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THE following Despatch from Governor Eyre, dated King's House, Jamaica, 20th October, 1865, has been received by Mr Secretary Cardwell:—

King's House,  
October 20, 1865.

SIR,

It is my very painful duty to inform you that a most serious and alarming insurrection of the negro population has taken place in this colony, and been attended with great loss of life and destruction of property. The outbreak commenced at Morant Bay, in St Thomas-in-the-East, and rapidly spread through the contiguous parishes.

2. A succinct statement of the occurrences will perhaps best enable you to comprehend the very imminent jeopardy in which the colony has been placed, and the nature of the steps taken to put down the rebellion.

3. I may premise that there were three principal objects to be attained.

First. To save the lives of the ladies, children, and other isolated and unprotected persons in the districts where the rebellion existed.

Secondly. To head the insurrectionary movement, and prevent the further spread of the rebellion in its progress along and around the east end of the island.

Thirdly. To punish the rebels and restore peace to the disturbed districts.

4. On the morning of Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 8 a.m., I received at Spanish Town a letter from the Baron Von Ketelhardt, Custos of St Thomas-in-the-East, written the previous evening from Morant Bay, to inform me that serious disturbances were apprehended, and to request that troops might be sent.

5. The circumstances stated in the Baron's letter were to the effect that, on Saturday the 7th October, whilst a black man was being brought up for trial before the Justices, a large number of the peasantry armed with bludgeons and preceded by a band of music came into the town, and leaving the music at a little distance, surrounded the Court-house, openly expressing their determination to rescue the man about to be tried if convicted. One of their party, having created a considerable disturbance in the Court-house, was ordered into custody, whereupon the mob rushed

in, rescued the prisoner, and maltreated the policemen in attendance.

No further injury appears to have been done at this time, and the magistrates seem to have thought so little of the occurrence that no steps were taken to communicate with the Executive.

6. On Monday, the 9th October, the Justices issued a warrant for the apprehension of twenty-eight of the principal persons concerned in the disturbance of Saturday, and confided it to six policemen for execution.

Upon the arrival of the police at the settlement where the parties lived (called "Stoney Gut," and about three or four miles from Morant Bay), a shell was blown, and the negroes collected in large numbers, armed with guns, cutlasses, pikes, and bayonets.

They caught and ill-treated three of the policemen, putting them in handcuffs, and administering to them an oath upon a bible which they had ready, binding them to desert the whites and join their (that is the black) party.

7. Up to this period (Monday night) the Custos had not been in the parish. He arrived on Tuesday, the 10th October, about noon, but did not seem, as I am informed by Mr Stephen Cooke, clerk of the peace and magistrates, even now to think much of what had taken place, and it was only at the urgent entreaty of Mr Cooke that he was induced to write the letter to which I have already adverted.

8. Upon receiving this communication at 8 a.m., I immediately sent for the Executive Committee, and after a hurried consultation with them and with the Attorney-General, an express was sent over to Kingston requesting the General commanding Her Majesty's troops to get ready 100 men for immediate embarkation, and an express was also sent off to Captain De Horsey, of Her Majesty's ship "Wolverine," and senior naval officer at Port Royal, to request that, if possible, a man-of-war might at once be sent up to Kingston to receive the troops and take them to their destination.

9. Unfortunately the only man-of-war besides the "Wolverine" had left Port Royal for Vera Cruz on this very morning.

Captain De Horsey, however, at once got ready his own ship, the "Wolverine," took her up to Kensington by 5 o'clock, and by 6 p.m. the troops were embarked, and away to Port Royal, where



the ship was to anchor till daylight, and then run down to Morant Bay.

10. Having thus done all in my power at the time and without the least delay, I returned to my temporary residence at Flamstead, in the Mountains, to be present at a dinner party which was to meet there the next day.

11. On that day (Thursday, the 12th), about half-past 4 p.m., I received a private letter from a Mr Davidson, a magistrate of St David's, which had been sent across the country, stating that it was reported the blacks had risen and murdered the Baron, two sons of the rector of the parish (Mr Cooke), and several other persons, and stating that it was expected the rebels were coming along the line of the Blue Mountain Valley to destroy the properties contiguous thereto, and to murder the white and coloured inhabitants.

12. Upon receiving this communication I wrote a hasty application to the General for 200 more troops, and then at once got upon my horse, and set off for Kingston. When about half-way down the Mountain, I met a messenger from the Custos of Kingston, corroborating the intelligence I had already received. Upon arriving at the residence of General O'Connor about 7 p.m., I found the news of the massacre had reached Kingston about 2 p.m.

The General at the time was absent at Port Royal reviewing the troops, but an express was sent to him by the Custos of Kingston. This express met him about 3 p.m., as he was returning in a small gun-boat from Port Royal. He at once put back to Port Royal, and directed the embarkation from thence of another 100 men on board the gunboat "Onyx," to proceed to the scene of the disturbance. By 6 p.m. they were on board, and all ready to sail at daybreak the next morning.

13. Finding that the General had thus promptly and judiciously anticipated to a considerable extent the requisition I had written, it appeared to me that the only additional step to be taken immediately, was to detach a company of white troops from Newcastle, to proceed along the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, and try to intercept the rebels who were said to be coming up in that direction, whilst a party could be detached from Morant Bay to meet and co-operate with them. This was accordingly done; by midnight the order was sent off to Newcastle, and soon after 3 a.m. the company was under arms marching to execute the service. A letter having been written by me to General Jackson, an old Indian officer of ability and experience, requesting him to attach himself to the party in his capacity as a Justice of the Peace, and to afford the benefit of his local information and general experience.

14. The Executive Committee met me in consultation at the residence of General O'Connor, and expresses were sent out to collect the Privy Council, which was assembled a little before midnight.

The result of the deliberation was, that it was considered expedient at once to declare martial law, and notices were forthwith sent out to the members of the Privy Council and members of Assembly to meet at 8 a.m. next morning to hold a Council of War, this being the legal formality required by the 9th Vict., cap. 35, secs. 95, 6, 7, and 8.

15. Considering the extreme urgency of the case and the magnitude of the interests at stake, I considered it my duty to make preparations for

proceeding in person to the scene of disturbance, to superintend and direct the operations which might be necessary, and as there was no man-of-war in port or English steamer, I chartered the "Caravelle," one of the French line of packet ships, which fortunately happened to be in port, and was most considerably placed at my service by Captain Burat.

16. About half-an-hour after midnight I got away with my Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Hunt, and drove over to Spanish Town. Here I had the Governor's Secretary and his clerk at once called up, and the requisite proclamations for establishing martial law prepared. By half-past six a.m. on Friday, the 13th, I had completed my arrangements, and returned to Kingston by 8 a.m., where I met the Council of War, and, with their concurrence, at once declared the County of Surry, excepting Kingston, to be under martial law.

17. Having requested the General to send an officer to accompany me to take command of the troops, he named Colonel Nelson, the Adjutant-General, upon whom I at once conferred the local rank of Brigadier-General in the militia in order to give him seniority over all other officers of militia or volunteers who might be present. A detachment of 50 additional troops was at once put on board the "Caravelle," and I also invited to accompany me a member of Council, Mr A. Fyfe, two members of Assembly, Mr Peter Espent and Mr Andrew Lewis, The Attorney-General and a Mr Henry Hutchings, all in their capacities as officers of militia and volunteers.

18. By 10 a.m. we embarked. Whilst proceeding down the harbour we met H.M.S. "Wolverine" from the scene of action, bringing up the ladies, gentlemen, and children, who had escaped, and some few prisoners who had been captured.

19. The accompanying report was also received from the senior naval officer, conveying an account of the sad scene which had presented itself on the arrival of the "Wolverine" at 9 a.m., on Thursday morning (12th October).

The shocking tale was still more harrowing as related by those who had escaped, and some of whom appear to have got away in a most wonderful and almost miraculous manner. No less than sixteen gentlemen were known to have been killed and eighteen others wounded.

The most frightful atrocities were perpetrated. The Island Curate of Bath, the Rev. V. Herschell, is said to have had his tongue cut out whilst still alive, and an attempt is said to have been made to skin him. One person (Mr Charles Price, a black gentleman, formerly a member of Assembly) was ripped open, and his entrails taken out. One gentleman (Lieutenant Hall, of the Volunteers) is said to have been pushed into an outbuilding, which was then set on fire, and kept there until he was literally roasted alive. Many are said to have had their eyes scooped out; heads were cleft open, and the brains taken out. The Baron's fingers were cut off and carried away as trophies by the murderers. Some bodies were half burnt, others horribly battered. Indeed, the whole outrage could only be paralleled by the atrocities of the Indian mutiny. The women, as usual on such occasions, were even more brutal and barbarous than the men. The only redeeming trait being that, so far as we could learn, no ladies or children had as yet been injured.

20. I append a narrative by Mr Stephen Cooke, clerk of the peace and magistrates, one of the survivors, of the circumstances immediately preceding the massacre, and, so far as he knows, of the occurrences of the massacre itself; but it is obvious from the nature of the case that it can only be a most imperfect and incomplete account. The true and full story can now never be hoped for. All the principal inhabitants of the district had been killed, and the entire volunteer force (with the exception of a few who escaped) consisting of 22 officers and men, nobly died at their posts gallantly doing their duty.

21. Having sent a requisition by the "Wolverine" for another company of white troops, we proceeded on our way and arrived at Morant Bay (the scene of the murders) at about 7 p.m., 13th October.

22. Upon landing and inspecting the position and arrangements, we found that about 100 blue jackets and marines, and some 80 men of the 1st West were encamped, whilst a detachment of about 120 of the 1st West under Captain Luke had proceeded on towards Bath to reconnoitre, and protect the ladies and children said to be in that district.

