner shall be of opinion that any Child is not in a fit and proper State to be successfully vaccinated, he shall thereupon and immediately deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or the Person having the Care, Nurture, or Custody of such Child, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the Schedule (B) hereto annexed, that the Child is in an unfit State for successful Vaccination, and such Certificate shall remain in Force for Twelve Months from its Delivery as aforesaid; and the Father, Mother, or Person aforesaid shall, unless they shall within each succeeding Period of Twelve Months have obtained from a Medical Practitioner a Renewal of such Certificate, within Twelve Months next after the Delivery of the said Certificate as aforesaid, and if the said Child be not vaccinated at the Termination of such Period of Twelve Months, then during each succeeding Period of Twelve Months until such Child has been successfully vaccinated, cause such Child to be examined by a Medical Practitioner, and if he deem such Child to be then in a fit and proper State for Vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate him accordingly, and if the Operation be successful shall deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or Person aforesaid, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the said Schedule (A), that such Child has been successfully vaccinated; but if the Medical Practitioner be of opinion that the Child is still in an unfit State for successful Vaccination, then he shall again deliver to the Father or Mother of such Child, or Person aforesaid, a Certificate under his Hand, according to the Form of the said Schedule (B), that the Child is still in an unfit State for successful Vaccination; and the Medical Practitioner, so long as such Child remains in an unfit State for Vaccination and unvaccinated, shall at the Expiration of every succeeding Period of Twelve Months deliver, if required, to the Father or Mother of such Child, or Person aforesaid, a fresh Certificate under his Hand, according to the said Form; and the Production of such Certificate shall be a sufficient Defence against any Complaint which shall be brought against the Father or Mother, or Person aforesaid, for Non-compliance with the Provisions of this Act.”

W. S. WALKER, Secretary.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION, EDINBURGH,
4th October 1864.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN,
per QUARTER.

Received in the Week ended October 1, 1864.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
39 8 928	30 11 538	20 7 540	35 4 400	40 4 099	37 1 278

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
41 7	31 1	21 5	34 5	40 11	36 5

Published by Authority of Parliament,

HENRY FENTON JADIS,
Comptroller of Corn Returns.

Board of Trade, Corn Department.

AN ACCOUNT of the Importations and Exportations of Bullion and Specie,
registered in the Week ended 5th October 1864.

Countries from which Imported.	Imported into the United Kingdom.					
	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Holland .....	...	...	...	1,200	5,500	6,700
France	2,750	...	2,750	26,260	...	26,260
Gibraltar	224	...	224	8,708	...	8,708
St Thomas	5,158	57,834	62,992	282,772	596,864	879,636
United States of America	30,493	2,827	33,320	...	...	...
Brazil	4	...	4	37,516	...	37,516
Other Countries	522	...	522	4,000	...	4,000
...
...
...
...
...
Aggregate of the Importations registered in the Week ...	39,151	60,661	99,812	360,456	602,364	962,820
Approximate Value of the said Importations computed at the rates specified below	£	£	£	£	£	£
	149,207	212,314	361,521	90,083	165,336	255,419
Rates of Valuation, per ounce	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	...	s. d.	s. d.	...
	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	4 11½	5 5½	...
	to	...	...	to	...	...
	3 17 10½	...	...	5 1½	...	...

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.	
Franco .....	...	1,573	11,640	13,213	...	40,786	46,338
Portugal	2,500	...	...	2,500	...	...	...
Egypt	8,757	...	...	8,757	...	205,520	206,200
Nova Scotia .....	...	...	...	...	30,960	...	30,960
New Granada .....	...	...	...	...	...	19,800	19,800
Other Countries	514	...	...	514	...	2,400	2,400
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
Aggregate of the Exportations registered in the Week ...	11,771	1,573	11,640	24,984	30,960	268,506	252,538	
Approximate Value of the said Exportations computed at the rates specified below ...	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
	45,833	5,997	43,747	95,577	7,917	67,127	69,316	
Rates of Valuation, per ounce	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
	3 17 10½	3 16	3 15 2	...	5 1½	5 0	5 5½	

