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TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1859.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 21, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Levee announced to be held by Her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, upon Friday, the 24th instant, is postponed until the following day, Saturday, the 25th instant.

REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED WITH REGARD TO THE QUEEN'S LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

By Her Majesty's Command.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, who propose to attend Her Majesty's Levee, at St. James's Palace, are requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names *clearly written* thereon, one to be left with The Queen's Page in Attendance in the Corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to The Queen.

PRESENTATIONS.

Any Nobleman or Gentleman who proposes to be presented to The Queen must leave at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, *before twelve o'clock*, two clear days before the Levee, a card with his name written thereon, and with the name of the Nobleman or Gentleman by whom he is to be presented. In order to carry out the existing regulation that no presentation can be made at a Levee excepting by a person actually attending that Levee, it is also necessary that a letter from the Nobleman or Gentleman who is to make the presentation, stating it to be his intention to be present, should accompany the presentation card above referred to, which will be submitted to The Queen for Her Majesty's approbation. It is Her Majesty's command, that no presentations shall be made at the Levee, except in accordance with the above regulations.

It is particularly requested, that in every case the names be *very distinctly written* upon the cards to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to The Queen.

The state apartments will not be open for the reception of Company coming to Court, until half-past one o'clock.

ADDRESSES.

The same regulations apply to the presentation of Addresses or Petitions.

A card containing a statement of the object of the Addresses or Petitions, with the names of the persons who are to present them, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain's Office two clear days before the Levee. Two other cards, containing similar information, are to be taken to the Levee, one to be delivered to The Queen's Page in Attendance in the Corridor, and the other to the Lord Chamberlain, who will read its contents to The Queen.

On these occasions no other statement is to be addressed to Her Majesty.

A Deputation to present an Address is not to exceed four persons.

The members of a Deputation, who have not previously attended Court, must be presented to The Queen.

DE LA WARR,
Lord Chamberlain.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of June, 1859,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty, upon a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, was this day pleased to appoint the Reverend Nevill Gream, M.A., Curate of Tetbury, in the county of Gloucester, to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of June, 1859,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the session of Parliament, held in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Her Majesty's

reign, intituled "An Act further to amend the laws concerning the burial of the dead in England" it is, amongst other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, from time to time, to postpone the time appointed by any Order in Council for the discontinuance of burials, or otherwise to vary any Order in Council made under any of the Acts recited in the said Act, or under the said Act (whether the time thereby appointed for the discontinuance of burials thereunder, or other operation of such Order, shall or shall not have arrived), as to Her Majesty, with such advice as aforesaid, may seem fit ;

And whereas certain Orders in Council have been made, directing the discontinuance of burials in the churchyards and burial-grounds hereinafter mentioned from the time mentioned in such Orders respectively ; and whereas it seems fit to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the time for discontinuing burials in the said churchyards and burial-grounds be postponed ;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the time for the discontinuance of burials in such churchyards and burial-grounds be postponed, as follows ; viz. :

In St. Bartholomew's Churchyard, in the Independent Chapelyard, in the Inghamite Burial-ground, and in the Wesleyan and Baptist Burial-grounds, all in COLNE, in the parish of Whalley, from the first of July to the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine ;

In the parish churchyard, in the burial-ground of the Independent Chapel, in the Wesleyan Burial-ground, in Batley Carr Churchyard, in St. Matthew's Churchyard, West Town, and in the burial-ground of the Roman Catholic Chapel, West Town, all in DEWSBURY, from the first of July to the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine ;

In the burial-ground of the Independent Chapel, THORNTON, near Bradford, Yorkshire, from the first of July to the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

And whereas by an Order in Council of the eighth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, burials were directed to be discontinued (with certain exceptions) within twenty feet of the church, chapel, or schools, in St. Paul's Churchyard, in Brunswick Cemetery, and in All Saints Churchyard, ELTON, in the parish of Bury, Lancashire, and certain regulations were made with respect to burials in the said churchyards and cemetery, and it seems fit that the said Order be varied ; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following words be substituted for the words which follow "chapel or schools" in the paragraph of the said Order which relates to such churchyards and cemetery, viz., "except so far as is compatible with the observance of the Regulations for New Burial-grounds, omitting the third."

Wm. L. Bathurst.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of June, 1859.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron-Estcourt, late one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, after giving to the Incumbents and Vestry Clerks of the undermentioned parishes ten days' previous notice of his intention to make such representation, has, under the provisions of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the laws concerning the burial of the dead in the metropolis," made a representation, stating, that for the protection of the public health, burials should be forthwith discontinued in the undermentioned burial-grounds with the following modifications ;

SAINT PANCRAS.—Forthwith in the vaults and catacombs under the *New National Scotch Church, Regent's-square, Saint Pancras.*

PLUMSTEAD, KENT.—Forthwith beneath the *Parish Church of Plumstead, Kent*; and from and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in the *churchyard*, with the exception of vaults and family graves which were in existence on the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and which shall be used on the following conditions,—that the vaults and brick graves be opened without disturbing soil that has been already buried in, and that each coffin be entombed in brick or stone work properly cemented; that family earthen graves be opened without the disturbance of human remains, that one foot of earth be left between each coffin, and that no body be buried within four feet of the surface ; and that in the excepted vaults and graves the only bodies interred be those of the husbands, wives, parents, unmarried children, and brothers and sisters of persons already buried therein.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council is pleased hereby to give notice of such representation, and to order that the same be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the thirtieth day of July next :

And Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith published in the London Gazette ; and that copies thereof be affixed on the doors of the churches or chapels of the said parishes, or on some conspicuous places within the part or parts of the metropolis affected by such representation, one calendar month at the least before the said thirtieth day of July.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of June, 1859,

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Thomas Sotheron Estcourt, late one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, after giving to the Incumbents and the Churchwardens of the parishes

hereinafter mentioned, ten days' previous notice of his intention to make such representation, has, under the provisions of an Act, passed in the session of Parliament, held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend the laws concerning the burial of the dead in England beyond the limits of the metropolis, and to amend the Act concerning the burial of the dead in the metropolis," made a representation stating that, for the protection of the public health, no new burial-ground should be opened in any of the undermentioned parishes without the previous approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and that interments in the same should be discontinued with the following modifications :

ROCHDALE.—Forthwith in the *Wesleyan Burial-ground, Wardle*, near Rochdale, except in graves not less than five feet deep, which can be opened without exposure of human remains.

GILLINGHAM, DORSETSHIRE.—On and after the first day of June, 1861, in the *parish churchyard* of Gillingham, Dorset, except in now existing vaults and walled graves, in which each coffin shall be imbedded in charcoal and entombed in an airtight manner, and except in other graves for the burial of the husbands or wives of those previously buried therein ; also that the wet portion of the churchyard be drained to the depth of six feet at least.

TWEKESBURY.—Forthwith in *Holy Trinity Churchyard*, and in the *Independent and Baptist* burial-grounds, Tweskesbury, except in family graves and vaults, and in graves never previously buried in. No grave or vault to be re-opened except to bury husbands, wives, parents, or unmarried children of these previously buried therein. No coffin in any earthen grave to be less than four feet below the surface. No human remains to be disturbed ; and all coffins buried in vaults or walled graves to be imbedded in charcoal and separately entombed in an airtight manner.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty in Council is pleased hereby to give notice of such representation, and to order that the same be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the thirtieth day of July next ;

And Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith published in the London Gazette ; and that copies thereof be affixed on the doors of the churches or chapels of, or on some conspicuous places within, the parishes affected by such representation, one month before the said thirtieth day of July.

Wm. L. Bathurst.

Board of Green Cloth, June 18, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Edward Granville, Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B., to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household in the room of the Most Honourable Brownlow, Marquis of Exeter, K.G., resigned.

War-Office, June 21, 1859.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., General the Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., and General Sir Robert William Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath ; and of General Henry Wyndham and Lieutenant-General John Aitchison, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order.

Whitehall, June 13, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Skey, Esq., to be Surgeon in the Artillery Company of London, for the term of five years from the date hereof.

Whitehall, June 17, 1859.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Archibald William, Earl of Eglinton, in that part of the said United Kingdom called Scotland, K.T., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Winton.

(284.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 20, 1859.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, enclosing copy of a Portuguese Royal Decree, authorizing the importation, free of duty, into Portuguese ports, until the 15th of November next, of grain and pulse of all kinds, excepting foreign rice, which, if imported in the husk, will be subject to a duty of 200 reis per 100 lbs., and of 400 reis per 100 lbs. if clean, until the 30th June, 1860 ; the articles in question to remain subject to the same duty of consumption as is charged upon similar articles of national production.

The same articles may be entered on like terms, subsequently to the above dates, provided the vessel in which they were shipped sailed previously to the expiration of the period direct from the port of shipment, with the ordinary prospect of arriving within the period to which the decree extends.

War-Office, 18th June, 1859.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of the decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Army, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon him by the Commander-in-Chief in India, in accordance with the rules laid down in Her Majesty's Warrant instituting the same, for an Act of Bravery performed by him in that country, when serving under his personal Command, as recorded against his name; viz.:

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which conferred.
42nd Regiment ...	Lieutenant Francis Edward Henry Farquharson Date of Act of Bravery, 9th March, 1858	For conspicuous bravery, when engaged before Lucknow, on the 9th March, 1858, in having led a portion of his Company, stormed a bastion mounting two guns, and spiked the guns, by which the advanced position, held during the night of the 9th of March, was rendered secure from the fire of Artillery. Lieutenant Farquharson was severely wounded, while holding an advanced position, on the morning of the 10th of March.

HER Majesty has also been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Army and Indian Military Forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of Acts of Bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names; viz.:

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Act of Bravery for which recommended.
42nd Regiment ...	Private Walter Cook, and Private Duncan Millar, Date of Acts of Bravery, 15th January, 1859	In the action at Maylah Ghaut, on the 15th January, 1859, Brigadier-General Walpole reports that the conduct of Privates Cook and Millar deserves to be particularly pointed out. At the time the fight was the severest, and the few men of the 42nd Regiment were skirmishing so close to the enemy (who were in great numbers), that some of the men were wounded by sword cuts, and the only officer with the 42nd was carried to the rear, severely wounded, and the Color-Serjeant was killed, these soldiers went to the front, took a prominent part in directing the Company, and displayed a courage, coolness, and discipline, which was the admiration of all who witnessed it.
13th Bengal Native Infantry	Lieutenant William George Cubitt, Date of Act of Bravery, 30th June, 1857	For having on the retreat from Chinhut, on the 30th of June, 1857, saved the lives of three men of the 32nd Regiment, at the risk of his own.
26th Bengal Native Infantry	Lieutenant Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett, Date of Act of Bravery, 14th October, 1858	For an act of daring bravery at the village of Baroun, on the 14th of October, 1858, on an occasion when about 70 Sepoys were defending themselves in a brick building, the only approach to which was up a very narrow street, in having called on the men of his regiment to follow him, when, backed by only some four men, he made a dash at the narrow entrance, where, though a shower of balls was poured upon him, he pushed his way up to the wall of the house, and beating up the bayonets of the rebels with his sword, endeavoured to get in.
1st Bengal Fusiliers	Private John McGovern, Date of Act of Bravery, 23rd June, 1857	For gallant conduct during the operations before Delhi, but more especially on the 23rd of June, 1857, when he carried into camp a wounded comrade under a very heavy fire from the enemy's battery, at the risk of his own life.

(824.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 20, 1859.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, transmitting a copy of a Portuguese Royal Decree authorizing the importation, free of duty, into the Cape Verd Islands, of the following articles, until the end of the year 1860:—Indian corn, rice, broad beans, French beans, Indian corn flour and mandioc flour, mutton, beef or pork, fresh or salt, including bacon and hogs' lard.

The same decree authorizes the free importation, until the end of the year 1863, of horned cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, swine and camels, and also exempts such animals from the tithe or disimo tax during the same period, and permits the importation, from the 1st January, 1860, to the end of the year 1863, of hogs' lard, mutton, beef and pork, fresh or salt, free of duty if of Portuguese production and imported from a Portuguese port in a Portuguese vessel, and subject to a duty of 10 per cent. if foreign produce. Indian corn flour imported after the 1st January, 1860, will be subject to a duty of 200 reis per barrel, if of foreign produce, and will be admitted free if of Portuguese production, imported from a Portuguese port, in a Portuguese vessel.

The cattle and animals above referred to will, until the end of the year 1864, if exported from the Cape Verd Islands to any continental port of Portugal, be considered as foreign, although they may be Portuguese produce. The cereals and animal food, also previously referred to, will be regarded equally, if exported from the Cape Verd Islands to Portugal, as of foreign production until the end of the year 1860.

*War-Office, Pall-Mall,
21st June, 1859.*

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissary-General William Henry Drake, C.B., to be Commissary-General. Dated 21st June, 1859.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend Edward J. Rogers, Chaplain of the Fourth Class, to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 26th March, 1859.

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

William Montague Baillie, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 15th June, 1859.

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

90th, or Stirlingshire, &c., Highland Borderers Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant John Henderson to be Captain, vice Robert Stuart McGregor, resigned.

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

Western Regiment of Suffolk Militia.

Lord Augustus Henry Charles Hervey to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th June, 1859.

Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia.

Lieutenant John Hamilton to be Captain, vice George Davison Bland, resigned. Dated 9th June, 1859.

Ensign George Edward Gorton to be Lieutenant, vice John Hamilton, promoted. Dated 9th June, 1859.

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

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

John Clarke Swanton, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th June, 1859.

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

1st or Western Regiment of Norfolk Militia.

George Hill, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th June, 1859.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal North Lincoln Militia.

Charles Frederick Sharp, Gent., to be Ensign. Dated 13th June, 1859.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British or inland postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and to make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a certain Warrant in writing under their hands, duly made, and bearing date at Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in exercise of the power or authority in them for that purpose vested, in and by the said recited Act, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, did direct, that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place in the United Kingdom and (amongst other colonies) Malta (direct or through any other colony, or through any foreign country), there should be charged and taken, in lieu of any rates of British postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform British rate of sixpence; and that on every letter transmitted as mentioned in the said

now recited Warrant, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there should be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional, rates of postage as therein mentioned.

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

And whereas it is expedient that other regulations should be made for the transmission by the post of letters between the United Kingdom and Malta in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

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

1. On every letter not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post between any place in the United Kingdom and Malta, *viâ* France (whether the sea conveyance in the Mediterranean be by British or by French packet boat), there shall be charged and taken in lieu of any rates of postage now payable by law on such letters, an uniform rate of postage (British and French combined) of six pence.

2. And on every letter so transmitted, exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows, that is to say:

On every such letter, exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one half an ounce in weight, two rates of postage.

On every such letter, exceeding one half of an ounce, and not exceeding three quarters of an ounce in weight, three rates of postage.

On every such letter, exceeding three quarters of an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, four rates of postage.

And for every quarter of an ounce in weight, above the weight of one ounce, there shall be charged and taken one additional rate of postage, and every fraction of a quarter of an ounce in weight, above the weight of one ounce, shall be charged as an additional quarter of an ounce in weight. And each progressive and additional rate, chargeable under this clause, shall be estimated and charged at the sum which any such letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding one quarter of an ounce in weight.

And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have, at various times, since the passing of the said two before recited Acts, and in pursuance and in exercise of the powers reserved to them thereby by divers Warrants in writing under their hands duly made, and bearing date respectively at Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 15th day of January, 1858, the 13th day of August, 1858, the 16th day of August, 1858, the 27th day of August, 1858, the 1st day of September, 1858, the 9th day of November, 1858, the 27th day of November, 1858, the 18th day of January, 1859, and the 13th day of March, 1859, made certain regulations for the transmission by the post of the several letters therein respectively mentioned.

And whereas it is expedient that the further regulation hereinafter mentioned should be made.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers reserved to us, in and by the said two hereinbefore recited Acts of Parliament, or either of them, and of all others powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, by the authority aforesaid, order and direct as follows:—

3. Nothing hereinbefore or in any or either of the said lastly hereinbefore recited Warrants contained, shall in anywise prejudice or affect the privilege granted by the said first hereinbefore recited Act in favour of petitions and addresses forwarded to Her Majesty by the post, nor the privilege granted by the same Act to Members of each House of Parliament, to receive by the post petitions and addresses to Her Majesty, and petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, not exceeding thirty-two ounces in weight, exempt from postage, nor shall anything hereinbefore or in the said several last recited Warrants respectively contained, in anywise prejudice or affect the privilege which seamen and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's Service, and seamen and soldiers employed in the service of the East India Company, had, or have, or are entitled to by law, of sending and receiving by the post, letters not exceeding one-half of an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

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

5. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1859.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Howard Taylor.
Henry Whitmore.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage," power is given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant.

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

And whereas certain powers are also given to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by another Act of Parliament, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled

"An Act to amend the laws relating to the stamp duties on newspapers, and to provide for the transmission by post of printed periodical publications."

And whereas by a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 21st day of February, 1854, certain rates of postage were fixed and made payable on the transmission by the post of letters, printed books, printed magazines, printed reviews, printed pamphlets, and printed newspapers, between the United Kingdom and the Republic of the Uruguay, and between the Republic of the Uruguay and any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions, or any foreign country, through the United Kingdom.

And whereas a new postal convention has been made and entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Republic of the Uruguay.

And whereas it is expedient that the said recited Warrant should be repealed, and that further regulations should be made for the transmission by the post of the letters and packets hereinafter mentioned.

Now we, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers vested in us in and by the said recited Acts, and every of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, by the authority of the statute in that case made and provided, order and direct, that the said recited Warrant, dated the 21st day of February, 1854, and the several rates of postage and the several orders, directions, and regulations therein mentioned and set forth, shall cease and determine, and shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed and revoked.

And we do further order, direct, and declare, as follows :

1. On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the Republic of the Uruguay, or posted in the Republic of the Uruguay, addressed to the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and any part of the Republic of the Uruguay (the conveyance between the United Kingdom and the Republic of the Uruguay being by British packet-boat), there shall be charged and taken an uniform rate of postage of sixpence.

2. On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in, or addressed to, any part of the Republic of the Uruguay, transmitted by the post between any port in the Republic of the Uruguay and any of Her Majesty's colonies, or any foreign country through the United Kingdom (the conveyance between the Republic of the Uruguay and the United Kingdom being by British packet-boat), there shall be charged and taken a British rate of postage of sixpence for the conveyance of every such letter between any port in the Republic of the Uruguay and any part of the United Kingdom; and for the conveyance of every such letter between the port in the United Kingdom, of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and the colony or foreign country to or from which the same shall be forwarded, such a further or additional rate of postage as shall, from time to time, be charged and payable for British postage on letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted or delivered at the port in the United Kingdom, of the departure or arrival of the packet or ship conveying the same, and transmitted direct between such port and any such colony or foreign country,

provided that, in all cases where such additional rate includes both inland and sea services, there shall be deducted from the said rate of sixpence the sum of one penny in respect of the inland conveyance, under this clause, of every such letter sent through the United Kingdom.

3. On every letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by British packet boat from any port in the Republic of the Uruguay, to any other foreign port, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and taken a British rate of postage of four pence.

4. All such respective letters so transmitted as hereinbefore, in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd clauses of this Warrant mentioned, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be subject to the several further and additional and progressive rates of postage hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) :

On every such letter, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be charged, taken and paid two rates of postage.

And on every such letter, if exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage.

And on every such letter, if exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

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

5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed in anywise to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said recited Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, or to annul, prejudice, or affect any of the privileges which seamen and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's service are now by law entitled to, of sending and receiving by the post, letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions in respect of the same.

6. On every printed British newspaper posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the Republic of the Uruguay, and on every printed newspaper posted in the Republic of the Uruguay, addressed to the United Kingdom, transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the Republic of the Uruguay direct by packet-boat, there shall be charged, taken, and paid in the United Kingdom the rate of British postage hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: if not exceeding the weight of four ounces, a rate of one penny, and if exceeding that weight, but not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, a rate of two pence, and for every additional four ounces in weight of any such newspaper above the weight of eight ounces an additional rate of one penny shall be charged; and any fractional part of such additional four ounces shall be charged as an additional four ounces in weight.

7. All packets consisting of newspapers, books, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, colonial, or foreign, and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, may be transmitted by British packet-boat from Monte Video or any other port in the Republic of the Uruguay to any other port, without passing through the United

Kingdom, at the rates of British postage herein-after mentioned; that is to say:

On every such packet, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, for the transmission thereof respectively as aforesaid the uniform single rate of postage of one penny.

And on every such packet exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows; that is to say:

On every such packet, if exceeding four ounces in weight and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, two rates of postage.

And on every such packet, if exceeding eight ounces and not exceeding one pound in weight, four rates of postage.

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding one pound and the half of another pound in weight, six rates of postage.

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

8. All packets consisting of books, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, Colonial, or Foreign, and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to the Republic of the Uruguay, or posted in the Republic of the Uruguay, addressed to the United Kingdom, may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and the Republic of the Uruguay (the sea conveyance being by British packet boat), and all such respective packets shall be transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions, hereinafter mentioned and contained relating thereto: and the single rate of postage for the transmission of such packets, shall be the sum of three pence, and all such respective packets so transmitted and chargeable with postage under this clause, shall be subject to the several progressive and additional rates of postage hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

On every such packet, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid for the transmission thereof respectively as aforesaid, the uniform single rate of postage of three pence.

And on every such packet exceeding four ounces in weight, there shall be charged, taken, and paid, progressive and additional rates of postage as follows (that is to say):—

On every such packet, if exceeding four ounces in weight, and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, two rates of postage.

And on every such packet, if exceeding eight ounces, and not exceeding one pound in weight, four rates of postage.

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding one pound and the half of another pound in weight, six rates of postage.

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

9. Every packet which shall be transmitted by the post under the 6th, 7th, and 8th clauses of this Warrant, shall be so transmitted in conformity with, and under, and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, and conditions herein-after contained (that is to say):—

Every British newspaper which shall be posted in the United Kingdom under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be printed and published at intervals not exceeding thirty-one days between any two consecutive numbers or parts of such publication, and the same shall be registered by the proprietor or printer thereof at the General Post-office, in London, and shall be posted within fifteen days from the date of its publication, and the title and date of the newspaper shall be printed at the top of every page thereof.

There shall be no word or communication printed on any newspaper transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, after the publication thereof, or upon any cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon any such newspaper or upon any cover thereof, other than and except the name and address of the person to whom the same is sent; but the name or title of such newspaper and the name and address of the publisher, newsvendor, or agent by whom the same is sent may be printed on the cover thereof.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

No packet which in length or breadth or width shall exceed the dimensions of two feet, shall be forwarded by the post under the 6th, 7th, and 8th clauses of this Warrant.

The terms "books, publications, or works of literature or art," in this Warrant used, shall, for the purposes of this Warrant, mean and comprise all such articles as in their general character are either literary, or consist of printed, written, engraved, or lithographed matter (although not strictly literary), including books (whether printed, written, or plain), publications or compilations (whether in print or in manuscript), almanacks, printed or lithographed letters, and such artistic productions as prints, maps (whether on paper or canvas or cloth, and whether printed or written), and photographs, when not on glass or in frames containing glass, and any description of paper, parchment, or vellum (whether printed, lithographed, written upon, or plain, or any mixture of the four), together with any binding, mounting, or covering of or upon or belonging to any such article or production, or any portion thereof, or of or belonging to any paper, parchment, or vellum, and including also any cases or rollers of prints or maps, book-markers (whether of paper or otherwise), pencils, pens, or other things usually appertaining to any such article or production, paper, parchment, or vellum,

or necessary for its safe transmission, which shall be sent in the same packet with any such article or production to which they or it shall belong, provided nevertheless that nothing herein contained shall extend to authorize the sending by the post, under the 7th and 8th clauses of this Warrant of any patterns or books of patterns, or papers of patterns of any article or thing whatsoever, unless such patterns consist merely of paper.

Every packet transmitted by the post, under the 6th, 7th and 8th clauses of this Warrant, shall be sent open at the ends or sides, and either without a cover, or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides.

No packet transmitted by the post, under the 7th and 8th clauses of this Warrant, shall contain any written letter, either closed or open, nor any written communication in the nature of a letter either closed or open (whether such letter or communication be addressed to or intended for the person to whom the packet shall be directed, or any other person), nor any enclosure, sealed, or otherwise closed against inspection, nor any other enclosure not authorized by this Warrant, sent in or with any such packet, nor shall there be any written letter, or written communication in the nature of a letter, in or upon any such packet, or on the cover, or envelope thereof.

Every packet transmitted by the post, under the 6th and 8th clauses of this Warrant, and posted in the United Kingdom, shall be put into the Post-office, at such hours in the day and under all such regulations as the Postmaster-General may appoint.

Upon every packet transmitted by the post, under the 6th and 8th clauses of this Warrant, which shall be posted in the United Kingdom, the postage thereof shall be paid at the time of the same being posted.

10. All letters, notices, and other communications (whether upon paper, parchment, or vellum), partly printed or partly lithographed and partly written, which if wholly written would not be considered letters or communications in the nature of letters, shall and may be transmitted by the post, under and subject to the several regulations, orders, directions, conditions, and rates, respectively, in the 7th, 8th, and 9th clauses of this Warrant mentioned and contained.

11. Any letter, notice, or other communication (whether upon paper, parchment, or vellum), partly printed or partly lithographed and partly written, which if wholly written would be considered a letter, or a communication in the nature of a letter, shall not be entitled to the privilege of being transmitted by the post under or by virtue of the 7th, 8th, and 9th clauses of this Warrant, or the regulations, orders, directions, conditions, and rates therein respectively contained. And every such last-mentioned letter, notice, or other communication sent by the post, shall be deemed and considered to be a letter, or a communication in the nature of a letter, within the intent and meaning of the 9th clause of this Warrant.

12. If any question shall arise whether any such letter, notice, or other communication, is entitled to the privilege of a printed paper, so far as respects the transmission thereof by the post, or of being sent by the post, under or by virtue of the 7th, 8th, and 9th clauses of this Warrant, the same shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster-General, whose decision thereupon shall be final.

13. If any packet sent, or tendered, or delivered, in order to be sent by the post, under the 6th, 7th, and 8th clauses of this Warrant, shall, in length, or breadth, or width, exceed the dimensions of two feet, or if any such packet, or the cover or envelope thereof, shall not be open at the ends or sides, or if any such packet shall be sent otherwise than in conformity with the terms, conditions, and regulations hereinbefore in the 9th clause of this Warrant contained, every such respective packet shall and may be detained and opened, and, at the option of the Postmaster-General, shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof; and every such respective packet on being so returned or given up shall, at the option of the Postmaster-General, be either free of postage or be charged with any rate of postage he may think fit, not exceeding the postage to which it would have been liable as a letter.

14. If any packet sent or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent by the post, under the eighth clause of this Warrant, from the United Kingdom to the Republic of the Uruguay (any such packet posted in London and sent from any department or office in or connected with the public service of Her Majesty, which shall keep a postage account with the General Post-office in London, and the postage thereof being charged in such account only, excepted), shall be posted in the United Kingdom without any postage paid thereon, or with a postage paid thereon less in amount than the rate of postage to which such packet is liable under and by virtue of the regulations hereinbefore contained, every such packet shall be detained and opened, and at the option of the Postmaster-General shall be dealt with and chargeable in like manner as is hereinbefore directed with respect to any packet not open at the ends or sides, or exceeding in length, or breadth, or width, the dimensions of two feet.

15. The respective letters and packets transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be subject to the several orders, directions, regulations, and rates of postage respectively contained in a certain Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the hands of two of the said Commissioners, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1855, relating to redirected rates of postage upon letters and packets which shall be redirected and again forwarded by the post.

16. The rates of postage chargeable on letters, books, publications, or works of literature or art, and other printed papers transmitted by the post under the provisions of this Warrant, shall be in lieu of any rates of British postage now chargeable by law thereon.

17. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any letters, newspapers, books, publications, or works of literature or art, or other printed papers sent between the Republic of the Uruguay and France, or sent otherwise than in closed mails between the Republic of the Uruguay and any foreign country or British colony through France.

18. The several terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of Her present Majesty.

19. The Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury may, by Warrant under their hands duly made, at any time hereafter, alter, repeal, or revoke any of the rates of postage hereby fixed or altered, or any of the orders, directions, regulations, and conditions hereby

made, and may make and establish any new or other rates, orders, directions, regulations, and conditions in lieu thereof and from time to time appoint at what time the rates which may be payable are to be paid.

20. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1859.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Howard Taylor.
Henry Whitmore.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To the Managers of the St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Reformatory School, No. 22, Soho-street, Liverpool, and to all others whom it may concern.

The Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education, having received an application from the Managers of the above-named School, wherein industrial training is provided for the children, and wherein the children are fed as well as taught, and having directed Scott Nasmyth Stokes, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, to examine and report thereon, and having received and duly considered his report, hereby certify that the said school is an Industrial School within the meaning of the Industrial Schools Act, 1857.

Given at Whitehall, under the hand of
C. B. Adderley, Vice-President,
this 16th day of June, 1859.

The Correspondent of this School is
The Reverend Edward Kenrick,
22, Soho-street, Liverpool.

[Erratum in Gazette of 14th instant.]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858.

IN the Notice of the adoption of the above Act by the parish of Lillington, Warwickshire, in the 3rd line from the top, for "5th" of May, read, "13th" of May, 1859.

Whitehall, June 9, 1859.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Paitson, of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland, Gentleman, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England.

Whitehall, June 20, 1859.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Stephen France, of Wigan, in the county of Lancashire, Gentleman, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England, under the Act of Parliament passed for the relief of Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion.