23. Having landed the 50 men brought in the "Caravelle," orders were issued for 50 blue jackets and marines to start at daylight on the 14th for Easington, in St David's, to meet and co-operate with the party of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, which had been detached from Newcastle, as already stated, to work up along the line of the Blue Mountain Valley to the same locality (Easington).

24. It was now about nine o'clock p.m., but Brigadier Nelson and myself at once embarked on board the gun-boat "Onyx," Lieutenant Brand, for Port Morant, where we arrived a little after midnight.

25. Here we learnt that Captain Luke, the officer in charge of the party from Morant Bay, had again sent on in advance, as far as Bath, a detachment of 35 men under Ensign Cullen, for the purpose of protecting women and children. We ascertained also that some of the rebels were in the immediate vicinity of our camp, and a party of twenty-five men was sent out at two a.m., in the morning, to try and surprise some in their huts. Two men and some women were thus captured. One of the men was a principal in the disturbances, of the name of Fleming. He was tried by court-martial, and at once hung. The second, quite a young man, was flogged. The women were released.

26. Early on the 14th October, having made arrangements for the remainder of the party at Port Morant to march to Bath, to co-operate with the detachment of thirty-five already there, and under the guidance of several settlers of the district, who had come up with us for the purpose, to collect and bring down the ladies, children, and other refugees to Port Morant, we returned in the gun-boat to Morant Bay, arriving about nine a.m.

27. Soon after we reached Morant Bay the "Wolverine" came in sight, having on board another company of the 2d Battalion, 6th Regiment. The day was intensely wet, and as the encampment was not very well protected from the weather, the troops and sailors were subjected to much discomfort and exposure.

28. The prisoners on board the "Wolverine" were landed, and five of them tried by court-

martial, four of whom were hung on the stone archway of the burnt Court-house, near to which all the massacres had taken place on the 11th. One prisoner was flogged. The Attorney-General of the colony, in his capacity as a captain in the militia, sat as a member of the court.

29. Having made all necessary arrangements, we got under weigh to leave Morant Bay about 4 p.m., the gun-boat having already been despatched to Port Morant to take in the refugees collected by the troops.

30. As we were leaving the bay, the "Urgent" troop-ship was signalled in sight making for Port Royal to effect changes of the troops from one West Indian island to another. She was at once signalled to come up to us, and, on my application, was ordered by Captain De Horsey to go in to Port Royal to coal, and then at once to proceed to Barbados for troops, for which I wrote the accompanying letter to the officer administering the Government.

31. Having made this arrangement we steamed again to Port Morant, and found the gun-boat had already taken on board the ladies and children and other refugees (numbering about 100) collected from the Bath, Plantain Garden, and contiguous districts. Many of these unfortunate people had suffered great hardships and run great risks, some having been for days and nights in the cane fields or in the woods, without food or clothing save what they had on, and subject to all risks which exposure at night in a tropical country entails.

All were come away without any other possessions than the things they had on. The weather was extremely wet, and the little gun-boat, though a refuge from the rebels, could not afford to such a crowd either adequate shelter from the weather or accommodation of any kind suited to the requirements of delicate women and children. Lieutenant Brand, and those acting under him, were most kind and zealous in doing all they could. And Captain De Horsey assisted by sending his Medical Officers to visit and cheer and supply cooked medical comforts to the invalids. Still the night spent on board the gun-boat, and the subsequent voyage to Kingston, must have been one of great trial and suffering to the unfortunate refugees. Eventually they were all landed safely on the afternoon of the 15th.

32. All having been done for the refugees in the gun-boat that was practicable, the troops, through whose exertions they were collected and brought in in safety, were re-embarked on board the "Wolverine."

Both vessels remained at anchor for the night.

33. At daylight on the 15th October, the "Onyx" started for Kingston and the "Wolverine" for Port Antonio, where we arrived about 11 a.m.; just in time to save this settlement from the rebels, who were burning buildings and destroying property about twelve miles to the eastward, and had already threatened to come in and destroy Port Antonio this very day.

34. A large number of the principal inhabitants had taken refuge on board an American barque the "Reunion," Captain Tracey, who had taken them out to sea since Friday evening, and only returned to port and anchored just before we arrived. It will be my duty to bring Captain Tracey's kindness under your notice in a separate despatch.

In the town a large number of special and rural constables had been collected by the authorities, and some of the Maroons had come down from Moore Town to assist, but all were without arms or ammunition beyond a few old guns or swords, that were of little value for any purpose.

The joy and relief of the inhabitants, therefore, at the arrival of the "Wolverine," may be more easily imagined than described.

35. No time was lost in disembarking the troops, and by noon a strong detachment, consisting of 100 from the 2d Battalion 6th and of 1st West India Regiments (many on horseback) were on their way under Captain Hole, 6th Regiment, to meet the rebels reported to be at Long Bay (12 or 14 miles to the eastward), and to protect the women and children and other refugees in that district, and in that of Manichioneal, to which they were to move in accordance with an arrangement concerted between myself and Brigadier Nelson.

36. Having made all necessary dispositions for the occupation of Port Antonio, expresses were sent off to Kingston and Morant Bay with information, and the party stationed at Morant Bay was ordered, in co-operation with the party expected from Newcastle up the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, at once to march by night upon the stronghold of the rebels at Stoney Gut, about four miles inland from Morant Bay, so as to arrive about daybreak, and, if possible, destroy the stronghold and capture or cut off the rebels.

37. I personally inspected the Maroons, a fine body of about 150 men, who in the most loyal spirit had come down on the day preceding our arrival, ill-armed as they were, determined to protect Port Antonio. They were unbounded in their devotion and loyalty, and were beyond measure delighted to see again their former captain, the Honourable A. G. Fyfe, whom I had brought with me in the "Wolverine," and under whose orders they at once placed themselves.

A party of Maroons had already been of great service in protecting Bath, and the fact of this singular and isolated people proving faithful, is one of incalculable value to the Government in the emergency which exists. I shall address you separately in reference to the Maroons, when I am less pressed for time.

38. It was now clear that by the rapidity of our movements we had got ahead of the rebellion, which, breaking out at Morant Bay, had proceeded rapidly along the south-east, east and north corner of the island.

By occupying Port Antonio in time we not only saved that district from destruction but we met and stopped the further progress of the rebellion twelve miles east of it.

We had indeed accomplished some most important results in a singularly brief space of time.

A military post was established at Morant Bay, and another at Port Antonio, whilst the centre of a line connecting the two was occupied by the friendly Maroons.

39. The greater portion of the rebels were therefore hemmed in within the country east of this line. The spread of the rebellion westward was stopped, and if no independent outbreak occurs in any other part of the island, we shall have the disturbed districts under control, and can at leisure deal with and punish the insurgents.

At the same time all the helpless and unprotected ladies, children, and other refugees, have been got in and saved.

40. All our most important work being thus done, and the troops comfortably established in their barracks, we had for the first time a night of quiet and rest, on the night of Sunday, the 15th October.

41. At daybreak on Monday, the 16th October, a court-martial sat to try prisoners, and 27 were found guilty and hung.

Despatches arrived from Kingston from the Executive Committee and from the Custos and Justices, expressing a desire for my return, and urging me to proclaim martial law in Kingston.

42. As there was no pressing necessity for my stay at Port Antonio, I left the Brigadier-General Nelson to complete his military arrangements, and about 5 p.m., on the 16th, set off in the "Wolverine" for Kingston, considering that my personal presence, and the information and explanations I could give, would do more to allay anxiety and calm apprehension than anything I could write.

There would also be the advantage of communicating personally with the General and with the Executive Committee, as well as of procuring and bringing back arms for the Maroons, without obtaining which we could not make their services fully available.

43. Having left Port Antonio on the evening of the 16th October, we dropped a Maroon messenger in a canoe off Morant Bay as we passed, with orders, and arrived off Kingston by 7 a.m. on the 17th October, almost before any one had any idea of our coming.

44. I at once communicated with the General, with the Executive Committee, and with the civil authorities of Kingston. Considerable apprehension seemed to be entertained that a rising might take place in Kingston, and reports were brought in that disturbances were apprehended at Linstead, in St Thomas-in-the-Vale, about 14 miles from Spanish Town. To guard against this last contingency I requested the General at once to send off the troops that were in Spanish Town to Linstead, and then later in the day to replace them by troops to be called in from Rock Fort, 4 miles east of Kingston.

45. During my absence the General had, in concert with the civil authorities, taken all measures and precautions in their power, by increasing the number of volunteers, both infantry and mounted, calling out the pensioners, and making such other arrangements as were practicable. The General had also sent a detachment of 2d Battalion 6th Regiment from Newcastle across the country to Buff Bay (not a disturbed district), as a precautionary measure. The party sent out originally at my request from Newcastle under Captain Field to follow up the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, had been strengthened and placed under command of Colonel Hobbs in person. From this officer a report had been received stating his progress up to a place called Mocklands, and a subsequent one announcing his intention to move on Stoney Gut and take that stronghold.

46. I found also that the General, in addition to the troops written for by me from Barbados, had made arrangements for recalling about 200 men from Nassau.

47. Having thus discussed and settled with the General all that could be at present accom-

plished, I met, at 9 a.m., the Custos, Mayor, and Magistrates of Kingston, to whom I explained what had been accomplished, and the present state of affairs, and I succeeded in satisfying them that, under existing circumstances, it would not be expedient at present to extend martial law to Kingston.