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

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the Week ending on Wednesday the 5th day of October 1864.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

<p style="text-align: center;">£</p> <p>Notes issued..... 26,927,490</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">£26,927,490</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">£</p> <p>Government Debt, 11,015,100</p> <p>Other Securities, 3,634,900</p> <p>Gold Coin and Bullion, ... 12,277,490</p> <p>Silver Bullion,..... —</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">£26,927,490</p>
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Dated the 6th day of October 1864.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

<p style="text-align: center;">£</p> <p>Proprietors' Capital..... 14,553,000</p> <p>Reserve 4,003,951</p> <p>Public Deposits, (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) 6,877,591</p> <p>Other Deposits 11,731,746</p> <p>Seven days and other Bills..... 562,202</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">£37,728,490</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">£</p> <p>Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).... 10,597,035</p> <p>Other Securities..... 20,838,860</p> <p>Notes 5,573,875</p> <p>Gold and Silver Coin... 720,720</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">£37,728,490</p>
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Dated the 6th day of October 1864.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

The AVERAGE PRICE of CORN per Quarter (Imperial Measure,) in England and Wales, for the Quarter ending Michaelmas 1864.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.	s. D.
42 3	29 2	21 8	32 9	39 3	35 7

HENRY FENTON JADIS,
Comptroller of Corn Returns.

Corn Department, Board of Trade,
October 1, 1864.

BANKRUPTS

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Charles Curtis Morse, of the Red Lion Inn, 11, Trafalgar Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, licensed victualler and mariner, now a prisoner for debt in the Gaol of the Castle of Lancaster.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED AND DISMISSED.

James Wakefield, of Bedminster, Bristol, beer retailer and farmer, (in forma pauperis).

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

Samuel Anderson Emery, of 15, Gloucester Place, Cowley Road, Brixton, Surrey, comedian.

Charles Parke, formerly of 37, Moorgate Street, London, and of 349, City Road, Middlesex, then of Vine Cottage, Bushey, Hertford, then of 10, Crescent Place, Burton Crescent, Middlesex, attorney-at-law, now a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Robert Heather, formerly of the Queen's Head, Brook Green, Hammersmith, Middlesex, publican, next and now of Dahlia Cottages, British School Lane, Chiswick, Middlesex, out of employ.

Elizabeth Croft, formerly of 2, Camelford Street, lodging-house keeper, next of 41, Tidy Street, both in Brighton, Sussex, next of 14, Saint Thomas's Terrace, Saint Thomas's Hospital, next of 12, New Weston Street, near Maze Pond, next and now of 2, Tennis Place, King Street, Borough, all in Surrey, attendant at a railway station.

George Abraham Baggs, (known as George Baggs,) of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Hants, bookseller.

Edwin West, of 17, Guildford Street East, Wilmington Square, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, clerk to a solicitor.

George Phillips, of The Cottage, Dudley Mews, Dudley Grove, Paddington Green, Middlesex, foreman in the employment of the London General Omnibus Company.

George Alfred Buck, formerly of 88, Denbigh Street, Pimlico, commercial clerk, then of 38, Clarendon Square, Euston Square, both in Middlesex, then of Auckland, afterwards of Nelson, afterwards of Motuoka, afterwards of Wellington, all in New Zealand, then of Grove Cottage, The Grove, Ealing, afterwards of Church Road, Brentford, afterwards of 22, Upper Albany Street, Regent's Park, afterwards of 86, Stanhope Street, Hamstead Road, afterwards of 33, Albany Street, Regent's Park, out of business, then of London Road, Staines, and using at the same time an office at 1, Crosby Square, London, then of Southwick House, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, then of 14, Portsea Place, Edgware Road, and lately of 1, Albert Street, Victoria Square, Pimlico, all in Middlesex, commission agent, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, London, (in forma pauperis).

