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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1873.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, December 19, 1873.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning on Saturday next, the 20th instant, for Her late Majesty The Dowager Queen of Prussia; viz. :—

The Ladies to wear black Dresses, white Gloves, black or white Shoes, Feathers, and Fans, Pearls, Diamonds, or plain gold or silver Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to wear black Court Dress, with black Swords and Buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning on Saturday, the 3rd of January next; viz. :—

The Ladies to wear black Dresses, with coloured Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Ornaments, or grey or white Dresses, with black Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to continue the same Mourning.

And on Saturday, the 10th of January next, the Court to go out of Mourning.

[This Order in Council is substituted for that which was published in the London Gazette of the 16th instant.]

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of December, 1873.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Order shall commence and have effect from and immediately after the 31st of December, 1873.

2. The Orders and Rules described in the first Schedule to this Order are hereby repealed.

But this repeal shall not affect the past operation of those Orders or Rules, or any of them; nor shall this repeal affect any appointment or deputation made under any of those Orders; and every such appointment and deputation shall continue and be as if this Order had not been made, being nevertheless liable to be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under this Order, as if it had

been made under this Order; nor shall this repeal affect any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of any thing done, under those Orders or Rules, or any of them; nor shall this repeal interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred under, any of those Orders or Rules.

3. Pending proceedings shall be regulated by this Order, as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

4. In this Order—

"the Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

"the Ottoman dominions" means the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte;

"Consular Officer" means a Consul General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of Her Majesty resident in the Ottoman Dominions including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of Her Majesty so resident;

"commissioned Consular officer" means a Consular officer not being merely a Consular Agent, and holding a commission of Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul from Her Majesty, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for such a commissioned Consular officer;

"uncommissioned Consular officer" means a Consular officer not holding such a commission, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for such an uncommissioned Consular officer;

"subject" means a subject of Her Majesty by birth or by naturalization;

"resident" means having a fixed place of abode in the Ottoman dominions;

"native Indian subject" means a native of India as defined in the Act of Parliament of 1858, "for the better government of India," not of European descent;

"a protected person" means a person enjoying Her Majesty's protection;

"Ottoman subject" means a subject of the Sublime Ottoman Porte;

"foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with Her Majesty, other than the Sublime Ottoman Porte;

"month" means calendar month;

"pounds" means pounds sterling ;
 "will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument ;
 "office copy" means a copy, either made under direction of the Court, or produced to the proper officer of the Court for examination with the original, and examined by him therewith, and in either case sealed with the seal of the Court, as evidence of correctness
 "oath and affidavit," and words referring thereto, or to swearing, may be construed to include affirmation and declaration, and to refer thereto, or to the making of an affirmation or declaration, where an affirmation or declaration is admissible in lieu of an oath or affidavit ;
 "proved" means shown by evidence on oath, in the form of affidavit, or other form, to the satisfaction of the Court or Consular officer acting or having jurisdiction in the matter ;
 "proof" means the evidence adduced in that behalf ;

words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

For the purposes of this Order the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople shall be deemed to consist of and comprise the districts of the following Consulates and Vice-Consulates, namely :

Adrianople,	Ghio,
Brussa,	Ineboli,
Burgas,	Lemnos,
Dardanelles,	Panormia,
Enos,	Rhodes,
Gallipoli,	Rodosto ;

but the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, from time to time by order under his hand, enlarge or diminish the district.

II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING HER MAJESTY'S JURISDICTION.

5. All Her Majesty's civil jurisdiction exercisable in the Ottoman dominions for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference, or for the administration or control of property or persons.—and all Her Majesty's criminal jurisdiction there exercisable for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences, or for the maintenance of order,—shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

6. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the doctrines of Equity, the Statute Law, and other Law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

7. Nothing in this Order shall deprive Her Majesty's Consular officers of the right to observe and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in the Ottoman dominions, except where this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

8. In any case in the decision of which under the Capitulations, Articles of Peace, and Treaties with the Sublime Ottoman Porte, any of Her Majesty's Consuls may or ought to concur, a Consular officer exercising jurisdiction under this Order shall alone act on the part and on behalf of Her Majesty.