48. There was one very important point to be decided upon. Throughout my tour in the "Wolverine" and "Onyx" I found everywhere the most unmistakable evidence that Mr George William Gordon, a coloured member of the House of Assembly, had not only been mixed up in the matter, but was himself, through his own misrepresentations and seditious language addressed to the ignorant black people, the chief cause and origin of the whole rebellion. Mr Gordon was now in Kingston, and it became necessary to decide what action should be taken with regard to him. Having obtained a deposition on oath that certain seditious printed notices had been sent through the post-office directed in his handwriting to the parties who have been leaders in the rebellion, I at once called upon the Custos to issue a warrant and capture him. For some little time he managed to evade capture, but finding that sooner or later it was inevitable, he proceeded to the house of General O'Connor and there gave himself up. I at once had him placed on board the "Wolverine" for safe custody and conveyance to Morant Bay.

49. Great difference of opinion prevailed in Kingston as to the policy of taking Mr Gordon. Nearly all coincided in believing him to be the occasion of the rebellion, and that he ought to be taken, but many of the inhabitants were under considerable apprehension that his capture might lead to an immediate outbreak in Kingston itself. I did not share in this feeling. Moreover, considering it right in the abstract, and desirable as a matter of policy, that whilst the poor black men who had been misled were undergoing condign punishment, the chief instigator of all the evil should not go unpunished, I at once took upon myself the responsibility of his capture.

50. Having placed Mr Gordon on board the "Wolverine," and having obtained a supply of arms and ammunition from General O'Connor for the use of the Maroons and others, I at once set off again in the "Wolverine" about noon of the 17th October, on my return back to Morant Bay.

51. In leaving Port Royal we encountered H.M.S. "Steady" coming in, and directions were at once given to her to coal and then proceed westward round the island, calling in at the various ports, and taking arms for St Elizabeth's.

52. The weather being very stormy, with strong wind and head-sea against us, we were unable to get into Morant Bay that evening (17th October), and anchored outside, rolling heavily all night.

53. At dawn of day on the 18th October we entered Morant Bay, and, upon landing, learnt that nothing had been heard of Colonel Hobbs or his party, but that detachments from the party of sailors and marines left on shore by the "Wolverine" since the 12th instant, and from the Royal Artillery, had proceeded about 3 a.m. this morning to attack Stoney Gut.

54. Being anxious to obtain some information as to the result of the expedition, I detained the

"Wolverine" for a few hours, whilst some mounted policemen followed after the expedition to procure intelligence. A hurried pencilled report from Lieutenant Oxley stated that they arrived at Stoney Gut about daybreak, but that the rebels had disappeared, and the place was deserted.

55. At 11 a.m. (18th October) we weighed anchor and steamed for Port Antonio, where we arrived a little before dark.

All was going on well. The reports from Captain Hole's party at Manichioneal were satisfactory, and at Port Antonio itself more volunteers had been enrolled, and more Maroons had come down and offered their services. Many rebels had been captured, and several courts-martial had been held and capital punishment inflicted.

56. Finding that nothing had occurred or was likely to occur to disturb the suitability of the military arrangements which had been made by Brigadier Nelson, in accordance with my requests, I decided upon returning to Kingston, first leaving a memorandum with the Brigadier specifying the several stations which I desired to be kept, and the movements which I wished to be made. We remained at anchor in Port Antonio on the night of the 18th October, and on the following day, after landing and distributing arms to the Maroons and getting on board the Morant Bay prisoners who had been landed here, we left about noon on the 19th October for Morant Bay, Brigadier-General Nelson accompanying me to make Morant Bay his head-quarters for directing further operations from.

57. All was going on well at the camp. The parties from Stoney Gut had returned; more rebels had been captured or shot, and a report had also been received from Colonel Hobbs, who, after reaching Stoney Gut, and finding it occupied by the Morant Bay detachment, had retired again towards Mocklands,—a position some distance inland, on the line of the Blue Mountain Valley.

Colonel Hobbs had seen and shot a good many rebels as well as captured some prisoners.

On the morning of the 20th October, having landed Brigadier Nelson and the militia officers who aided as members of courts-martial, and having put on shore the prisoners, including G. W. Gordon, I again proceeded in the "Wolverine" to Kingston, reaching that city about 2 p.m.

58. The gun-boats the "Onyx" and the "Nettle," were left under the orders of Brigadier Nelson at Morant Bay.

59. At Kingston all was quiet, though apprehension of an outbreak is still entertained, and all practicable precautions against it taken.

Many political characters, suspected of being implicated in the rebellion, have, under the authority of the Executive Committee and the civil authorities, been apprehended. So also have various Haytien refugees suspected of being mixed up with the leaders of the insurrection.

60. In the country districts rumours of disaffection exist, and threatening letters are received, but no outbreak has taken place, and as the "Steady" has already gone round to visit the outports, I trust that the evil spirit which evidently pervades a large portion of the peasantry of this island will be kept under and subdued.

61. General O'Connor and the Executive Committee had also, in my absence, arranged that H.M.S. "Lily," which came into port on the

20th instant, should likewise proceed westward round the island, calling at the various ports, conveying a few troops for Vere, where the expectation of an outbreak had been reported, and taking arms for several of the more distant parishes.

62. Such is a general and hurried outline of what has taken place up to this evening, 20th October. The narrative has been hastily drawn up at sea, in such intervals as I could obtain from other avocations, and amidst the inconveniences of board ship, I must therefore claim your indulgence for any imperfections or omissions. Up to the present time no reasonable or intelligible cause has been assigned as the origin of this most wicked and wide-spread rebellion.

63. I cannot myself doubt that it is in a great degree due to Dr Underhill's letter, and the meetings held in connexion with that letter, where the people were told that they were tyrannised over and ill-treated, were over taxed, were denied political rights, had no just tribunals, were misrepresented to Her Majesty's Government by the authorities and by the planters; and where in fact language of the most exciting and seditious kind was constantly used, and the people told plainly to right themselves, to be up and doing, to put their shoulders to the wheel, to do as the Haytiens had done, and other similar advice.

64. The parties who have more immediately taken part in these nefarious proceedings are: firstly, G. W. Gordon, a Member of the Assembly, and a Baptist preacher; secondly, several black persons, chiefly of the Baptist persuasion, connected with him; thirdly, various political demagogues and agitators, who, having no character or property to lose, make a trade of exciting the ignorant people; fourthly, a few persons of better information and education, who find their interest in acquiring an influence amongst the black people by professing to advise them, whilst in reality they are but exciting and stimulating their evil passions; fifthly, a few Baptist Missionaries, who like \* \* \* endorse at public meetings or otherwise all the untruthful statements or inuendos propagated in Dr Underhill's letter; and lastly, a section of the press, which, like the "Watchman" and the "County Union," is always disseminating seditious doctrines, and endeavouring to bring into contempt the representative of the Sovereign, and all constituted authority.

65. Whilst it is my duty to point out how mischievous has been the influence of a few of the Baptist ministers, and of various members of that persuasion, it is equally my duty, and a pleasure to me, to state that I believe the large majority of the Baptist ministers have been most anxious to support the authorities, to teach their people to be loyal and industrious, and to endorse the advice given to the peasantry by Her Most Gracious Majesty.

66. In reporting the occurrences of the outbreak of the rebellion, and the steps taken to put it down, it is my duty to state, most unequivocally, my opinion that Jamaica has been, and to a certain extent still is, in the greatest jeopardy.

67. Humanly speaking, I believe that the promptitude and vigour of action which has at once grappled with and punished the rebellion, has been the saving of Jamaica. The whole colony has been upon a mine, which required but a spark to ignite it. Disaffection and dis-

loyalty still exist in nearly all the parishes of the island, and had there been the least hesitation or delay in dealing with them in the parishes where they became developed in rebellion, I confidently believe that the insurrection would have been universal throughout the entire island, and that either the colony would have been lost to the mother country, or an almost interminable war and an unknown expense have had to be incurred in suppressing it.

68. In many previous despatches I have pointed out the pernicious efforts and influences of the so-called Underhill Meetings; and not long since I called your attention to the necessity I was under in August last of sending men-of-war to the parishes of St James, Trelawny, St Elizabeth, Hanover, and Westmoreland, to intimidate the malcontents, and prevent an expected rising. These measures were then successful. In the recent case of St Thomas-in-the-East the Government had not a sufficient warning, and our precautionary measures were too late.

69. I trust, Sir, that you will fully bear these circumstances in mind; and that, in doing so, you will not regard the just severity which has been exercised otherwise than as a merciful substitute for the much larger measure of punishment which would have had to be executed had the rebellion been allowed time to gather head and extend itself.

70. I regarded it as not only desirable, but a positive duty to be personally present to direct and superintend the military movements in the disturbed districts. From the first moment of the outbreak up to the date of my return to Kingston this afternoon (20th October) every disposition of the troops, and every movement has been made by Brigadier Nelson under my own personal instruction and approval.

71. The whole responsibility of what has been done, therefore, rests upon me. At the same time I beg to express my own deep obligation, and the obligation of the whole community to the military and naval authorities for the promptitude, energy, and zeal, with which they have responded to my wishes, and at great personal inconvenience, risk, and hardship, have successfully carried out my requirements.

To Major-General O'Connor I am indebted for the extremely ready and rapid manner in which my applications for troops or arms were met, as well as for the able and zealous manner in which during my absence he co-operated with the Executive Committee and the Custos of Kingston in initiating or organising various measures for the protection of the city and parishes.