Charles Davis, of 21, Highgate Road, Saint Pancras, cellarman to a beer retailer, previously of 6, Peckwater Street, Islip Street, Kentish Town, out of business, previously thereto of 12, Cotton Street, Whitechapel Road, bottled stout merchant, and at the same time carrying on business at 194, Whitechapel Road afore said, in partnership with one Francis Wat on, under the firm of Watson & Davis, as a bottled stout merchant, and also at the same time carrying on trade under the same firm of Wat on & Davis, at the Gun Brewery, Gun Lane, Limehouse, as a brewer, previously residing at 12, Portland Street, Commercial Road, Saint George's in the East, out of business, and previously thereto carrying on business at 5, Wapping Wall, Saint Paul's, Shadwell, known also by the sign of the Queen's Landing, as a licensed victualler, all in Middlesex.

Patrick Cruikshank, of 11, Great Saint Helen's, London, merchant, lately residing at 47, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, Middlesex, and now at Park Villa, Belvidere Road, Upper Norwood, Surrey.

George William Reeve, of Garvestone, Norfolk, grocer, draper, and general shopkeeper.

William Hodson, of 4, Guildford Street East, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, butcher.

George Gardiner, the younger, of the Prince of Wales, Angelina Street, Aston juxta Birmingham, Warwick, retail brewer.

William Kearton, of 25, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, Middlesex, butcher.

Edward Love, of Grove Lane, Camberwell, and 4, Camberwell Grove, both in Surrey, builder.

James Shepherd, Clement Shepherd, Ebenezer Shepherd, and Frederick Shepherd, of Birmingham, Warwick, paper box makers and paper makers, carrying on business under the firm of James Shepherd & Sons.

James Reed Wood, of the Cross Keys, High Street, Shrewsbury, Salop, licensed victualler.

John Henry Williams, of the Brickkiln Inn, Grafton, near Hereford, licensed victualler and cattle salesman.

John Child, of Leeds, York, architect and surveyor, also trading with Edwin Bray and John Roseby, as colliery proprietors, at Ibstock, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

William Headleand, of North Muskham, Nottingham, farmer and victualler.

Robert Goddard, late of Fenton Farm, Wiston, Pembroke, farmer, and corn and cattle dealer, now of 7, Castle Terrace, Haverfordwest, cattle grazier.

Frederick Tunmore, of 48, Watson Street, Birkenhead, Chester, grocer and provision dealer.

Richard Fawkes Wardman, of Bradford, York, printer and stationer.

Edward Plummer, of Leeds, York, carrier.

Alfred Teale, of Leeds, York, cloth manufacturer and merchant, trading under the style of Alfred Teale & Co.

Samuel Denison, of Leeds, York, contractor, lately also carrying on the business of a publican.

David Whittaker, of Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, lately carrying on business in copartnership with George Pye, under the style or firm of Pye & Whittaker.

John Wells, residing in Emily Street, Vaughton's, Birmingham, Warwick, milkman, previously residing in lodgings at the house of Mrs Gough, 108, Hope Street, Birmingham aforesaid, milkman.

Steward Found, of 256, New Town Row, Birmingham, Warwick, boot and shoe maker.

James Lane, the elder, now and for two years in lodgings at 243, Sherlock Street, labourer, previously and for about six months in lodgings at 51, Great Barr Street, both in Birmingham, labourer, formerly of 25, Jordan Well, Coventry, all in Warwick, grocer and provision dealer.

George Smith Farnell, of 93, City Road, Hulme, Manchester, Lancaster, agent, previously of 72, Great Jackson Street, Hulme aforesaid, agent, beerseller, and auctioneer.

William Douglas, formerly of Barmby, near Selby, now in lodgings at Gregory's Buildings, Grauville Street Park, Sheffield, both in York, boot and shoe maker.