NOTICE OF INTENDED DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-House, June 18, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of proceeds arising from the Name Unknown, slaver, captured on the 10th September, 1857, by Her Majesty's ship Sappho, will commence on Monday the 27th instant, in the Prize Branch of the De-

partment of the "Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-House."

Agents and other persons holding powers of attorney, prize orders, assignments, or other instruments, by virtue of which they may be legally entitled to claim the share of any captor, serving in the above-named ship, are requested to present the same at this office.

Any Officer, Seaman, Marine, or other person, who may desire to receive his share from the Collector of Customs or of Inland Revenue within the United Kingdom, is required to intimate the same by letter to be addressed "On Prize Business, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London,"—in which letter his own place of residence is to be precisely stated, as well as the place of the nearest Collector of Customs, or of Inland Revenue, from whom it would be convenient to receive such share of prize money.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.
Flag share	34	10	5
Commander	81	19	10
Third class	24	16	9
Fourth class	15	19	8
Fifth class	8	17	4
Sixth class	7	19	8
Seventh class	5	6	6
Eighth class	2	13	3
Ninth class	1	15	6
Tenth class	0	17	8

NOTICE OF INTENDED DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-House, June 18, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Officers, Seamen and Marines, and to all persons interested therein, that the distribution of proceeds arising from the Clara B. Williams, captured on the 26th October, 1857, by Her Majesty's ship Alecto, will commence on Monday the 27th instant, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-House."

Agents and other persons holding powers of attorney, prize orders, assignments, or other instruments, by virtue of which they may be legally entitled to claim the share of any captor, serving in the above-named ship, are requested to present the same at this office.

Any Officer, Seaman, Marine, or other person, who may desire to receive his share from the Collector of Customs or of Inland Revenue within the United Kingdom, is required to intimate the same by letter to be addressed "On Prize Business, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London,"—in which letter his own place of residence is to be precisely stated, as well as the place of the nearest Collector of Customs, or of Inland Revenue, from whom it would be convenient to receive such share of prize money.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

	£	s.	d.
Flag share	108	19	6
Commander	258	16	4
Third class	76	3	4
Fourth class	48	19	3
Fifth class	27	4	1
Sixth class	24	9	9
Seventh class	16	6	6
Eighth class	8	3	3
Ninth class	5	8	9
Tenth class	2	14	4

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 20.) MEDITERRANEAN—MINORCA.

Light on Cape Dartuch.

THE Minister of Marine at Madrid has given notice, that on and after the 10th of July, 1859, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Cape Dartuch, the south-western point of the Island of Minorca, one of the Balears group.

The light will be a *fixed* light, varied by *flashes* every three minutes, placed at an elevation of 70 English feet above the level of the sea, and in ordinary weather should be visible from a distance of 16 miles.

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

The light tower is circular, coloured white, and rises 31 feet above the keeper's dwelling, which is also white, with green blinds. It stands at 23 yards within the extremity of the cape, in lat. $39^{\circ} 54' 39''$ N., long. $3^{\circ} 52' 13''$ East of Greenwich.

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
6th June, 1859.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts — Mediterranean General, No. 2158; Spain, South Coast, Sheet 2, No. 1187; Minorca, Island, No. 147. Also, Mediterranean Lights List for May, 1859, No. 43.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 21.) GULF OF MEXICO—UNITED STATES.

Light on Shell Cays.

THE United States Lighthouse Board has given notice, that on and after the 1st of June, 1859, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Shell Cays, to the westward of Atchafalaya bay, on the coast of Louisiana.

The light is a *fixed white* light, placed at an elevation of 71 feet above the level of the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 13 or 14 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is by a Fresnel lens, of the third order.

The lighthouse is a screw pile structure, 81 feet in height, the floor of the keeper's dwelling being 9 feet above the sea. It is erected on the extreme southern end of the Cays, in about lat. $29^{\circ} 20'$ N., long. $91^{\circ} 49'$ W. of Greenwich.

From the light Point de Fer lighthouse bears East distant 24 miles; the entrance to Atchafalaya bay E. by N. northerly 18 miles; and the lighthouse on Ship shoals about E.S.E. 53 miles.

[The bearings are magnetic. Variation $7\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ East in 1858.]

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
6th June, 1859.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—West Indies, Outline, No. 390; West Indies, Sheet 4, No. 392d; Florida, West Coast, No. 524*. Also, United States Lights List for July, 1858, No. 36f; West Indies Lights List for January 1859, No 87.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 22.—ATLANTIC, UNITED STATES.

Lights on Hunting Island, St. Helena Sound.

THE United States Lighthouse Board has given Notice, that on and after the 1st of July, 1859, lights will be exhibited from the lighthouse and beacon recently erected on the north point of Hunting Island, St. Helena Sound, on the coast of South Carolina.

The main light will be a *revolving white* light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every half minute, placed at an elevation of 108 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from the distance of 17 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, by a Fresnel lens of the second order.

The light tower is circular, built of reddish gray brick, the upper 25 feet of which will be coloured white, and surmounted by a brass lantern: the height of the whole is 95 feet. It stands in lat. $32^{\circ} 24\frac{1}{2}'$ N. Long. $80^{\circ} 24\frac{1}{2}'$ West of Greenwich, according to the U. S. Coast Survey.

Beacon Light.

The beacon light is a *fixed white* light, placed at an elevation of 39 feet above the level of the sea.

The illuminating apparatus is by a Fresnel lens of the sixth order.

The beacon is an open framework of wood, 32 feet high, and painted white.

The two lights and the outer buoy of the Slough or Northern Channel are in line or range bearing E. by N. and W. by S.

At the above date the St. Helena bar light-vessel will be discontinued; and after she has been repaired she will be placed on Cambahee bank, St. Helena Sound.

[The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 3° East in 1859.

By command of their Lordships,

John Washington, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
6th June, 1859.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—North America, East Coast, Sheet 7, No. 270. Also, United States Lights List for July 1858, Nos. 294, 295.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors,
at Calcutta.

In the Matter of the Asiatic Marine Insurance
Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of this Court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1858, the shareholders of the said Asiatic Marine Insurance Office, are required to pay the further sum of Company's rupees, two thousand, assessed, in respect of each share held by them respectively, on or before the following dates; that is to say: the shareholders resident in Calcutta, or the suburbs thereof, on or before the 1st day of February next; the shareholders resident in Hong Kong and Bombay, on or before the 2nd day of May next; and the shareholders resident in Great Britain, and all other places not mentioned in the said order, on or before the 1st day of August next; and that the Official Assignee will be at liberty to apply that the defaulting shareholders be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, according to the provisions of the Indian Insolvent Act.

Denman and Hatch, Attorneys for the
Official Assignee, Calcutta.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act seventh and eighth Victoria, cap. 32, of the Average Amount of BANK NOTES, of the several Banks of Issue in ENGLAND and WALES, in Circulation during the Week ending Saturday the 11th day of June, 1859.

PRIVATE BANKS.

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.			Average Amount.
Andover Bank	Andover	Heath and Co.	8755
Ashford Bank	Ashford	Jemmett, Pomfret, and Co.	11275
Aylesbury Old Bank	Aylesbury	Cobb and Co.	20865
Baldock Bank and Baldock and Biggleswade Bank	Biggleswade	Wells, Hogge, and Co.	21989
Barnstaple Bank	Barnstaple	Marshall and Co.	6505
Basingstoke and Odiham Bank	Basingstoke	Seymour, Lamb, and Co.	19853
Bedford Bank	Bedford	Barnard and Co.	29428
Bewdley Bank	Bewdley	Nichols, Baker, and Co.	11010
Bicester and Oxfordshire Bank and Oxford Bank	Bicester	Tubb and Co.	15503
Birmingham Bank	Birmingham	Attwoods, Spooner, and Co.	21855
Boston Bank	Boston	Claypons and Co.	74180
Boston Bank	Boston	Gee and Co.	13961
Bridgwater Bank	Bridgwater	J. and J. L. Sealey	8696
Bristol Bank	Bristol	Miles, Miles, and Co.	27181
Broseley and Bridgnorth and Bridgnorth and Broseley Bank	Broseley	Pritchards, Boycott, and Co.	14982
Buckingham Bank	Buckingham	Bartlett, Parrott, and Co.	19216
Bury and Suffolk Bank, Sudbury Bank, and Stowmarket Bank	Bury St. Edmunds	Oakes, Bevan, and Co.	58077
Banbury Bank	Banbury	J. C. and A. Gillett	33047
Banbury Old Bank	Banbury	Cobb and Son	26234
Bedfordshire Leighton Buzzard Bank	Leighton Buzzard	Bassett, Son, and Co.	32895
Birmingham Bank	Birmingham	Lloyds and Co.	23948
Bradford Old Bank	Bradford, Yorkshire	Harris and Co.	13117
Brecon Old Bank	Brecon	Wilkins and Co.	48948
Brighton Union Bank	Brighton	Hall, West, and Co.	13667
Burlington and Driffield Bank	Burlington	Harding, Smith, and Co.	12283
Bury Saint Edmunds Bank	Bury St. Edmunds	Worlledge and Co.	2322
Cambridge Bank	Cambridge	Mortlock and Co.	13110
Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Bank	Cambridge	Messrs. Fosters	40088
Canterbury Bank	Canterbury	Hammond and Co.	29142
Carmarthen Bank	Carmarthen	David Morris and Sons	19158
Chertsey Bank	Chertsey	La Coste and Son	2920
Colchester Bank	Colchester	Round, Green, and Co.	14904
Colchester and Essex Bank, and Witham and Essex Bank, and Hadleigh, Suffolk, Bank	Colchester	Mills, Bawtree, and Co.	29716
Cornish Bank, Truro	Truro	Tweedy and Co.	39015
Coventry Bank	Coventry	Little and Woodcock	4078
City Bank, Exeter	Exeter	Milford and Co.	19348
Craven Bank	Settle	Alcocks, Birkbeck, and Co.	71495
Chepstow Old Bank	Chepstow	Snead and Chapman	8399
Derby Bank	Derby	W. and S. Evans and Co.	11249
Derby Bank	Derby	Samuel Smith and Co.	35555
Derby Old Bank and Scarsdale and High Peak Bank	Derby	Crompton, Newton and Co.	26696

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.			Average Amount.
			£
Devizes and Wiltshire Bank.....	Devizes	Locke and Co.	7539
Diss Bank	Diss	Fincham and Co. ..	10260
Doncaster Bank and Retford Bank..	Doncaster.....	Cooke and Co.	54104
Darlington Bank, Durham Bank, } and Stockton-on-Tees Bank..... }	Darlington	Backhouse and Co.	83515
Devonport Bank.. ..	Devonport	Hodge and Co.	8770
Dorchester Old Bank and Dorset- } shire Bank	Dorchester	R. and H. Williams	45630
East Cornwall Bank.....	Liskeard	Robins, Foster, and Co.	92371
East Riding Bank.....	Beverley	Bower and Co.	51859
Essex Bank and Bishop's Stortford } Bank	Chelmsford	Sparrow, Round, and Co.....	42177
Exeter Bank	Exeter	Sanders and Co.	26244
Farringdon Bank and Bank of Wantage	Farringdon	Barnes, Medley, and Co.	6031
Farnham Bank	Farnham	James Knight	8724
Faversham Bank.....	Faversham	Hilton and Co.	5625
Godalming Bank.....	Godalming	Mellersh and Co.	4579
Guildford Bank	Guildford.....	Messrs. Haydon.....	12920
Grantham Bank	Grantham	Hardy and Co.	26116
Hereford City and County Bank.....	Hereford	Matthews and Co... ..	15698
Hull Bank and Kingston-upon-Hull } Bank	Hull	Smith, Brothers, and Co.	17551
Huntingdon Town and County Bank	Huntingdon.....	Veasey and Co.	39275
Harwich Bank	Harwich	Cox, Cobbold, and Co....	4727
Hertfordshire, Hitchin Bank.....	Hitchin	Sharples and Co.	35889
Hereford. Ross and Archenfield } Bank, and Ross and Archenfield } Bank	Ross	Morgan and Co.	18321
Ipswich Bank	Ipswich	Bacon and Co.	18060
Ipswich and Needham Market Bank, } Suffolk, Hadleigh Bank, Man- } ningtree and Mistley Bank, and } Woodbridge Bank	Ipswich	Alexanders and Co.....	56494
Kentish Bank	Maidstone	Randall, Mercer, and Co.	11876
Kington and Radnorshire Bank.....	Kington	Davies and Co.	22742
Knarborough Old Bank and Ripon } Old Bank.....	Knarborough ..	Harrison and Co.	19830
Kendal Bank	Kendal.....	Wakefield, Crewdson, and Co....	44300
Longton Staffordshire Bank	Longton	C. Harvey and Son	5225
Leeds Bank.....	Leeds	Beckett and Co.	51826
Leeds Union Bank	Leeds	W. Williams, Brown and Co. ...	36874
Leicester Bank	Leicester .. .	T. and T. T. Paget	30476
Lewes Old Bank	Lewes	Whitfeld and Co.	24013
Lincoln Bank	Lincoln	Smith, Ellison, and Co.....	86715
Llandoverly Bank, Lampeter Bank, } and Llandilo Bank	Llandoverly	D. Jones and Co.	27453
Loughborough Bank	Loughborough....	Middleton and Cradock	6880
Lymington Bank.....	Lymington	S. and G. F. St. Barbe.....	3963
Lynn Regis and Lincolnshire Bank ..	Lynn Regis	Gurneys and Co.	50453
Lynn Regis and Norfolk Bank	Lynn Regis	Jarvis and Co.	12596

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.			Average Amount.
			£.
Macclesfield Bank	Macclesfield	Brocklehurst and Co.	13416
Manningtree Bank	Manningtree	Nunn and Co.	871
Merionethshire Bank	Dolgelly	Williams and Son	8029
Miners' Bank	Truro	Willyams and Co.	17742
Monmouthshire Agricultural and } Commercial Bank	Abergavenny	Bailey and Co.	28480
Monmouth Old Bank	Monmouth	Bromage, Snead, and Gosling ...	7303
Newark Bank	Newark	Godfrey and Riddell.....	21504
Newark and Sleaford Bank, and } Sleaford and Newark Bank	Sleaford	Handley, Peacock, and Co.	46479
Newbury Bank	Newbury	Bunny, Slocock, and Co.	19976
Newmarket Bank	Newmarket	Eaton, Hammond, and Co.....	16696
Norwich Crown Bank and Norfolk } and Suffolk Bank	Norwich	Harveys and Hudsons	45660
Norwich and Norfolk and Fakenham } Banks	Norwich	Gurneys and Birkbecks	96900
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank	Nottingham	Hart, Fellows, and Co.....	9308
Nuneaton Bank	Nuneaton	Craddock and Co.	2076
Naval Bank, Plymouth	Plymouth	Harris and Co.	23112
New Sarum Bank	Sarum	Pinckney, Brothers	9970
Nottingham Bank	Nottingham	Samuel Smith and Co.	28830
Oswestry Bank and Oswestry Old Bank	Oswestry	Croxon and Co.....	11020
Oxford Old Bank	Oxford	Parsons and Co.	32497
Old Bank, Tonbridge, Tonbridge and } Tonbridge Wells Old Bank, Ton- } bridge and Tonbridge Wells and } Sevenoaks Bank.....	Tonbridge	H., S., A. H., T., and A. T. } Beeching	6880
Oxfordshire Witney Bank	Witney	J. W. Clinch and Sons.....	8985
Pease's Old Bank, Hull, the Hull } Old Bank and Beverley Bank.....	Hull.....	Peases and Co.	45991
Penzance Bank	Penzance	Batten and Co.	7094
Peterborough Bank and Oundle Bank	Peterborough	D. Yorke and Co.....	8617
Pembrokeshire Bank	Haverfordwest.....	J. and W. Walters	10974
Reading Bank	Reading	Simonds and Co.	27405
Reading Bank	Reading	Stephens, Blandy, and Co.	28325
Richmond Bank	Richmond	Roper and Co.	6620
Rochdale Bank	Rochdale	Clement, Royds, and Co.	2456
Rochester, Chatham, and Strood Bank	Rochester.....	Day and Nicholson	6587
Royston Bank	Royston	Fordham and Sons	11408
Rugby Bank	Rugby	A. Butlin and Son.....	9773
Rye Bank.....	Rye	R. C. Pomfret and Co.....	8179
Ross Old Bank, Herefordshire	Ross	Allaway and MacDougal	4637
Saffron Walden and North Essex Bank	Saffron Walden ...	Gibsons and Co.	24237
Salop Bank	Shrewsbury	Burton, Lloyd, and Co.	13436
Scarborough Old Bank	Scarborough	Woodall and Co.	23172
Shrewsbury Old Bank and Shrews- } bury and Ludlow Bank	Shrewsbury..	Rocke, Eyton, and Co.....	34371
Sittingbourne and Milton Bank.....	Sittingbourne	Vallance and Co.	2479
Southampton Town and County Bank	Southampton	Maddison and Pearce	11600
Southwell Bank	Southwell	Wyld and Co.	9509
Southampton and Hampshire Bank ...	Southampton	Atherley, Fall, and Co.....	2528
Stafford Old Bank	Stafford	Stevenson and Co.	12567

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.			Average Amount.
Stamford and Rutland Bank	Stamford	Eaton, Cayley, and Co.....	24645
Shrewsbury and Welsh Pool Bank.....	Shrewsbury	Beck, Downward, and Co.	24172
Taunton Bank.....	Taunton	H. and R. Badcock	23422
Tavistock Bank	Tavistock.....	Gill, Sons, and Co.	8992
Thornbury Bank	Thornbury	Harwood and Co.	8485
Tiverton and Devonshire Bank	Tiverton	Dunsford and Co.	10705
Thrapston and Kettering Bank, } Northamptonshire	Thrapston	Yorke and Eland	11494
Tring Bank and Chesham Bank	Tring	Butcher and Sons	13658
Towcester Old Bank	Towcester	Percival and Co.	6900
Town and County of Poole Bank and } Ringwood and Poole Bank	Poole	G. W. Ledgard and Sons.....	9862
Union Bank, Cornwall	Helston	Vivian and Co.	13796
Uxbridge Old Bank	Uxbridge.....	Hull, Smith, and Co.	10488
Wallingford Bank	Wallingford.....	Hedges, Wells, and Co.....	6745
Warwick and Warwickshire Bank.....	Warwick	Greaves and Co.	19929
Wellington Somerset Bank.....	Wellington	Fox, Brothers, and Co.	2224
West Riding Bank, Wakefield, and } Pontefract Bank	Wakefield	Leatham, Tew, and Co.	44833
Whitby Old Bank	Whitby	Simpson, Chapman, and Co. ...	14170
Winchester, Alresford, and Alton Bank	Winchester	Bulpett and Co.	15405
Weymouth Old Bank and Dorchester } Bank	Weymouth	Eliot, Pearce, and Co.	15501
Wirksworth and Ashbourne Derby- } shire Bank	Wirksworth.....	Arkwright and Co.	34853
Wisbech and Lincolnshire Bank	Wisbech	Gurneys and Co.	42831
Wiveliscombe Bank	Wiveliscombe	P. and W. Hancock	6775
Wolverhampton Bank	Wolverhampton ...	Sir F. L. H. Goodricke.....	10909
Worcester Old Bank and Tewkes- } bury Old Bank	Worcester	Berwick, Lechmere, & Co.....	56956
Wolverhampton Bank	Wolverhampton ...	R. and W. F. Fryer	10311
Yarmouth and Suffolk Bank, and } Halesworth and Suffolk Bank... }	Yarmouth	Gurney's Birkbeck, and Co.....	37014
Yarmouth, Norfolk and Suffolk Bank	Great Yarmouth...	Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart. & Co	10240
York Bank	York	Swann, Clough, and Co.	33758

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.		Average Amount.
Bank of Westmorland	Kendal	£. 11005
Barnsley Banking Company	Barnsley	8894
Bradford Banking Company	Bradford	50182
Bilston District Banking Company.....	Wolverhampton	8228
Bank of Whitehaven	Whitehaven	32054
Bradford Commercial Banking Company	Bradford	20109
Burton, Uttoxeter, and Staffordshire Union Banking } Company	Burton-upon-Trent	49437
Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Banking Company	Chesterfield	9993
Cumberland Union Banking Company	Workington	34824
Coventry and Warwickshire Banking Company	Coventry	23787

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.		Average Amount.
		£.
Coventry Union Banking Company	Coventry	14218
County of Gloucester Banking Company.....	Cheltenham	109284
Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Company	Carlisle.....	25990
Carlisle City and District Bank	Carlisle	20175
Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Company	Dudley	33263
Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company	Derby	19933
Darlington District Joint Stock Banking Company	Darlington	26027
East of England Bank.....	Norwich	23567
Gloucestershire Banking Company	Gloucester	138552
Halifax Joint Stock Bank	Halifax	17670
Huddersfield Banking Company	Huddersfield	31691
Hull Banking Company	Hull	28364
Halifax Commercial Banking Company	Halifax	11581
Halifax and Huddersfield Union Banking Company	Halifax	40660
Helston Banking Company	Helston	1483
Herefordshire Banking Company	Hereford	17147
Knaresborough and Claro Banking Company.....	Knaresborough	28151
Kingsbridge Joint Stock Bank	Kingsbridge	2678
Lancaster Banking* Company... ..	Lancaster	62730
Leeds Banking Company	Leeds	23049
Leicestershire Banking Company ..	Leicester	70380
Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company.....	Lincoln ..	47317
Leamington Priors and Warwickshire Banking Company.....	Leamington Priors	9364
Ludlow and Tenbury Bank	Ludlow	8993
Moore and Robinson's Nottinghamshire Banking Company ...	Nottingham	33074
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company	Nottingham ..	27283
National Provincial Bank of England.....	Birmingham.....	409726
	Hd. Office, 112, Bishopsgate-st., London	
North Wilts Banking Company	Melksham	41255
Northamptonshire Union Bank	Northampton	69385
Northamptonshire Banking Company.....	Northampton	19100
North and South Wales Bank.....	Liverpool	57083
Pares's Leicestershire Banking Company	Leicester	51399
Saddleworth Banking Company	Saddleworth	2164
Sheffield Banking Company.....	Sheffield	36145
Stamford, Spalding and Boston Banking Company ..	Stamford	45571
Stuckey's Banking Company, Bristol Somersetshire } Bank, and Somersetshire Bank	Langport	326960
Shropshire Banking Company.....	Shiftnall	35038
Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company	Stourbridge ..	51698
Sheffield and Hallamshire Banking Company.....	Sheffield ..	22391
Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Stock Banking Company.....	Sheffield	52666
Swaledale and Wensleydale Banking Company	Richmond ..	50825
Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company	Wolverhampton	26758
Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank	Wakefield	14663
Whitehaven Joint Stock Banking Company	Whitehaven	26110
Warwick and Leamington Banking Company.....	Warwick	27274
West of England and South Wales District Bank.....	Bristol	62313
Wilts and Dorset Banking Company	Salisbury	68889
West Riding Union Banking Company	Huddersfield	32131
Whitchurch and Ellesmere Banking Company	Whitchurch.....	3650
Worcester City and County Banking Company.....	Worcester	5929
York Union Banking Company	York	66110
York City and County Banking Company.....	York	83599
Yorkshire Banking Company ..	Leeds	119065

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Quantities of each Kind of CORN, distinguishing Foreign and Colonial, imported into the principal Ports of GREAT BRITAIN (viz. London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth), and the Rates and Amount of Duty thereon, in the Week ended 15th June, 1859.

SPECIES.	Quantities Imported into the Ports of Great Britain, enumerated above (being those into which Corn is chiefly Imported).						Amount of Duty received thereon.						Rates of Duty (Foreign and Colonial).				
	Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Foreign.		Colonial.		Total.		Corn and Grain of all sorts, per quarter.		Meal and Flour of all sorts, per cwt.		
	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat & Wheat Flour	150969	2	—	—	150969	2	7977	12	3	—	—	—	7977	12	3		
Barley & Barley Meal	23462	1	—	—	23462	1	1173	2	9	—	—	—	1173	2	9		
Oats and Oat Meal	48200	1	—	—	48200	1	2410	0	5	—	—	—	2410	0	5		
Rye and Rye Meal.....	930	4	—	—	930	4	46	10	9	—	—	—	46	10	9		
Pease and Pea Meal	3083	3	1069	6	4153	1	154	3	5	53	9	9	207	13	2	1	0
Beans and Bean Meal.....	3037	6	—	—	3037	6	151	18	1	—	—	—	151	18	1		
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	8871	3	—	—	8871	3	443	12	5	—	—	—	443	12	5		
Buck Wheat and Buck Wheat Meal.....	0	5	—	—	0	5	0	0	9	—	—	—	0	0	9		
Beer or Bigg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	238555	1	1069	6	239624	7	12357	0	10	53	9	9	12410	10	7		

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

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom-house, London, 20th June, 1859.

JOHN A. MESSENGER,

Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

successfully dealt with in a vigorous and exemplary manner.

6. The Chief Commissioner presumes that no officer would now deny, that an immediate advance upon Delhi was the right course; but at that time such was not the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief's military advisers. His Excellency assured the Chief Commissioner, that every officer whom he consulted was averse to this measure. The Chief Commissioner believes now, as he urged then, that if our troops had not advanced from Umballa upon Delhi, the whole population between the Jumna and the Sutlej would have risen, and that the chiefs of Puttiala, Jheend, and Nabha, who performed such excellent service afterwards, would, even if they had stood by us, have been deserted by their own troops, or else would have been compelled by these troops to join the insurrection. But the advance of our troops towards Delhi, and the victory at Badlee Serai, near that city, on the 8th June, proved to the country that there was vitality in our cause, and power on our side.

7. It is now proper to turn to the events which occurred in the Punjab itself immediately after the arrival of the news from Delhi. Of these, first, was the disarming of the native brigade at Lahore on the 13th May. The promptitude and success with which that all-important measure was carried out were truly remarkable. The credit belongs solely to the military and civil authorities on the spot. Among them, the chief praise is due to Brigadier S. Corbett, who commanded the troops, and to Mr. R. Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner. Had Lahore, with the fort, the munitions of war, and the treasure, fallen into the hands of a mutineer soldiery, the preservation of order in the Punjab generally would have been scarcely possible; the consequence of such a disaster would have been felt everywhere. The actual event was, that three native infantry regiments and one regiment of regular cavalry, about 3,000 well-trained native soldiers, were disarmed by 400 European infantry, and 12 guns with European artillerymen.

8. The next episode was the outbreak at Ferozepore. On the British side affairs were badly managed. It was fortunate that the European barracks were close to the arsenal, into which building a company of Europeans were introduced, just before it was assailed by the native infantry. But after the arsenal had been secured, and the mutineers repulsed, they were allowed to return, and burn buildings in the cantonment at their pleasure, during the whole night of the 14th May. No adequate efforts were made to destroy, or even to punish them. Even those who, in their flight from the station towards Delhi, had been seized by the police and the country people, were not brought to trial until reiterated orders to that effect had been issued. But, unfortunately, at Ferozepore, errors did not end here; for when, at a date subsequent to the above occurrences, the 10th Light Cavalry were disarmed, their horses were not taken away. When, however, the taking of the horses was insisted on at last, the troopers had a full opportunity of concocting their plans for an outbreak; for the order about the horses, instead of being kept secret, was formally copied and circulated in the regimental order book.

9. Among the earliest measures adopted, was the securing of the important forts of Philore and Govindgurb (Umritsur). On the first news of the outbreak at Delhi, indeed on the 11th May, Sir H. Barnard, commanding the Umballa or Sirhind Division, warned the military authorities at Jullunder to arrange for the safety of the arsenal at Philore, then defended by native troops. Upon

this, Brigadier Hartly promptly threw a company of European infantry, and some European artillerymen into the fort. To show the immense importance of this arsenal, together with that of Ferozepore, it is sufficient to observe, that from them were derived the means of taking Delhi. At about the same time some European infantry were sent from Lahore to hold Govindgurb, in conjunction with some European artillerymen already there. This place, it must be remembered, was the most central and the most important strong hold in the Punjab.

10. The same eventful days witnessed stirring scenes at Peshawur. In that valley there were at that period three European regiments and a strong body of European artillery, a force more than a match for the 8,000 Hindoostanee troops in that vicinity. No sooner had the Delhi news become known in Peshawur, that Major-General Read commanding that division assumed the command of all the troops in the Punjab. At a council of war held immediately by him, it was proposed to form a moveable column composed of the élite of the European regiments (one to be taken from Peshawur, the other from Rawul Pindee), with a due proportion of European artillery and with the Guide Corps, half cavalry, half infantry, and other Punjabee troops, and Goorkhas, upon whom it was considered that reliance might be placed. It was intended that this column should assemble at Jhelum, a very critical position, and there remain ready to fall upon and crush mutineers wherever they might break out. Scarcely, however, had the troops marched from Peshawur, when it was discovered that the Hindoostanee troops there were utterly untrustworthy. And inasmuch as any considerable and successful mutiny in that valley would certainly have been followed by an invasion from the surrounding hill tribes, the European corps which had started was ordered back, and two regiments of Punjab infantry were despatched thither in haste.

11. This precaution was indeed as necessary as it was timely. For, despite everything, mutinies did break out, and partial insurrection occurred in the valley. But the rising flames were speedily trampled out by the wisdom, decision, and energy of three officers, namely, Brigadier-General S. Cotton, who commanded the division, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Edwardes, the Commissioner, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicholson, the Deputy Commissioner; and our hold on this important position and territory was securely maintained. In the first instance it was resolved to disarm the 5th Light Cavalry, and three of the native infantry regiments. This having been most successfully accomplished, a select force moved out against the 55th Native Infantry, which had mutinied at Fort Hoti Murdan, in the Eusufzye frontier. On the approach of this force, the mutineers evacuated the fort, and fled towards Swat. Many were killed in the pursuit, and many were taken prisoners. The remnant escaped for a time by wandering among the rugged hills, beyond Huzara. The miserable, though well-deserved fate of these fugitives has been graphically described in the report by Major J. R. Becher, the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara. After these events, which turned so evidently in our favour, the Peshawur valley remained tranquil. Some attempts to excite insurrection were indeed made from time to time; but gradually our position in that quarter became so firm, as to enable the Chief Commissioner to withdraw one of the Punjabee corps cantoned there, in order that it might reinforce the army before Delhi.