To the senior naval officer, Captain De Horsey, I am under great obligations, not only for placing his ship, the "Wolverine," at my disposal, but for going in command of her in person, and for the cheerful readiness with which he kept his ship at work almost night and day from the first outbreak of the rebellion until his return to port to-day.

To Lieutenant Brand, of the small gun-boat "Onyx," I cannot sufficiently express my thanks for the indefatigable and untiring manner in which he kept his vessel plying day and night in a most unpleasant and arduous service.

To Brigadier-General Nelson I owe it that all my wishes as regarded military arrangements in the disturbed districts were carried out with the utmost promptitude and efficiency. We never had a difference of opinion even upon the pro-



priety or policy of a single act or movement, and the public service was consequently conducted not only satisfactorily but pleasantly.

72. I would therefore respectfully ask you to bring to the favourable notice of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the meritorious conduct and services of Brigadier-General Nelson, and to the favourable notice of the Lords of the Admiralty the meritorious conduct and good service of Captain De Horsey, of H.M.S. "Wolverine," and of Lieutenant Brand, of H.M. gun-boat "Onyx." I append a copy of a report by Lieutenant Brand of the proceedings of the "Onyx" between the 12th and 18th October, showing the amount of work, and hard work too, performed in that period. Lieutenant Brand has also been equally engaged between the 18th and 20th, but I have no official report. The colony is also much indebted to Colonel Hobbs, of H.M. 6th Royal Regiment, commanding the expeditionary force on the line of the Blue Mountain Valley, to the militia officers who accompanied me in the "Wolverine," to Inspector Ramsay, of the police force, whose daring and activity have been most conspicuous, and generally to the troops, sailors, volunteers, and others engaged in the undertaking. My aide-de-camp, Colonel Hunt, of the Royal Marines, rendered very zealous and efficient service both to myself and to Brigadier-General Nelson.

73. The exertions of the Executive Committee, and the untiring energy and zeal of the Custos of Kingston, Dr Bowerbank, are beyond all praise, and justly entitle them to the good opinion, gratitude, and confidence of the colony.

74. It is impossible for me to narrate all the various subordinate arrangements or movements of the respective military corps in the field, or of the several detachments sent out from them on special service. It may suffice to state generally that a large number of rebels have been shot with arms in their hands, that a great many prisoners have been tried, and hung, shot, or flogged, and that a considerable number of prisoners are still on hand awaiting trial by court-martial.

75. It is difficult to arrive at any correct estimate of the number of people engaged in the rebellion. The districts where it broke out and into which it spread are fertile and very populous.

76. Different persons have reported seeing from several hundreds to as many thousands at a time. And Colonel Hobbs reports in one of his letters that there were still thousands of rebels around him. No stand has ever been made against the troops, and though we are not only in complete military occupation of, but have traversed with troops all the disturbed districts, not a single casualty has befallen any of our soldiers or sailors, and they are all in good health.

They have, however, suffered much inconvenience and hardship from the state of the weather, which has been extremely wet and inclement, the month of October being the period when what are called the "season rains" usually fall.

77. We have been singularly fortunate in capturing or shooting a large number of the principal ringleaders in the rebellion, and many of whom were personally concerned in the atrocious butcheries on the 12th October at the Morant Bay Court-house, or in the subsequent destruction of life and property further to the eastward, as the rebellion extended in that direction. Very many acknowledged their guilt before execution.

78. It is a remarkable fact that so far as we can ascertain the rebels at Morant Bay did not proceed in any considerable numbers to the adjacent districts, but the people of each district rose and committed the deeds of violence and destruction that were done within it. This fact shows how wide spread the feeling of disaffection is, and how prepared the people of each parish were to catch the spirit and follow the example of their neighbours. It shews too the extreme insecurity which yet exists in nearly all the other parishes of Jamaica, where the same bad spirit prevails. In the lately disturbed districts the rebellion is crushed, in the others it is only kept under for the present, but might at any moment burst into fury.

79. I append various military reports, and some other papers bearing upon the rebellion, or upon the state of other parishes.

It has been impracticable to obtain a correct list of all the Europeans or coloured persons who have been killed or wounded.

80. I append the names of those at present known, but there were some burnt in the Court-house, and others are missing, and nothing certain known about them. Even thus, however, the list is a very long and sad one, and comprises many persons of station, education, and weight in the community, whose loss is irreparable in a colony like Jamaica.

81. Copies of a letter taken at Stoney Gut, and of threatening letters which have since been received, either here or at Kingston, are attached.

I also add copies of the local newspapers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
E. EYRE.

P.S., 23rd October.—Having kept my despatch open, I am enabled to add that Mr George William Gordon has been tried by court-martial at Morant Bay, and sentenced to be hung. The execution was to take place this morning at 8 a.m.

I have seen the proceedings of the court, and concur both in the justice of the sentence and in the policy of carrying it into effect. It is absolutely necessary for the future security of Jamaica, that condign punishment should be inflicted upon those through whose seditious acts and language the rebellion has been originated.

2. I enclose copies of the report from the General and of my letter in reply.

I have omitted to state that during my absence the Executive Committee caused the Haytian refugees in this island, and various other persons who were suspected of being mixed up with or of encouraging seditious movements, to be taken into custody. I quite concur in the propriety of this step.

3. If no further outbreak occurs, I hope to be able in a short time to proclaim a general amnesty, except to actual murderers, upon the rebels coming in and submitting to the Queen's authority; and yet I hope that the disturbed districts will be sufficiently quieted in time for the sugar crops, now nearly fit for cutting, to be reaped.

24th October 1865.

E. EYRE.

I would particularly call your attention to the fact stated in Colonel Hobbs' report of 15th October, that the rebels are not the poor or the starving, but persons who are well off and well to do in the world, and better educated than the

lower class of negroes generally are, an experience abundantly confirmed from many other quarters.

E. E.

List of Killed and Wounded in the recent disturbances in St Thomas-in-the-East, 12th October 1865.

VOLUNTEERS KILLED.

Captain Hitchins.  
1st Lieutenant Hall.  
2d Lieutenant Reid.  
Corporal Harrison.  
Corporal Filfoy.  
Many others killed or burnt, names unknown.

WOUNDED.

Serjeant Harrison, severely.  
Private Rutty, since dead.  
„ Conri, ditto.  
„ Good.  
„ Ross.  
„ McContie.  
„ Williams.

CIVILIANS KILLED.

Baron Ketelhodt (Custos St Thomas-in-the-East).  
Rev. Victor Herschell.  
Mr Walton, J.P.  
Mr Arthur Cook, J.P.  
Mr A. B. Cooke.  
Mr McCormack, (aged man and cripple).  
Mr C. Price.  
Mr A. Brown.  
Police Inspector Alberga.  
Augustus Hire.  
Mark Douglas (reported).

CIVILIANS WOUNDED.

The Honorable W. P. Georges, J. P., and Custos of St David.  
D. MacPherson, Coroner (since dead).  
Arthur Warmington, J.P., sword cut.  
Brookes Cooke, Her Majesty's Customs.  
Mr Grey, vestryman.  
William McIntosh.  
Mr Bowen, J.P.  
William Mitchell.  
James Williams.  
Mr MacPherson, since dead.  
Mr A. Lewis.  
C. Alberga.  
Mr J. W. Jackson.

WAR-OFFICE, November 28, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of an Act of Bravery performed by him in New Zealand, as stated against his name; viz. :—

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
18th Regiment.	Captain Hugh Shaw  Date of Act of Bravery, January 24, 1865.	For his gallant conduct at the skirmish near Nukumaru, in New Zealand, on the 24th of January last, in proceeding under a heavy fire, with four Privates of the Regiment, who volunteered to accompany him, to within 30 yards of the bush occupied by the Rebels, in order to carry off a comrade who was badly wounded. On the afternoon of that day Captain Shaw was ordered to occupy a position about half a mile from the Camp. He advanced in skirmishing order, and, when about 30 yards from the bush, he deemed it prudent to retire to a palisade about 60 yards from the bush, as two of his party had been wounded. Finding that one of them was unable to move, he called for volunteers to advance to the front to carry the man to the rear, and the four Privates referred to accompanied him, under a heavy fire, to the place where the wounded man was lying, and they succeeded in bringing him to the rear.

WINDSOR CASTLE, November 20, 1865.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Robert Lush, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Queen was also this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Edward Hilditch,

Esq. M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

WINDSOR CASTLE, November 20, 1865.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon John Campbell Lees, Esq. late Chief Justice of the Bahamas.



At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, the 27th day of November 1865.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Sir George Grey, Bart.  
Mr Bruce.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to prevent, "until the 1st day of September 1850, and "to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the spreading of contagious or infectious "disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals," which Act has since been from time to time continued by divers subsequent Acts, it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two or more of them, from time to time, to make such Orders and Regulations as to them may seem necessary for the purpose of prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts or places as they may designate in such Order or Orders, of sheep, cattle, horses, swine, or other animals, or of meat, skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any animals, and to make any other Orders or Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the said Act, and again to revoke, alter, or vary any such Orders or Regulations; and that all provisions for any of the purposes aforesaid, in any such Order or Orders contained, shall have the like force and effect as if the same had been inserted in the said Act; and that all persons offending against the same shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, or such smaller sum as the said Lords, or others of Her Majesty's Privy Council, may, in any case, by such Order direct:

And whereas a contagious or infectious disorder has lately appeared, and now prevails among cattle within that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, which is generally designated as the "cattle plague:"

And whereas it was expedient to take measures for preventing such disorder from extending to that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and whereas for such purpose, Orders were duly made in pursuance of the authority of the said Acts by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 25th of August 1865, and the 7th and 29th of September 1865:

And whereas by the Order dated the 7th day of September 1865, the removal to any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, from any port or place in that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, of any skins, hides, horns, hoofs, or other parts of any cow, heifer, bull, bullock, ox, or calf, was prohibited:

And whereas by an Order dated the 13th day of September 1865, all hides and skins brought into Great Britain from India, South America, and Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland, were excepted from the operation of the said Order of the 7th day of September 1865:

And whereas it has been represented to the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, that horns are imported into Ireland from India, South

America, and Australia, which countries are at present free from the disease designated as the "cattle plague:"

Now therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council do hereby, in exercise of the powers given by the said recited Act, and by the several Acts continuing the same as aforesaid, order as follows:—

That, after the date of the publication of this Order in the London Gazette, all horns brought into Great Britain from India, South America, or Australia, and afterwards removed from Great Britain to Ireland, are hereby excepted from the operation of the said Order of the 7th day of September 1865.