Samuel Lewis, of 377, Rochdale Road, Manchester, Lancaster, tailor and draper.

John James Dunn Oland, of Grayshott, Headley, Southampton, auctioneer.

Thomas Clarkson, of Old Shildon, Durham, stationer, druggist, perfumer, tea dealer, and dealer in tobacco and cigars.

John Seppings, of Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, butcher.

James Knight, late of Drybrook, East Dean, now of Drybrook, Ruardean, both in Gloucester, collier.

Charles Brooks, of Stalham, Norfolk, boot and shoe maker.

George Minchin, of Church Street, Ripley, Derby, cordwainer.

Alice Reed, of Scarborough, York, shoemaker and register office-keeper.

William Barker, of Stamford, Lincoln, innkeeper and fly driver.

John Ascough, of West Tanfield, York, farmer and innkeeper.

Joseph Abbis, formerly of Wellington Street, now of 1, Beauchamp Row, both in Bedford, journeyman smith.

John Andrew, of Penstruthal, Gwennap, Cornwall, miner.

Henry Samuel Hodges, of 1, Saint George's Road, Bristol, furniture broker.

John Carter, of Baghot, Surrey, builder and cabinetmaker.

William Mitchell, of 83, Northgate, Halifax, York, bookseller and stationer.

Thomas Simpson, of 6, Byrom Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, formerly a builder, now out of business.

Charles Halstead, late of Caton View, Higher Tranmere, near Birkenhead, Chester, coal dealer.

Thomas Bathar, now and for five years last past residing at 7, Grange Street, milk dealer, during the same time carrying on business in Albion Street, both in Birkenhead, Chester, coal and potato dealer.

Henry Perrin, formerly of Steeple Claydon, Buckingham, blacksmith, now of the same place, journeyman blacksmith.

John Moses Williams, of Penygilfach, Llanberis, Carnarvon.

Henry Harris, of the South Wales Hotel, before then of the Black Cock, both in High Street, Swansea, Glamorgan, licensed victualler.

Abraham Addison, of Williamson Street, Kingston-upon-Hull, late innkeeper, now a labourer.

Joseph Stanton, the younger, of 2, Tower Street, Wolverhampton, Stafford, mortice and rim lock manufacturer.

Ann Shotton, of Wheaton Aston, Stafford, licensed victualler, and dealer in tobacco.

Henry Male, of the Bell Inn, Stourport, Worcester, retailer of ale, beer, and porter, and dealer in tobacco, also being a contractor for the steerage of boats, previously of Rough Hills, contractor for the steerage of boats, previously of the Navigation Inn, Monmore Green, licensed victualler, retail brewer, dealer in tobacco, and contractor for the steerage of boats, previously of the Cartwright's Arms, Dudley Road, all in Wolverhampton, Stafford, licensed victualler, retail brewer, and dealer in tobacco.

Thomas Booton, the elder, of the Stag Inn, Clun, Salop, out of business.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

I JOHN MUNRO, Spirit Merchant, Inverness, Executor of the Late MURDOCH MUNRO, Spirit Dealer, Elgin, hereby give notice, that in terms of the Resolution of the meeting of Creditors of the deceased, held at Inverness on the 25th day of March last, I have realized the greater part of the deceased's estate under the Testamentary Disposition in his favour, and have prepared accounts of my intrusions with the funds of the estate, which may be seen by the Creditors in the hands of my Agents, Messrs Macpherson & MacAndrew, Solicitors, Inverness; and that I will divide the funds in my hands among the Creditors entitled to participate in the same, the 6th day of November next; further, I hereby call on all Creditors who have not already done so, to lodge their claims and grounds of debt with me on or before the 1st day of November next, certifying to those who fail to do so that they shall be excluded from every participation in said division.

JOHN MUNRO.

Inverness, October 6, 1864.

NOTICE.