12. Before proceeding to measures and events connected with the interior of the Punjab, it will

be proper to mention the troops from the Punjab territories, including Cis-Sutlej States, which formed a part of the army before Delhi. Of the 12 European corps (11 infantry and 1 cavalry), the 9th Lancers, the greater portions of Her Majesty's 75th, the 1st and 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, and about 200 European artillerymen, formed the greater portion of the European force that first marched upon Delhi; the remainder of the force coming from Meerut. In the first instance also, a second class siege train was despatched from Philore. Afterwards two wings of European corps followed. Then a considerable native force was despatched from the Punjab also. First the Guide Corps, cavalry and infantry, after a memorable march of 580 miles, at an average speed of 28 miles a day, arrived before Delhi early in June. Then the 4th Sikhs were sent from Huzara, and the 1st Punjab Infantry from Bunnoo, the 1st Punjab Cavalry and two squadrons of the 2nd and 5th; all these troops joined the camp before the end of July. It will be seen presently, that subsequently two more Punjabee corps were despatched to reinforce the army, together with European troops equal to two battalions. So that five out of the eleven regiments of Punjabee infantry, and two out of five and a half regiments of Punjabee cavalry, took part in the final struggle at Delhi, and shared the honours and perils of that terrible conflict. One newly raised Punjabee corps was sent to Meerut to relieve European troops there for service at Delhi; but, beside the above, there was further aid furnished from the Punjab. Artillerymen being greatly wanted in the camp, the artillerymen of the old Sikh army who were then out of employ, were enlisted in the British service, and to the number of about 300 men, and despatched to Delhi. To the same destination was sent a strong corps of Muzhubees (low caste) Sikhs numbering 1,200 men, to serve as pioneers. A body of cavalry was raised to form the nucleus of Hodson's horse. A second siege train of first class calibre, which will be alluded to hereafter, was forwarded from Ferozepore under escort of a Belooch battalion. A number of engineer officers were sent down to Delhi from the Punjab Department of Public Works; it is well known what excellent service they rendered, and how nobly they behaved. Among them Major A. Taylor was eminently distinguished. Lastly, the contingents of the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs were important auxiliaries to the force before Delhi, by guarding the communications in its rear. The Jheend force of 800 men went in advance of our force, and facilitated its movement, guarded the Grand Trunk Road from the camp to Kurnaul, and held the boat bridge at that point of the Jumna which commanded the communication between our camp and Meerut. From Kurnaul to Loodianah the road was held by the Puttiala troops, 5,000 strong. The lesser force furnished by the Nabha State of 800 men, escorted the siege train from Philore, and numerous convoys of stores and ammunition. Then the Jummoo Contingent, 2,200 strong, was despatched to aid in the operations before Delhi. An irregular force, under General Van Cortlandt, of about 1,000 men, was sent across the Sutlej to reconquer and occupy the districts of the Delhi territory to the rear of our besieging army. A military transport train of 30 waggons per diem was organised, under the excellent management of Captain D. Briggs, to carry men and material for the army. A wagon train was established from Mooltan to Ferozepore and Lahore, and a camel train from Kurrachee to Mooltan. Thus land transport was effectually secured from the seat of war at Delhi to the seaboard of Kurrachee, a distance of 1,400 miles. As

our officers could obtain but little carriage from the Cis-Sutlej States, and none at all from Delhi territory, the means of conveyance were obtained from the Punjab, and the number of elephants, camels, bullocks, and country carts collected for this purpose were enormous. Besides quantities of miscellaneous stores, the greater portion of the treasure for the Delhi force was despatched from the Punjab treasuries. In general terms it may be said that the Punjab territories contributed for the operations of Delhi, six battalions of European infantry, a considerable force of European artillery, one regiment of European cavalry, seven battalions of Punjab infantry, a body of Sikh artillerymen, a corps of sappers and miners, Punjabee, three regiments of Punjabee cavalry, two siege trains, and auxiliary native contingents of 8,000 men.

13. I am now to advert to those measures which were adopted in the Punjab to preserve tranquillity. The 12th paragraph has shown what heavy duties had to be discharged for the support of the army before Delhi. But besides that, there were some 36,000 Hindoostanee mutinous troops to be overawed, if possible, and if not possible then to be overpowered. Then a long and difficult frontier, open to attack on many points, was to be guarded; and, lastly, any disposition to insurrection which might exist among the people had to be repressed.

14. The efficiency of the Punjabee force was among the very first matters to engage attention. When the crisis came on in May, nearly one-fourth of this force was on furlough. A double period of furlough had been granted to the infantry soldiers, as no such leave had been enjoyed during the previous year. But now circulars were at once issued to recall the furlough men. Many men rejoined during the first fortnight; but some, whose homes were more distant, could not return so quickly. The men kept, however, continually dropping in, footsore and travel-worn. They were all, however, in excellent spirits, eagerly asking what route their regiments were marching by, and how they could most quickly rejoin their standards. The Chief Commissioner believes that no body of native troops have ever been seen in India superior, if indeed equal, to the Punjab force. The present war has most amply shown how they can march, how they can fight, how they can endure. They have regarded neither the burning sun nor the drenching rain. Under every trial, they have done their duty nobly. The fact is that these troops have been gradually inured to danger, and to war, and to fatigue, by active and unremitting service for the last nine years, along a rugged and mountainous frontier of 800 miles. Their splendid condition has proved that constant service in the field and hard work are consistent with thorough efficiency, and with the maintenance of the best spirit. On hearing of the revolt, the men expressed an ardent desire to be led against the mutineers. The force has also been peculiarly fortunate in the number of able and zealous officers attached to it. In Brigadier-General Neville Chamberlain, its commander, it possesses one of the most able and experienced officers in the Bengal army. He has seen more service than perhaps any other officer in India of his age. Every infantry corps and several of the cavalry corps have been excellently commanded. Such officers as Lieutenant-Colonel Coke, Majors Lumsden, Wyld, Daly, Probyn, Rothney; Captains Henry Henderson, Hughes; Lieutenants William Lumsden, C. Nicholson, J. Watson, Younghusband, and Kennedy, would do credit to any army in the world.

15. The force is composed for the most part

either of Sikhs or of Mahomedans of the country and the border: but, as already stated, it has many Hindoostanees and a few hundred Affghans and Goorkhas. The Hindoostanees were to be found in numbers in all the cavalry regiments, except the Guides. During the crisis these men were a source of deep anxiety. In those corps which remained on the frontier, however, not one case of overt misconduct occurred; some of them were suspected and summarily discharged. But most of them behaved well. Of those corps which marched to Delhi, in the 4th Sikhs, the Hindoostanees were suspected, disarmed, and ordered back to the Punjab. None of these men, however, deserted, but obeyed orders, and returned to Huzara, and since the fall of Delhi have received back their arms. In the 1st Punjab Infantry, which is mainly a Pathan regiment, few Hindoostanees were to be found. In the 2nd and 4th Regiments the Hindoostanees were deprived of their arms, and retained at Lahore. In the autumn, when the insurrection broke out in the Gogaira district (which will be noticed hereafter), and troops were much needed, these men offered to proceed against the enemy. This offer was accepted; they were armed, and sent down to the scene of the insurrection, where they behaved well. From the Punjab cavalry which proceeded to Delhi many desertions took place, and ultimately it was found necessary to send the 1st Regiment, excepting one squadron, away to Saharunpore. But that squadron remained to do excellent service under Lieutenant J. Watson, and formed afterwards a portion of that force which relieved Lucknow. Of the 2nd and 5th Cavalry Corps two squadrons under the command of Lieutenants Nicholson, Probyn, and Young-husband, marched down towards Delhi with the 1st Punjab Infantry. Two days before these troops were to arrive in the British camp, three of the cavalry native officers, who were Hindoostanees, came to Mahomed Jafir, the senior subadar of the infantry, who was a Pathan of the Punjab frontier, and proposed that they should murder all the European officers, and join the mutineers in Delhi. Mahomed Jafir, in the first instance, refused to listen to such a proposal, and indeed treated it with contempt. But on its being presently renewed by them, he said he would think over the matter. But that very night he communicated the intelligence to Lieut.-Colonel Coke, the commanding officer, who, instead of making a single march, the next morning took the troops by a double march straight into camp. That same evening Mahomed Jafir told his story in open durbar before Brigadier-General Chamberlain and other officers, and pointed out the three traitors, who were at once secured, tried, convicted, and hanged. The Guide Infantry, the 4th Sikhs, the 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry, after fighting gallantly on many occasions during the siege of Delhi, finally took a prominent part in the storming of the city, and the three last-named corps have again distinguished themselves both at Lucknow and in Rohilkund.

16. Such generally were the characteristics of this remarkable force. When the mutinies broke out among the Hindoostanees, the question was how far the contagion had spread, or would spread, among the Punjabees. This question was at that moment most difficult to decide. There was much indeed to hope, but there was something to fear. If, on the one hand, many Punjabee troops immediately evinced the best spirit, yet, on the other hand, it was to be remembered that there were some Sikhs in nearly every Hindoostanee regiment. Now, either these men had never informed the European officers of the mis-

chief that was brewing, or if they had informed, they could not have been believed. In the first instance, then, it seemed expedient to pause, to inquire, to ascertain, if possible whether a widely extended conspiracy existed in the native army throughout all ranks and all races, or whether the treason was confined to a comparatively limited circle of Hindoostanees or others. At one time it seemed probable that there was a general conspiracy among all classes; an uprising of the black man against the white. Such incidents as the misconduct of the Nusseeree battalion near Simla showed that some infection had touched even the Goorkhas, the class least likely to be influenced. Early in June, Brigadier-General Chamberlain, when passing through Umritsur to join the army before Delhi, was warned by one of the most intelligent, trusty, and experienced of the Sikh chiefs, that the disaffection might spread so far and wide that the British authorities would have to gather the European troops together, and struggle for existence.

17. By the 17th of May, however, it became apparent that the Punjab did not sympathise with the movement in Hindoostan, and that a good spirit prevailed in the Punjabee troops. It was, therefore, at once resolved to augment them. There were 18 battalions of Punjab Infantry and organised police. For each of these four additional companies were ordered to be raised; so that these extra numbers might form a nucleus for such new regiments as it might be necessary to raise. A few days afterwards the Sikhs were ordered to be excerpted from the Hindoostanee regiments, and formed into separate battalions. As already mentioned, all the furlough men were recalled. On the 24th of May, the Chief Commissioner received a telegram from the Governor-General, conveying approval of what had been done, and intimating that all measures which might be necessary for the public safety should be upheld. In this manner 18 new regiments of infantry were raised in the Punjab, of which five were completed in May and June; in August, 8; in October, 2; and in subsequent months, 3. Besides these, there were raised irregular levies in the different districts, aggregating 7,000 horse, and the same number of foot. These troops of various kind were raised to supply the place of the Punjab regiments gone to Delhi, to overawe the Hindoostanee troops by serving as a counterpoise, and to quell disaffection wherever it may arise. There was no difficulty in obtaining volunteers in any part of the country. For the foot levies eligible recruits were forthcoming in abundance. For the cavalry the main difficulty consisted in the procuring of horses; but still the animals were obtained in greater numbers than might perhaps have been anticipated. Many excellent men were enlisted on or near the border, especially the Pathan horsemen who had served under Colonel Edwardes during the second Punjab war, and upon whose fidelity much confidence was placed. These troops of all arms consisted of men from the various tribes and races of the Punjab and the adjacent countries. The foot soldiers were chiefly Sikhs, Punjabee Mahomedans, border Pathans, and Hill men from the Jumnoo and Kangra districts. The mounted levies were mostly Mahomedans from the country between the Jhelum and the Indus, and the frontier; that is Pathans, Belooches, Gukkurs, and races of Hindoo lineage long converted to Mahomedanism. But although the raising of so large a body of troops was necessitated by the imminence of the crisis, yet from first to last it was the Chief Commissioner's policy to enlist no more men than

might be absolutely necessary to preserve the peace and to supply the drain for Hindoostan. The Chief Commissioner felt the expediency of preventing as far possible the Punjabees from seeing that the physical force in the country was on their side, or from feeling that they were the right arm of the British power. The aggregate of the Punjab forces, old and new, stands as follows in round numbers:—

Old Force (including organised Police) -	24,815
New Force -	34,000
	58,815

These troops are not, however, mostly Sikhs, nor do they belong to one or two prevailing castes or tribes, but are drawn from a variety of races (though chiefly comprised within Punjab limits), differing in religion, birthplace, habits, and dialects, as will be seen from the following abstract, which does not include the military police:—

Christians.	Sikhs.	Mahomedans.	Hillmen.	Hindoos mixed.	Hindoostanees.
16	13,344	24,027	2,203	5,336	2,430

Under the head of Mahomedans many tribes are embraced having little in common except religion. Many of these are utterly aliens to the Sikhs as to the Hindoostanees, and have proved during the second Punjab war, and on previous occasions, that they could be depended on to fight against the Sikhs.

18. After the military arrangements, one of the first precautionary measures was the strengthening of the ordinary police, and the occupying of all the ferries and principal passages of the Punjab rivers. It was felt that these great streams, which, traversing the country north and south, severed the Punjab from Hindoostan, afforded peculiar facilities for preventing ingress and egress; so a strict embargo was placed upon all suspicious travellers who could not give a proper account of themselves; and especially upon faqueers and other mendicants of a quasi religious character.

19. So difficult did it soon become for seditious characters to pass unchallenged through the country, that the public post was unavoidably resorted to by the disaffected for treasonable communications. But a strict surveillance was instituted over all postal despatches. Native letters were opened and examined by responsible British officers. In this way many important and interesting documents came to light, which, though cautiously and even enigmatically worded, yet served to indicate clearly the tendency of native opinion.

20. Another matter of urgent consequence was the protection of the large quantities of treasure in the various districts. The local officers at outlying stations were accordingly ordered to collect their treasure, and to send the bulk of it to stations where European guards could be obtained,

and on no account was any considerable sum to be retained anywhere, except at places where European troops were cantoned. Bullion was as much as possible to be kept inside fortifications, a small portion only being sent outside, so as to suffice for daily expenditure. These orders were generally executed with promptness and efficiency, and the result was satisfactory. From first to last the loss of treasure in these territories did not amount to a lakh of rupees, 10,000*l.*, and much even of this might have been saved, if the orders had in every case been strictly carried out.

21. Wherever the condition of a district might be critical, or disturbance threatened, stringent measures were adopted in the criminal department. It was felt that in such cases the punishment must be exemplarily prompt, and severe to the last degree. Authority was given that any two civil officers sitting in commission, should summarily try persons charged with offences directed against the state, or endangering the public safety, and should execute capital sentences without further references. In many localities, exposed to evil influences, the speedy justice done those offenders had a repressive and deterring effect; but the Chief Commissioner was among the foremost in urging severity upon all offenders of whatever class, while the State was menaced with dangers, and while the strongest measures were necessary to turn in our favour the balance already borne down by the weight of opposing circumstances. There was no room then for mercy; the public safety was then a paramount consideration. In these terrible days he was obliged to telegraph injunctions for the extermination of the mutineers, by the various means at our disposal, by slaying them in fight, by raising the people against them, by offering rewards for their seizure, by driving them on to destruction in the swollen rivers, in the hills and jungles. At that juncture these measures were as necessary as they were just, when the awful crimes which these mutineers had either perpetrated or meditated, and the dangers they had brought upon the empire, are considered. But at a time of success and victory, when once more we can breathe freely, when we are relieved from the pressure of imminent peril, the Chief Commissioner has deemed it his duty to advocate a merciful and considerate discrimination. We must, indeed, pursue to the last the leaders of treason, and the actual perpetrators of hideous crime. There can be no forgiveness for them on this side the grave. But having, by judicious inquiry, separated those whose guilt is secondary, whose offences, though legally punishable with death, are yet free from the blacker hues,—for these we must, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, mitigate punishment, extend mercy, and even offer amnesty. Even if it were morally right to be inexorable towards every class of offenders, it certainly would not be practicable; even the might of British power could hardly effect this; we could not well afford to assign the number of European troops which would be requisite to conduct a guerilla warfare over a wide tract of territory and an indefinite space of time. In important classes of cases we may now proffer pardon with a good grace, without any risk of clemency being mistaken for irresolution; and thereby we may relieve our overburdened resources from a task devoid of advantage and arduous of performance. If punitive operations are too long protracted, the popular mind continues in that ferment which renders complete pacification of the distracted districts, impossible. We cannot war with large sections of the population; we must remember that they are our people; our erring

guilty subjects, but our subjects still. By force of arms have we recently asserted our right to rule over them, and we must now show towards them the magnanimity of rulers. Lastly, we should not forget, that if grievously sinned against, we may have to some extent sinned also; that we have to answer for our own shortcomings and defaults, whereby we placed sore temptation before a people who have no true religion, no true morality to sustain them; that while but too many have done that which can never be palliated or condoned, numbers have been guilty in various lesser degrees. There is a Judge over both them and us. Inasmuch as we have been preserved from impending destruction by His mercy alone, we should be merciful to others; reflecting that if He were to be extreme to mark what we have done, and still do amiss, we should forfeit that protection from on High which alone maintains us in India.

22. The high amount of the charges arising from the levy of extra troops, from the miscellaneous war expenses, from the supplying of the army before Delhi with cash, rendered it probable that financial pressure would be felt. A public loan was therefore opened, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and repayable within one year. The chiefs, independent and feudatory, evinced their loyalty by subscribing liberally. The mercantile class, though some of them contributed largely, as a body withheld their money, thereby disappointing expectations which might have been fairly formed on account of their known wealth and prosperity. The novelty of the requisition may have been one reason why they hesitated to embark their capital on British securities. But it must be confessed that their tardiness and unwillingness in this matter indicated their opinion regarding the character of the contest in which we were engaged; ultimately however, upwards of 42 lakhs of rupees, or 420,000 sterling were raised.

23. The traitorous symptoms evinced, and the intrigues set on foot by the non-military Hindoostanes in the Punjab territories, rendered it necessary to remove large numbers of them. These people were employed to a considerable extent among the police and other subordinate civil establishments; and as camp followers they swarmed in every cantonment, and in the adjacent cities. Most of the lower class of employes were discharged, and numbers of the camp followers deported out of the province. Such measures, though severe, were at that juncture necessitated by the conduct of these people; but when the present trouble shall have passed away entirely, it may not in future be politic to exclude altogether the foreign Hindoostanee element from the Punjab administration.

24. Wherever feudatory chiefs existed, they were called upon to furnish police contingents to assist in securing the public safety. To this call they responded with laudable alacrity, and their men proved most useful. The Rajah of Kupoorthulla, several of the Simla Hill chiefs, the lesser Cis-Sutlej chiefs, and others, distinguished themselves in this respect.

25. Lastly, it may be mentioned, that later in the year a circular was issued to the effect, that the avenues of public employ were to be opened to men irrespectively of their caste, tribe, sect, or creed, and that in this respect every fair and reasonable opportunity was to be afforded to Native Christians. At such a time it was deemed right that a Christian and civilized administration should declare the principle by which it was actuated in this matter.

26. The next event of importance which happened after those already recorded was the Jullundur mutiny. On the 7th June, at that station, two native corps of infantry and one of cavalry mutinied, marched for Philore, where they were joined by the 3d Native Infantry, the whole body then crossing the Sutlej did some damage to Loodianah, and then went on to Delhi. The event, though not so calamitous as it might have been, was yet very unfortunate; for it carried an effective addition to the mutineer army at Delhi, and gave much encouragement to the revolt. The affair occurred in this wise. The native brigade at Jullundur had for some time shown unmistakable signs of disaffection. Many incendiary fires had broken out in the cantonment; the conduct of some of the sepoys had been insolent and defiant. The Chief Commissioner had himself been warned by natives on the spot that an outbreak might be anticipated at any moment. The local civil authorities were of the same opinion. The Chief Commissioner had more than once urged that these troops should be disbanded; General Read had actually ordered the measure. For its execution Her Majesty's 8th Regiment was present and one troop of European Artillery, and at one time a Punjab infantry corps passing through was available as an auxiliary, but the local military authorities decided otherwise. The treasure which was sent in from the civil treasury, and which should have been placed under the custody of the European troops, was divided and placed in charge of the two Native Infantry regiments, "in order to give them confidence." When these two corps did break out, they might have been successfully attacked, broken, and dispersed before they left cantonments, but they were permitted to escape. Even then, had they been followed up with vigour, they would certainly have never been able to cross the Sutlej as a military body; but they were not pursued for some hours, and then our troops moved slower than they did. Such a pursuit was obviously worse than useless. At the passage of the Sutlej the mutineers were opposed with great spirit by Mr. G. Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of Loodianah. He attacked them with some native levies, and three companies of the 4th Sikhs, under Lieutenant Williams. He had two half-manned guns of the Nabha chief, one of which became useless by the horses running off with the limber; the other gun he worked himself until the ammunition, consisting of a few rounds, was expended. Lieutenant Williams was badly wounded, and some of his Sikhs were killed. The mutineers effected their passage with the loss of about 40 men: arriving at Loodianah they did but little damage, as they saw that a portion of the European troops from Jullundur had by this time crossed the river in pursuit. This pursuit, however, was soon abandoned; then the mutineers, instead of taking the grand trunk road, went straight across country for Delhi, avoiding all places where they might meet European troops. A panic seems to have seized them, and they marched night and day. This turn of the affair was most providential for us, for it were hard to estimate the damage they might have inflicted had they taken the grand trunk road. In that case neither the cantonment nor any single military or civil post between Loodianah and Delhi could have been preserved from them. They would have intercepted our communications and created an alarm, which it is scarcely possible to exaggerate; and at that time it would have been impracticable to detach against them a portion of the Delhi force. In fact, there is no mode of accounting for the folly and fatuity of the mutineers on this occasion, except by

recognizing in the event the hand of a Higher Power.

27. It will now be proper to make further reference to the moveable column already mentioned. That column had been greatly reduced in force by the recall of one of its European regiments to strengthen Peshawur, and by the onward advance of the guides, the 4th Sikhs and the Kumaon Battalion to join the army before Delhi. Brigadier General Chamberlain had moved with the column to Wuzcerabad, on the left bank of the Chenab. Here it was arranged that the column should be augmented by troops from Sealkote, namely, Her Majesty's 52nd, the European artillery, the 35th Native Infantry, and half the 9th Light Cavalry at Sealkote; there were thus left the 46th Native Infantry, and the remaining wing of the 9th Light Cavalry. It was necessary to take the European force from Sealkote to join the column. The native troops at Sealkote had behaved well since the commencement of the crisis. The brigadier commanding, and the officers, expressed entire confidence in the men, but still it was not thought safe to leave the whole brigade at the station alone without Europeans. When, therefore, the European force was unavoidably withdrawn, a large portion of the native troops accompanied them, so that only a comparatively small number were left at the station. It had more than once been contemplated to disarm every sepoy regiment in the Punjab. But the Chief Commissioner found that this could not in all cases be successfully carried out. He indeed knew, but too well, that every one of these corps was rotten to the core. Many of them, still, however, preserved the appearance of fidelity, and avoided the least overt manifestation that might justify extreme measures. There was a hope that if Delhi were to fall speedily, a reaction of loyalty among these regiments would set in. But the chief difficulty was this, that in many places the disarming could not be carried through in such force as to prevent the men from escaping by flight; and it was of great consequence that the numbers of the Delhi mutineers should not be swelled by the accession of such fugitives. Under these circumstances, it was arranged that the moveable column should range about within a certain circle, ready to sweep down upon any station on the first alarm. But notwithstanding this precaution, the Chief Commissioner kept the policy of disarming constantly in view; and it will now be seen that necessity soon arose for carrying out that policy in other cases besides those already recounted.

28. Early in July, the 14th Native Infantry, at Jhelum, showed symptoms of uneasiness. Whereupon the detachment of Punjabee Military Police at that station was strengthened, some mounted levies were sent there to overawe the sepoys, and two companies of the 14th Native Infantry itself were ordered on special duty to Rawul Pindee, so as to separate and weaken the regiment. Matters growing worse, it became necessary to act at once, though action was difficult. There were no Europeans whatever at Jhelum. The only available European troops were 500 infantry, and six guns with European artillerymen at Rawul Pindee, 75 miles off. But at that station there was the 58th Native Infantry and two companies of the 14th. Jhelum, however, was an important place, situated on right bank of the river of that name, and commanding the grand trunk road between Lahore and Peshawur. A successful disturbance there would have cut the Punjab into two halves. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, resolved with the scanty European force at Rawul Pindee to disarm the sepoys

both at that station and Jhelum. About half the Rawul Pindee force, that is, 280 Europeans of all arms, were sent to Jhelum to disarm the main body of the 14th Native Infantry. The sepoys, however, resisted desperately, and were with great difficulty overpowered. After a regular fight during the day, they fled in the night; four hundred of them were killed in the fight and pursuit, or seized and executed. About 200 escaped into the neighbouring Jummo territory, but were subsequently given up by the Maha Rajah Golab Singh. These men, however, having received from the officer of the Maha Rajah a promise that their lives should be spared, that promise was kept by the British officer, and they were transported beyond the seas. At Rawul Pindee, the 58th Native Infantry and the remainder of the 14th quietly surrendered their arms, excepting a few men who endeavoured to escape and were intercepted.

29. Immediately upon hearing of the outbreak at Jullundur, the Chief Commissioner deemed it absolutely necessary to disarm the two Native Infantry regiments at Mooltan, one of which (the 69th) had, in particular, evinced a bad spirit. There were at that time some sixty European artillerymen in the Fort. There was no European infantry; but a regiment had been ordered thither by the Supreme Government, which was coming up the Indus by detachments. The first of these detachments was expected to arrive in about ten days: Time, however, in respect to disarming these two Native Infantry corps was of the last importance; if they should hear of the Jullunder mutiny, they might rise. If we were to lose Mooltan, all the Southern Punjab would be lost with it; and the only line of communication then open, namely, that to Bombay, would be closed. Besides the sixty gunners, there were the 1st Irregular Cavalry, all Hindoostanees; the 1st Punjab Cavalry, partly Punjabees, and partly Hindoostanees; the 2nd Punjab Infantry, nearly all Hindoostanees; a few men of the Local Police Battalion, and a Hindoostanee troop of Horse Artillery, with six guns. These troops aggregated about 1,200 available men; from their composition they could hardly be implicitly relied upon, and it was doubtful whether the 1st Irregular Cavalry would prove staunch. The Chief Commissioner, however, decided that, even with these doubtful means, an attempt must be made to disarm the Native Infantry corps before the news of the Jullunder outbreak should reach Mooltan. The Chief Commissioner accordingly telegraphed his suggestions to that effect to General Gowan, at Lahore, and begged that the task might be entrusted to Major Crawford Chamberlain, commanding the 1st Irregulars. The General was good enough to comply with this request, and invested Major Chamberlain with the command of all the irregular troops at Mooltan for this purpose. The disarming was effected in a masterly manner, and the conduct of the Irregulars was quite satisfactory. Too much credit cannot well be given to Major Chamberlain for his coolness, resolution, and good management on this trying occasion. So delicate was the task, that the Chief Commissioner believes that if it had devolved on the officer commanding at Mooltan, or upon any officer at the station other than Major Chamberlain, there would have been a failure. As the result of failure would have been calamitous, so the result of success was most favourable; indeed the disarming at Mooltan was a turning point in the Punjab crisis, second only in importance to the disarmings at Lahore and Peshawur. Shortly afterwards, on the 17th June, the first detachment of the Bombay European Fusiliers arrived

at Mooltan, and the second quickly followed; the two detachments mustered 320 men. This aid secured the place, and enabled the Chief Commissioner to move the 1st Punjab Cavalry and the 2nd Punjab Infantry towards Delhi.

30. By this time repeated calls had been made from Delhi for further reinforcements of European troops; and it was urged that Brigadier-General Chamberlain's moveable column should march down to Delhi. To this measure the Chief Commissioner was obliged to demur; but he agreed that General Chamberlain should go, provided that Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicholson were appointed to command the column in his stead. But by way of reinforcement, a wing of Her Majesty's 8th was despatched from Jullunder for Delhi, and a wing of Her Majesty's 61st from Ferozepore; and it was promised that the remaining wings of these two corps should follow as soon as the whole of the Bombay European Fusiliers should arrive. Some European artillerymen were also despatched. It was at this period that the gunners of the old Sikh army, many of them covered with the scars of former service against us, were enlisted to serve against the mutineers at Delhi. To the same destination were now despatched the Muzhubee corps of Sappers and Miners (already alluded to in para. 12), who had been collected from the works of the Baree Doab Canal, and other places, and who now rendered excellent assistance in the operations before Delhi. The Judicial Commissioner, Mr. B. Montgomery, also had raised five troops of Sikh Cavalry, that formed the nucleus of Hodson's Horse at Delhi, which afterwards became so well known.