And the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give such directions herein as may be necessary to give due effect to this Order.

EDMUND HARRISON.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of November 1865.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to direct that the Right Honourable Sir James William Colville be appointed a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, resigned; and that the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do prepare a Warrant for Her Majesty's signature accordingly, under the provisions of the Act of the third and fourth years of His Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter forty-one, section one.

WINDSOR CASTLE, November 25, 1865.

This day had audience of Her Majesty:

The Marquis de Molins, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Spain, to deliver his credentials; and

Monsieur Adam, Minister Resident from the Republic of Hayti, to deliver his credentials;

To which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

WAR-OFFICE, November 27, 1865.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the Right Honourable William Hutt, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, to be an Extra Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 27, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Richard James Cade Hitschins as Consul for Kingston, Jamaica, for His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg.



WHITEHALL, November 23, 1865.

The Certificate granted by the Secretary of State on the 11th day of October 1864, under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, 1861, to the Huddersfield Ragged and Industrial School at Huddersfield, in the West Riding of the county of York, has been resigned by the managers of such schools, and is consequently withdrawn.

ADMIRALTY, November 27, 1865.

Commander Charles James Balfour has been this day promoted to the rank of Retired Captain, under the provisions of the Orders in Council of the 1st of August 1860, and 9th of July 1864.

Mr Henry William Masterman has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 23d November 1865.

ADMIRALTY, November 27, 1865.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Colonel Second-Commandant Hayes Marriott to be Colonel-Commandant, vice March, retired. Dated 21st November 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Dover Lyddon Farrant to be Colonel Second-Commandant, vice Marriott. Dated 21st November 1865.

Captain Fleetwood John Richards to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Farrant. Dated 21st November 1865.

First Lieutenant John Cairncross to be Captain, vice Richards. Dated 21st November 1865.

Second Lieutenant Osborn Tracey to be First Lieutenant, vice Cairncross. Dated 21st November 1865.

ADMIRALTY, November 24, 1865.

Mr Joseph William Smart has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 17th November 1865.

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

Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia.

The Honourable Viscount Emlyn to be Lieutenant. Dated 22d November 1865.

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

2d Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Frederick Leigh to be Lieutenant, vice Harfield, promoted. Dated 22d November 1865.

John Neat Pocock to be Ensign, vice Keane, promoted. Dated 22d November 1865.

8th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Henry Baker to be Lieutenant, vice Warner, promoted. Dated 25th November 1865.

Ensign Dennis Clark to be Lieutenant, vice Gater, resigned. Dated 25th November 1865.

James Warner to be Ensign, vice Clark, promoted. Dated 25th November 1865.

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

3d Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Major Edward Temperley Gourley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, deceased. Dated 10th November 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Dixon to be Captain. Dated 17th May 1865.

John George Harrison to be Captain. Dated 10th November 1865.

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

11th Herts Rifle Volunteer Corps.

William R. Mitford to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th November 1865.

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

South Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

James Artis Cooper to be Ensign, vice L. Mackeson, resigned. Dated 9th November 1865.

Alfred Newman to be Ensign, vice E. Mackeson, resigned. Dated 9th November 1865.

James Tuck Withers to be Ensign, vice Hall, resigned. Dated 9th November 1865.

3d Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps.

John Cook to be First Lieutenant. Dated 7th October 1865.

Civil Service Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas William Angell to be Captain, vice Harrington, resigned. Dated 2d August 1865.

19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Preston to be Honorary Quartermaster. Dated 6th November 1865.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Frederick William Humphreys to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 25th October 1865.

29th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Thomas Charles Venables to be Ensign, vice Bebb, promoted. Dated 4th November 1865.

38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Richard Troward Leigh Key to be Ensign. Dated 17th July 1865.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Ensign Allan James Marsh Bradgate to be Lieutenant. Dated 2d August 1865.

Alexander Brander Lucas to be Ensign. Dated 20th November 1863.

38th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Edward Robert King Harman to be Captain. Dated 17th July 1865.

40th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant Rowles Pattison to be Captain, vice Jones, resigned. Dated 20th November 1865.

Ensign Frederick Albert Hooper to be Lieutenant, vice Pattison, promoted. Dated 20th November 1865.

Edward Henslowe Bedford to be Ensign, vice Hooper, promoted. Dated 20th November 1865.

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

22d Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant John William Davey to be Captain. Dated 20th November 1865.

Ensign George Cleminson Barker to be Lieutenant, vice Davey, promoted. Dated 20th November 1865.

Thomas Robinson Mitchell, M.D., to be Honorary Assistant - Surgeon. Dated 20th November 1865.

The Reverend Alfred Fowler Smith to be Honorary Chaplain. Dated 20th November 1865.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant S. G. M'Dakin, of the 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 4th November 1865.

Armagh Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant John James Digges La Touche to be Captain, vice Craig, resigned. Dated 20th November 1865.

Henry Coote Bond, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Smyth, promoted. Dated 20th November 1865.

By Order of the

Right Honourable Lord Lurgan, Lieut.

J. M'KINSTRY, Dep. Clerk of the Peace.

Armagh, Peace Office, November 27, 1865.

BANKRUPTS  
FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Edmund Villiers, of 59, Frith Street, Soho, Middlesex, wholesale jeweller, importer of foreign fancy goods, and manufacturer of bronze and ornolu articles.

Edward Langfield, of Marsden, near Huddersfield, York, general dealer and merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES AWARDED.

James Wood Baker, formerly carrying on business at Bury, afterwards at Sale, both in Lancaster, and Rhyl, Flint, then at 6, Walton Place, Knightsbridge, and late of 5, Allan Terrace, Kensington, both in Middlesex, and carrying on business at 32, Pall Mall, Manchester, Lancaster, merchant, cotton spinner, and manufacturer, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Antoine Aimé, of 9, Lower John Street, Golden Square, Middlesex, and of 8, Ross Villas, Mortlake Road, Richmond, Surrey, importer of gun stocks and commission agent, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, (in formâ pauperis).

William Clark, late of Villa Street, Walworth, afterwards of 1, Lothian Road, Camberwell New Road, both in Surrey, afterwards of 34, Lee Street, Kingsland Road, Middlesex, general shopkeeper, now of 10, Fort Road, Saint James Road, Bermondsey, Surrey, out of business.

William Hanks, formerly of 7, Brown's Lane, Spitalfields, Middlesex, candlemaker, then of Walthamstow, Essex, farmer, then of Phillip's Buildings, Somers's Town, greengrocer, then of Green Man's Lane, Islington, and now of 2, Acton Street, and 9, Stonebridge Terrace, both in Kingsland Road, all in Middlesex, lard maker.

Charles Walker, of 10, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, Middlesex, previously at Saint John, New Brunswick, and formerly carrying on business at Saint John and Saint Andrews, both in New Brunswick aforesaid, as a contractor, in copartnership with Thomas Andrew Walker and David Johnston.

Thomas Andrew Walker, formerly of 46, Stock Orchard Crescent, Holloway, Middlesex, then of 10, Church Buildings, Clapham, Surrey, now of 10, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, Middlesex, and formerly carrying on business at Saint John and Saint Andrews, both in New Brunswick, as a contractor, in partnership with David Johnston and Charles Walker.

Charles Johnson, of Essex Grove, Clay Street, previously of 3, Lime Tree Cottages, Mark House Lane, both in Walthamstow, Essex, previously of Freetown Villas, Dalston, commercial traveller, and formerly of St Jude's Place, Stoke Newington, both in Middlesex, draper.

George Cousins, otherwise George Cuzins, of Rosedale Terrace, West Dulwich, Surrey, builder.

Lewis Solomon, sometimes calling himself Solomon Lewis, of 8, Wells Street, Wellclose Square, and 52, 53, and 72, Upper East Smithfield, Middlesex, clothier.

Robert Marrable, late of Beckenham, Kent, builder, now a prisoner for debt in Maidstone Gaol.

James Sewell, late of 2, Warner Place, Hackney Road, Middlesex, boot and shoe manufacturer, now a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Alfred Broome, late of 10, Newgate Street, London, and 16, Charrington Street, Oakley Square, both in Middlesex, shipping agent, now a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

James Finch, late of Red Lion Yard, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, job master and livery stable keeper, now a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Robert Jennings, late of 35, Gower Street, Bedford Square, Middlesex, commission agent in the wine trade, now a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Alfred Jennings, of 68, Union Street, Canterbury, Kent, butcher and cattle dealer.

Edmund Henton, late of Nottingham, draper, but now of 41, Mortimer Road, Kingsland, Middlesex, assistant to a warehouseman.