RICHARD WAUGH MACARTHUR and JOHN JAMES MACARTHUR, both Merchants, Glasgow, the Individual Partners of the Firm of R. WAUGH MACARTHUR & COMPANY, Merchants there, have presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire praying to be finally discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by them, or for which they were liable, as Partners foresaid and as Individuals, prior to the sequestration of their estates on 5th June 1862.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Bankrupt Statutes, and of the deliverance by Mr Sheriff Strathern upon said Petition.

J. NAISMITH, Agent.

87, St Vincent Street, Glasgow,
October 10, 1864.

NOTICE.

ALEXANDER KINGHORN, Draper, Dunbar, with the concurrence of a majority in number and value of the Creditors who have produced oaths on his estate, has presented a Petition to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for discharge of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable at the date of the sequestration, viz., 3d January 1863.—Of which Intimation is hereby made, in terms of Interlocutor pronounced on said Petition on 7th instant.

JAMES RENTON, Jun. S.S.C.,
Petitioner's Agent.8, North St David Street,
Edinburgh, October 11, 1864.

RICHARD SOMMERVILLE PATERSON, Merchant in Leith, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM MACFARLANE WYLIE, Grain and Guano Merchant, Calder Cottage, Mid-Calder, hereby intimates that his accounts with the funds of the estate, brought down to 1st current, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the next statutory period, and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.

RICHARD S. PATERSON, Trustee.
Leith, October 8, 1864.

THE Estates of AGNES BELL or NEWLANDS, Grocer and Provision Dealer, Dumtöcher, Dumbartonshire, were sequestrated on the 7th day of October 1864, by the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 7th day of October 1864.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday the 20th day of October 1864, within the Elephant Hotel, Dumbarton.

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 7th day of February 1865.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt.

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

HUGH COLQUHOUN, Writer, Glasgow, Agent.

THE Estates of JAMES MILLER, Glass Merchant and Glazier, Dundas Street, Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 7th day of October 1864, by the Sheriff of the County of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated 7th October 1864.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday the 19th day of October 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 7th day of February 1865.

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

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

J. NAISMITH, Agent, 87, St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

THE Estates of WILLIAM GARDNER, Optician, 134, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, as a Company, and William Gardner and John Gardner, Opticians, 134, Buchanan Street foresaid, the Individual Partners of said Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals, were sequestrated on the 10th day of October 1864, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 10th day of October 1864.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 21st day of October 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 10th day of February 1865.

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

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

JAMES RITCHIE, 175, Hope Street, Glasgow, Agent.

SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT STEVENSON, Farmer at Bankhead, near Alloa.

CHARLES GRINDLAY, Portioner, residing in Stirling, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and William Lamb, Baker in Alloa, John Glen, Fle her and Auctioneer in Alloa, and John Leishman, Merchant in Alloa, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff Court-house, Alloa, on Thursday the 20th day of October 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Crown Hotel, Alloa, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next, at two o'clock afternoon; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their claims require to be lodged with the Trustee on or before the 17th day of January 1865. The Trustee hereby farther intimates, that at the general meeting of Creditors held on the 30th September last the Bankrupt made an offer of a composition of Two Shillings and Sixpence per pound to his Creditors on all debts due by him at the date of his sequestration, payable eight days after his final discharge, and offered the Reverend William Stevenson, Bothken nar, as his security; the said Robert Stevenson further offered to pay or provide for the whole expenses attending the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee. That the Creditors present at said meeting having unanimously resolved that the offer and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given that said offer of composition and security will be decided upon at the next general meeting, which is to be held at the place and time above intimated.

vide for the whole expenses attending the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee. That the Creditors present at said meeting having unanimously resolved that the offer and security should be entertained for consideration, Notice is hereby given that said offer of composition and security will be decided upon at the next general meeting, which is to be held at the place and time above intimated.

CHA. GRINDLAY, Trustee.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN CAMPBELL, Merchant in Thurso.