31. The Chief Commissioner then informed Brigadier-General Nicholson, by electric telegraph, commanding the movable column, of the events at Jhelum and Rawul Pindee. General Nicholson was then in the Jullunder Doab. On hearing the news, he quietly disarmed the 33rd and 35th Native Infantry, and a wing of the 9th Light Cavalry. The 59th he had recently disarmed at Umritsur. Instructions were also sent to disarm the 4th Native Infantry, one wing of which was at Noorpoor, and the other at Kote Kangra. The wing at Kangra was disarmed by Major Reynell Taylor and Captain Younghusband by means of about an equal number of Local Police Battalion; and Kangra fortress has since been held by a detachment of European troops. The wing at Noorpoor (of which, however, some two-fifths were Punjabees) surrendered their arms at the order of Major Wilkie, their commanding officer.

32. By these measures in the Jhelum division, and in the Trans-Sutlej States, some six regiments of Native Infantry and a wing of Light Cavalry were rendered innocuous; and the disarming policy proved quite successful. No armed Native Infantry now remained in the Punjab, except the 39th at Dera Ismael Khan on the frontier, who quietly surrendered their arms; two corps at Peshawur, who were perfectly overawed, and were doing well; and one Native Infantry corps, and a wing of cavalry at Sealkote, who broke out into mutiny, as will now be described.

33. Hearing of the disarming at Jhelum and elsewhere, the Sealkote sepoys immediately broke out. The infantry contented themselves with sending their officers away; but the cavalry waylaid the officers, and murdered every European they could meet. The brigadier, four other officers, two medical officers, a missionary clergyman and his family, were slain. Many others would doubtless have fallen victims, had not the old fort at Sealkote, belonging to the Rajah Tej Singh, in

which were located a body of our newly-raised levies, afforded a safe refuge for the European officers and ladies. On this occasion the military police misbehaved, the only instance of misconduct on the part of the Punjab police during the crisis. The detachment of the local battalion and the horsemen were, indeed, much too weak to oppose the mutineers with any success; but they might have defended themselves in the gaol. The native officers, however, joined the insurgents, and the men remained passive. The mutineers remained in the station during the day, pillaged all the moveable property, collected all the carriages available, emptied the treasury, burned the public offices, released the prisoners from gaol, blew up the magazines, and then, taking with them the only gun in the place, an iron 12-pounder, and all their spoil, marched for the Ravee, about 50 miles distant. On their departure the villagers from the neighbourhood entered the deserted station to plunder, but were expelled by the levies from the fort. Captain Lawrence and another officer were sent up from Lahore to form a special commission. They tried, convicted, and executed the two chief native officers of the military police, the chief native officer of the gaol, and some dozen of the villagers who were the ringleaders in the plunder. Some forty or fifty more of the country people were flogged or imprisoned, and order was restored.

34. From the course which the mutineers took, it seems probable that they intended to proceed to Goordaspore, to induce the 2nd Regiment of Irregular Cavalry stationed there to rise; then crossing the Ravee to gain over the 16th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, at Hoshyapore, and the disarmed men of the 4th, and the 33rd, and to move across the Sutlej towards Delhi. They doubtless knew well that along this line of country there was no European force to oppose them, except the moveable column; and that lay many miles to the south, so that they might hope to outmarch it. But Brigadier-General Nicholson, with the column, was at Umritsur. He received news of the Sealkote mutiny early on the day after its occurrence. He had collected a large number of light country carts, so as to be able to march rapidly in the event of such an outbreak as this occurring. He instantly marched to meet the mutineers, with 600 men of Her Majesty's 52nd, and nine guns and two troops of newly-raised Sikh Horse. He placed the Europeans on the country carts, and, despite the burning sun, he made a distance of 40 miles that very day, arriving at Goordaspore in the evening. Early the next morning he heard that the mutineers had crossed the Ravee, and were advancing on the station of Goordaspore. At this moment his position was critical. By advancing against the mutineers he would have to leave the 2nd Irregular Cavalry, doubtful friends, at Goordaspore. These men might, at the proper moment make a diversion to the rear of the moveable column in favour of the mutineers. But Nicholson was not a soldier to hesitate. He advanced out of Goordaspore at at once some six miles towards the Ravee. The mutineers had no idea of the proximity of the column, and when they saw it drawn up to bar the road, they mistook the British Infantry, in their dusky coloured uniforms, for the Umritsur Police Battalion. Under this erroneous impression the mutineers advanced with courage to the attack; soon, however, to discover their mistake. They were driven back in confusion. Many were killed, and more still were drowned in the river, which had risen since they had

crossed. Many fled in various directions, and the remainder took refuge in a large island, where they were subsequently attacked and destroyed. The fugitives were seized and shot. Some escaped into the Jummoo territory, and were for the most part given up to meet a similar fate.

35. It is now time to mention certain operations set on foot from the Punjab for the recovery and pacification of certain parts of the Delhi territory. When Delhi fell, emissaries from the king and the mutineers were despatched to Hurriannah, to stir up the Light Infantry Battalion quartered at Hurriannah, Hissar, Hansee, and Sirsa. These evil messengers were but too successful; the Hurriannah Light Infantry rose, and the Mahomedan population of those parts followed their example. The country, is sandy, sterile, bleak; in parts jungly. The season was inclement, and our officers had but scanty means of escaping from their awful position. Many of the Europeans at these stations were murdered; but many also, aided by some of the country people, saved their lives by flight, enduring great hardship. Thus the revolt spread to Ferozepore frontier, and to the bank of the Sutlej; there was fear that, unless we should repel the enemy from our threshold, the mischief would spread across the Sutlej and into the Ferozepore district. Therefore a force, composed chiefly of new levies, two companies of the Mooltan Police Battalion, and a troop of mounted police, were hurriedly collected and placed under General Van Cortlandt, who had belonged formerly to the Sikh army, and had served with Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes in the second Punjab campaign, and was at that time Deputy Commissioner of Goo-gaira. With this force General Van Cortlandt started to reconquer Hurriannah. After crossing the Sutlej he received some assistance from the Maha Rajahs of Puttiala and Bikaner. After beating the rebels on several occasions, he ultimately reoccupied these districts. Indeed, it is well known how successful General Van Cortlandt was, and how by his prudence, temper, and good management, he justified the trust that had been reposed in him.

36. After the action with the Sealkote mutineers, matters remained tolerably quiet in the Punjab for a short time. The violence of the mutiny had burnt itself out. Many mutineers had been destroyed, though some escaped to Delhi. The remainder had been mostly disarmed. But soon the disarmed brigade at Lahore began to heave with a mutinous impulse. Before it could be ascertained what kind of mischief was brewing one of the regiments, the 26th Native Infantry, suddenly rose, murdered their commanding officer, Major Spencer, the serjeant-major, and two native officers, and decamped. Hearing that the men were bent on evil, Major Spencer had gone to their lines to pacify and restrain them. There he fell, a victim of generous, though misplaced, confidence in sepoys, with whom he had served, and for whom he had laboured and cared, for thirty years! The regiment then fled, but through some misapprehension, were not pursued until it was too late. They did not make for the Beas or Sutlej to go to Delhi, probably because they knew that the ferries were guarded. But they went northwards, and attempted to cross the Ravee, and so escape into the Jummoo territories. But the country people and the police got news of their flight, and collected to attack them near the river. Many were killed, and the remainder were forced to take refuge in an island. Here they were seized by Mr. F. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, and put to death the following morning.

37. The other disarmed troops at Lahore, two infantry regiments and one cavalry, were then marched out of their lines, and encamped in front of the European barracks, and within range of the guns.

38. By this time, that is, the commencement of August, war and sickness had sadly thinned the ranks of our gallant soldiers before Delhi. On the one hand, while the numbers of the mutineers had been swollen by large reinforcements from Neemuch, Bareilly, Jhansee, and Mhow, on the other hand the succours despatched from the Punjab barely enabled our army to maintain its position on the ridge before Delhi. By August it became clear that assistance from below was hopeless. Therefore General Wilson wrote to the Chief Commissioner that unless he should be largely reinforced from the Punjab, he would not be able to hold his own position, much less to assault the town. It then became a serious question as to what was the proper policy to pursue. The Chief Commissioner had to consider whether the field force before Delhi should be reinforced at all hazards; or whether further assistance should be withheld, and an effort made to hold the Punjab with our remaining means. There were then in the Punjab nearly seven corps of European Infantry; five were regiments previously in the province, one, the Bombay Fusiliers, had recently arrived, and the seventh consisted of 250 men of Her Majesty's 8th, and a wing of Her Majesty's 61st. Of these three were in the Peshawur Valley, but so prostrated by sickness that they could not muster much more than 1,000 bayonets. One regiment held Lahore; one held Mooltan and Ferozepore; one furnished the detachments to hold Rawul Pindee, Umritsur, and Jullunder. There remained one corps composing the moveable column. There were from 800 to 1,000 European artillerymen. The sick and ineffective at Peshawur being deducted, there were at that juncture not more than 4,700 effective Europeans. Many of the new Punjab regiments had been organised, disciplined, and fairly drilled. Such were the available means. But with these not only was the Punjab to be held, but there were also some 18,000 Hindoostanee troops to watch and guard; and of these nearly 6,000 were armed. This large body of suspected and dangerous men was a sad incumbrance, and shackled every movement.

39. The decision of the question as to whether the army before Delhi should be reinforced or not, rested with the Chief Commissioner. After full reflection, he resolved that, come what might, our comrades before Delhi should not be abandoned. He felt that the advance on Delhi had, in the first instance, been made mainly upon his urgent solicitations. He saw that if the army before Delhi were now to fall back, it would probably be deserted by all the native troops that were with it. Such an example would probably be followed by all the Punjabee troops in the Punjab itself, and then the whole province would certainly rise. In that extremity, the only chance for the British of preserving even existence, would have been to collect the European troops into one solid mass. But even at this period (the early part of August) things had gone so far, that very possibly it would be found that the time for such concentration had gone by; and, even if it could be effected, still there was much doubt whether the combined mass of British could be strong enough to hold its own, encumbered as it would be by large numbers of women and children, and distracted by the discordant counsels which so surely follow disaster.

40. On every view of the question it seemed to

be the true policy to reinforce to the utmost the army before Delhi. Accordingly, Brigadier-General Nicholson, with Her Majesty's 52nd, the remaining wing of the 61st, 2nd troop of European Horse Artillery, the 2nd Punjab Rifles, and some Mooltanee Horse, marched for Delhi. The moveable column in the Punjab from that time consisted of between 200 and 300 men of Her Majesty's 24th, 200 men of the 3rd and 6th Punjab Rifles, and two companies of military police, with some mounted levies. These remained in the Punjab, of course. The reinforcements above mentioned, which had marched for Delhi, were shortly followed by the remainder of Her Majesty's 8th and the 4th Punjab Rifles. One of the newly-raised Punjab regiments was also despatched to Meerut, to enable the military authorities there to spare a further detachment of the 60th Rifles and some European artillerymen, for service before Delhi. Lastly, there issued from the Ferozepore arsenal a first-class siege train, consisting of 18 heavy guns, of various calibres, with suitable stores of ammunition, the whole drawn by 16 elephants and 548 country waggons. The utmost credit is due to Captain Lewis, the Commissary of Ordnance, for his exertions in the preparation of this train. It was escorted by a wing of the Belooch battalion from Sindh, which had been sent up to render aid in the Punjab. At the same time the Jumnoo contingent, furnished by the Maha Rajah Rumbheer Sing, consisting of 2,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and 6 guns, under the political charge of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lawrence, was despatched to Delhi.

41. Such were the last reinforcements which the Punjab was able to send to Delhi. To send them, every nerve had been strained to the utmost; the last available soldier had gone: and it only remained to await the result with a humble trust in Providence. It is foreign to this narrative to recount what glorious successes were actually attained: how General Nicholson dealt the first deadly blow to the strength of the mutineers, by defeating their force at Nujjufgurh; and how nobly he led that final assault in which he perished. When Delhi fell, the knell of the great rebellion was sounded. It spread no farther anywhere; as the mutineers dispersed in flight, the country was restored to peace. Here and there, those rebels who had committed themselves beyond the hope of pardon, maintained a brief and ineffectual struggle. The chiefs who had joined in the revolt surrendered their strongholds, and gave themselves up. By the time that the insurgent Joudpore Legion arrived at Narround, on the frontier of the Delhi territory, they found that the country people were not on the side of the mutineers, and that there was a strong force ready to attack them.

42. By the time that Delhi fell, the tension upon the military resources of the Punjab had reached the utmost bearable pitch. After the departure of the final reinforcements for Delhi, there remained hardly more than 4,000 Europeans in the province of all arms; and the effectives must have been even less than this number. The spectacle of our weakness must have had its effect upon the native population, and the consequences manifested themselves in two émeutes, which occurred about this time.

43. In the hills near Murree, and in Lower Huzara, a conspiracy was discovered just in time to prevent its being carried out. The people of that country, who are all Mahomedans, were doubtless ripe for an outbreak. The success of the mutineers at Delhi, and the hopes thereby inspired of restoring Mahomedan power, had

offered irresistible temptation. Early in September, one of the petty chiefs of Huzara told the Chief Commissioner's informant, an English lady, that unless Delhi fell within a week, there would be a general insurrection in Huzara. Besides the general hope of revived power for the Mahomedans, there was the lust of plunder to incite the mountaineers to attempt the sack of Murree.

44. The next émeute was in Googaira district, south of Lahore, between the Ravee and the Sutlej. On the very evening of the memorable 14th of September (the assault of Delhi), a Mahomedan official of the postal department arrived at Lahore from Googaira, came before the Chief Commissioner, and reported, with a somewhat malicious twinkle of the eye, that all the wild and predatory tribes, inhabiting the jungly country between Lahore and Mooltan, had risen. In reply to a question, he further informed the Chief Commissioner that the numbers of the insurgents amounted to exactly 125,000 men. Such information was somewhat bewildering; nevertheless, within three hours one company of European Infantry (the most that could be spared), three guns, with European artillerymen, and 200 Sikh Cavalry, started from Lahore for the seat of the insurrection. The insurgents were, of course, contemptible as soldiers, but they were a hardy, brave, and athletic race, of pastoral habits. They had but few arms, and those few had been either seized from isolated police posts, or had been imported from the adjacent independent state of Bhawalpore. Their real strength lay in the character of the impervious jungles which they inhabited, and which may be described as vast waving sheets of high grass and low stunted trees. The insurrection was put down in about twenty days, with but small loss of life on our side. Some difficulty was, however, experienced in effecting this, and some 1,500 troops, of various kinds, had to be collected for the purpose. For some little time the direct line of communication with Bombay was interrupted, and a temporary postal line, down the right bank of the Sutlej, had to be opened.

45. Since that time peace and order have reigned in these territories. But it will be proper to consider very briefly what were the probable causes why the Punjab people and army resisted so long the general tendency to mutiny and rebellion; why, at the last, partial outbreaks began to occur; and why a general insurrection could no longer have been staved off if Delhi had not fallen.

46. In the first place, as previously remarked, the Punjabee troops had been well trained and disciplined. They had found incessant work to do; they had never been pampered or spoiled; they had never imbibed the notion that soldiers should not be generally useful in service. They had never learnt that anything except drill and manœuvring would be detrimental to their military efficiency. They were commanded by excellent officers, whom they regarded and respected. All the above considerations tended to bind them to our interests. On the other hand, the Punjabees despised and disliked the Hindoostanee soldiery. The Hindoostanees were boastful and vain-glorious in their bearing towards the Punjabee troops, and occasionally had been oppressive in their conduct towards the people. It was the European Infantry and Artillery, and not the Hindoostanees, that had broken the flower of the Sikh chivalry in two successive campaigns in 1846 and 1848, and the Punjabees longed to prove their superiority as soldiers against the Hindoostanees. Again, the Sikhs cherished an especial dislike against the Mahome-

dan: of Hindoostan. They entertained an hereditary hatred against the city of Delhi, where Togh Bahadur, one of their famous warrior priests, was cruelly put to death, and where the limbs of the martyr were exposed at the gates. The Punjabees of all classes, Sikhs or Mahomedans, are fond of plunder, and the wealth of Delhi had been long notorious to all. The hope of sharing in such spoil turned the thoughts of many towards our service during the crisis. Then the whole people had been accustomed to regard our power as irresistible, and our prestige when the war broke out was mighty in their eyes. They saw that at least we held their country in considerable force, and that we were able to deal vigorously and severely with our mutinous Hindoostanees. They, perhaps, did not consider whether we were or were not equally strong elsewhere. At all events they may have been inclined to draw their conclusions from what passed before their immediate view. Then we began to engage the services of the more adventurous and excitable spirits all over the country in a popular expedition. Thus, the very class most likely to profit by disturbance, and to turn against us for the want of something better to do, were enlisted in our cause; and the idea got possession of their minds that (to use their own expression) the bread which the Hindoostanees had rejected would fall to the lot of the Punjabees. Many a man who sighed in retirement for the good old days of war and excitement, and who would have been ready to start up against us on the first sound of tumult, marched joyously off for Delhi, to earn abroad the living he could not get at home, and to share in the spoils of Hindoostan. Again, the Chief Commissioner believes it may be truly said, that the people had on the whole been well and kindly governed. They had no grievances to complain of, while they had solid and appreciable advantages to be thankful for. Though fanatical in some respects, they are less sensitive and suspicious in respect to caste and religion, less enslaved to prejudice than the Hindoostanees. Their minds had not been poisoned by malicious stories regarding the intentions of the British. The mass of the people had never been so prosperous, so easy in circumstances, as under British rule. Agriculture, commerce, material wealth of all kinds was increasing; the middle and lower classes were thriving and multiplying. In no parts was improvement more marked than in hill tracts like Huzara, and in the wild jungly tracts towards the south. In all parts there were numbers who could remember the evils which war and insecurity inflict; and for some time there were few or none who conceived that the cause of the mutineers could ever prosper. But it is never to be forgotten that the people were without arms. Even in a few years, the general disarming had produced a change in the national habits. The rougher and sturdier classes felt that they were unprepared for strife, and that they were destitute of one principal means of resistance. Then, fortunately, the class of men who once had been leaders in strife, and round whom the disaffected might rally, were scarcely to be found in the Punjab. State prisoners and dangerous characters had always been kept at a distance from their native province. This circumstance, without doubt, proved most opportune. The chiefs who remained, either with feudal possessions or with independent powers, were on our side to a man. In the days before our rule they had witnessed the effects of military anarchy, and knew that they themselves would be the first prey of an insurgent soldiery flushed with victory over their

lawful rulers. No respectable man wished to see the revival of a military domination, such as that with which the country was threatened, should the mutiny succeed. Those chiefs who had troops, perceived in the events of Hindoostan an example of what would next happen to themselves, and the aged Maha Rajah of Jummoo and Cashmere trembled, lest the scenes which he remembered at Lahore should be re-enacted in his old age by his own army.

47. On the whole, it must be said, in fairness, that the Punjab people behaved creditably, and deserve well of the British Government. There was no marked or extraordinary increase of violent crime; of lesser offences there was a positive decrease upon former years. In almost all districts the civil courts were open throughout the period of trouble, and there was no falling off in the amount of judicial business during the year. The land revenue was paid up to the last rupee; in the excise taxes there was actually an increase. Even the attendance of pupils at the Government schools did not materially diminish; and the public dispensaries were resorted to much as usual. All these points indicate that the people preserved an even mind; that they never mistrusted our intentions; that they were slow to doubt our power. Many of the chiefs rendered that degree of assistance which should claim the gratitude of Englishmen. The independent tribes on the frontier seemed either not to comprehend how really embarrassed we were, or else to be intent on plunder rather than conquest. They showed, in many instances, that their disposition towards us was bad, and were frequently meditating serious irruptions on various points; yet they did not make any systematic attempt to break through that British cordon of power, which, through the vast length of the frontier, has so long acted as a barrier against evil. The Affghans were in a position to cause us extreme embarrassment. But the friendly attitude of the Ameer's Government was doubtless in part the result of the treaty of 1855, and of the closer relations which subsisted since 1856, so greatly to his Highness's advantage. Such, so far as secondary human causes go, were apparently the reasons why the Punjabees remained true to the British during this most critical period. In enumerating these we must never forget to look up to the first Great Cause, namely, the Divine mercy towards us.

48. But the aspect of things, at first so encouraging, began gradually to be darkened over. When week after week, and month after month passed away, and the rebellion was not put down, the Punjabees then began to think that the British power could hardly recover from the repeated shocks it was sustaining. The accumulating odds against us seemed insuperable. When detachment after detachment of Europeans went out of the Punjab, and none came in; when the success of the mutineers reached through the land; when cantonment after cantonment in Hindoostan was destroyed and deserted by its soldiery, who rushed to Delhi; when incendiary letters arrived, figuratively indicating the position of the British in India, and saying that "many of the finest trees in the garden had fallen," that "white wheat had become very scarce, and country produce very abundant," that "hats were hardly to be seen, while turbans were plentiful;" then the Punjabees began to feel how utterly isolated we were, and how desperate was our cause. Their minds passed from confidence to doubt, then to mistrust, and then to disaffection. This last symptom had begun to set in, when Delhi fell. To the last, however, the Punjabees

troops before Delhi behaved most gallantly. Though many and great were the temptations held out, still there were no desertions. But they began to feel and even to show their consciousness of power. The Chief Commissioner believes that there is a limit, beyond which mercenary troops will not remain faithful to their salt. No doubt the better they are treated, the more highly they are disciplined, physically and morally, in the true sense of the term, the longer can they be relied on. But when the hope of success has departed from their breasts; when on all sides they are surrounded by enemies, who with the one hand present certain destruction as the penalty of fidelity, and with the other hand offer a share in the fruits of victory as the reward of desertion, then it were vain to expect that such troops will ever fight for us to the death. Individually they are willing enough to stake their lives for that which is worth the risk. No men care less for safety, provided that they see a fair chance of eventual success. But when once that chance shall vanish, then every mercenary native soldier thinks how he shall best shift for himself. Who shall say how nearly this fatal turn was approached during the late crisis? Again, the Mahomedans of the Punjab, although after having been a vanquished and oppressed race under the Sikhs, they had lived easily and prosperously under British rule, are yet imbued with fanaticism, impatient of control, and prone to change. The temper of these people, in Peshawur and Kohat, is especially wayward and fitful. The Mahomedans, after a time, begun to think that the day of our rule was drawing towards its close, and that time had come when they should strike for power and for plunder. As regards the Sikhs, one decade only has passed since they were the dominant power in the Punjab. They are a highly military race; their prejudices are comparatively few; but their religion constitutes a strong bond of union; though depressed by political disaster, it has still vitality and a power of expansion, through the admission of new converts. It might revive in a moment through any change of circumstances, and spread far and wide. Again, the memory of the Khalsa, or Sikh commonwealth, may sleep, but is not yet dead. A spirit of nationality and military ambition still survive in the minds and hearts of thousands among the Sikhs. It were vain to suppose that thoughts of future triumphs and future independence did not cross the imaginations of these people; that aspirations of restoring the Khalsa were not excited during the summer of 1857. The premonitory symptoms of danger broke out in August and September in two points widely distant from each other, and in the very districts which, perhaps, of all others, had most benefited by our rule. In Huzara and Googaira the emeutes already related arose from no grievance or special cause whatever. They merely sprung from the popular belief that British power was mortally stricken, and they afforded examples of what would soon have happened universally if Delhi had not fallen.

49. It now only remains to record how ably, how zealously, how effectively the Chief Commissioner has been aided by the various classes of officers who served in conjunction with him and under his orders, in his efforts to discharge the difficult duties which fell to his lot.

50. From the military authorities in the Punjab the Chief Commissioner has received much support. They freely and considerably received his advice, and listened to his suggestions. The Chief Commissioner's gratitude is especially due to Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, for the able management of the Peshawur Division, and to

Brigadier S. Corbett, for the promptitude displayed in the disarming of the native troops at Lahore, and to Major Crawford Chamberlain, for the excellent arrangements whereby he disarmed the two native infantry regiments at Mooltan.

51. The Chief Commissioner desires that the obligations be recorded, which he deeply feels to be owing to Brigadier Neville Chamberlain, the commandant of the Punjab Force. To that officer's zeal, ability, and high standard of military excellence, the present character of these troops is much indebted. Immediately after the mutiny broke out he was placed in command of the moveable column. His experience and his counsels were of great value to the Chief Commissioner, during the first days of the crisis. He was subsequently appointed Adjutant-General of the Bengal army, and he was severely wounded before Delhi.

52. Brigadier-General John Nicholson is now beyond human praise and human reward; but so long as British rule shall endure in India his fame can never perish. He seems especially to have been raised up for this juncture. He crowned a bright though brief career by dying of the wound he received in the moment of victory at Delhi. The Chief Commissioner does not hesitate to affirm, that without John Nicholson, Delhi could not have fallen.

53. Among the civil and military officers in administrative employment, the Chief Commissioner's first acknowledgments are due to Mr. Robert Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab. No one perhaps ever had a more single-minded, active, and determined coadjutor than the Chief Commissioner has possessed in that officer. In the midst of this crisis all persons felt assured when Robert Montgomery was among them. His coolness in danger and his fertility of resource were invaluable.

54. The Chief Commissioner is also much indebted to Mr. D. F. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner, for much valuable advice during this period. There is probably no officer who understands the native character better than Mr. McLeod.

55. Among the divisional and local officers, the post of difficulty and honour was held by Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Peshawur. Allusion has already been made to the admirable manner in which he discharged his duties. His report on the events which occurred at Peshawur, and in which he played so brilliant a part, is full of deep interest. Captain H. R. James, the Deputy Commissioner, was officiating as the Chief Commissioner's Secretary when the mutiny broke out. Shortly afterwards he voluntarily relinquished the advantages of that post, and returned to Peshawur, to enable Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson to assume command of the moveable column; as officiating secretary, and subsequently as Deputy Commissioner he performed good service. On several occasions he conducted very successful expeditions in the field. Major J. R. Beecher, as Deputy Commissioner of Huzara, held a very difficult charge, to which he proved himself fully equal. He displayed much resolution, tact, and judgment. Captain Henderson preserved the peace of the difficult district of Kohat, and his arrangements throughout this trying time, gave much satisfaction.

56. The point next to Peshawur in difficulty, was the division of the Cis-Sutlej States. There the population was armed; many classes were tainted with the bad spirit so prevalent in Hindoostan. Through that territory passed the main line of communication between the Punjab and Delhi. Throughout the tract were scattered Sikh chiefs, great and small, some independent, some feudatory. The Chief Commissioner's acknowledg-

ments are especially due to the Commissioner, Mr. G. C. Barnes, for the good management whereby he kept the Sikh chiefs firm to their allegiance, and secured their active co-operation; for the manner in which he preserved order, and facilitated the passage of troops and materials. Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts distinguished himself by the vigour with which he controlled the disaffected city of Loodianah, and the spirited manner in which he opposed the passage of the rebels at the Sutlej. Both Mr. Barnes and Mr. Ricketts received the thanks of General Wilson after the capture of Delhi. Mr. T. D. Forsyth, at Umballa, and Major Marsden, at Ferozepore, also signalized themselves by the discharge of multifarious and pressing duties in districts of peculiar difficulty.

57. The next division in respect to difficulty was that of Lahore, containing as it does the political and religious capitals, namely, the cities of Lahore and Umritsur. Mr. A. A. Roberts, the Commissioner, evinced considerable prudence, temper, and activity, and rendered much assistance to Brigadier-General Nicholson, in the operations against the Sealkote mutineers. Mr. F. Cooper, the Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, distinguished himself in the capture of the mutineers of the 26th Native Infantry.

58. The Chief Commissioner's military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Macpherson, rendered valuable assistance throughout the crisis. The labours of Colonel Macpherson in the organization of the new regiments and in the multifarious duties which devolved on him were incessant. His counsel as an experienced soldier was most useful. Since the outbreak of the mutiny there have, from first to last, been raised and organized 18 new regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, besides many thousands of levies, horse and foot. On the 1st May, 1858, just one year after the mutiny, the new force numbered upwards of 34,000, which, with the previous numbers (20,000), make up an aggregate of 54,000 men. The details of this large force passed through Colonel Macpherson's hands.

59. The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Lawrence also demand notice. At the commencement of the crisis he was Captain of the police, Lahore division; he was the first officer to discover the intended outbreak of the sepoys at Lahore. He was the sole European officer in charge of 2,700 organized military police, on whose fidelity so much depended. During the months of May, June, and July, he raised and organized 2,000 additional levies for service at Delhi, consisting of horse, foot, artillerymen, and pioneers. He formed one of the commission deputed to Sealkote after the mutiny there. Lastly, at the request of the Maha Rajah, he was appointed to command the Jummoo contingent at Delhi, and afterwards he was placed in charge of the Jhujur territory.

60. The Chief Commissioner also desires that certain officers should be mentioned, who rendered important aid in the conveyance of men and material for the siege of Delhi. The camel train from Kurrachee to Mooltan, was organised most efficiently by Mr. H. B. E. Frere, the Commissioner of Sindh, and Major G. W. Hamilton, Commissioner of Mooltan. Major Hamilton also deserves much credit in respect to the waggon train from Mooltan to Lahore, whereby nearly all the reinforcements of European troops have been brought up the country. In the management of the waggon train from Loodianah to Delhi, Captain Briggs rendered most important service, and merits very high commendation. The exertions of Captain Lewis, the Commissary of Ordnance, in the preparation and despatch of the great siege

train from Ferozepore, were most valuable; Lieutenant Dobbin also gave much satisfaction, in respect to the despatch of the siege train from Philore.

61. The Chief Commissioner could not allow this notice of the officers who have distinguished themselves to be closed, without mention being made of the great obligations under which he lies to Mr. H. B. E. Frere, the Commissioner of Sind. From first to last, from the first commencement of the mutiny to the final triumph, that officer has rendered assistance to the Punjab administration, just as if he had been one of its own Commissioners. It was owing to his indefatigable exertions, that the 1st Bombay Fusiliers arrived at Mooltan so soon as they did. He despatched the 1st and then the 2nd Belooch battalion from Sindh to succour the Punjab. The Chief Commissioner believes that probably there is no civil officer in India, who, for eminent exertions, deserves better of his Government than Mr. H. B. E. Frere.