Richard John Hope, formerly of Scarborough, Yorkshire, then of Rochester, Kent, then of Ilfracombe, Devonshire, then of 8, Gloster Place, Hyde Park, Middlesex, then of Southholt, Suffolk, and next and now of the Black Bull Hotel, Holborn, Middlesex, clerk in holy orders and schoolmaster.

Krozinski Welhelms, of 14, Poultry, London, merchant tailor, and residing at 11, Warrington Terrace, Paddington, Middlesex.

Richard Waller, (trading as R. Waller & Company,) of 26, Jackson Road, Holloway Road, having a place of business at 9, Hatton Garden, previously of 1, Barnsbury Square, Barnsbury Park, formerly of 14, Barford Street, Liverpool Road, Islington, all in Middlesex, wholesale jeweller.

Stephen Chopping, of Brandon Mill, Brandon, Essex, miller.

Samuel Braham, of 9, Princes Place, Commercial Road East, Middlesex, at same time having a standing and carrying on business as a fish salesman in Billingsgate Market, London.

Joseph James Osment, late of Hercules Buildings, Westminster Road, out of business, previously of 123, Blackfriars Road, both in Surrey, licensed victualler.

John Osborn, late of 1, King's Cross Road, Middlesex, dealer in building materials.

Alexander Gordon, late of 26, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, having premises at 14, Great Winchester Street, London, and Lewis, Surrey, estate agent, and manufacturer of artificial stone, &c., and now a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

John Crowley, late of 26, Charter House Lane, London, plumber.

George Richardson, late of 90, Nicholls Square, Hackney Road, Middlesex, commission agent.

John Drayson, late of Margate, Kent, auctioneer, and dealer in furniture and fancy goods.

John Reeves Harris, (sued, committed, and detained as John Harris,) of 1, Gaisford Street, Kentish Town, Middlesex, plumber, painter, glazier, and house decorator, a prisoner for debt in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, London, (in formâ pauperis).

William Henry Moor, formerly of Bull Lane, Stepney, Middlesex, then of Odessa Road, Forest Gate, now of Canning Town, both in West Ham, Essex, grocer.

Sarah Marks, of 38, Old Kent Road, draper, late of 108, Blackman Street, Southwark, both in Surrey, out of business.

Isaac Barker, formerly of 4, Bates Place, and Russia Lane, Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, in copartnership with James Fancourt, as builders and dealers in building materials, and now of 9, Tapp Street, Mile End, all in Middlesex, out of business.

Richard Pilton, heretofore of 47, Queen's Road, and now of 1, Moscow Road, both in Bayswater, Middlesex, dyer.

Alfred Benjamin Johnson, of 32, Vere Street, Claremarket, Middlesex, licensed victualler.

- Rudolph Jung, of 9D, New Broad Street, merchant, trading under the name, style, or firm of Jung & Company, and residing at 47, Park Road, Haverstock Hill, Middlesex.
- Charles Hunt, of 8, Caversham Road, Kentish Town, out of business, formerly residing at Wentworth Lodge, Finchley, and carrying on business at 44, Leicester Square, as a commission agent, all in Middlesex.
- James Marshall, of 58, Vauxhall Walk, and lately occupying stables at a Yard, 6, Jonathan Street, and formerly of Emmett's Yard, Webber Row, Waterloo Road, all in Lambeth, cab proprietor, now out of business.
- Henry Wilkinson, of 7, Commodore Terrace, Stepney, Middlesex, traveller to a firm of wholesale tobacconists.
- James Warne, the younger, of Sandown, Isle of Wight, Hants, innkeeper.
- Charles Toll, formerly of Golder's Lodge, Golder's Green, now of Temple of Fortune, both in Hendon, Middlesex, carpenter, builder, and general shopkeeper.
- Edward Quedsted, of Saint Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Kent, baker.
- Thomas William George, of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, Warwick, commission agent.
- Joseph Insley, at Cauldwell, Derby, previously thereto at King's Bromley, Stafford, in no business or occupation, previously residing at Drakelowe, Derby, farmer.
- Solomon William Woodroffe, of Carstock, Nottingham, farmer.
- Richard Thomas Howell, of Llanely, Carmarthen, corn merchant.
- Thomas Nicholas, of Splotland, Cardiff, and Caerphilly, both in Glamorgan, grocer, draper, and general shopkeeper.
- John Gilbert, of Falmouth, Cornwall, earthenware dealer.
- Mary Ann Price, (otherwise Mary Ann Beecham,) of 55, Finch Street, Liverpool, Lancaster, boarding-house keeper.
- Henry Clerke Mather, late of Bristol, Somerset, and Great Saint Helen's, London, shipowner and merchant, but now of Thomas Street, Manchester, Lancaster, and of Altrincham, Chester, in both places carrying on the business of a pawnbroker, under the style or firm of Henry Mather.
- Robert Mills and John Mills, both of Jarrow, Durham, drapers and tailors, trading as Mills Brothers.
- James Dobson, of Town Hill, Warrington, Lancaster, grocer, provision dealer, and labourer.
- Thomas Banister, now at 103, Abbey Street Within, New Accrington, Lancaster, currier.
- Henry Worlidge, of 3, Leonard Terrace, Ardwick, Manchester, commercial traveller, and late a prisoner for debt in the Manchester City Gaol, (in formâ pauperis).
- William Walker, of Toft Street, Salford, Lancaster, baker and flour dealer, and late a prisoner for debt in the Manchester City Gaol.
- Charles Ingleson, of Dorset Street, Hulme, Manchester, schoolmaster, late a prisoner for debt in the Manchester City Gaol, (in formâ pauperis).
- David Sheridan, of 11, Edward Street, Burnley, Lancaster, iron broker and waste dealer.
- Walker Peel, of Burnley Lane, Burnley, Lancaster, blacksmith, wheelwright, and carter.
- George Corrigan, carrying on business at 3, Exchange Street, Cheetham, previously at 9, Corporation Street, both in or near Manchester, boot and shoe maker, late a prisoner for debt in the Manchester City Gaol, (in formâ pauperis).
- Thomas Makemson, of Saint Helen's Street, Cockermouth, Cumberland, shoemaker and beerhouse keeper.
- John Owen, late of Cerrigddewi-isaf, Llangwyllog, but now of Erianall Groes, Bodwrog, Anglesey, farmer.
- John Askew, of Nelson Inn, Ashover, Derby, mason and licensed victualler.
- James Moody, of Chapel Street, Luton, Bedford, whitesmith.
- Charles Barford, late of Windmill Street, now of 38, Brunswick Street, both in Luton, Bedford, straw hat and bonnet manufacturer and bonnet blocker.
- David Curry, of 44, Churchill Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner.
- Henry Loe, late of 52, High Street, Ryde, pork butcher, afterwards of Appuldurcombe, Godshill, both in the Isle of Wight, Southampton, labourer, lately a prisoner for debt in the County Gaol at Winchester.
- Charles Thomas Smith, 1, Prior's Cottages, St Mary-in-the-Castle, Hastings, Sussex, lodging-house keeper.
- William Moore Aysford, late of Llangatock-juxta-Usk, Monmouth, miller and farmer, late a prisoner for debt in the Prison of Monmouth, (in formâ pauperis).
- James Frost, of 59, Gold Street, Northampton, shoemaker.
- William Summers, at 95, Gooch Street, Birmingham, Warwick, journeyman pork butcher.
- Joseph Dunn, of 195, Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, Warwick, umbrella maker.
- John Wainwright, residing in Upper Thomas Street, Aston-juxta, previously of 34, Aston Street, both in Birmingham, Warwick, and previously in Church Vale, Handsworth, Stafford, journeyman bricklayer.
- Thomas Yates, of Kempsey, Worcester, miller.
- James Hannam, of Yeovil, Somerset, butcher's assistant.
- William Kent Gaylard, of the Britannia Inn, Yeovil, Somerset, beerhouse keeper and grocer.
- John Cave, of Husbands Bosworth, Leicester, publican and builder.
- Henry Bunn, Junior, of Lincoln, cordwainer, and dealer in boots and shoes.
- Stephen George Reynolds, of Wote Street, Basingstoke, Southampton, draper and outfitter.
- Elizabeth Brindley, of 12, George's Crescent, Llandudno, Carnarvon.
- William Royce, of Greetham, Rutland, blacksmith.
- William Dymonds, of the Butcher's Arms, 5, Barrack Street, Devonport, licensed victualler, before that of 1, Nelson Street, Plymouth, baker, before that of Phoenix Street, East Stonehouse, all in Devon, baker.
- N. R. Hammet, of Street, Somerset, beerhouse keeper and shopkeeper.
- John Knott, late of Howdon, Shields, Northumberland, butcher, a prisoner for debt in the Gaol at Morpeth.
- Thomas Cox, the younger, formerly of Edwy Parade, Kingsholm, afterwards of Worcester Street, and now of 12, Oxford Terrace, London Road, all in Gloucester, journeyman plumber and glazier.
- Edmund Baker, of Longton, Stafford, potter.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, for the corresponding Week, in each of the Years from 1861 to 1864, of the Quantities of BRITISH CORN Sold in the Towns from which Returns are received under the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, and of the Average Prices as ascertained under the Act 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 14.

Corresponding Week in	QUANTITIES SOLD.						AVERAGE PRICES.					
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1861 ... ..	77,052	7	78,259	7	12,372	5	60	5	37	6	23	0
1862 ... ..	65,254	0	85,303	7	13,356	7	48	9	35	10	21	9
1863 ... ..	83,315	4	79,963	3	9,121	7	39	11	33	11	19	11
1864 ... ..	78,113	3	79,205	3	6,209	6	38	9	29	9	19	5

Statistical and Corn Department, Board of Trade,  
November 27, 1865.