ALLEXANDER MACKAY, Accountant in Thurso, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Sutherland, Merchant in Thurso, James Murray, Mason in Thurso, and John Swanson, Merchant in Thurso, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house at Wick, on Wednesday the 19th day of October current, at 11 o'clock forenoon. The Creditors will meet in Caskey's Royal Hotel, Thurso, on Thursday the 27th day of October current, at 12 o'clock noon; and to entitle Creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and claims will require to be lodged in the hands of the Trustee on or before the 13th day of January 1865.

ALEX. MACKAY, Trustee.

Thurso, October 6, 1864.

SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM GILMOUR, Ship and Insurance Broker in Glasgow, and carrying on business there under the Style or Firm of WILLIAM GILMOUR & COMPANY.

JOHN GRAHAM, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and William Graham, Accountant in Glasgow, Archibald M'Vicar, Cable and Chain Maker in Glasgow, and Daniel Millar, Coppersmith, Glasgow, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in Mr Sheriff Smith's Chambers, County Buildings, Wilson Street, Glasgow, on Tuesday the 18th day of October 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Trustee's Chambers, No. 2, Victoria Place, West Regent Street, on Thursday the 27th day of October 1864, at one o'clock.

JOHN GRAHAM, Trustee.

ANDREW MACEWAN, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of JOHN CABBELL & COMPANY, Merchants and Agents in Glasgow, as a Company, and of John Cabbell and Plummer Dewar, the Individual Partners of that Company, as Partners, and as Individuals, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors on said sequestrated estates to be held in the Office of Messrs MacEwan & Auld, Accountants, No. 63, Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 19th day of October current, at 11 o'clock forenoon, to elect two new Commissioners.

AND. MACEWAN, Trustee.

Glasgow, October 10, 1864.

DAVID MURRAY, Banker, Meigle, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN WHITTON, Farmer, Wester Keith, in the County of Forfar, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held in Rollo & Hendry's Office, 24, Meadowside, Dundee, on Friday the 4th day of November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application for the Trustee's discharge.

DAVID MURRAY, Trustee.

LAURENCE RINTOUL, Merchant, Perth, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of Mrs CHRISTIAN NICOL or DORWARD, sometime Farmer, Wester Clunie, in the Parish of Abernethy, and County of Perth, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors on said estate to be held in the Writing Chambers of Horace Skeets, Solicitor, 68, St John Street, Perth, on Wednesday the 21 day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

LAUR. RINTOUL, Trustee.

Perth, October 8, 1864.

SEQUESTRATION of JOHN KINNIBURGH, Farmer, Torrance of Campsie.

JOHN MARTIN, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of John Kinniburgh, Farmer, Torrance of Campsie, hereby intimates that at the general meeting of Creditors held on the 19th September last, for the purpose of deciding on the Bankrupt's offer of composition, that it then became ineffectual in consequence of the cautioner proposed having withdrawn; that the Bankrupt having renewed his offer



Shilling per pound on all debts due by him at the date of his sequestration, payable by equal instalments at two and four months after his final discharge, and offers to pay or provide for the whole expenses attending the sequestration and the remuneration to the Trustee, and has again offered Mrs Jean Hay, Tower, Baldernock, as security, and she having undertaken said obligation, and the Bankrupt having obtained the requisite number of assenting Creditors to said offer, in terms of the Statute, I hereby call a general meeting of Creditors to be held within the Counting-house of M'Caig & Martin, Accountants, 14, Dunlop Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 19th day of October current, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the Bankrupt's offer and the security proposed.
JNO. MARTIN, Trustee.