62. I am now to add, that in causing this narrative to be recorded, Sir John Lawrence has not been actuated by any motive of self laudation. Throughout the crisis he could not but feel that human means and human precautions were utterly impotent; that everything which was done, or could be done, to surmount such dangers and difficulties was as nothing, and that trust could be placed in Divine Providence alone. On the present occasion his sole objects are, to submit to the Supreme Government a faithful account of what actually happened, and to bring to the notice of his superiors, and of his countrymen at large, the noble conduct and sterling merits of the officers who served under his orders or in conjunction with him during the critical and perilous period of 1857. The Chief Commissioner well knows that no functionary has ever been better served than he has, or owes more to his officers than he does. The Punjab officials of all grades had great difficulties to meet, and met them resolutely. They had to maintain the civil administration without interruption, despite many troubles and hindrances; to perform multifarious business connected with the raising, the supplying and transporting of troops, and all this they did: discharging their duty right well, from first to last.

63. Lastly, Sir John Lawrence desires to join with Mr. Montgomery in the expression of devout thankfulness to Almighty God. To Him alone is due the praise for our success, and our very safety. His mercy vouchsafed a happy issue to our measures and confounded the devices of our enemies. Human aid could avail us nothing in that crisis, and it is owing to an overruling Providence, and to that alone, that a single Englishman was left alive in the Punjab.

I have, &c.

R. TEMPLE,

Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a separate building, named Trevine Chapel, situate at Trevine, in the parish of Llanryan, in the county of Pembroke; in the district of Haverfordwest, being a building certified according to law as a place of religious worship, was, on the 16th day of June, 1859, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 85.

Witness my hand this 18th day of June, 1859.

Richard James, Superintendent Registrar.

Superintendent Registrar's District of Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a separate building, named the Wesleyan Methodist Reform Chapel, situated at Deddington, in the parish of Deddington, in the county of Oxford, in the district of Woodstock, being a building certified according to law as a place of religious worship, was, on the 2nd day of June, 1859, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of the 6th and 7th William 4, cap. 85.

Witness my hand this 14th day of June, 1859.

R. B. B. Hawkins, Superintendent Registrar,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a separate building, named the Wethersfield Independent Chapel, situated in the village of Wethersfield, in the parish of Wethersfield, in the county of Essex, in the district of Braintree, being a building certified according to law as a place of religious worship, was, on the 4th day of June, 1859, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 85.

Witness my hand this 18th day of June, 1859.

Frederick Smoothy, Superintendent Registrar.

Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

Office of the Commissioners of Patents for Inventions.

NOTICE is hereby given, that—

342. Matthew Curtis, of the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Machinist, and John Miller, of Staley Bridge, in the said county, Manager, have given notice at the Office of the Commissioners, of their intention to proceed with their application for letters patent for the invention for "improvements in certain mules for spinning cotton and other fibrous substances."

346. And John Smith, of Bradford, in the county of York, Machine Maker, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in machinery, or apparatus for preparing and combing wool, and other fibrous substances."

As set forth in their respective petitions, both recorded in the said office on the 7th day of February, 1859.

350. And James Hosking, Oil Merchant, Walworth Common, in the county of Surrey, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in the manufacture of lamps."

357. And Alexander Clark, of Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer and Revolving Shutter Manufacturer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in revolving shutters and blinds, and in apparatus connected therewith."

As set forth in their respective petitions, both recorded in the said office on the 8th day of February, 1859.

362. And John Stephen Joseph, of Rhostyllan, near Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh, North Wales, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in coke ovens and in cooling and extinguishing coke."

As set forth in his petition recorded in the said office on the 9th day of February, 1859.

373. And Henry Potter Burt, of Charlotte-row, Mansion House, in the city of London, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in railway carriages and waggons."

377. And Robert Joseph Ellis, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Merchant, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in the apparatus for lifting sunken vessels and other submerged bodies."

As set forth in their respective petitions, both recorded in the said office on the 10th day of February, 1859.

390. And Charles Jackson, of Store-street, Bedford-square, in the county of Middlesex, Piano-forte Manufacturer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in the action of pianofortes."

392. And Henry Ransford, of West Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "an improvement in building ships and other vessels."

As set forth in their respective petitions, both recorded in the said office, on the 11th day of February, 1859.

400. And James Bennett and John Bennett, of the firm of Bennett and Sons, of Kingsland-road, in the county of Middlesex, Engineers, have given the like notice in respect of the invention of "an improvement in refrigerators for cooling beer and worts."

401. And George Betjemann, George William Betjemann, and John Betjemann, all of Upper Ashby-street, in the county of Middlesex, Desk and Dressing Case Makers, have given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in book-slides."

As set forth in their respective petitions, both recorded in the said office on the 12th day of February, 1859.

410. And Charles Sanders, Photographic Mat Manufacturer, of Harford-street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "certain improvements in ornamenting English passepartouts for photographic-pictures, also the glasses used with the same, and which said modes of ornamenting are also applicable to ornamenting photographic frames generally."

411. And John Wright, of New George-street, Sheffield, in the county of York, Spring Manufacturer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in reducing and rolling steel and iron wire and other forms of those metals in long lengths."

412. And Josiah Latimer Clark, of Haverstock-hill, in the county of Middlesex, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in the means of working railway signals and switches."

414. And Robert Clegg, of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, Frederick Angerstein, of Kennington, in the county of Surrey, and John William Page, of Walworth-road, in the county of Surrey, have given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in making soap."

As set forth in their respective petitions, all recorded in the said office on the 14th day of February, 1859.

418. And Robert Mushet, of Coleford, in the county of Gloucester, Metallurgist, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in the manufacture of steel, iron, and cast steel."

423. And George Bedson, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Manager for Messrs. Richard Johnson and Brother, Wire Manufacturers, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in joining wire for telegraphic and other purposes."
As set forth in their respective petitions, both recorded in the said office, on the 15th day of February, 1859.
427. And Richard Cookson, of Layton Hawes, near Blackpool, in the county of Lancaster, Gentleman, and Charles William Homer, at Castle Hill, near Northwich, in the county of Chester, Civil Engineer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in machinery for making bricks, tiles, tubes and other articles of plastic materials, and in the mode of jointing drain pipes."
429. And Richard Jennings Stevenson Pearce, of Fleet-street, in the city of London, Machinist, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in weighing and dynamic machines."
As set forth in their respective petition, both recorded in the said office on the 16th day of February, 1859.
445. And Pierre Edouard Fraissinet, of Paris, in the Empire of France, Civil Engineer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "a new or improved structure of iron, applicable for paving, flooring, bridges, gratings, girders, and other like purposes."
As set forth in his petition, recorded in the said office on the 17th day of February, 1859.
453. And George Wallis, of Stretton, near Penkridge, in the county of Stafford, Artist, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "a new or improved method of engraving, applicable to the production of printing surfaces and the ornamentation of metallic and other surfaces."
456. And William Clark, of 53, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer and Patent Agent, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in pressure gauges."—A communication from abroad by Louis Droissart, Mechanician, of Paris.
As set forth in their respective petitions, both recorded in the said office on the 18th day of February, 1859.
458. And Pierre Antoine Joseph Dujardin, of the town of Lille, France, Physician, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in the printing apparatus of railway telegraphs."
464. And Charles Frédéric Vasserot, of 45, Essex-street, Strand, London, Patent Agent, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "an improved apparatus for manufacturing the strands of wire-ropes."—A communication from Jean Baptiste Pieux-Aubert, residing at Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme, in the Empire of France.
As set forth in their respective petitions, both recorded in the said office on the 19th day of February, 1859.
483. And William Stettinius Clark, of 76, Cannon-street West, in the city of London, and of 35, Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, Paris, in the Empire of France, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in the formation of cast iron rails for city railways, and also in the method of uniting the ends of two adjacent rails for railway use."—A communication from Sydney A. Beers, Civil Engineer, now residing at Brooklyn, New York.
As set forth in his petition recorded in the said office on the 22nd day of February, 1859.
489. And Augustus William Smethurst, of Chorley, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in machinery for driving looms for weaving."
As set forth in his petition, recorded in the said office on the 23rd day of February, 1859.
505. And Jean Henri Guillaume Daniel Wagner, of Paris, in the Empire of France, Manufacturer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "apparatus for cleaning water and removing all matters in suspension and dissolution contained in it, water intended to feed generators of all sorts, application also to other purposes, which besides, previous to its getting into the generators, is heated to the highest degree, without almost any expense."
506. And John Dale, of Cornbrook, in Manchester, and county of Lancaster, Manufacturing Chemist, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in concentrating caustic alkalis, and in applying a product therefrom to the purpose of obtaining motive power, and to other purposes."
As set forth in their respective petitions, both recorded in the said office on the 24th day of February, 1859.
550. And Robert Hanham Collyer, of Alpha-road, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor of Medicine and Civil Engineer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "a process of preparing materials for the manufacture of paper, and a machine employed therein, which machine is applicable for crushing, grinding, bruising, and reducing various substances."
As set forth in his petition, recorded in the said office on the 2nd day of March, 1859.
779. And Charles Lewis Roberts, of Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in cigars."
As set forth in his petition, recorded in the said office on the 29th day of March, 1859.
797. And John Cartwright, of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "an improved implement for crushing clods and pulverizing the surface soil also convertible into a press wheel roller."
As set forth in his petition, recorded in the said office on the 30th day of March, 1859.
1026. And William Moxon, of Parliament-street, in the city of Westminster, Contractor, and Joseph Jeffrey Bennett, of Homer-terrace, Victoria-park, in the county of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, have given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improved apparatus for raising or lifting and lowering heavy bodies."
As set forth in their petition, recorded in the said office on the 23rd day of April, 1859.
1158. And Jozé Luis, of the British and Foreign Office for Patents, No. 1B, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London, in the county of Middlesex, Patent Agent, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "a self regulating horse machine."—A communication from abroad by P. Isaac Garin, No. 10, Rue Mogador, Paris, in the Empire of France.
As set forth in his petition, recorded in the said office on the 9th day of May, 1859.

1173. And George Bell, of Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, Manufacturer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in matches or fusees."

As set forth in his petition recorded in the said office on the 10th day of May, 1859.

1194. And William Warne, John Americus Fanshawe, James Archibald Jaques, and Thomas Galpin, all of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, India Rubber Manufacturers, have given the like notice in respect of the invention of "an improved compound or preparation of materials for, and mode of, and apparatus for, covering and insulating wires or conductors used for telegraphic or electrical purposes."

As set forth in their petition, recorded in the said office on the 12th day of May, 1859.

1286. And Marc Antoine François Mennons, of the British and Foreign Patent Offices, 39, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris, in the Empire of France, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "an improved apparatus for the preparation of sand moulds for metal casting."—A communication from Messrs. Maudoy and Couty, residing in Paris.

As set forth in his petition, recorded in the said office on the 24th day of May, 1859.

1317. And Bernhard Samuelson, of Banbury, in the county of Oxford, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in machines for cutting roots and other vegetables."

1319. And Walter Crum, of Thornliebank, in the county of Renfrew, Bleacher and Calico Printer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in printing and dyeing textile fibres and fabrics."

1321. And Richard Archibald Brooman, of 166, Fleet-street, in the city of London, E.C., Patent Agent, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in machinery for cleaning, grinding, and bolting corn and other grain."—A communication from abroad by Jean Baptiste Falguière, of Marseilles.

As set forth in their respective petitions, all recorded in the said office on the 28th day of May, 1859.

1336. And Enoch Leeson, of No. 13, Traffic-street, Derby, in the county of Derby, Lace Manufacturer, has given the like notice in respect of the invention of "improvements in machinery for the manufacture of ornamental chenille fringes and braids or other fabrics."

As set forth in his petition, recorded in the said office on the 30th day of May, 1859. *

1378. And James Wood and William Wood, both of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, Lace Manufacturers, have given the like notice in respect of the invention of "a peculiar mode or method of dyeing lace or other fabrics, and making the same into bonnet and cap fronts, or other articles."

As set forth in their petition, recorded in the said office on the 4th day of June, 1859.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties having an interest in opposing any one of such applications, are at liberty to leave particulars in writing of their objections to such application, at the said Office of the Commissioners within twenty-one days after the date of the Gazette in which this notice is issued.

Erratum in last Friday's Gazette.

1369. For "apparatus" read "apparatuses."

No. 22278.

E

The Master of the Rolls at Chambers.

In the Matter of the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and of the Wheal Helen Mining Company.

BY direction of the Master of the Rolls, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding up of this Company is attached, notice is hereby given, that the said Judge will, on Wednesday the 22nd day of June, 1859, at twelve o'clock at noon, at his chambers, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, London, proceed to make a call on the several persons who have been settled on the list of contributories of the said Company, and that the said Judge purposes that such call shall be for fifteen shillings per share.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1859.

The Vice-Chancellor Wood at Chambers.

Saturday, the 18th day of June, 1859.

In the Matter of the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Amendment Act, 1857, and the British and Foreign Reliance Marine Assurance Company.

THE Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached, has this day appointed Frederick Whinney, of No. 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, to be the Interim Manager of this Company.

In Chancery.

In the Matter of the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and of the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Amendment Act, 1857, and in the Matter of the Home Counties and Metropolitan Permanent Benefit Building Society, commonly called or known as the Home Counties and Metropolitan Freehold Land Society.

IN pursuance of an Order, dated the 10th day of June, 1859, made by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, the Judge to whose Court the winding up of this matter is attached, notice is hereby given, that, upon payment of the fees, charges, disbursements, costs, charges, and expenses of the Official Manager, including therein the costs incurred by him in the cause of Caldwell v. Ernest, to be ascertained by the Judge to whose Court these matters are attached, charged with the winding up of the said Company in case the parties differ, the Order made in these matters, on the petition of John Caldwell and George Eaton, bearing date the 13th day of November, 1858, whereby it was ordered that the Home Counties and Metropolitan Permanent Benefit Building Society, commonly called or known as the Home Counties and Metropolitan Freehold Land Society should be absolutely dissolved from the 13th day of November, 1858, and wound up by the said Judge, under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Amendment Act, 1857; and whereby it was also ordered that the costs of the said Petitioners, and the Official Manager of the said application should be ascertained by the said Judge, and paid by the said Official Manager out of the said estate, be discharged, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the 29th day of June, 1859, and that all further proceedings under the said order, dated the 13th day of November, 1858, should be stayed until the said 29th day of June, 1859, or the further order of this Court.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1859.

In the Matter of the Chester Music Hall Company, and of the Joint Stock Companies Winding up Acts 1848 and 1849, and of the Joint Stock Companies Acts 1856 and 1857.

A PETITION for the dissolution and winding up of the above-named Company was presented to the Lord Chancellor, by Hugh Roberts, of the City of Chester, Bookseller, a Shareholder in the said Company, the 15th day of June, 1859.

Hayes, Twisden, Parker, & Co., 60, Russell-square, Agents for

Edward Evans, of Chester, the Solicitor for the said Hugh Roberts the Petitioner.

CONTRACT FOR WHEAT.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling, Somerset-House, June 11, 1859.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give notice, that, on Thursday the 23rd instant, at half past one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores, at Deptford,

Wheat, 3,000 quarters; half to be delivered in a fortnight, and the remainder in a fortnight afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of the wheat.

Their Lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection.

A proportional part of the price per bushel of wheat will be paid for any weight exceeding 60 lbs. per bushel.

Samples (not less than 2 quarts) must be produced by the parties tendering.

The samples produced by persons whose tenders are not accepted, are requested to be taken away by them immediately after the contract has been decided.

No tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office.

Particular attention is called to the recent modifications of the conditions of contract, which may be seen at the said Office.

No tender will be received after half past one o'clock on the day of treaty, and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the Office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Wheat," and must also be delivered at Somerset-house.

CONTRACTS FOR SEAMEN'S CLOTHING.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling, Somerset-House, June 15, 1859.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give notice, that on Thursday the 7th July next,

at half past one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, the undermentioned articles, viz.:

Blue Cloth, No. 1, 60,000 yards; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Duck, 350,000 yards; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Flannel, 225,000 yards; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Blue Serge, 250,000 yards; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

White Cotton Drill, 150,000 yards; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Blue Jean, 25,000 yards; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Boys' Stockings, 2,500 pairs; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Blankets, 30,000 number; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Shirts, 15,000 number; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Black Silk Handkerchiefs, 25,000 number; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Bed Cases, 105,000 number; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Hair for Beds, 340,000 lbs.; one half to be delivered in three months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Their lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any.

No tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said Office, and at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

Tenders will be admitted for any portion of the above quantities.

Samples of the articles may be seen at the said office between the hours of ten and two only, and also at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

Particular attention is called to the recent modifications of the conditions of contracts, which may be seen at the said office, as well as at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

No tender will be received after half past one o'clock on the day of treaty, and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the Office on the day of

contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for" and must also be delivered at Somerset-house.

CONTRACT FOR CLOTHING, &c., FOR ROYAL MARINES.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset-Place, June 15, 1859.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Monday the 11th July next, at half past one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, the

ARTICLES of CLOTHS, &c., for CLOTHING and NECESSARIES and GARNITURE, &c., for making up Clothing and Necessaries for the Royal Marines mentioned in a form of tender which may be obtained at the said Office ;

one half of each of the several articles to be delivered within four calendar months, and the remainder within six months, from the date of contract, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Samples of the several articles may be seen at the Marine Office, New-street, Spring-gardens, between the hours of one and four o'clock.

Tenders will be received for the whole or for any portion of the above quantities.

Their lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any.

It is not required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of treaty, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and to his proposed sureties in writing.

Particular attention is called to the recent modifications of the conditions of the contract which may be seen at the said office.

No tender will be received after half past one o'clock, on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for" and must also be delivered at Somerset-place.

Royal College of Surgeons of England.

June 21, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following are the names of the eligible Fellows who are Candidates for the Council at the Annual election appointed to take place on the 7th day of July next:

James Luke, Broad-street-buildings ;
Frederic Carpenter Skey, Grosvenor-street ;
John Hilton, New Broad-street ;

who retire from the Council in rotation.

Edm'd. Belfour, Secretary.

E 2

Derwent Mines Company (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Derwent Mines Company (limited), will be holden at their Offices, No. 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, on Thursday the 30th day of June now instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1859.

B. O'Connor, Secretary.

Union Bank of Australia.

38, Old Broad-Street, London,
June 20, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at this office, on Monday the 11th day of July next, at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors.

Frederick Gonnerman Dalgety, Esq., and James Bogle Smith, Esq., two of the present Directors, retire, in conformity with the deed of settlement, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election at the said Meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the said 11th day of July until further notice.

By order of the Board,

H. W. D. Saunders, Secretary.

Amicable Society's Office,

50, Fleet-Street, London,
June 15, 1859.

A SPECIAL General Court of the Corporation of the Amicable Society for a Perpetual Assurance Office will be held, at the Society's House, in Fleet-street, on Wednesday the 29th of June instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain amendments of the 19th, 53rd, and 55th by-laws of the Society to be proposed by the Court of Directors.

Henry Thomas Thomson, Registrar.

North of Europe Steam Navigation Company.
Limited.

Offices, 25, Rood-Lane, London, E.C.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, limited, will be held on Friday the 22nd day of July next, at the London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, London, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving and considering an account shewing the state of the affairs and the progress which has been made in winding up the Company down to the 7th day of this present June, and a report from the Liquidators stating the reason why the winding up has not been completed.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1859.

William Smith, one of the Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore carried on by us the undersigned as Outfitters and General Dealers, in Bath-street, Ilkeston, in the county of Derby, under the style or firm of Hickman and Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1859.

John Hickman.

Geo. C. Bingham.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Richard Peter and Arthur Peter, Cattle Dealers, carrying on business at Launceston, and at Truro, and at other places in the county of Cornwall, and also occasionally buying and selling cattle at various places in the county of Devon, under the style of Richard and Arthur Peter, was on the 1st day of March last, dissolved by mutual consent.—Witness our respective hands this 8th day of June, 1859.

Richard Peter.

Arthur Peter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between the undersigned, James Butler and Raymond Keene, in the business of Accountants, at No. 45. Coleman-street, in the city of London, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—As witness our hands this 18th day of June, 1859.

J. Butler.
Raymond Keene.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership formerly subsisting between us the undersigned, William Spettigue and Abraham Shepherd, as Coal and Sand Merchants, carrying on business at Launceston, in the county of Cornwall, at Bude, in the parish of Stratton, in the same county, and at Druyton Wharf, on the Bude Canal, under the style of Spettigue and Shepherd, was on and from the 1st day of July, 1858, dissolved by mutual consent.—The said William Spettigue now carries on business as a Coal, Timber, and General Merchant, at Hele-bridge, at Bude aforesaid, and at Holsworthy and other places, on his separate account, and the said Abraham Shepherd now carries on the business of a Coal and Sand Merchant, at Launceston, and at Druyton Wharf aforesaid, on his separate account.—Witness our respective hands this 13th day of June, 1859.

Wm. Spettigue.
Abraham Shepherd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Daniel Thorpe and John Gledhill, as Cloth Manufacturers at Golear, in the parish of Huddersfield, in the county of York or elsewhere, under the style or firm of Thorpe and Gledhill, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—As witness our hands this 14th day of June, 1859.

Daniel Thorp.
John Gledhill.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between the undersigned, Alice Gibbons and William Brown, as Manufacturers, at Lower Broughton Bridge, and as Spinners and Manufacturers at Poolstock Bridge, in Pemberton, both in the county of Lancaster, expired by effluxion of time, on the 1st day of June instant.—As witness the hands of the parties, this 16th day of June, 1859.

Alice Gibbons
Wm. Brown.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership for some time past carried on by Messieurs Arthur Wellington Ardagh and Ambrose John Hooper, as Wine, Spirit, Ale, and Porter Merchants, and Ginger Beer and Soda Water Manufacturers, at Trosnaut, in the parish of Trevethin, in the county of Monmouth, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that the business will from henceforth be carried on by and under the name of the said Ambrose John Hooper, who is authorized to discharge all debts, and to receive all credits, on account of the said partnership concern.—As witness our hands, this 14th day of June, 1859.

Arthur W. Ardagh.
Ambrose J. Hooper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Matthew Oldroyd the younger, Isaac Oldroyd, and William Oldroyd, carrying on business as Woollen Manufacturers, at Bailey Carr, in the parish of Batley, in the county of York, under the firm of Oldroyd, Brothers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All moneys owing to or by the said partnership will be received and paid respectively by the said Matthew Oldroyd and Isaac Oldroyd, by whom the business will in future be carried on.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1859.

Matthew Oldroyd, jr.
Isaac Oldroyd.
William Oldroyd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Samuel Phillips and Thomas James Reynolds Yates, as Coal and Coke Merchants and Commission Agents, at Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, has been dissolved by mutual consent; and the said Thomas James Reynolds Yates is authorized to get in and receive the debts due to the concern, and discharge the liabilities thereof.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1859.

Samuel Phillips.
T. J. R. Yates.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Weston Dale and William Newton, carrying on business in partnership as Silk Ribbon Weavers, at Congleton, in the county of Chester, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 23rd day of June instant; and that all debts owing to or by the said partnership will be received and paid by the said Weston Dale.—Witness our hands, this 18th day of June, 1859.

Weston Dale.
William Newton.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Samuel Cubitt Cooke and John Gambling, carrying on the business of Corn Millers at Horstead, Buxton, and Oxnead Mills, in the county of Norfolk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing to or by the said partnership at Horstead, will be paid and received by the said Samuel Cubitt Cooke, at Horstead Mill; and all debts due and owing to or by the said partnership, at Buxton and Oxnead, will be paid and received at Buxton and Oxnead Mills, by the said John Gambling.—Witness our hands this 4th day of April, 1859.

Samuel Cubitt Cooke.
John Gambling.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, in the business of Joiners and Cabinet Makers, at Pontefract, in the county of York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—As witness our hands this 18th day of June, 1859.

William Carter.
Joseph Wright.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between the undersigned, Henry Alfred Mallam and Thomas Tyrrell, in the trades or businesses of Pawnbrokers, Silversmiths, and Salesmen, at Nos. 51 and 52, Munster-square, in the county of Middlesex, under the firm of Mallam and Tyrrell, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and in future the business will be carried on by the said Thomas Tyrrell, on his separate account, and who will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said partnership in the regular course of trade.—Witness our hands, this 16th day of June, 1859.

Henry Alfred Mallam.
Thomas Tyrrell.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership existing between us the undersigned, William Burdess, William Oliver Johnston, and David Hope, as Brick and Tile Manufacturers at Jarrow, in the county of Durham, under the style or firm of William Burdess and Company, has been dissolved so far as the said William Burdess is concerned.—Dated this 26th day of May, 1859.

William Burdess.
David Hope.
Willm. O. Johnston.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between the undersigned, William Marchant, John Plummer, James Bryant, and Charles Thatcher, in the trade or business of Coal Owners, Coal Merchants, and Dealers in Coal, at Midsomer Norton, in the county of Somerset, under the firm of The New Rock Coal Company, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and in future the business will be carried on by the said William Marchant, John Plummer, and James Bryant, and the said William Marchant, John Plummer, and James Bryant, will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said partnership in the regular course of trade.—Witness our hands, this 10th day of June, 1859.

William Marchant.
John Plummer.
James Bryant.
Charles Thatcher.

[Extracts from the Edinburgh Gazette of June 17, 1859.]

NOTICE.

THE Business carried on by the Subscribers, as Drapers in Greenock, under the firm of W. and R. Smith and Company, has this day been dissolved of mutual consent of the partners.

All debts owing by the said firm will be paid by the subscriber, Robert Smith, who will henceforth carry on the business for his own behoof, and to whom all debts owing to the said firm shall be paid.

Wm. Smith.
Robt. Smith.
W. & R. Smith & Co.

HEW M'LLWRAITH, Writer, Greenock, Witness.
ARCH. DENNISTON, Writer, Greenock, Witness.
Greenock, June 15, 1859.

Edinburgh, June 16, 1859.

THE Subscriber ceased to be a partner of the Company carrying on business as Wine Merchants in Leith, under the firm of Cockburn and Co., on the 31st day of December, 1858.

Wm. Alexander.

J. GIBSON, Jr., of No. 12, Charlotte-Street,
Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, Witness.
CHARLES OGILVY, of No. 12, Charlotte-street,
Edinburgh, Writer, Witness.

In the Supreme Court of Hong Kong.

In the Matter of Robert Calver Crawford, late of Foo-chow-foo, in the Empire of China, Master Mariner, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin, and all other persons, that administration of the estate and effects of the said deceased, within the colony of Hong Kong, has been granted to the undersigned, the Official Administrator of Intestate Estates, and that all claims against the said estate must be proved and filed with the said Official Administrator, on or before the 31st day of August, 1859, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of division. All persons indebted to the said estates are requested to make immediate payment to

N. R. MASSON, Acting Registrar, Official Administrator.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Official Advertisement—Demerary and Essequibo, to wit.

IN pursuance of the Ordinance, No. 7, of the year 1851, the undersigned Administrator-General of Demerary and Essequibo, in the colony of British Guiana, do hereby call up and require the creditors of the estates hereinafter mentioned, to file their claims according to law, at my office in the Public-buildings, in the city of Georgetown, in the colony aforesaid, within the period of four months from the publication of this advertisement in the London Gazette, on pain, in default thereof, of being debarred from filing thereafter any claims omitted to be filed within the period aforesaid.—This being my second and last advertisement.

Demerary and Essequibo, this 25th day of May, 1859.

JOHN DALY, Administrator-General of Demerary and Essequibo.

List of Estates referred to in the above Official Advertisement.

Estate of Robert Gilbert Ker, an inhabitant of the county of Demerary, who was provisionally adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, on the 5th day of January, 1859.

Estate of Alexander Rodie, an inhabitant of the county of Demerary, who was provisionally adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, on the 20th day of January, 1859.

Estate of Samuel Rodie and Richard Rodie, as having lately traded in copartnership in the colony of British Guiana, under the name, style and firm of Rodie, Brothers, and Co., and the said Samuel Rodie and Richard Rodie individually, Insolvents under Ordinance No. 29, of the year 1846.

Estate of Edward Gordon, deceased, lately an inhabitant of this colony, who died at Plantation Union, in the county of Demerary, on or about the 25th day of September, 1858.

Estate of Richard Smith, deceased, lately an inhabitant of this colony, who died at Daniels Town, in the county of Essequibo, on or about the 11th day of January, 1859.

Estate of John Henry Lyng, an inhabitant of the county of Demerara, an insolvent under Ordinance No. 29, of the year 1846.

Estate of Christopher Brining, deceased, lately an inhabitant of the city of Georgetown, county of Demerary, who died intestate in said city, on or about the 31st day of January, 1859.

Estate of Joseph Allan Henry, an inhabitant of the colony of British Guiana, an Insolvent under Ordinance No. 29, of the year 1846.

Estate of Joseph Norton, an Inhabitant of the colony of British Guiana, an Insolvent under Ordinance No. 29, of the year 1846.

Estate of Frances Hehir, deceased, lately an Inhabitant of the city of Georgetown, county of Demerary, who died in said city on or about the 19th day of March, 1859.

JOHN DALY, Administrator-General.

In Chancery.