A. W. FONBLANQUE,  
Comptroller of Corn Returns.

A STATEMENT, showing the Quantities Sold and Average Price of BRITISH CORN, Imperial Measure, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the Week ended 25th November 1865.

	QUANTITIES SOLD.		AVERAGE PRICE.	
	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.
Wheat ... ..	70,904	0	46	10
Barley ... ..	76,782	5	34	0
Oats ... ..	4,587	2	22	9

A. W. FONBLANQUE,  
Comptroller of Corn Returns.

Statistical and Corn Department, Board of Trade,  
November 27, 1865.

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

AN ACCOUNT shewing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal, Imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, Exported from the United Kingdom, in the Week ended the 25th November 1865.

	QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO				QUANTITIES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	The United Kingdom.	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat .....	224,640	125,491	64,463	414,594	50	...	50
Barley .....	59,123	24,146	...	83,269	49	...	49
Oats .....	48,918	66	...	48,984	3,305	6	3,311
Rye .....	1,550	...	...	1,550	17	...	17
Pease .....	34,243	20,483	...	54,726	95	...	95
Beans .....	21,630	2,590	...	24,220	12	...	12
Indian Corn.....	141,083	30,591	48,158	219,832	...	...	...
Buck Wheat .....	3,547	...	...	3,547	...	...	...
Beer or Bigg .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Corn (exclusive of Malt)...	534,734	203,367	112,621	850,722	3,528	6	3,534
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Wheat Meal or Flour	103,745	22,498	8,867	135,110	285	435	720
Barley Meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat Meal.....	3	...	...	3	159	...	159
Rye Meal.....	12	...	...	12	...	...	...
Pea Meal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean Meal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Corn Meal ...	179	...	...	179	...	10	10
Buck Wheat Meal ...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...
Total of Meal ..	103,953	22,498	8,867	135,318	444	445	889
Total of Corn and Meal (exclusive of Malt).....	638,687	225,865	121,488	986,040	3,972	451	4,423
Malt (entered by the Quarter) .....	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
	...	...	...	...	694	...	694

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports,  
Custom-House, London, November 27, 1865.

JOHN A. MESSENGER,  
Inspector-General.

**I**NTIMATION is Hereby Given that Colonel ALEXANDER HOUSTOUN of Clerkington, in the County of Haddington, Heir of Entail in possession of the Lands and Barony of CLERKINGTON, and Others, in the said County, has presented a Petition to the Lords of Council and Session (First Division, Lord Mure, Junior Lord Ordinary,—Mr Drysdale, Clerk), in terms of the Acts 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 36, and 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 94, praying their Lordships for warrant on Charles Pearson, Chartered Accountant in Edinburgh, Judicial Factor on the Trust-Estate of the late Alexander Houstoun, Esq. of Clerkington, to make payment to the Petitioner, out of the sums held by the said Charles Pearson, as Judicial Factor foresaid, in Trust for behoof of the Petitioner and the other Heirs of Entail substituted to him, as set forth in the Petition, of (1) the sum of £542, 2s. 5d., or such other sum as it may be established has been already expended by the Petitioner in permanent Improvements on the said Entailed Estate; and (2) the sums of £450 and £200, or such other sums, more or less, as it may be established shall be expended by the Petitioner in proposed Improvements on the said Entailed Estate: On which Petition Lord Mure pronounced an Interlocutor on 30th November 1865, *inter alia*, appointing the Petition to be advertised in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and Newspapers mentioned in the prayer of the Petition, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN HOPE, W.S., Petitioner's Agent.

31, Moray Place,  
Edinburgh, 1st December 1865.

INDIA OFFICE, S.W., November 11, 1865.

**N**OTICE is Hereby Given that an Examination of Candidates for 50 Appointments as ASSISTANT SURGEONS in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, will be held at Chelsea Hospital on the 19th March 1866.

Copies of the regulations for the Examination of Candidates, together with information regarding the pay and retiring allowances of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, Westminster, S.W.

T. T. PEARS, Major-General,  
Military Secretary.

DUMFRIESSHIRE WIDOWS' FUND SOCIETY.

**I** Hereby Give Notice that the Agreement for the Dissolution of The DUMFRIESSHIRE WIDOWS' FUND SOCIETY, at Dumfries, dated 11th November 1865, has been transmitted to me of this date,—20th November 1865.

A. CARNEGIE RITCHIE,

Registrar of Friendly Societies in Scotland.

**N**OTICE is Hereby Given that a Petition has been presented to the Sheriff of the County of Ayr by The Right Honorable ARCHIBALD WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON, Heir of Entail in possession of the Entailed Estate of SKELMORLIE and Others, in the County of Ayr, under the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 48, for authority to grant a FEU of a portion of said Entailed Estate as a Site for a SCHOOL in the *quoad sacra* PARISH of SKELMORLIE, in the Counties of Ayr and Renfrew, and for a RESIDENCE for the Teacher or Teachers in the said School: On which Petition a Deliverance was pronounced on 23d November 1865, *inter alia*, appointing the Petitioner to give Notice of the Application in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, and Ayr Advertiser Newspaper, in terms of the Statute.

CHAS. G. SHAW, Writer, Ayr,  
Petitioner's Procurator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

To the Creditors and other Persons interested in the Succession of the Deceased JOHN RUSSELL, House Factor and Agent, Drygate Street, Glasgow.

**G**EORGE M'FARLANE, Chartered Accountant, Glasgow, Judicial Factor upon the estate of the said deceased John Russell, hereby intimates that he has prepared and lodged in Court,—First Division, Mr Drysdale, Clerk,—a State of Funds and Scheme of Division of the said estate, to be considered and approved of by the Court.—Of which all concerned are hereby required to take Notice.

GEORGE M'FARLANE, C. A.,

116, St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

December 1, 1865.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF

D. & J. IRONS, Tea Dealers in Perth.

**A**S Trustee for behoof of the Creditors of the said D. & J. Irons, I hereby intimate that a State of Affairs and Scheme of Ranking and Division, made up by me, is now lying at my Office, No. 8, High Street, Perth; and, in terms thereof, the funds in my hands will be divided on and after the 15th December next.—All Creditors who have failed to lodge Claims will be excluded from any participation in the funds then to be divided.

JOHN GRANT,

Perth, 8, High Street,  
November 27, 1865.

**A**RCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Clothier, &c., High Street, Paisley, having executed a Trust-deed for behoof of his Creditors in my favor,—all Parties having Claims against the said Archibald Campbell are hereby required to lodge the same in my hands, with declarations to the verity thereof, within one month from this date, otherwise they may be excluded from participating in the funds to be thereafter divided.

ALEX. MOORE, Trustee,

28, St Vincent Place,  
Glasgow, November 30, 1865.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS ON

The Sequestrated Estate of DONALD CAMERON, Farmer, Killinallan, in the Island of Islay, and County of Argyll.

**I**NTIMATION is Hereby Given by the said Donald Cameron that he has presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Argyllshire to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable at the date of his sequestration; and that the said Sheriff has appointed intimation thereof to be made in the *Edinburgh Gazette* and to each Creditor, in terms of the Statute.

JOHN COLVIN, Solicitor, Inverness, Agent.

Inveraray, November 28, 1865.

**D**AVID DAVIDSON and JOHN WOOD, both Shipbuilders in Glasgow, two of the Individual Partners of The UNION SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, Shipbuilders at Kelvinhaugh, near Glasgow, have presented a Petition to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by them, or for which they were liable, as Partners foresaid and as Individuals, at the date of the sequestration of their estates.—Of which Intimation is hereby given, in terms of the Bankrupt Statutes and the Deliverance by Mr Sheriff Bell, of date the 29th instant, upon said Petition.

J. NAISMITH, Agent.

37, St Vincent Street,  
Glasgow, November 29, 1865.

**N**OTICE is Hereby Given that a Petition has been presented to the Sheriff of Haddington and Berwick by SAMUEL INGLIS REDPATH, Commission Agent and Grocer in Dunse, praying to be discharged of all debts and obligations contracted by him, or for which he was liable at the date of his sequestration; and that the Sheriff-Substitute at Dunse has appointed Intimation thereof to be made in the *Gazette* and to each Creditor in terms of the Statute.

JOS. WILSON, Writer, Dunse,  
Agent for Petitioner,

Dunse, December 1, 1865.

**T**HE Estates of JAMES STARK, Calenderer in Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 28th day of November 1865, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated 28th November 1865.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday the 8th day of December 1865, 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 28th day of March 1866.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the said James Stark until the meeting of Creditors for election of Trustee.

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

THOS. G. WRIGHT,

150, St Vincent Street, Glasgow, Agent.

**T**HE Estates of BENJAMIN EVANS, Hotel-keeper, Cross Keys Hotel, St Andrews, were sequestrated on the 29th day of November 1865, by the Sheriff of the County of Fife.

The first deliverance is dated the 29th day of November 1865.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday the 11th day of December 1865, within the Tontine Hotel, Cupar-Fife.

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 29th day of March 1866.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the Bankrupt till the meeting for election of Trustee.

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

DRUMMOND & NICHOLSON, Writers, Cupar, Agents.

**S**EQUESTRATION of The REVEREND WILLIAM DUNLOP HENDERSON, Minister of the Gospel, Laurieston, Glasgow, and residing at Lewis Villa, Langside, in the Parish of Cathcart, and County of Renfrew.