I DAVID ROSS, Agent for the Caledonian Bank at Dingwall, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of MESSRS WILLIAM MACKENZIE & COMPANY, Merchants in Ullapool, as a Company, and of William Mackenzie and Alexander Mackenzie, the Individual Partners of that Company, as such Partners, and as Individuals, hereby intimate that the Commissioners have audited my accounts of intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 22d ultimo; that I have examined the claims lodged on the said estates up to said date, and that a first dividend of Two Shillings and Sixpence per pound will be paid to the Creditors of the said William Mackenzie & Company, whose claims have been admitted, at the Caledonian Bank Office, Dingwall, on the 22d day of November next; farther, that the Commissioners have postponed a dividend from the estates of the Individual Partners till the recurrence of the next statutory period.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.
DAVID ROSS, Trustee.
Dingwall, October 7, 1864.

THE Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM WATERS, carrying on business as an Oil and Colour Merchant, and White Lead Manufacturer in Oswald Street, Glasgow, under the Firm of W. WATERS & Co., of which Firm he is sole Partner, as such, and as an Individual, hereby intimates that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 23d ultimo, having been audited by the Commissioners, a first and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted, within the Chambers of the Trustee, 116, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, on Thursday the 24th day of November 1864.
GEORGE M'FARLANE, C.A., Trustee.
Glasgow, October 7, 1864.

ROBERT PEAT, Writer in Forres, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM FORSYTH, Clothier, Forres, in the County of Elgin, hereby intimates that an equalizing dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims were lodged subsequent to 24th November 1863, and have been admitted by the Trustee, within his Chambers, High Street, Forres, on the 26th day of December next.
ROB. PEAT.
Forres, October 8, 1864.

JOHAN DUGUID MILNE, Advocate in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES DANIEL PETRIE, Merchant, Inverden, Towie, hereby intimates that an interim dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at his Chambers, No. 129, Union Street, Aberdeen, on the 26th day of November next.
JOHN D. MILNE, Trustee.
Aberdeen, October 10, 1864.

WILLIAM STIVEN, Accountant in Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN FINDLAY, Flaxspinner in Arbroath, hereby intimates that a second and final dividend, as also an equalizing dividend, will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, and that at the Chambers of James D. Winton, Writer, Arbroath, on the 26th day of November next.
WM. STIVEN, Trustee.
Dundee, October 8, 1864.

In the Sequestration of WILLIAM SIMPSON, Farmer, South Gask, in the Parish of Kettins, and County of Forfar.

WILLIAM YEAMAN, Banker, Alyth, Trustee, hereby gives notice that a first dividend will be paid within his Office of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at Alyth, upon the 25th day of November next.
WILL. YEAMAN, Trustee.
Alyth, October 6, 1864.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM GRAY TENNANT, Merchant in Leith, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of URQUHART, ANDERSON, & COMPANY, Wholesale Druggists and Commission Merchants, No. 30, Quality Street, Leith, and of Roderick Urquhart, residing at Smith's Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, and Alexander Anderson, also residing in Edinburgh, two of the Individual Partners of that Company, as such, and as Individuals, hereby intimates that accounts of his intromissions with the funds of said estates, brought down to the 2d current, have been audited by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; farther, that the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and have dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Notice is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

W. G. TENNANT, Trustee.

Leith, October 10, 1864.

GEORGE KERR HARROWER, Corn Merchant, Dundee, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM SMITH, Baker, Broughty Ferry, hereby intimates that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 24th ultimo, has been audited by the Commissioner, who has postponed the declaration of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

GEO. KERR HARROWER, Trustee.

Dundee, October 7, 1864.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Agent for the Commercial Bank of Scotland in Elgin, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of ANDERSON & WILSON, Wood Merchants in Elgin, and James Wilson, Wood Merchant, sometime residing at Deanshaugh, near Elgin, one of the Individual Partners of said Company, as such, and as an Individual, hereby intimates that accounts of his intromissions with the funds of the estates, and states of the funds realised and of those outstanding, brought down to the 24th September last, have been audited by the Commissioners on said estates, in terms of the Statute; that he has examined the claims of those Creditors who lodged their oaths and grounds of debt on or before the 24th September last, and has prepared additional lists of the Creditors entitled to be ranked on the estates, and of those whose claims have been rejected in whole or in part. Further, that the Commissioners have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period.
ALEX. MACKENZIE, Trustee.