In the Matter of an Act of Parliament, 19 and 20 Victoria, chapter 120, intituled "An Act to facilitate leases and sales of settled estates;" and in the Matter of a leasehold dwelling-house, lands and hereditaments, situate at Hardshaw-within-Windle, in the town of St. Helens, and county of Lancaster, settled upon trust by an indenture, dated the 20th day of June, 1822, and known as property belonging to Cross's Charity.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under, and by virtue of the said Act, an application has been made by petition to the High Court of Chancery, before his Honour the Master of the Rolls, by Richard Pilkington, of Windle Hall, within Windle, in the county of Lancaster, Glass Manufacturer, John Marsh, of St. Helens aforesaid, Alkali Manufacturer, James Marsh, of the same place, Draper, Isaac Sharp, of the same place, Bookseller and Stationer, Thomas Gaskell, of the same place, Surgeon, and Richard Allanson Gaskell, of the same place, Surgeon, for authority to them, the said petitioners, or other the trustees or

trustee for the time being of the said indenture, to grant building leases for any term not exceeding six hundred years of the hereditaments and premises settled upon trust by the said indenture, or any part thereof,

The said petitioners may be served with any Order of the Court, or notice relating to the subject of the said petition, at the office of Messrs. Gregory, Gregory, Skirrow, and Rowcliffe, No. 1, Bedford-row, London.—Dated this 17th of June, 1859.

Valuable Freehold Estates in Fleet-street, in the city of London; Red Lion-street, Wapping, Middlesex; and in Angel-lane, and Pleasant-row, Stratford, and Upton-row, West Ham, Essex; producing a rental of of £773 2s. per annum.

TO be sold, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause Richards v. Symes, with the approbation of his Honour the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court the said cause is attached, by Messrs. Gadsden, Winterflood, and Ellis, at the Auction Mart, in the city of London, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1859, at twelve of the clock at noon, in 9 lots.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had (gratis), at the Auction Mart; of Mr. William Rose, Solicitor, No. 19, Change-alley, Cornhill; of Mr. H. W. Lindus, Solicitor, No. 35, Bedford-row; at the Angel Inn, and Swan Inn, Stratford; and of the Auctioneers, No. 18, Old Broad-street, City.

Valuable Freehold Estates in Leeds, in the county of York, to be sold by Auction,

BY Messrs. Oliver and Son, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of Hope's Estate, and in a cause of Dickenson v. Thompson, and Scott v. Thompson, with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court the said cause is attached, at the White Horse Hotel, Leeds, on Wednesday, the 29th day of June, 1859, at six o'clock in the evening.

Lot 1.—All those three shops and warehouses (late'y five shops and warehouses), situate at Call-lane-end, near to Leeds Bridge, in Leeds, part whereof are now in the respective occupations of Messrs. Scholefield and Bullivant, and the remainder unoccupied, with the yard, out-offices, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Lot 2.—All that capital messuage or dwelling-house, being No. 9, in York-place, in Leeds aforesaid, now in the occupation of W. Price, Esquire, Surgeon, with the out-buildings, yard, and conveniences thereto belonging, and one half of York-place and one half of the back street coextensive therewith.

Lot 3.—All those seven cottages or tenements, being Nos. 44, 45, and 46, Middle-row, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Stone-court, Campfield, in Leeds aforesaid, now or late in the respective occupations of Samuel Batley, Elizabeth Shackleton, Henry Greenwood, Thomas Smith, and others, with the yard and conveniences thereto belonging, containing (including the sites of the buildings, and one half of Middle-row, and Stone-court coextensive therewith), 420 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot 4.—All those eight cottages or tenements, situate in Moor-street, and Fifth-court, Holbeck, in the parish of Leeds aforesaid, now in the respective occupations of Hannah Brooksbank, Joseph Scholefield, Ann Bollan, Ann Sykes, Stephen Herd, Thomas Sheldon, John Waterhouse, and Alfred Scarf, together with the conveniences, and yard and land adjoining, containing (including the site of the buildings, and one half of Moor-street, coextensive therewith), 316 square yards, or thereabouts.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Horsfall and Latimer, Solicitors, Leeds; Messrs. Hawkins, Bloxam, and Hawkins, Solicitors, No. 2, New Boswell-court, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, W. C.; of Messrs. Nelson and Bulmer, Solicitors, Leeds; of Mr. Nelson, Solicitor, 4, Cloak-lane, London; and of Messrs. Willoughby, Cox, and Lind, Solicitors, Clifford's Inn, London, and of the Auctioneers.

TO be sold by auction, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause of Kay v. Rawsthorn, with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court the said cause is attached, by Mr. William Salisbury, the person appointed to sell the same, at the Commercial Inn, in Haslingden, in the county of Lancaster, on Thursday, the 14th day of July, 1859, at four o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in the following lots:

Lot 1.—Two cottages or dwelling-houses and a handloom weaving-shop, with the yard and appurtenances, situate in Higher-lane, in Haslingden, occupied by weekly tenants.

Lot 2.—A copyhold dwelling-house, plumber's and glazier's shop and work-room adjoining the parsonage, Haslingden, with the yard and appurtenances, in the occupation of a yearly tenant.

Lot 3.—Four copyhold messuages or dwelling-houses (one of which is now used as a brewhouse and bedroom, for the Commercial Inn thereto adjoining), situate at Dearden Gate, Haslingden, with the buildings and yard at the back

thereof, and adjoining the said inc, occupied by yearly tenants.

Lot 4.—A copyhold messuage, farm, and tenement, called Gate Farm, adjoining the High-road, at Flaxmoss, consisting of a farm-house, barn, and shippin, and 6A. 2R. 26P., statute measure, or thereabouts, of meadow and pasture land, occupied by a yearly tenant.

Lot 5.—A copyhold farm, called the Flip, situate at Hutchbank, near Haslingden, consisting of a farm-house, beer-house, barn, shippin, stable, outbuildings, and two closes of meadow land, containing 2A. 1R. 4P., statute measure, or thereabouts, occupied by yearly tenants.

Lot 6.—Several freehold closes of meadow and pasture land, situate at Lund Banks, in the township of Haslingden, containing, together, 10A. 2R. 13P., statute measure, or thereabouts, occupied by a yearly tenant.

Lot 7.—A copyhold farm, called the Brick House Farm, with three cottages thereon, and part of a copyhold farm, called the Helmcroft Farm, situate at Flaxmoss, near Haslingden, with the closes of meadow, pasture, and brick ground thereto belonging, containing 9A. 0R. 28P., statute measure, or thereabouts, on which said brick-ground is erected a brick and tile making shed, together with the engine-house, boiler-house, steam-boiler-engine, and the entire brick and tile making machinery and plant, occupied by yearly tenants.

Lot 8.—Two copyhold estates, called the Higher and Lower Musden Hend Farms, situate in the township of Musburg, occupied as one farm, consisting of a farm house, two barns, two shippins, and other outbuildings, and 32A. 1R. 34P. of meadow and pasture land, or thereabouts; also of 3A. 3R. 31P. of moss land, statute measure, or thereabouts, occupied by a yearly tenant.

The whole of the lots are copyhold, in fee of the manor of Accrington Old Hold, and subject respectively to a small rent to the Lord of the Manor, except lot 6, which is freehold.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had (gratis) of Mr. N. C. Milne, Solicitor, Temple, London; of Mr. Thomas Woodcock, Solicitor, Haslingden; of Mr. Henry Harworth, Solicitor, Blackburn; of the Auctioneer, at Blackburn; and at the Commercial Inn, Haslingden.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of John Poole, late of Edwards-place, Hackney-road, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the personal estate of the said John Poole, who died in or about the month of December, 1829, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 14th day of July, 1859, to come in and prove their debts or claims, at the chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Thursday, the 21st day of July, 1859, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 15th day of June, 1859.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of the estate of Frederick Dobson, and in a cause Edward Dobson v. Benjamin Dobson, all persons claiming to be creditors of Frederick Dobson, late of Mere Hill, in Little Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, Gentleman, the intestate in the proceedings named, who died in or about the month of February, 1859, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 18th day of July, 1859, to come in and prove their debts, at the chambers of the Master of the Rolls, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Monday, the 25th day of July, 1859, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1859.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of Richard Taylor, late of Scruton, in the county of York, Gentleman, deceased, and in a cause Henry Story, plaintiff, against Daniel Cundell and John Taylor, defendants, the creditors of the said Richard Taylor, who died in the month of May, 1854, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 16th day of July, 1859, to come in and prove their debts, at the chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Friday, the 22nd day of July, 1859, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.—Dated this 17th day of June, 1859.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Chancery, of the county palatine of Lancaster, made on the 18th day of May last, in a cause Riding and others, against Gibson, the creditors of James Gibson, late of Over Darwen, in the said county palatine of Lancaster, Weaver, who died on or about the 23rd day of November, 1856, are by their Solicitors, on or before the 9th day of July next, to

come in and prove their debts at the office of the District Registrar of the said Court of Chancery, of the county palatine of Lancaster, situate at No. 10, Camden-place, in Preston, in the said county palatine, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1859.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Chancery, of the county palatine of Lancaster, made on the 18th day of May last, in a cause Riding and others, against Gibson, the persons claiming to be next of kin according to the statutes of distribution of James Gibson, late of Over Darwen, in the said county palatine of Lancaster, Weaver, who died on or about the 23rd day of November, 1856, are by their Solicitors on or before the 9th day of July next, to come in and prove their claims at the office of the District Registrar of the said Court of Chancery of the county palatine of Lancaster, situate at No. 10, Camden-place, in Preston, in the said county palatine, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an indenture, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1859, and made between Henry Dawson Wilkinson, of Clarendon-villas, Ecclesall-road, in the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York, and also of No. 5, Union-lane, in Sheffield aforesaid, Electro-Plater, of the first part; Henry Collier, of Sheffield aforesaid, Merchant's Clerk, a trustee for the creditors of the said Henry Dawson Wilkinson, of the second part; and the several other persons whose names or firms and seals are thereunto, by themselves or their respective partners or agents, subscribed and set in the schedule thereunder written, being respectively creditors of the said Henry Dawson Wilkinson, of the third part; the said Henry Dawson Wilkinson, assigned all his personal estate and effects unto the said Henry Collier, upon and for the trusts therein declared, for the sale, collection, and conversion thereof respectively, and for the benefit of such of the creditors of the said Henry Dawson Wilkinson, as should execute or assent to the said indenture of assignment within two calendar months from the date thereof, or within such extended period not exceeding three calendar months from the date thereof, as the trustee of the said assignment should by writing under his hand declare, rateably and without any preference whatsoever; which said indenture was duly executed by the said Henry Dawson Wilkinson, on the said 24th day of May, 1859, in the presence of, and his execution thereof is attested by, John Chambers, of Sheffield aforesaid, Solicitor, and Harry Walker Chambers, of Sheffield aforesaid, Law Clerk; and which said indenture was duly executed by the said Henry Collier, on the 26th day of May, 1859, in the presence of, and his execution is attested by, Charles Gould, of Sheffield aforesaid, Solicitor. And notice is hereby further given, that the said indenture of assignment now lies at the offices of Messrs. Gould and Son, Paradise-square, Sheffield aforesaid, where the same may be inspected and executed by creditors.—Dated Sheffield, 16th June, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an indenture of assignment, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1859, made between Charles Bullock the elder and Charles Bullock the younger, of Wilton-upon-Wye, in the parish of Bridstow, in the county of Hereford, Millers, Cornfactors, Maltsters, and Bakers, of the first part; Timothy Bennett, of Mitcheldean, in the county of Gloucester, Coalowner, and Thomas Donne, of the town of Ross, in the said county of Hereford, Draper, of the second part; and the several persons or firms whose names and seals shall be thereunto subscribed and set, being respectively creditors of the said Charles Bullock the elder and Charles Bullock the younger, assigned all their personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever, unto the said Timothy Bennett and Thomas Donne, their executors, administrators, and assigns, upon certain trusts, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles Bullock the elder and Charles Bullock the younger, as therein expressed; which said indenture was duly executed by the said Charles Bullock the elder and Charles Bullock the younger, on the 9th day of June, 1859, in the presence of Alfred Osborne, of the town of Ross, in the said county of Hereford, Solicitor; and the said indenture was also duly executed by the said Timothy Bennett and Thomas Donne, on the 10th day of June, 1859, in the presence of, and attested by, the said Alfred Osborne; and the said indenture now lies at the office of the said Alfred Osborne, in Ross, for execution by such of the creditors of the said Charles Bullock the elder and Charles Bullock the younger, as may choose to avail themselves of its provisions; and all persons who have claims on or are indebted to the said Charles Bullock the elder and Charles Bullock the younger, are requested to send the particulars of such claims, and pay such debts respectively to the said Alfred Osborne.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Thomas Simon, of Goxhill, in the county of Lincoln, Blacksmith, has, by an indenture, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1859, assigned unto Frederick George Smith, of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, Ironmonger, and William Robinson King, of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, Ironmonger, all the personal estate and effects of him the said Thomas Simon, upon the trusts therein mentioned, for the equal benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas Simon, who shall execute the said indenture within three months from the date thereof; and such of the said creditors who shall not execute the said indenture, or assent in writing, to take the benefit thereof, on or before the 30th day of August, next, will be excluded from all benefit thereunder; which said indenture was executed by the said Thomas Simon and William Robinson King, on the day of the date thereof, in the presence of, and the same is attested by, John Rollit, of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, Solicitor, and John Lacy, of the same borough, Traveller to the said William Robinson King; and the said indenture was executed by the said Frederick George Smith, on the 11th day of June, 1859, in the presence of, and the same is attested by, Thomas Oldman, of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, Solicitor, and Frederick Wood, of Gainsborough aforesaid, Clerk to Messrs. Heaton and Oldman, Solicitors, Gainsborough; and the said indenture now lies at the office of the said John Rollit, No. 19, Trinity House-lane, Hull, for perusal and execution by the said creditors.—Hull, June 13, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an indenture of assignment, bearing date the 11th day of June, 1859, made between Charles Bullock the elder, of Wilton-upon-Wye, in the parish of Bridstow, in the county of Hereford, Maltster, of the first part; Timothy Bennett, of Mitcheldean, in the county of Gloucester, Coal Owner, and Thomas Donne, of the town of Ross, in the said county of Hereford, Draper, of the second part; and the several other persons or firms whose names and seals shall be thereunto subscribed and set, being respectively creditors of the said Charles Bullock, of the third part; for the considerations therein mentioned, the said Charles Bullock assigned all his personal estate and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, unto the said Timothy Bennett and Thomas Donne, their executors, administrators, and assigns, upon certain trusts, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles Bullock, as therein expressed; which said indenture was duly executed by the said Charles Bullock, Timothy Bennett, and Thomas Donne, on the 11th day of June, 1859, in the presence of, and attested by, Alfred Osborne, of the town of Ross aforesaid, Solicitor; and the said indenture now lies at the office of the said Alfred Osborne, in Ross, for execution by such of the creditors of the said Charles Bullock as may choose to avail themselves of its provisions; and all persons who have claims on or are indebted to the said Charles Bullock, are requested to send the particulars of such claims and pay such debts respectively to the said Alfred Osborne without delay.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that John Boffey, of Wetenhall, in the county of Chester, Miller and Corn Dealer, hath by an indenture bearing date the 7th day of June, 1859, assigned all his personal estate and effects to Richard Boffey, of Darrahall, in the said county, Farmer, upon trust for the equal benefit of such of his creditors as shall execute the deed of assignment within three calendar months from the date thereof; and that the said deed of assignment was executed by the said John Boffey and Richard Boffey, on the day of the date thereof; and by the said Samuel Chadderton, on the 13th day of June instant, in the presence of, and attested by, John Cooke, of Over, in the said county, Solicitor, at whose office the deed of assignment now lies for signature of the creditors of the said John Boffey.—Dated this 14th day of June, 1859.

NOTICE.—By indenture, dated the 23rd day of May 1859, James Laker, of the Wheatsheaf Inn, in the parish of Bramshott, in the county of Hants, Licensed Victualler, assigned all his estate and effects unto Thomas Taunton, of Guildford, in the county of Surrey, Common Brewer, and James Wakeford, of the said parish of Bramshott, Butcher, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said James Laker. The said indenture was executed by the said James Laker and James Wakeford, on the said 23rd day of May, and by the said Thomas Taunton, on the 26th day of the same month. The execution of the said indenture, by the said James Laker, Thomas Taunton, and James Wakeford respectively, was attested by the undersigned, at whose office the said indenture now lies for execution by creditors.

EDWIN ALBERY, Solicitor to the said Trustees.
Midhurst, 18th June, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by indenture, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1859, Eden Davis, of No. 28, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, in the county of Middlesex, Cabinet Maker, assigned all his estate and

effects to Benjamin Ingram, of Beech-street, Barbican, in the city of London, Timber Merchant, upon trusts, for the equal benefit of all the creditors of the said Eden Davis, who shall execute the said indenture; which said indenture was executed by the said Eden Davis, on the 1st day of June, 1859, and by the said Benjamin Ingram, on the 30th day of May, 1859, in the presence of, and attested by, Richard Cranch, of No. 15, London-street, Fenchurch-street, in the city of London, Solicitor; and the same now lies at our office for inspection and execution by the creditors.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1859.

WRIGHT and BONNER, No. 15, London-street-
Fenchurch-street, Solicitors to the Trustee.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Thomas Jones, of Burry Port, in the parish of Pembrey, in the county of Carmarthen, Grocer and Boot and Shoe Maker, did by deed, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1859, bargain, sell, a sign, transfer, and set over, unto Benjamin Morgan, of Thomas-street, in the town of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen aforesaid, Currier and Leather Seller, all the household furniture, goods, chattels, estate and effects of him the said Thomas Jones, upon the trusts therein mentioned, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Thomas Jones, and that the said deed was duly executed by the said Thomas Jones and Benjamin Morgan, and the execution of the said deed by the said Thomas Jones and Benjamin Morgan, was attested by Thomas Parry, of the county of the borough of Carmarthen, Attorney-at-Law, and that the said indenture now lies at the office of the said Thomas Parry, at Carmarthen, for the perusal and execution by the creditors of the said Thomas Jones, and who will be excluded from all benefit under the said deed, unless they execute the same within two calendar months from the date thereof.

Re Robert Leslie, of Abchurch lane, in the city of London.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate, may receive a First Dividend of 3½d. in the pound, upon application at my office, No. 24, Basinghall-street, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1859, or on any subsequent Tuesday, between the hours of eleven and two of the clock. No Dividend will be paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators will be required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration under which they claim.

ISAAC NICHOLSON, Official Assignee.

Re George Gent, of South-row, New-road, St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, Grocer and Tea Dealer.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate, may receive a First Dividend of 6½d. in the pound, upon application at my office, No. 24, Basinghall-street, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June instant, and any subsequent Tuesday, between the hours of eleven and two of the clock. No Dividend can be paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators will be required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration under which they claim.

ISAAC NICHOLSON, Official Assignee.

Re William Pavitt, of Alfred-street, Bow-road, in the county of Middlesex, Miller, Dealer and Chapman.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate may receive a Second Dividend of 1s. in the pound, upon application at my office, No. 24, Basinghall-street, on Tuesday the 28th day of June, 1859, or any subsequent Tuesday, between the hours of eleven and two of the clock. No Dividend will be paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators will be required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration under which they claim.

ISAAC NICHOLSON, Official Assignee.

Re George Pavitt, Separate Estate, of Alfred-street, Bow-road, in the county of Middlesex, Miller, Dealer and Chapman.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate, may receive a First Dividend of 9s. in the pound, upon application at my office, No. 24, Basinghall-street, on Tuesday the 28th day of June, 1859, or any subsequent Tuesday, between the hours of eleven and two of the clock. No dividend will be paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators are required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration under which they

ISAAC NICHOLSON, Official Assignee.

Re George Plumridge, of Crown-row, Walworth-road, in the county of Surrey, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate, may receive a First Dividend of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, upon application at my office, No. 24, Basinghall-street, on Tuesday, the 28th day of June, 1859, or any subsequent Tuesday, between the hours of eleven and two of the clock. No Dividend will be paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators will be required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration under which they claim.
ISAAC NICHOLSON, Official Assignee.

Re Egbert Griffiths, of No. 118, Fenchurch-street, in the city of London, Wine Merchant.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate, may receive a Second Dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, upon application at my office, No. 24, Basinghall-street, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1859, or any subsequent Tuesday, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock. No dividend will be paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators will be required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration upon which they claim.
ISAAC NICHOLSON, Official Assignee.

Re Philemon Edwards, of Lower-street, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, Ironmonger.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate, may receive a Second Dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, upon application at my office, No. 24, Basinghall-street, on Tuesday the 21st day of June instant, or any subsequent Tuesday, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock. No Dividend will be paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators will be required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration under which they claim.
ISAAC NICHOLSON, Official Assignee.

In the Matter of Francis Witton Huggins and Charles Witton Huggins, of Derby, in the county of Derby, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate may receive a First Dividend of 6s. in the pound, upon application at my office, as under, on Monday the 27th day of June, 1859, and three following Mondays, between the hours of eleven and three of the clock. No Dividend can be paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators are required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration under which they claim.
JOHN HARRIS, Official Assignee,
Middle-pavement, Nottingham.

In the Matter of Francis Witton Huggins and Charles Witton Huggins, of Derby, in the county of Derby, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors of the separate estate of Francis Witton Huggins who have proved their debts under the above estate, may receive a First Dividend of 5s. in the pound, upon application at my office, as under, on Monday, the 27th day of June, 1859, or on the three following Mondays, between the hours of eleven and three of the clock. No Dividend will be paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators will be required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration under which they claim.
JOHN HARRIS, Official Assignee,
Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

In the Matter of William Hirst, of Derby, in the county of Derby, Silk Manufacturer, trading under the style or firm of Hirst and Smith.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate, may receive a First Dividend of 3s. 6d. in the pound, upon application at my office, as under, on Monday the 27th day of June, or on the three following Mondays, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock. No Dividend will be paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators will be required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration under which they claim.
JOHN HARRIS, Official Assignee,
Middle Pavement, Nottingham.

In the Matter of James Beeson, of Derby, in the county of Derby, Iron-founder, Dealer and Chapman.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate, may receive a First Dividend of 5s. in the pound, upon application at my office, as under, on Monday, the 27th day of June, 1859, or on the three following Mondays, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock. No Dividend can be

paid without the production of the securities exhibited at the time of proving the debt. Executors and administrators are required to produce the probate of the will, or the letters of administration under which they claim.

JOHN HARRIS, Official Assignee,
Middle-pavement, Nottingham.

In the Matter of Daniel Sparks, of Cirencester, Surgeon and Apothecary, a Bankrupt.

I HEREBY give notice, that the creditors who have proved their debts under the above estate, may receive a Dividend of 4s., and (together with the First Dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, on new proofs), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, on new proofs, upon application at my office, as under, on Wednesday the 22nd June, 1859, and every subsequent Wednesday, between the hours of eleven and one. No Dividend can be paid to any creditor holding any security for his debt until such security shall be produced to me, without the special direction of a Commissioner on that behalf. Executors and administrators will be required to produce the probate of the will or the letters of administration under which they claim.
EDWARD MANT MILLER, Official Assignee,
No. 19, Saint Augustin's-parade, Bristol.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

In the Matter of the Joint Stock Companies Acts 1856 and 1857, and in the Matter of The Meresfield Patent Gunpowder Company (Limited).

WHEREAS a Petition, under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Acts 1856 and 1857, was presented to the Court of Bankruptcy in London, on the 4th day of October last, for winding up the said Company, and upon the hearing of the said Petition the said Company was, by Order of the said Court, dated the 15th day of October last, ordered to be wound up under the provisions of the said Acts; and on the same day Hatton Hamer Stansfeld, Esq., one of the Official Assignees of the said Court, was duly appointed by the said Court Official Liquidator of the said Company. Notice is hereby given, that his Honour Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, the Judge to whose Court this Matter is attached, will sit on Tuesday the 12th day of July next, at twelve of the clock at noon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, in order to Audit the accounts of the said Official Liquidator of the said Company, appointed by the said Court under the said Order.—Dated the 17th day of June, 1859.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

In the Matter of the Joint Stock Companies Acts 1856 and 1857, and in the Matter of the Meresfield Patent Gunpowder Company (Limited).

WHEREAS a Petition under the Provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Acts 1856 and 1857, was presented to the Court of Bankruptcy in London, on the 4th day of October last, for winding up the said Company, and upon the hearing of the said Petition the said Company was by Order of the said Court, dated the 15th day of October last, ordered to be wound up under the provisions of the said Acts; and on the same day Hatton Hamer Stansfeld, Esq., one of the Official Assignees of the said Court, was duly appointed by the said Court Official Liquidator of the said Company. Notice is hereby given, that his Honour Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, the Judge to whose Court this Matter is attached, will sit on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, at twelve of the clock at noon precisely at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, London, to make a Dividend of the estate and effects of the said Company, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.—Dated this 17th day of June, 1859.

In the Court of Bankruptcy for the Birmingham District. In the Matter of the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Acts 1856 and 1857, and of The London and Birmingham Flint Glass and Alkali Company (Limited).

WHEREAS a Petition under the provisions of the above Acts was presented to the Court of Bankruptcy for the Birmingham District by Frederic Robert Wright, a creditor of the above Company, praying that the said Company might be wound up; and whereas an Order, dated the 2nd day of June instant, was made by the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, whereby it was ordered that the said Company should be wound up by the Court of Bankruptcy for the Birmingham District, under the provisions of the said Acts, and on the 3rd day of June instant Frederick Whitmore, Esq., one of the Official Assignees of the said Court, was duly appointed by the said Court Official Liquidator of the Company. Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are to present and prove their claims, on the 7th day of July next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court of Bankruptcy for the Birmingham District, at Birmingham, or they will be precluded from the benefit of any distribution which may be made before such claims are proved; and at the meeting so to be held the creditors will be at liberty to appoint an Official Liquidator, to act

concurrently with the said Frederick Whitmore, the Official Liquidator so named by the said Court. All persons being indebted to the said Company, or having any of its effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, except to the said Frederick Whitmore, Temple-street, Birmingham; or to Messrs. Reece, Wilkins, and Blyth, 10, Saint Swithins-lane, London; or Mr. W. H. Reece, Truro Chambers, Birmingham, Solicitors to the said Official Liquidator.

WHEREAS a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was, on the 16th day of June, 1859, filed against Samuel Carter, of Fen Stanton (and not Tien Stanton, as before advertised), in the county of Huntingdon, Corn and Seed Merchant, and he being declared bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to Joshua Evans, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 28th day of June instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, and on the 21st day of July next, at half past one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Johnson, No. 20 Basinghall-street, London, the Official Assignee, whom the Commissioner has appointed, and give notice to Messrs. Lawrance, Plews, and Boyer, Solicitors, Old Jewry-chambers, London.

WHEREAS a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was, on the 17th day of June, 1859, filed against Charles Freeman Cotterell, of No. 9, Chichester-street, Harrow-road, Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, Linen Draper, and he having been declared bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to Joshua Evans, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 28th day of June instant, at one of the clock in the afternoon precisely, and on the 28th day of July next, at twelve at noon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Bell, No. 3, Coleman-street-buildings, the Official Assignee whom the Commissioner has appointed, and give notice to Mr. Riches, Solicitor, No. 34, Coleman-street-buildings.

WHEREAS a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed the 20th day of June, 1859, hath been presented by William Dennis Shutt, of No. 116, High-street, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, Ironmonger, Dealer and Chapman, and he having been declared bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to John Samuel Martin Fonblanque, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 6th of July next, at half past twelve o'clock in the afternoon precisely, and on the 3rd of August following, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. George John Graham, of No. 25, Coleman-street, London, the Official Assignee, whom the Commissioner has appointed, and give notice to Messieurs Linklaters and Hackwood, Solicitors, No. 7, Walbrook, London.

WHEREAS a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed the 10th day of June, 1859, hath been presented against Armond Stannard, of No. 95, Little Cadogan-place, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, Livery-stable Keeper, Dealer and Chapman, and he having been declared bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to John Samuel Martin Fonblanque, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 1st day of July next, at two of the clock in the afternoon precisely, and on the 29th day of the same month, at one of the clock in the afternoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the

same but to Mr. George John Graham, of No. 25, Coleman-street, London, the Official Assignee, whom the Commissioner has appointed, and give notice to Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, Solicitors, No. 6, Old Jewry, London.

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of June, 1859, a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed against William Trump, of Wellington, in the county of Somerset, Wine and Spirit Merchant, in Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy for the Exeter District, and he being adjudged bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to Biggs Andrews, Esq., the Commissioner of Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy for the Exeter District, on the 4th and 25th days of July next, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely, on each day, at the Court of Bankruptcy for the Exeter District, in Queen-street, in the city of Exeter, Devon, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Hirtzel, Queen-street, Exeter, the Official Assignee, whom the Commissioner has appointed, and give notice to Messrs. Shaen and Grant, Solicitors, Kennington Cross, London, or their Agent, Mr. John Stogdon, Solicitor, Exeter.

WHEREAS a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 20th day of June, 1859, by David Sillar, and John Charles Sillar, both of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and of Shanghai, in China, Merchants, lately carrying on business in copartnership with Thomas Frederick Sillar and Robert George Sillar, under the style or firm of Sillar, Brothers, and they being declared bankrupts are hereby required to surrender themselves to Henry James Perry, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner of the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy, at Liverpool, on the 6th and 27th days of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely, on each of the said days, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupts are required to finish their examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. James Cazenove, Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, the Official Assignee whom the Commissioner has appointed, and give notice to Messrs. Lowndes, Bateson, Lowndes, and Robinson, Solicitors, No. 3, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.