**G**EORGE WINK, Accountant in Glasgow, has been elected Trustee on the estate; and Robert Stewart, Grocer, Glasgow, William Sharp, Goldsmith and Watchmaker there, and George Hunter, Wine and Spirit Merchant there, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house, Glasgow, on Friday the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon. The Creditors will meet in the Office of George Wink & Sons, Accountants, 175, West George Street, Glasgow, on Monday the 18th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN RANKIN, Agent for Trustee.

Glasgow, November 30, 1865.

**S**EQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER ROSS, Spirit Merchant, Friars Lane, Inverness.

**D**ONALD FRASER, Writer, 10, Union Street, Inverness, has been elected Trustee on this estate; and John Ross, Distiller, Teaninich, by Alness, and Hugh Alexander Gair, Farmer, Hilton, near Inverness, have been elected Commissioners. The examination of the Bankrupt will take place in the Sheriff-Court-house, Castle, Inverness, on Friday the 8th day of December next, at two o'clock afternoon. The Creditors will meet in the Union Hotel, Inverness, on Monday the 18th day of December next, at one o'clock afternoon.

DON. FRASER, Trustee.

Inverness, November 29, 1865.

**S**EQUESTRATION of ALEXANDER & ROBERT SMITH, Builders in Edinburgh, and of Robert Smith, Builder there, the only Partner of said Firm, as sole Partner thereof, and as an Individual.

**T**HE Trustee hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held in his Chambers, 55, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, on Monday 18th December 1865, at two o'clock afternoon, to take into consideration the expediency of selling the Outstanding Debts belonging to said estate.

ANDREW PATERSON, Trustee.

**J**AMES RICHARDSON, Solicitor in Keith, one of the Commissioners on the sequestrated estate of WILLIAM SMITH, Distiller at Benrinnes, in the Parish of Aberlour, and Farmer at Mill of Buckie, in the Parish of Rathven, and County of Banff, hereby call a general meeting of the Creditors of the said William Smith to be held at Charlestown of Aberlour, and within the Aberlour Hotel there, on Saturday the 9th day of December next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of considering an application by the Bankrupt for a renewal of his Personal Protection.

JAS. RICHARDSON.

Keith, November 29, 1865.

**S**EQUESTRATION of WILLIAM DAWSON, Farmer at Barrogill Mains, in the Parish of Canisbay, and County of Caithness.

**A**S Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said William Dawson, I hereby call a general meeting of his Creditors to be held within the Town-Clerk's Office in Wick, on Tuesday the 26th day of December next, at six o'clock afternoon, to consider as to an application to be made by me for my discharge as Trustee foresaid.

JAS. ADAM, Trustee.

**S**EQUESTRATION of the Estates of ALEXANDER MORTON, Engineer and Machine Maker in Arbroath.

**A**LEXANDER HUTTON, Banker in Arbroath, Trustee on the sequestrated estates, hereby calls a general meeting of the Creditors to be held within the White Hart Hotel, Arbroath, on Monday the 25th December 1865, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider an application to be made by him for his discharge.

ALEX. HUTTON, Trustee.

Arbroath, November 30, 1865.

**R**OBERT GREIG, Merchant in Perth, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of PETER DUNCAN, Farmer, and residing at Sluidubh, near Methven, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Office of William MacLeish, Solicitor, 3, Watergate, Perth, on Monday the 25th day of December next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

ROB. GREIG, Trustee.

Perth, November 28, 1865.

**D**ANIEL ROBERTSON, Farmer, Friarton, near Perth, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JOHN M'CROSTIE, Farmer, Clayton, near Bridge of Earn, hereby calls a meeting of the Creditors to be held within the Office of William MacLeish, Solicitor, 3, Watergate, Perth, on Monday the 25th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider as to an application to be made for the Trustee's discharge.

DANIEL ROBERTSON.

Perth, November 28, 1865.

**J**AMES THOMSON, Accountant in Glasgow, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES BREMNER, lately Shipowner, and sometime residing in Glasgow, and now residing at Arden Grove, Hafton, near Dunoon, in the County of Argyll, hereby intimates that at the second general meeting of Creditors held on the 13th instat, the Bankrupt made offer of a composition, and also to pay the expenses of sequestration and the Trustee's remuneration, with security therefor, which was duly entertained. Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of Creditors will be held within the Office of Thomson & Johnston, Accountants, 70, George Square, Glasgow, on Monday the 11th day of December 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of finally deciding on the Bankrupt's offer and the security proposed.

JAMES THOMSON, Trustee.

70, George Square,  
Glasgow, November 29, 1865.

**J**AMES GORDON, Solicitor in Keith, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of JAMES SIMPSON, Solicitor in Keith, hereby intimates that an account of his intrusions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 14th instant, and states of the whole estate as at that date, have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on said estate, in terms of the Statute; farther, that an equalizing, second, and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Trustee, at his Office in Keith, on the 15th day of January next.

JAMES GORDON, Trustee.

Keith, November 29, 1865.



**WILLIAM CASSELS**, Grocer, and Wine and Spirit Merchant in Hamilton, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of the Deceased **WILLIAM GOWANS**, Portioner, and sometime Innkeeper in Hamilton, thereafter residing in Glasgow, hereby intimates that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to 14th November last, and state of the funds recovered, (the whole estate being realized,) have been made up and examined by the Commissioners on the 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 14th November last, and made up lists of those Creditors entitled to draw a dividend from the funds of the estate; further, that a first and final dividend will be paid to those Creditors whose claims have been admitted, at the Office of Aikman, Keith, & Patrick, Writers, Hamilton, on Monday the 15th day of January next.

W. CASSELS, Trustee.

Hamilton, November 30, 1865.

**ROBERT BOYD**, Accountant in Paisley, Trustee on the sequestrated estates of **JOHN M'DOWALL & SONS**, Engineers and Machine Makers, Dimity Street Engine Works, Johnstone, as a Company, and **James M'Dowall**, Engineer and Machine Maker in Johnstone, the only Partner of that Company, as such Partner, and as an Individual, hereby intimates that an account of his intromissions with the funds of the estate, brought down to the 13th day of November 1865, has been made up and examined by the Commissioners on the estate, in terms of the Statute; and that they have postponed the declaration 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.

ROBT. BOYD, Trustee.

Paisley, November 25, 1865.

**SEQUESTRATION of WILLIAM SMITH & COMPANY**, Distillers at Benrinnes, in the Parish of Aberlour, and County of Banff.

**T**HE Commissioners have audited my accounts, brought down to the 14th current, and postponed the declaration of any farther dividend till next statutory period.

JAMES PETRIE, Trustee.

Dufftown, November 28, 1865.

**SEQUESTRATION of ROBERT M'LACHLAN**, Accountant in Glasgow.

**T**HE Commissioners have audited my accounts, down to the 19th ultimo, postponed declaration of a dividend, and dispensed with circulars to the Creditors.

JNO. MANN, Trustee.

83, West Regent Street,  
Glasgow, November 30, 1865.

**JOHN M'DONALD NIMMO**, Writer in Wick, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **ANDREW KEIR**, Farmer at Noss, near Wick, in the County of Caithness, hereby intimates that his accounts, up to the 9th instant, have been audited by the Commissioners, who have postponed the declaration of a dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period, and dispensed with sending circulars to the Creditors.

JOHN M. NIMMO, Trustee.

Wick, November 17, 1865.

**SEQUESTRATION of THOMAS GUNN**, Distiller, Camelon, Falkirk, sole Partner of **STARK, GUNN, & COMPANY**, Nail Manufacturers, Camelon aforesaid.

**DAVID RIDPATH**, Confectioner, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, Trustee on the above sequestrated estates, hereby gives notice that his accounts, brought down to the 29th day of November instant, have been audited and approved of by the Commissioners, who have postponed declaring a dividend until 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.

DAVID RIDPATH, Trustee.

Edinburgh, November 30, 1865.

**FINLAY MUNRO**, Auctioneer, Elgin, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of **WILLIAM HAY**, Chief Constable, Elgin, hereby intimates that a state of his accounts, brought down to the 14th instant, has been submitted to, and audited by the Commissioners on the estate, in terms of the Statute; and that they have postponed the declaration of a second dividend till the recurrence of another statutory period.

FINLAY MUNRO, Trustee.

Elgin, November 29, 1865.

**T**AKE Notice that **GEORGE DEANS**, sometime Draper in Dundee, and residing in Broughty Ferry, a Partner of **DEANS & MASON**, otherwise **DEANS, MASON, & COMPANY**, Drapers, Dundee, has petitioned the Sheriff of Forfarshire for interim protection and decree of Cessio Bonorum. Creditors are required to appear within the Sheriff-Court-house, Dundee, on Thursday the 4th January 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, when he will be examined.

SMITH & MORE, Writers, Dundee,  
Petitioner's Agents.

[Extract from The DUBLIN GAZETTE of November 7, 1865.]

#### NOTICE OF

#### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership for some time subsisting between **William Dickey Henderson** and **Alexander Porter Henderson**, at No. 14, Corporation Street, Belfast, in the County of Antrim, as General Merchants, Insurance, and Commission Agents, under the Firm of **W. D. HENDERSON & SONS**, has been this day **DISSOLVED** by mutual consent; all debts due by and to the said Firm will be paid and received by the said **William Dickey Henderson**, who will continue to carry on the business on his own account, under the said Firm of **W. D. HENDERSON & SONS**.

Dated this 9th October 1865.

W. D. HENDERSON.

A. P. HENDERSON.

Signed by the said W. D. Henderson,  
in presence of—  
**WILLIAM CARSON**, Solicitor, Belfast.

Signed by the said A. P. Henderson,  
in presence of—  
**JOHN NORTH**, Solr., Leeds.

*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.

Friday, December 1, 1865.

Price One Shilling.