Elgin, October 8, 1864.

GEORGE MILNE, Bank Agent in Aberdeen, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of ROBB BROTHERS & COMPANY, Merchants in Aberdeen, and of John Robb and James Robb, Merchants there, the Individual Partners of said Firm, hereby intimates that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the sequestrated estates, brought down to the 24th day of September last, has been made up and examined by the Commissioners, in terms of the Statute; and that they have postponed payment of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.—Of all which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Statute.

GEORGE MILNE, Trustee.

Aberdeen, October 8, 1864.

JAMES HOWDEN, C.A., Edinburgh, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of The HONORABLE MRS LOUISA GRANT or KEITH FALCONER, deceased, hereby intimates that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, for the period ending 27th ultimo, has been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed declaration of a dividend, and dispensed with sending circulars to Creditors.

JAMES HOWDEN, Trustee.

Edinburgh, October 10, 1864.

SEQUESTRATION OF GEORGE HARRISON, Farmer, Middlefield.

THE Commissioners have audited my accounts to the 26th ultimo, and postponed the declaration of a dividend.
RO. COLLIE, Jr., Trustee.

Aberdeen, October 10, 1864.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, as Inspecting Engineers, and carried on by them at 212, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, under the Firm of PAGE & BROWN, has been DISSOLVED of this date, by mutual consent. The Subscriber, James Brown, will collect the outstanding debts due to the Firm, and fulfil all obligations undertaken by them.

Glasgow, October 8, 1864.

JOHN PAGE.

C. B. AIKMAN, Witness,
ROBERT RODGER, Witness,

Witnesses to the Signature of John Page.

JAMES BROWN.

C. B. AIKMAN, Witness,
WILLIAM STEVENSON, Witness,

Witnesses to the Signature of James Brown.

NOTICE.

ROBERT SOWERBY, residing in Castle-Douglas, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, presently Prisoner in the Prison of Kirkcudbright, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright for liberation, interim protection, and decret of Cessio Bonorum; and all his Creditors are hereby required to appear within the Sheriff-Court-house at Kirkcudbright, on Wednesday the 16th day of November next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, when he will appear for examination.

DAVID JENKINS,
Agent for Petitioner.

Kirkcudbright, October 10, 1864.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NEIL M'KAY, Farmer and General Dealer, residing at Barr, in the Island of Islay, and County of Argyle, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of the County of Argyle for interim protection and decret of Cessio Bonorum; and all his Creditors are required to appear at 12 o'clock noon, within the Sheriff-Court-house at Inveraray, on the 18th day of November next, when he will appear for examination.

T. & R. LANDALE, S.S.C.

Edinburgh, October 11, 1864.

WALTER ROSS, Merchant at Ardgay, presently a Prisoner in the Prison of Tain, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty Shires craving liberation, interim protection, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and his Creditors are hereby required to attend within the Court-room at Tain, on Friday the 11th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, when he will appear for examination.

H. M. TAYLOR, Petitioner's Agent.

Tain, October 7, 1864.

JOHAN RUTHVEN, lately Flesher in Dundee, now Prisoner in the Prison of Dundee, has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Forfarshire praying for liberation, and interim protection against the execution of diligence, and decree of Cessio Bonorum; and all his Creditors are required to appear in Court, in the Sheriff-Court-house, Dundee, on Wednesday the 16th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the Petitioner will appear for examination.

J. D. GRANT, Writer, Dundee,
Agent for Petitioner.

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

Printed and Published at the Office, 13, North Bank Street, by WILLIAM ALEXANDER LAURIE,
Printer to the QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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

Tuesday, October 11, 1864.

Price One Shilling and Threepence.