WHEREAS a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 20th day of June, 1859, against Robert Davies, of the White Horse Inn and Tavern and Mynydd Farm, both at Moelidre, in the parish of Llandrillo-yn-ryos, in the county of Denbigh, Keeper of an Inn and Keeper of a Tavern, Victualler, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to Henry James Perry, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner of the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy, on the 6th and 27th days of July next, at twelve of the clock at noon precisely, on each of the said days, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the first sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Charles Turner, No. 53, South John-street, Liverpool, the Official Assignee whom the Commissioner has appointed, and give notice to Mr. Peter Ellis Ryton, Flint, Solicitor.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT HILL, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner authorized to act in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 7th day of April, 1859, against John Latch, of the city of Bristol, Ship Broker, carrying on business in copartnership with James Nelson Knapp and Sydney Dan Jenkins, in the said city of Bristol, at Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, and at Newport, in the county of Monmouth, as Ship Brokers, will sit on the 1st day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy, in the city of Bristol, in order to receive Proof of Debts against the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, under the said Petition.

EDWARD GOULBURN, Serjeant-at-Law, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed the 26th day of January, 1858, against William Elson, of Hartley Wintney and Elvetham, both in the county of Southampton, Brickmaker, Dealer and Chapman, will sit on the 4th day of July next, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London, in order to choose a new Assignee of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors

of the said bankrupt who have not already proved their debts are to come prepared to prove the same, and with those who have already proved their debts, vote in such choice accordingly.

JOHN SAMUEL MARTIN FONBLANQUE, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 23rd day of April 1859, against Jasper Peters Hale Payne and John Goodman, of Northampton, in the county of Northampton, Leather Merchants, will sit on the 1st day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London (by adjournment from the 10th day of June instant), in order to take the Last Examination of the said bankrupts; when and where they are required to surrender themselves, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects, and finish their examination, and the creditors who have not already proved their debts are to come prepared to prove the same.

JOSHUA EVANS, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 27th day of April, 1859, against John Bodger, of Nos. 8 and 9, Gresham-street, in the city of London, Eating-house Keeper and Retailer of Beer, will sit on the 30th day of June instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London, in order to Audit the Accounts of the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, under the said Petition, pursuant to the Acts of Parliament made and now in force relating to bankrupts.

ROBERT GEORGE CECIL FANE, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 20th day of July 1857, against Henry Carter, of Worthing, in the county of Sussex, Tailor and Draper, will sit on the 1st day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London, in order to Audit the Accounts of the Assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, under the said Petition, pursuant to the Acts of Parliament made and now in force relating to bankrupts.

JOHN SAMUEL MARTIN FONBLANQUE, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed the 15th day of November, 1858, against Richard Carpenter, of Newcastle-place, Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, Omnibus Builder, will sit on the 12th of July next, at half past twelve in the afternoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London, to make a Further Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend. And all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

JOHN SAMUEL MARTIN FONBLANQUE, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed the 20th day of December, 1856, against Edward Crofts, of No. 3, West-place, John's-row, Saint Luke's, in the county of Middlesex, Hearth Rug Manufacturer, Dealer and Chapman, will sit on the 12th day of July next, at half past eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London, in order to make a Final Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend. And all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

JOHN SAMUEL MARTIN FONBLANQUE, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners, authorized to act under a Commission of Bankruptcy, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1831, awarded and issued forth against Peter Desbrisay Stewart, of North Bank, Saint John's-wood, in the county of Middlesex, and of Prince Edward's Island, in the province of New Brunswick, North America, Merchant, will sit on the 12th day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, in the city of London, in order to make a Final Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend. And all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

WILLIAM THOMAS JEMMETT, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 23rd day of December, 1858, against Robert McHaffie Melliss, of the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, will sit

on the 6th day of July next, at twelve of the clock at noon precisely, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy, at Manchester, in order to Audit the Accounts of the Assignees of the estate and effects of said bankrupt, under the said Petition, pursuant to the Acts of Parliament made and now in force relating to bankrupts; and the said Commissioner will also sit on the 13th day of July next, at the same hour, at the same place, in order to make a Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend. And all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

GEORGE WILLIAMS SANDERS, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1859, filed against James Syson, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Hosier, will sit on the 21st of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy, at Birmingham, in order to make a Final Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend. And all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

HENRY JAMES PERRY, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 29th day of January, 1858, against Robert George Webb, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Draper, will sit on the 12th day of July next, at twelve of the clock at noon precisely, at the District Court of Bankruptcy, in Liverpool, in order to make a Dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend.

WHEREAS the Court, authorized to act in the prosecution of a Petition under which adjudication of Bankruptcy was made on the 18th day of January, 1859, and now in prosecution against Richard Hicks, of the Coal Depôts, Camden Town, Kensington, and Halkin Wharf, Pimlico, all in the county of Middlesex, Coal Merchant, trading under firm of R. Hicks and Co., also carrying on the same business at Acton, in the said county of Middlesex, and at Kingston-on-Thames, in the county of Surrey, under the style or firm of the South-Western Coal Company, and also carrying on business with Richard Wingfield Hicks, at No. 54, Charing-cross, and at Hungerford Wharf, both in the county of Middlesex, as Coal Merchants, under the firm of Hicks, Son and Company, has, on the application of the said bankrupt, appointed a public sitting under such Petition, to be held before Joshua Evans, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 14th day of July next, at half past twelve o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, London, for the allowance of the Certificate of the said bankrupt's conformity to the laws now in force concerning bankrupts, according to the form and subject to the provisions of the Statute passed in the Parliament holden in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled, "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849;" this is to give notice, that such Court will sit, at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose aforesaid; when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt, who shall have given due notice of their intention to oppose, may be heard against the allowance of such Certificates, and the same will be allowed, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary, or such other order will be made therein as the justice of the case may require.

WHEREAS the Court, authorized to act in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 23rd of March, 1859, and now in prosecution against George Little, of Lolham, in the parish of Ufford, in the county of Northampton, Miller, has, on the application of the said bankrupt, appointed a public sitting under such Petition, to be held before Edward Holroyd, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 12th of July next, at half past twelve in the afternoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, London, for the allowance of the Certificate of the said bankrupt's conformity to the laws now in force concerning bankrupts, according to the form and subject to the provisions of the Statute, passed in the Parliament holden in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849;" this is to give notice, that such Court will sit, at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose aforesaid; when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt, who shall have given due notice of their intention to oppose, may be

heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary, or such other order will be made therein as the justice of the case may require.

WHEREAS the Court authorized to act in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 26th day of February, 1859, and now in prosecution against James David Jones, of No. 60, Fleet-street, in the city of London, Eating-house Keeper and Retailer of Beer and Tobacco, has, on the application of the said bankrupt, appointed a public sitting under such Petition, to be held before Edward Holroyd, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 12th day of July next, at one in the afternoon precisely, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, for the allowance of the Certificate of the said bankrupt's conformity to the laws now in force concerning bankrupts, according to the form and subject to the provisions of the Statute, passed in the Parliament holden in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849;" this is to give notice, that such Court will sit, at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose aforesaid; when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt, who shall have given due notice of their intention to oppose, may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary, or such other order will be made therein as the justice of the case may require.

WHEREAS the Court, authorized to act in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed against George Tuck, of South Shields, in the county of Durham, Shipowner, has appointed a public sitting under such Petition, to be held before Nathaniel Ellison, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court of Bankruptcy, on the 13th day of July next, at half past twelve of the clock in the afternoon precisely, at the said District Court of Bankruptcy, in the Royal-arcade, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the allowance of the Certificate of the said bankrupt's conformity to the laws in force at the time of issuing such Petition, according to the form and subject to the provisions of the Statute, passed in the Parliament holden in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, called "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849;" this is to give notice, that such Court will sit, at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose aforesaid; when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt, who shall have given to the Registrar of the Court three clear days' notice in writing of their intention to oppose, may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Henry James Perry, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 7th day of May, 1859, against Lionel Holdsworth, late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, more late of Quebec, in Lower Canada, and now of Oxtou, in the county of Chester, late Commission Merchant and Rope and Sail Maker, will, pursuant to "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849," sit on the 11th day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy, at Liverpool, for the allowance of the Certificate of conformity to the said Lionel Holdsworth, the above-named bankrupt, under the said Petition. Any of the creditors of the said bankrupt, who shall have given due notice of his or their intention to oppose, may at such sitting be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM SCROPE AYRTON, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, bearing date the 20th day of April, 1859, and filed in Her Majesty's District Court of Bankruptcy, at Leeds against William Priest the Elder, of Welton, in the county of York, Shipowner, has appointed a public sitting, under such Petition, to be holden on the 3rd day of August next, at twelve of the clock at noon precisely, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy, at the Townhall, Kingston-upon-Hull, for the allowance of the Certificate of the said bankrupt's conformity to the laws now in force concerning bankrupts; when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt, who shall have given due notice of his intention to oppose, may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary, or such other order will be made therein as the justice of the case may require.

THIS is to give notice, that the Court acting in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 2nd day of April, 1859, against John Henry Rawll, of No. 139, Leadenhall-street, in the city of

London, Tailor, Dealer and Chapman, did, on the 16th day of June, 1859, allow him the said John Henry Rawll a Certificate of the second class; and that such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt, unless an appeal be duly entered against the judgment of such Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.

THIS is to give notice, that the Court acting in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 30th day of March, 1859, against John Frampton, of the town and county of the town of Poole, Butcher, Dealer and Chapman, did, on the 14th June, 1859, allow the said John Frampton a Certificate of the third class; and that such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt, unless an appeal be duly entered against the judgment of such Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court acting in the prosecution of an adjudication of Bankruptcy, dated the 2nd day of March, 1859, against James Hubbard Skeeles, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Boot and Shoe Dealer, did, on the 16th day of May, 1859, allow the said bankrupt a Certificate of the second class, subject to a suspension of the operation thereof for the period of six calendar months from the 6th day of May last; and that such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt, unless an appeal be duly entered against the judgment of such Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court, acting in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 15th day of January, 1859, against William Titterington, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Wine and Spirit Dealer, Dealer and Chapman, did, on the 12th day of May, 1859, allow the said bankrupt, a Certificate of the second class, subject to a suspension of the operation thereof for six calendar months from the 8th day of April last, and that such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt, unless an appeal be duly entered against the judgment of such Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.

GEORGE WILLIAMS SANDERS, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners authorized to act under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1859, and filed in Her Majesty's District Court of Bankruptcy, at Birmingham, against John Slorah, of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, Glass and Lead Merchant, did, on the 20th day of June, allow the said John Slorah a Certificate of the second class; and that such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt, unless an appeal be duly entered against the judgment of such Court, and notice thereof be given to the Court.

WILLIAM SCROPE AYRTON, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds District, acting in the prosecution of a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed against George Harmston Edwards, of the city of Lincoln, Tobacconist, Seed Merchant, and Bone Crusher, hath allowed to the said bankrupt a Certificate of conformity of the third class, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1859; and such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt, at the expiration of twenty-one days from the date hereof, unless an appeal be duly entered against the same.

MARTIN JOHN WEST, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds District, acting in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed against William Chadwick, of Leeds, in the county of York, Dyer and Dry-salter, hath allowed to the said bankrupt, a Certificate of conformity of the third class, bearing date the 27th day of May, 1859; and such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt, at the expiration of twenty-one days from the date hereof unless an appeal be duly entered against the same.

MARTIN JOHN WEST, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds District, acting in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed against Thomas Walker, of the city of York, Boot and Shoe Maker, Dealer and Chapman, hath allowed to the said bankrupt a Certificate of conformity of the second class, bearing date the 27th day of May, 1859; and such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt, at the expiration of twenty-one days from the date hereof, unless an appeal be duly entered against the same.

MARTIN JOHN WEST, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds District, acting in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed against John Atkinson the elder, of Shaw Mills, Bishop Thornton, near Ripley in the county of York, Flax Spinner, Corn Miller, Dealer and Chapman, hath allowed to the said bankrupt a Certificate of conformity of the third class, bearing date the 3rd day of June, 1859, and such Certificate

will be delivered to the said bankrupt, at the expiration of twenty-one days from the date hereof, unless an appeal be duly entered against the same.

MARTIN JOHN WEST, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds District, acting in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed against John Schofield, of Morley, in the parish of Batley, in the county of York, Mason and Builder, hath allowed to the said bankrupt a Certificate of conformity of the third class, bearing date the 30th day of May, 1859, and such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt at the expiration of twenty-one days from the date hereof, unless an appeal be duly entered against the same.

MARTIN JOHN WEST, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy for the Leeds District, acting in the prosecution of a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed against John Chilton, of Sheffield, in the county of York, Tailor and Draper, Grocer and Tea Dealer, hath allowed to the said bankrupt a Certificate of conformity of the second class, bearing date the 4th day of June, 1859, and such Certificate will be delivered to the said bankrupt at the expiration of twenty-one days from the date hereof, unless an appeal be duly entered against the same.

In the County Court of Durham, holden at Durham.

In the Matter of Joseph Brown the younger, an Insolvent Debtor.

A DIVIDEND of 9s. in the pound is now payable to the creditors of the above insolvent, and may be received at my office, in Durham, any day, between the hours of ten and four.

W. H. BRAMWELL, Registrar
and Official Assignee.

WHEREAS a Petition of Grace Jarvis, of Blaby, in the county of Leicester, Baker, Bread and Flour Dealer, Widow of Robert Jarvis, late of Blaby aforesaid, Baker, Bread and Flour Dealer, deceased, who died intestate and without letters of administration being taken out to his goods, chattels, credits, and effects, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Leicestershire, at Leicester, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said Grace Jarvis, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said Grace Jarvis is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 20th day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon precisely, for her first examination touching her debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said Grace Jarvis, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. John Loseby, Registrar of the said Court, at his office at Leicester, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of Joseph Whittle, lately residing at Wharf Hill, in the parish of Saint Peter Cheesehill, in the city of Winchester, in the county of Southampton, and keeping an Inn, called the Duke's Head, there situate, and a Shop adjoining thereto, being licensed to sell by retail, Beer, Cider, Spirits, Tea, Tobacco, and Snuff, and also selling Grocery Goods at the said Shop, and now residing at No. 2, Lower Wolvesey-terrace, in the parish of Saint Peter Cheesehill, in the said city and county aforesaid, out of business and employment, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Hampshire, at Winchester, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said Joseph Whittle, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said Joseph Whittle is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 4th day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said Joseph Whittle, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Benjamin Charles Godwin, Registrar of the said Court, at his office in Saint Thomas-street, Winchester, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of John Smither, otherwise John Smithers, late of the Whitesmiths' Arms Public-house, in the High-street, Winchester, in the county of Southampton, Licensed Victualler, and Whitesmith, Locksmith, and Bell Hanger, and for upwards of twelve months now last past carrying on business as a Whitesmith, Locksmith, and Bell Hanger, under the name, style, or firm of J. Smithers and Son, and now of Upper Brook-street, Winchester aforesaid, out of business, an insolvent debtor

having been filed in the County Court of Hampshire, at Winchester, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said John Smither, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said John Smither is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 4th day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said John Smither, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Benjamin Charles Godwin, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Saint Thomas-street, Winchester, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of William Shipton, now and for eighteen years and upwards last past of Brewery-street, Kate's-hill, in the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, Journeyman Steel Toy Polisher, Grocer, Provision Dealer, and General-shop Keeper, an insolvent debtor, having filed in the County Court of Worcestershire, at Dudley, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said William Shipton, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said William Shipton is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 5th of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said William Shipton, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Thomas Walker, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at the Court-house, Priory-street, Dudley, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of Enoch Parkes, at present and for six years last past residing at Windmill End, in the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, Cokeburner, Labourer, and Ale-house Keeper, and for twelve months previously thereto residing at Primrose Hill, in the parish of Dudley, in the said county of Worcester, Cokeburner and Labourer, and for three years previously thereto residing at Windmill End, in the parish of Dudley, in the said county of Worcester, Cokeburner, Labourer, and Ale-house Keeper, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Worcestershire, at Dudley, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said Enoch Parkes, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said Enoch Parkes is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 5th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said Enoch Parkes, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but Mr. Thomas Walker, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at the Court-house, Priory-street, Dudley, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of William Burgess, now and for five years and upwards last past residing in Stafford-street, in the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, Licensed Brewer and Retailer of Beer, Dealer in Tobacco, Tea, and Coffee, also a Huckster and Provision Dealer, and working as a Carter, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Worcestershire, at Dudley, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said William Burgess, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said William Burgess is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 5th of July next, at ten in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said William Burgess, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Thomas Walker, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at the Court-house, Priory-street, Dudley, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of Thomas Frost, now and for seven months and upwards last past residing at Upper-green, Tipton, in the county of Stafford, Labourer, and for six months previous thereto living in lodgings at the house of William Roberts, at Norman's-hill, in the parish of Sedgley, in the said county of Stafford, Labourer, and for five years and upwards previous thereto residing at

Upper-green, Tipton aforesaid, Carter, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Worcestershire, at Dudley, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said Thomas Frost, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said Thomas Frost is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 5th day of July next, at ten in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said Thomas Frost, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Thomas Walker, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at the Court-house, Priory-street, Dudley, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of Joseph Shelton, now and late of Netherton, in the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, in lodgings, a Cowkeeper, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Worcestershire, at Dudley, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said Joseph Shelton, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said Joseph Shelton is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 5th day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said Joseph Shelton, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Thomas Walker, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at the Court-house, Priory-street, Dudley aforesaid, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of Thomas Morrill, of Burnham, in the parish of Haxey, in the county of Lincoln, Innkeeper, Brickmaker, and Farmer, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Lincolnshire, at Gainsborough, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said Thomas Morrill, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said Thomas Morrill is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 11th day of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said Thomas Morrill, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Thomas Oldman, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at Gainsborough, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of Thomas Conway, of Mold, in the county of Flint, Engine Cleaner, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Flintshire, at Mold, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said Thomas Conway, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said Thomas Conway is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 8th day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said Thomas Conway, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Peter Ellis Eyton, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at Mold, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of William Jones, now and for twenty-seven years and upwards residing at Dresden Mill, in the borough of Hanley, in the county of Stafford, Manager of the Colour Works, and for five years of the said time in copartnership with John Jones, trading under the style or firm of William Jones and Son, at Waterloo Brick Works, Nelson's-place, Hanley aforesaid, as Brick Manufacturers, and during two years of the said time in the same copartnership, and under the same style or firm working the Waterloo Ironstone Colliery, situate at Nelson-place aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Staffordshire, at the Town-hall, Hanley, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said William Jones, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said William Jones is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 13th day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions

of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said William Jones, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Edward Challinor, Registrar of the said Court, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of George Heaton, from July, 1855, to December, 1857, residing at Liley-lane, in Kirkheaton, in the county of York, from the last-named time to the present residing at Whitley Upper, in the parish of Kirkeaton aforesaid, and carrying on business in copartnership with Jesse Hirst from the first-mentioned time to October, 1856, at Hagg, in Kirkheaton aforesaid, and at Wells Mills, Huddersfield, as Woollen Manufacturers, from thence to January, 1858, out of business, and from the last-mentioned time to the present carrying on business on his own account, at Lodge Mill, in Kirkheaton aforesaid, as Woollen Manufacturer, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Yorkshire, at Huddersfield, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said George Heaton, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said George Heaton is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 22nd of July next, at half past ten in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said George Heaton, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Frederick Robert Jones, junior, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at Huddersfield, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of Jonathan Kinder, of Huddersfield, in the county of York, Warehouseman, and previous thereto of Meltham, in the said county, Shopkeeper and Farmer, and then of Huddersfield aforesaid, Commission Agent, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Yorkshire, at Huddersfield, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said Jonathan Kinder, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said Jonathan Kinder is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 22nd day of July next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said Jonathan Kinder, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Frederick Robert Jones, jun., Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at Huddersfield, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of George Allen, of Newport, city of Lincoln, Upholsterer, then of Maud's-hill-terrace, in the same city, Journeyman Upholsterer, then of Spittlegate, in the county of Lincoln, Journeyman Upholsterer, then of Newland, in the city of Lincoln aforesaid, in no business or employment, then of the same place, Upholsterer, then of Monson-street, in the same city, Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Paperhanger, and now and for the last twelve months of Silver-street, in the same city, Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Paperhanger, and occasionally employed as a Writer and Messenger, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Lincolnshire, at the Sessions-house, in Lincoln, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said George Allen, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said George Allen is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 5th day of July next, at twelve of the clock at noon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said George Allen, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Field Uppleby, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at Bank-street, Lincoln, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition of Edward Thomas Pennell Wyers, of Swaffham, in the county of Norfolk, Boot and Shoemaker, an insolvent debtor, having been filed in the County Court of Norfolk, at Swaffham, and an interim order for protection from process having been given to the said Edward Thomas Pennell Wyers, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said Edward Thomas Pennell Wyers is hereby required to appear before the said Court, on the 15th day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the fore-

noon precisely, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said Edward Thomas Pennell Wyers, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. Robert Sewell, Registrar of the said Court, at his office, at Swaffham, the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent.

In the County Court of Wiltshire, holden at Swindon, in the said County, on the 7th day of June, 1859.

In the Matter of William Matthews, residing at Highworth, in the county of Wilts, Attorney's Clerk, formerly of Faringdon, in the county of Berks, Relieving Officer and Registrar of Births and Deaths, during a part of that time occupying a Dairy Farm, called Hatton's Farm, situate in the said parish of Faringdon, and also previously and at the same time occupying a farm at Clanfield, in the county of Oxford, an Insolvent Debtor. Before me, the undersigned, Judge of the said County Court.

THIS being the day appointed for the First Examination of the above-named insolvent, and he having come before me, and been sworn and examined touching his debts, estate, and effects, according to the directions of the Statutes, it is ordered that this sitting be adjourned until Tuesday the 5th day of July, 1859, for the Further Examination of the Insolvent.

C. F. D. CAILLARD, Judge of the said County Court.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Snell, late of Paulstreet, Tiverton, then of Halwell House, Tavistock-road, Plymouth, both in the county of Devon, then of Bridge-street, Tiverton aforesaid, and now of Jeffery's-row, Saint Sidwell's, Exeter, Devonshire, in no business or employment, but holding the appointment as Registrar of Marriages at Tiverton aforesaid.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Devonshire, at Tiverton, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 14th day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Wall, residing from July, 1849, to November, 1852, in King-street, and from thence to April 16, 1855, in Zetland-street, and from thence to October 8, 1856, in High-street, all in Huddersfield, in the county of York, and carrying on at each place the trade or business of a Tailor, and since then, up to the 14th day of February instant, residing in Cross Church-street, and from thence to the present time in Zetland-street, both in Huddersfield aforesaid, and carrying on business there as a Tailor and Hatter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Stansfeld, Esq., Judge of the County Court of Yorkshire, at Huddersfield, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 22nd day of July next, at half past ten in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Robert Wigley, formerly of No. 24, Church-gate, in the parish of Saint Margaret, in the borough of Leicester, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, afterwards of No. 6, Belgrave-gate, in the said parish and borough, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, afterwards working as Journeyman Boot and Shoe Maker, at Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, afterwards in lodgings at No. 7, Belgrave-gate, in the said parish and borough, Journeyman Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, afterwards and at present at No. 6, Belgrave-gate, in the said parish and borough, acting as Assistant to James Wigley, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Leicestershire at Leicester, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon at the said Court, on the 20th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Samuel Cox, formerly of No. 15, Hull-street, in Leicester, in the county of Leicester, Chair Maker, occasionally working as Journeyman for Cabinet Makers, then of No. 52, Belgrave-gate, in Leicester aforesaid, Chair and Cabinet Maker, and Dealer in Pictures, and also Dealer in Looking Glasses, occasionally working for Cabinet Makers, then and now of No. 13, Clarence-street, in Leicester aforesaid, Journeyman Chair Maker.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Leicestershire, at Leicester, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 20th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Henry Collingbourne, formerly of No. 12, Welford-road, in the parish of Saint Mary, in the borough of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, Plumber, Glazier, and Painter, afterwards and at present of the Abbey Meadow-lane, in the borough of Leicester aforesaid, Plumber, Glazier, and Painter, Keeper of a Beerhouse for the sale of Ale and Porter, and Dealer in Tobacco, at the same time occupying a Workshop in Regent-street, Welford-road, in the borough of Leicester aforesaid, for carrying on the Plumbing, Glazing, and Painting business.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Leicestershire, at Leicester, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 20th day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Jonathan Ensor, of No. 33, Granby-street, in the parish of Saint Margaret, in Leicester, in the county of Leicester, Tailor and Woollen Draper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Leicestershire, at Leicester, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 20th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of George Appleton, formerly of Alfred-street, Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, and afterwards of Green-street, Bethnal-green, in partnership with Samuel Appleton, carrying on business under the firm of George Appleton and Company, Twine Manufacturers, afterwards of Dean's-gate, in the city of Manchester, county palatine of Lancaster, Assistant Hosier, afterwards of Soar-lane, Leicester, in the county of Leicester, Assistant Dyer, afterwards of Oldham-street, in the city of Manchester aforesaid, Assistant Hosier, afterwards of Vine-street, in Leicester aforesaid, Assistant Dyer, afterwards of Walker-street, Snenton, in the county of Nottingham, Assistant Hosier, afterwards of Arnold, in the county of Nottingham, out of business and employment, afterwards in Burgess-street, Leicester aforesaid, Book Keeper, afterwards of No. 29, Grape-street, in Leicester aforesaid, Beer-house Keeper, and Dealer in Ale, Porter, and Tobacco, and Tripe Dresser, afterwards at present of No. 13, Hinckley-road, in Leicester Book Keeper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Leicestershire, at Leicester, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 20th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Eleanor Porter, of Gaywood, in the county of Norfolk, Licensed Victualler.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Thomas Jacob Birch, Esq., Judge of the County Court of Norfolk, at King's Lynn, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 13th day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Samuel Morris, formerly of Chapel-street, Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan, Builder and Contractor, Carpenter, and Dealer in and Retailer of Cheese, Butter, and Poultry, and late and now of Commercial-place, Aberdare aforesaid, Builder, Contractor, and Carpenter, and Dealer in and Retailer of Cheese, Butter and Poultry.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Thomas Falconer, Esq., Judge of the County Court of Glamorganshire, at Aberdare, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 7th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of William Walters, of Cardiff-street, Aberaman, in the parish of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan, Labourer, before then of Dean-street, Aberdare, in the same county, Labourer, before then of Llettyganad Mill, in the parish of Llandilofawr, in the county of Carmarthen, Miller, previously of the Boar's Head Tavern, Church-street, in the town of Llandilofawr, in the county of Carmarthen, Miller, previously of the Boar's Head Tavern, Church-street, in the town of Llandilofawr, in the county of Carmarthen aforesaid, a Licensed Victualler and Sawyer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Thomas Falconer, Esq., Judge of the County Court of Glamorganshire, at Aberdare, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 7th day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Phillips, of Gotre Hirwain Pit House, near Ton glwydfawr, and near Millstreet, in the parish of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan, Contractor and Haulier, and Collier and Miner. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that Thomas Falconer, Esq., Judge of the County Court of Glamorganshire, at Aberdare, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 7th day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Emanuel Heath, of Owenstreet, Tipton, in the county of Stafford, Furniture Broker and Dealer, Bill Poster, and Messenger, theretofore of Bell-street, Tipton, in the said county of Stafford, Furniture Dealer and Broker, Bill Poster, and Messenger, and previously thereto of High-street, in the said county of Stafford, Furniture Broker and Dealer, and Bill Poster, Messenger, and Miner, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Worcestershire, at Dudley, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 5th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Stephen Hale, now and for four years and upwards residing at Netherton-hill, in the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, Miner, during a portion of the said period in partnership with Solomon Hale, as Butty Miners and Charter Masters, at Tipton-green Colliery, in the parish of Tipton, in the county of Stafford, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Worcestershire, at Dudley, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 5th day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Thomas Wills, of No. 17, Looe-street, Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Baker and Bread and Flour Salesman.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Devonshire, at East Stonehouse, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 6th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Bernard Granville, late of No. 68, Saint Aubyn-street, Devonport, in the county of Devon, carrying on the trade or business of a Confectioner and Baker on the above premises, for the last eight years and a half, that is to say, from Midsummer, 1850, to the 26th January, 1859, and now of No. 38, Catherine-street, in Devonport aforesaid, out of business.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Devonshire, at East Stonehouse, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 6th day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Henry Clutterbuck, late of No. 9, King-street, Devonport, in the county of Devon, Watch Maker and Bookseller, and now of No. 69, Saint Aubyn-street, in Devonport aforesaid, Watchmaker.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Devonshire, at East Stonehouse, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 6th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Joseph George Kilpin, late of Charles Cottage, Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Clock and Watch Maker, then of No. 24, Raleigh-street, Plymouth aforesaid, Clock and Watch Maker, then of No. 3, Morley-street, Plymouth aforesaid, Clock and Watch Maker, Hosier and Haberdasher, afterwards carrying on business at No. 3, Morley-street, Plymouth aforesaid, in copartnership with one John Carlile, as Hosiers and Haberdashers, and also carrying on business at No. 9, Treville-street, Plymouth aforesaid, in copartnership with one Edward Pullen, as General Merchants, Shipping Agents, Carriers, Clock and Watch Makers, and Auctioneers, under the style or firm of Kilpin and Co., and then and now of No. 8, Whimple-street, Plymouth aforesaid, and carrying on his trade or business of a Clock and Watch Maker, at No. 44, High-street, Plymouth aforesaid.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Devonshire, at East Stonehouse, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon at the said Court, on the 6th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of John Vosper, late of No. 70, Princess-street, Devonport, in the county of Devon, and of the Public Market, Devonport aforesaid, Butcher and Meat Salesman, then of No. 7, Adelaide-street, Plymouth, in the said county, and of the Public Market, Devonport aforesaid, Butcher and Meat Salesman, and afterwards and now of Duke-street-buildings, Duke-street, and of the Public Market, Devonport aforesaid, Butcher and Meat Salesman.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Devonshire, at East Stonehouse, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 6th day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Edward James the younger, of High-street, Aldershot, in the county of Southampton, Beer-house Keeper and Proprietor of a Concert Room, called James's Music Hall, situate near the High-street, of Aldershot aforesaid.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Surrey, at Farnham, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 5th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

In the Matter of the Petition of Thomas Taylor, formerly of the Darlington Arms, Shellon's-lane, in the town of Folkestone, in the county of Kent, Inn Keeper, Contractor and Lime Merchant, then of No. 1, Darlington-place, Shellons-lane, in the town of Folkestone aforesaid, Lime Merchant and Contractor, then and now residing at No. 1, Darlington-place, Shellons-lane, in the town of Folkestone aforesaid, out of business or employment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Court of Kent, at Folkestone, acting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the said Court, on the 20th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

THE estates of David Ballantyne, Spirit Dealer, Carter and Horse Hiver, in Hamilton, were sequestrated on the 16th day of June, 1859, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated 16th June, 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock, on Tuesday, the 28th day of June current, within the King's Arms Inn (Dick's), in Hamilton.

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

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

ALEXR. CURRIE, Writer, Agent.

Hamilton, June 16, 1859.

THE estates of James Hendry, Grocer, Lint and Seed Merchant, in Airdrie, were sequestrated on the 16th day of June, 1859, by the Sheriff of the county of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated the said 16th day of June, 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Monday, the 27th day of June, 1859, within Forbes' Hotel, Airdrie.

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

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

ROBT. WATT, Solicitor Airdrie, Agent.

THE estates of John Goodehild Mordey, Farmer, formerly residing at Sedgfield, in the county of Durham, and now residing at Dunse, in the county of Berwick, were sequestrated on the 17th day of June, 1859, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated the 17th day of June, 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock afternoon, on Tuesday, the 28th day of June, 1859, within the Black Bull Inn, Dunse.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before 17th day of October, 1859.

A Warrant of Protection has been granted to the bankrupt.

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

GIFFORD and MORF, W.S.

28, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh, Agents.

THE estates of John Dunn, sometime Flesher in Glasgow, and now residing at No. 222, Buchanan-street there, were sequestrated on the 16th day of June, 1859, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 16th day of June, 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 28th day of June, 1859, within the Globe Hotel, No. 29, George-square, 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 17th day of October, 1859.

A Warrant of Personal Protection has been granted to the said John Dunn against Arrest or Imprisonment for Civil Debt, until the meeting of creditors for election of Trustee.

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

ARCHD. LIVINGSTON,
Writer, Glasgow, Agent.

THE estates of James Galloway, Carrier and General Dealer, Abingdon, were sequestrated on the 15th day of June, 1859, by the Sheriff-Substitute of the county of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated 15th day of June, 1859.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held on the 24th day of June, 1859, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Faculty Hall, West George-place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 15th day of October, 1859.

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

J. M. ROBERTSON,
5, Hutcheson-Street, Glasgow, Agent.

COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

See Notice at the End.

The following PERSONS, who, on their several Petitions filed in the Court, have obtained Interim Orders for protection from process, are required to appear in Court as hereinafter mentioned, at the Court-House, in Portugal-Street, Lincoln's-Inn, as follows, to be examined and dealt with according to the Statute :

On Wednesday the 6th July, 1859, at Eleven o'clock precisely, before Mr. Chief Commissioner Law.

Charles Hall, formerly of No. 9, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, East, Middlesex, Lodging-house Keeper, afterwards of No. 2, John-street West, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, then of No. 4, John-street aforesaid, Cab Proprietor, and now of same place, out of business.

Joseph Austin Armer, formerly of No. 79, St. John-street, West Smithfield, Middlesex, and also of No. 71a, Bartholomew-close, in the city of London, and now of No. 71, and of No. 71a, Bartholomew-close aforesaid, Plain and Fancy Box Maker, trading as Armer Brothers.

Elizabeth Ware, formerly and for twenty years of No. 102, Union-street, Southwark, Surrey, then and for three years of Trinity Cottage, East Greenwich, Kent, and then and now, and for four years last past, of No. 4, Napier Villas, East Greenwich, in the county aforesaid. Widow and Administratrix of the estate and effects of James Ware, late of No. 102, Union-street, Southwark, Surrey, Grocer, deceased, he, up to the time of such decease, and I, since such decease, renting the houses Nos. 150 and 151, Southwark Bridge-road, No. 13, Great Suffolk-street, and No. 102, Union-street, and Nos. 13 and 14, Gravel lane, Southwark, all in Surrey.

Charles Herbert, of No. 5, Church-street, Hoxton New Town, Middlesex, Artificial Flower Maker.

Samuel Aveline, formerly of Ross, Herefordshire, then of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, next of No. 12, Pine Apple-place, Maida Vale, Paddington, Middlesex, then of No. 233, Maida Vale aforesaid, while of all the above places in no business, but having charge of Francis Algernon Walker, a person of unsound mind, and now of No. 10, Springfield Villas, Kilburn, Middlesex, a Clerk in the office of the British Industry Life Office, No. 300, Regent-street.

On Wednesday the 6th July, 1859, at half past Ten o'clock, before Mr. Commissioner Murphy.

Henry Etherington, of Old Brentford, Ealing, Middlesex, Butcher, and renting two meadows, called respectively Claypond and Deadmen's Graves, at Ealing aforesaid.

George Henry Churton, now and for three weeks last past, residing at Lower Walton, in the parish of Daresbury, in the county of Chester, for six weeks immediately previous thereto residing at the Railway Hotel, Waterloo, near Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for three weeks immediately previous thereto residing at No. 2, South-road, Waterloo aforesaid, for about five months immediately previous thereto residing in Birkdale-terrace, Southport, in the said county of Lancaster, for about three weeks immediately previous thereto residing at the Crown Inn, Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop, for four months immediately previous thereto residing at No. 4, Saltney-road, in the city and county of Chester, for four months immediately previous thereto residing in Stamford-road, Bowden, in the said county of Chester, for two months immediately previous thereto residing at No. 4, Saint George's-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens, in the county of Middlesex, for two months immediately previous thereto residing in York-road, in the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, during the whole of the periods above-mentioned being out of business and employment, for seven months immediately previous to the said last-mentioned period residing at No. 53, Acton-street, Gray's-inn, in the said county of Middlesex, for three months immediately previous thereto residing at No. 96, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in the said county of Middlesex, for six months of the said two last-mentioned periods, namely, from November, 1856, to May, 1857, carrying on business in copartnership with one Jules Conseil, as General Merchants, Ship Brokers and Commission Agents, under the style or firm of Conseil, Churton and Co., at No. 163, Fenchurch-street, in the city of London, and county of Middlesex, and for the remainder of such two last-mentioned periods carrying on the same business, partly in copartnership with the said Jules Conseil, under the same style or firm, and partly on his own account, at No. 1, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, in the said city of London, for four months immediately previous to the said last-mentioned residence residing in Onslow-terrace, Brompton, in the said county of Middlesex, out of business, and for two years and upwards previous thereto residing in King-street, Warrington, in the said county of Lancaster, Apprentice to a Colonial Broker.

James Dadley, formerly of No. 69, and now of 64, Regent-street, Lambeth-walk, Surrey, Carpenter and Undertaker.

Jonathan Southwood, of No. 20, Lime-street, in the city of London, and at the same time residing at No. 25, Lee-street, Queen-street, Kingsland-road, late of No. 14, Stanley-road, Ball's-pond-road, formerly of No. 24, Pearson-street, Kingsland-road, then of No. 3, then of No. 20, St. Mary-axe, City, and at the same time residing at No. 22, Broke-street, Dalston, and afterwards of No. 38, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, all in Middlesex, Tailor, Draper and Hatter.

On Thursday the 7th July, 1859, at half past Ten o'clock precisely, before Mr. Commissioner Murphy.

James Masterson, formerly of Winchmore Hill, Carpenter and Builder, and next and now of Devonshire-place, Colney Hatch, both in Middlesex, same trade and letting furnished lodgings.

Thomas Brown, of No. 1, Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, and having a place of business in Covent Garden-market, both in Middlesex, Potato, Fruit, and Commission Salesman.

William Davis Winter (husband of Sarah Winter, late Sarah Cooper), of No. 4, Smyrk's-road, Old Kent-road, Surrey, Pawnbroker's Assistant, and occasionally letting lodgings.

Sarah Winter (formerly Sarah Cooper), of No. 4, Smyrk's-road, Old Kent-road, Surrey, her husband a Pawnbroker's Assistant.

George Biggs, of No. 1, Somerset-place, Deptford Lower-road, Rotherhithe, Surrey, Shipwright, Joiner, and Caulker.

Edward Bicknell Stansell, formerly of Prebend-street, Islington, and of No. 21, Cross-street, Shepherdess-walk, City-road, both in Middlesex, and having a workshop in Windsor-street, City-road aforesaid, and next and now of No. 21, Cross street aforesaid, Clockmaker, News-vender, and Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco.

N.B.—1. Any creditor may attend and give evidence and produce witnesses. Opposition can only be made by the Creditor in person, or by Counsel appearing for him.

2. The petition and schedule, and all books, papers, and writings filed, will be produced by the proper Officer for inspection and examination until two clear days before the hearing.

3. Creditors' assignee may be chosen according to the Statute.

4. Persons indebted to the said Insolvent Debtors respectively, or having any of their effects, are to pay and deliver the same to the Official Assignee being the Provisional Assignee of the Court, at the said Court and to no other person.

COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The 18th day of June, 1859.

ORDERS have been made, vesting in the Provisional Assignee the Estates and Effects of the following Persons :

On their own Petitions.

William Osborne, late of No. 3, Bristol-place, Warwick-road, Paddington, Middlesex, out of business.—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

William Barnes, late of No. 16, Corbett's-lane, Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, Middlesex, Boot Manufacturer.—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Robert Pillson, late of No. 17, Church-road, Saint George's-in-the-East, Middlesex, out of business.—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Richard Harris, late of No. 8, Brunswick-terrace, Westbourne-grove West, Kensington, Middlesex, Builder and Painter.—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Thomas Rawlins, late of No. 11, Wellington-street, Deptford, Kent, Baker.—In the Gaol of Surrey.

Matthew George White, late of No. 2, Stanhope-place, Hampstead-road, Middlesex, a retired Officer in the East India Company's Service.—In the Queen's Prison.

James Thomas Cochrane, late of No. 30, New North-street, Theobald's-road, Middlesex, out of business.—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Richard Truman, late of No. 47, High-street, Lambeth-walk, Lambeth, Surrey, Coach and Fly Driver.—In the Gaol of Surrey.

Thomas Haynes, late of No. 38, Regent-street, Westminster, Middlesex, Farmer.—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Robert Douthwaite, late of No. 252, Euston-road, New-road, Middlesex, out of employ.—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Joseph Clayworth, late of No. 13, London-bridge-arcade, Southwark, Surrey, Poulterer and Fishmonger.—In the Gaol of Surrey.

Solomon Davis, late of No. 100, East Smithfield, Middlesex, Clothier.—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

George Clarkson Day, late of No. 34, Cambridge-terrace, Clapham-road, Surrey, Clerical and Discount Agent.—In the Queen's Prison.

Robert Jones, late of No. 1, Morgau's-place, Liverpool-road, Islington, Middlesex, Greengrocer and Dealer in Potatoes and Coals.—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

Henry Smith, late of Kew-lane, Kew, Surrey, Journeyman Painter and Glazier.—In the Gaol of Surrey.

Peter Mollet Gauvain, late of Leicester Cottage, Holloway, Middlesex, out of employ.—In the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex.

James Illingworth Hindmarsh, late of No. 7, Jewin-crescent, Jewin-street, London, Attorney-at-Law.—In the Queen's Prison.

Robert Toulmin, late of Acres Field, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, Beerseller.—In the Gaol of Lancaster.

John Ormerod, late of No. 2, Russell-terrace, Manchester, out of business.—In the Gaol of Lancaster.

Giles Greenhalgh, late of Waterloo-street, Little Bolton, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, Labourer.—In the Gaol of Lancaster.

William Parry, late of No. 21, Price-street, Hulme, Manchester, out of business.—In the Gaol of Lancaster.

James Pontey, late of No. 21, Cobden-street, Manchester, Eating-house Keeper, carrying on business under the name of Rosina Matilda Hodgson.—In the Gaol of Lancaster.

John Thomas Chappell, late of No. 58, Daisy Bank, Pendleton, near Manchester, out of business.—In the Gaol of Lancaster.

John Roberts, late of No. 77, Chatham-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, Coach Builder.—In the Gaol of Lancaster.

John James Kaeser, late of No. 252, Sherlock-street, Birmingham, Warwickshire, out of business.—In the Gaol of Warwick.

Peter Wells, late of No. 276, Commercial-road, Landport, Southampton, Builder.—In the Gaol of Winchester.

Nathan Champion, late of No. 61, Cheetham-street, Red Bank, Manchester, Dyer.—In the Gaol of Lancaster.

Henry Norton Tooby, late of No. 2, Wotton-parade, Gloucester, Clerk to the Manager of the Gloucester Theatre.—In the Gaol of Gloucester.

James Reynard, late of Catherine-street, East Hartlepool, Durham, Boot and Shoe Maker.—In the Gaol of Durham.

Edward Barnes, late of Rising Bridge, near Haslingden, Lancashire, out of business.—In the Gaol of Lancaster.

Charles Massey Darby, late of No. 66, Upper Trafalgar-street, Brighton, Sussex, out of business.—In the Gaol of Lewes.

Henry Longdon, late of No. 13, Orchard-street, Derby, Derbyshire, Painter.—In the Gaol of Derby.

John Foster Taylor, late of Bakewell, Derbyshire, Grocer, Tea and Provision Dealer.—In the Gaol of Derby.

Henry Draper, late of Wellesley-street, Nottingham, out of business.—In the Gaol of Nottingham.

Wallace Brownlow, late of Sneinton, near Nottingham, Commercial Traveller.—In the Gaol of Nottingham.

Edward Humphreys, late of Russell-place, East Dereham, Norfolk, Commission Agent.—In the Gaol of Norwich.

David Power, late of Long-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, Web Manufacturer.—In the Gaol of Lichfield.

Thomas Edwards, late of Fynybedw, Ystradyfodwg, Glamorganshire, out of business.—In the Gaol of Cardiff.

John Kershaw Dickinson, late of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Grocer.—In the Gaol of York.

Philip Alexander, late of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, Licensed Hawker of Watches and Jewellery.—In the Gaol of Durham.

Joseph Partington, late of St. Mary's-gate, Rochdale, Lancashire, Attorney-at-Law.—In the Gaol of Lancaster.

William Smith Foster, late of No. 15, Wellington-street, Sheffield, Yorkshire, out of business.—In the Gaol of York.

John Butterworth, late of Batley, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire, out of business.—In the Gaol of York.

John Wilson Hayles, late of Bute-street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Grocer.—In the Gaol of Cardiff.

John Blackburn, late of Birkenhead, Cheshire, out of business.—In the Gaol of York.

Richard Spence, late of Nos. 12 and 29, Bridge End, Leeds, Yorkshire, Painter and Paper Hanger.—In the Gaol of York.

George Stockton, late of Franklen-street, Sheffield, Yorkshire, Fender Maker.—In the Gaol of York.

Michael Hughes Hickson, trading and committed as Michael Henry Hughes, late of No. 6, Mount-street, Everton, Liverpool, Lancashire, Leather Seller.—In the Gaol of Liverpool.

William Alfred Holland, late of No. 18, Victoria-street, Spring Bank, Kingston-upon-Hull, Cornfactor.—In the Gaol of Kingston-upon-Hull.

William Shaw, late of Mold Green, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Dyer.—In the Gaol of York.

Abraham Marriott, late of Clay Cross, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, Beer House Keeper.—In the Gaol of Derby.

William Foard, late of Watersfield, Sussex, Cattle Dealer.—In the Gaol of Lewes.

John Watson Cusworth, late of No. 32, Lenton-street, Liverpool, Lancashire, Joiner, Builder, and Mason.—In the Gaol of Liverpool.

James Glasspoole, late of New Warren Farm, Titchbourne, Southampton, Labourer.—In the Gaol of Winchester.

Henry John Scott, late of Queen-street, Portsea, Southampton, Fishmonger.—In the Gaol of Winchester.

William Sennett, late of Leeds, Yorkshire, Canvasser for the sale of Publications.—In the Gaol of York.

William Poxon, late of Kings-hill, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, Labourer.—In the Gaol of Stafford.

John Bushell, late of Cock-street, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, Licensed Victualler.—In the Gaol of Stafford.

Charles Boyden, late of Wellington, Shropshire, out of business.—In the Gaol of Shrewsbury.

COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

See Notice at the end.

The following PRISONERS, whose Estates and Effects have been vested in the Provisional Assignee by Order of the Court, having filed their Schedules, are ordered to be brought up

before the Court, as hereinafter mentioned, at the Court-House, in Portugal-Street, Lincoln's-Inn, as follows, to be dealt with according to the Statute :

On Tuesday the 5th July, 1859, at half past Ten o'Clock precisely, before Mr. Commissioner Murphy.

Thomas Moon Haigh, sued and committed as Thomas Haigh, late of No. 39, Paddington-street, Portman-square, Middlesex, Carman, and Dealer in Coals and Green-grocery, and during part of the time Bookseller's Assistant.

James Bussey, formerly of No. 16, then of the same place and also of No. 14, and then and late of No. 14, and renting a workshop at No. 16, all in Bear-street, Leicester-square, Middlesex, then a Prisoner in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, and next and late of Nos. 14 and 16, Bear-street aforesaid, Ironmonger, Gasfitter, Locksmith, and Bellhanger.

On Wednesday the 6th July, 1859, at Eleven o'Clock, before Mr. Chief Commissioner Law.

Alfred Grace, late of No. 42, John-street, Edgware-road, Middlesex, Coffee-house Keeper.

William Osborne, formerly of No. 5, Desborough-place, Harrow-road, Paddington, at the same time carrying on business at No. 16, Queen's-buildings, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, both in Middlesex, Butcher, and next and late of No. 3, Bristol-place, Warwick-road, Paddington aforesaid, out of business.

On Thursday the 7th July, 1859, at half past Ten o'Clock, before Mr. Commissioner Murphy.

Eugene Vann, late of No. 20, King-street, New North-road, Islington, Middlesex, previously of the same place, and also carrying on business at the same time at No. 20, Elizabeth-place, Ball's-pond-road, Islington aforesaid, as a Furniture Dealer, and formerly of No. 20, King-street aforesaid, during the whole time Furniture Dealer, Cabinet Maker, and Carpenter.

William Barnes, late of No. 16, Corbett-court, Brown's-lane, Spitalfields, and previously of No. 15, Selby-street East, Waterloo Town, while of both places also carrying on business at No. 32, Steward-street, Old Artillery-ground, all in Middlesex, Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.

TAKE NOTICE.

1. If any Creditor intends to oppose a Prisoner's discharge, notice of such intention must be given, by entry thereof in the proper page and columns of the book kept for that purpose at the Office of the Court, between the hours of Eleven in the Forenoon and Three in the Afternoon, two clear days before the day of hearing above mentioned, exclusive of Sunday, and exclusive both of the day of entering such notice and of the said day of hearing; but in the case of a Prisoner, for the removal of whom for hearing in the country an order has been obtained, but not carried into effect by the Creditors, notice of opposition will be sufficient if given one clear day before the day of hearing.

N.B. Entrance to the Office in Portugal-street.

2. The petition and schedule, and all books, papers, and writings filed therewith, will be produced by the proper Officer for inspection and examination until the last day for entering opposition inclusive; and copies of the petition and schedule, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be provided by the proper Officer, according to the Act 1 and 2 Vict. c. 110, sec. 105.

3. Notice to produce at the hearing any books or papers filed with the schedule must be given to the Officer having the custody thereof, within the hours above mentioned, on any day previous to the day of hearing.

4. Opposition at the hearing can only be made by the Creditor in person, or by Counsel appearing for him.

COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

See Notice at the End.

The following PRISONERS, whose Estates and Effects have been vested in the Provisional Assignee by Order of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and whose Petitions and Schedules, duly filed, have been severally referred and transmitted to the County Courts hereinafter mentioned, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, are ordered to be brought up before the Judges of the said Courts respectively, as herein set forth, to be dealt with according to Law :

Before the Judge of the County Court of Hampshire, holden at Winchester, on Monday the 4th day of July, 1859.

Peter Wells, formerly of No. 264, Commercial-road, Landport, in the county of Southampton, Builder, then of the Barley Mow, Church-road, Landport aforesaid, Builder and Beer-shop Keeper, then again of No. 264, Commercial-road aforesaid, Builder, afterwards of No. 276, Commercial-road aforesaid, Builder, then of the Cobbett Arms, No. 270, Commercial-road aforesaid, Builder and Beer shop Keeper, then of No. 3, Landport-view, Landport aforesaid, Builder, then of Melbourne, in Australia, Builder and Bricklayer, his family residing part of the time at No. 3, Landport-view aforesaid, and other part of the time at No. 1, Duke-street, Landport aforesaid, then of No. 1, Duke-street, Landport aforesaid, Builder, and late of No. 27C, Commercial-road aforesaid, Builder, and all the time aforesaid, except whilst residing at Melbourne aforesaid, having a workshop and premises at No. 43, Jacob-street, Landport aforesaid.

Henry John Scott, late of Queen-street, Portsea, in the county of Southampton, Fishmonger, Poulterer, Fruiterer, and Greengrocer, and Dealer in Game, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Tobacco, and Snuff, and General Dealer.

James Glasspoole, formerly of Morestead, in the parish of Morestead, in the county of Southampton, Thrashing Machine Proprietor, Hire Carter, and Dealer in Timber, afterwards in lodgings at No. 106, Temple-street, Bristol, in the county of Somerset, Labourer, then again of Morestead aforesaid, Labourer, then of the wharf, in the city of Winchester, Labourer, and late of New Warren Farm, in the parish of Titchbourne, in the said county of Southampton, Labourer.

Before the Judge of the County Court of Lincolnshire, holden at the Sessions House, in Lincoln, on Tuesday the 5th day of July, 1859, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely.

Elijah Kirk, of Aslackby, in the county of Lincoln, residing in lodgings there with Elizabeth Foster, and carrying on the business of a Boot and Shoe Maker.

Thomas Richardson, late of Crowland, in the county of Lincoln, Journeyman Miller, previously of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, Journeyman Miller, previously of Crowland aforesaid, Journeyman Miller, and formerly of Holton Holgate, in the county of Lincoln, Miller and Baker.

Robert Read, late of Kirkby Laythorpe, in the county of Lincoln, Farm Bailiff.

Before the Judge of the County Court of Sussex, holden at Lewes, on Tuesday the 5th day of July, 1859.

James Alfred Grant, formerly of No. 3, Langton-terrace Manor-street, Clapham, in the county of Surrey, having stables at the Bower Arms, Manor-street aforesaid, then of Dorset-mews, Gloucester-crescent, Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, Riding Master, then of No. 3, Great Western Stables, London-street, Paddington aforesaid, Livery-stable Keeper, then of Russell-street, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, then of the Royal Oak Inn, Saint James's-street, Brighton aforesaid, lodging there, and late of the Pelmeria Tavern, Western-road, Hove, in the said county of Sussex, lodging there, Riding Master.

John Lowe Williams, formerly of No. 47, Park-crescent, Brighton, and late of Uckfield, both in the county of Sussex, Surgeon.

William Foard, formerly of Pulborough, Cattle Dealer, then of the Half Moon Inn, Storrington, Licensed Victualler and Cattle Dealer, and late of Watersfield, Cattle Dealer, all in the county of Sussex.

Charles Massey Darby (sued and detained as Charles M. Darby), formerly of No. 31, Abingdon-villas, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, carrying on business as a Printer and Publisher, first at No. 73, Fleet-street, in the city of London, and then at No. 310, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, and late of No. 66, Upper Trafalgar-street, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, out of business.

Before the Judge of the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at the Shirehall, Gloucester, on Thursday the 7th day of July, 1859.

Henry Norton Tooby (sued and detained as Henry N. Tooby, and also sued as Thomas N. Tooby), formerly in lodgings at No. 2, Carpenter's-buildings, London-wall, in the city of London, afterwards in lodgings at No. 16, Victoria-road, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, Banker's Clerk, afterwards in lodgings at No. 17, Matson-terrace, Kingsland-road, in the said county of Middlesex, afterwards staying at No. 9, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street Within, in the said city of London, afterwards staying at No. 2 Wotton-parade, near the city, but in the county, of Gloucester, afterwards staying at Haresfield, in the said county of Gloucester, afterwards staying at No. 2, Wotton-parade aforesaid, afterwards staying at No. 9, Devonshire-square aforesaid, and during the whole of the six said last-mentioned residences out of business and employment, and late staying at No. 2, Wotton-parade aforesaid, Clerk to the Manager of the Gloucester Theatre, and also occasionally Clerk, his wife and Family staying at No. 9, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street Within, in the city of London aforesaid.

Before the Judge of the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Manchester, on Friday the 8th day of July, 1859.

Thomas Broadhurst, formerly of High-lane, Marple, in the county of Chester, Timber Merchant, then of Bank Top, Lomas-street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Timber Merchant, then in lodgings in Rusholme-road, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester aforesaid, Timber Merchant, and late in lodgings at No. 28, Whitfield-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock aforesaid, Timber Merchant.

Hugh William Morgan, late in lodgings at No. 33, Wilton-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Insurance and General Agent, part of the time having an office at No. 46, Exchange Chambers, Ducie-place, Manchester aforesaid.

N.B.—1. If any Creditor intends to oppose a Prisoner's discharge notice of such intention must be given to the said Prisoner, in writing, which may be left at the Gaol two clear days before the day of hearing above mentioned, exclusive of Sunday, and exclusive both of the day of giving such notice and of the said day of hearing.

2. The petition and schedule will be produced by the proper Officer for inspection and examination at the Office of the Court in London, between the hours of Eleven and Three, on this notice being exhibited; and copies of the petition and schedule, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be provided by the proper Officer, according to the Act of 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 110, sec. 105.

N.B. Entrance to the Office in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

3. The duplicates of the petitions and schedules, and all books, papers and writings filed therewith, will be produced by the Clerks or Assistant Clerks

of the said County Courts, for inspection and examination, at the Offices of the said County Courts respectively, at the Towns aforesaid, and copies of the petition and schedule, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be provided according to sec. 106 of the Act

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

DIVIDENDS.

- A Dividend of five pence in the pound is now payable to the creditors of Joseph Heathcock, late of Watson-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Butcher, No. 86,549 C.
- Of three shillings and five pence in the pound to the creditors of Richard Clarke, late of No. 2, Stamford-street, Altrincham, Cheshire, out of business, No. 87,383 C.
- Of one shilling and two pence halfpenny in the pound to the creditors of John Dunn the elder, late of Bingley, near Bradford, Yorkshire, out of business, No. 85,967 C.
- Of six shillings and three half pence in the pound to the creditors of William Hildyard, late of Railway-street, in the city of York, Rector of Hameringham cum Scrafield, No. 76,002 C.
- Of one shilling and eleven pence in the pound to the creditors of John Butterfield, late of Low-street, Keighley, Yorkshire, out of business, No. 86,949 C.
- Of one shilling and two pence farthing in the pound to the creditors of Paul Smith the younger, late of No. 56, Saint Philip's-road, Sheffield, Yorkshire, Journeyman Cutler, No. 87,232 C.
- Of one shilling and eleven pence in the pound is now payable to the creditors of Anthony Frith, late of Mumps, Oldham, Lancashire, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 86,025 C.
- Of one shilling and eleven pence in the pound to the creditors of Samuel Seller, late of High-street, Bridlington, Yorkshire, Draper's Assistant, No. 87,575 C.
- Of two shillings and ten pence in the pound to the creditors of John Watson, late of High-street, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, Draper, Mercer, &c., No. 85,880 C.
- Of one shilling and eleven pence half-penny in the pound to the creditors of Joseph Hart, of No. 116, High-street, Wapping, Middlesex, Carman and Dealer in Hay, Corn, and Straw, 8,237 P.
- Of three pence in the pound to the creditors of Henry William Bonsor, of No. 5, Weymouth-place, New Kent-road, Surrey, Attorney's Clerk, No. 1,567 P.
- Of one shilling and nine pence half-penny in the pound to the creditors of John William Robson, of No. 12, Whitmore-road, High-street, Hoxton Old Town, Middlesex, Cooper, No. 3,519 P.
- Of four shillings and four pence in the pound is now payable to the creditors of John Chapman Guilan, of No. 29, Barrington-crescent, West Brixton, Surrey, out of business, No. 7,536 P.
- Of two shillings and one penny in the pound to the creditors of Frederick William Wheeler, of No. 220, Strand, Middlesex, Bookseller, No. 8,995 P.
- Of two shillings and four pence in the pound to the creditors of James Green, late of No. 37, Tottenham-court-road, Middlesex, in no business, No. 67,853 P.
- Of two shillings and nine pence, making four shillings and two pence in the pound, to the creditors of Alfred Mosely, of Church-lane, Limehouse, Middlesex, Schoolmaster, No. 5,538 P.
- Of one shilling and sixpence in the pound to the creditors of Samuel Symonds Peirson, of No. 12, Long-acre, Covent-garden, Middlesex, out of business, No. 3,537 P.
- Of one shilling and two pence in the pound to the creditors of John Martin, of No. 11, Woodall-place, Brixton-road, Surrey, Plumber and Painter, No. 8,967 P.

Apply at the Provisional Assignee's Office, No. 5, Portugal-Street, Lincoln's-Inn, London, between the hours of Eleven and Two.

All Letters must be Post-paid.

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