III.—CONSTITUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURTS.

i.—THE SUPREME CONSULAR COURT AT CONSTANTINOPLE,

9. There shall be a Court styled *Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Consular Court for the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte* (in this Order referred to as the Supreme Court, and comprised in the term "the Court").

10. There shall be one Judge and one Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court.

There shall be attached to the Supreme Court so many officers and clerks as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit.

11. Her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople for the time being shall be the Judge of the Supreme Court ; but he shall be appointed to the office of Judge by Her Majesty by a separate warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

He shall be, at the time of his appointment, a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than seven years' standing, or a subject who has filled the office of Assistant Judge or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court or the office of Legal Vice-Consul in the Ottoman dominions.

He may, in case of his absence or intended absence from the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, either in the discharge of his duty or on leave, or in case of his illness, appoint, by writing under his hand, a fit person to be his Deputy. The Deputy Judge so appointed shall have all the jurisdiction, power, and authority of Judge.

During a vacancy in the office of Judge, or on emergency, a fit person, approved by the Secretary of State, may temporarily be Acting Judge. The Acting Judge shall have all the jurisdiction, power, and authority of Judge.

12. The Assistant Judge shall be appointed by Her Majesty.

He shall hold by commission from Her Majesty the appointment of Vice-Consul.

He shall act as Registrar of the Court.

In case of the absence or illness of the Assistant Judge, or during a vacancy in the office of Assistant Judge, or during the temporary employment of the Assistant Judge in any other capacity, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint a fit person, approved by the Secretary of State, to act temporarily as Assistant Judge. The person so appointed shall have all the jurisdiction, power, and authority of Assistant Judge.

13. The Secretary of State may, from time to time, temporarily attach to the Supreme Court such persons, being Consular officers, as he thinks fit.

A person thus attached shall discharge such duties in connection with the Court as the Judge from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State, directs ; and for that purpose shall have the like jurisdiction, power, and authority as the Assistant Judge.

ii.—THE CHIEF CONSULAR COURT FOR EGYPT.

14. There shall be a Court styled *Her Britannic Majesty's Chief Consular Court for Egypt* (in this Order referred to as the Court for Egypt, and comprised in the term "the Court").

Her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consul resident in Egypt for the time being shall be the Judge of the Court, but he shall be appointed to the office of Judge by Her Majesty by a separate warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

He shall be, at the time of his appointment, a member of the bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than seven years' standing, or a

subject who has filled the office of Assistant Judge or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, or the office of Legal Vice-Consul in the Ottoman dominions.

During a vacancy in the office of Judge, or on emergency, a fit person, approved by the Secretary of State, may temporarily be Acting Judge. The Acting Judge shall have all the jurisdiction, power, and authority of Judge.

There shall be attached to the Court a Law Secretary and so many officers and clerks as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit.

The Law Secretary shall be appointed by Her Majesty.

He shall hold by Commission from Her Majesty the appointment of Vice-Consul.

He shall act as Registrar of the Court.

In case of the absence or illness of the Law Secretary, or during a vacancy in the office of Law Secretary, or during the temporary employment of the Law Secretary, in any other capacity, the Judge of the Court for Egypt may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Court, appoint a fit person approved by the Secretary of State to act temporarily as Law Secretary. The person so appointed shall have all the jurisdiction, power, and authority of Law Secretary.

iii.—THE PROVINCIAL CONSULAR COURTS.

15. Every commissioned Consular officer, with such exceptions (if any) as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit to make, shall, for and in his own Consular district, subject to the provisions of this Order, hold and form a Court.

Every uncommissioned Consular officer, with such exceptions (if any) as the Supreme Court, by writing under the hand of the Judge and the seal of the Court, from time to time thinks fit to make, shall, for and in his own Consular district, subject to the provisions of this Order, hold and form a Court.

Every such Court shall be styled *Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Smyrna* [or as the case may be] (in this Order referred to as a Provincial Court, and comprised in the term "the Court")

IV.—REGISTRATION OF SUBJECTS AND PROTECTED PERSONS.

16. Every resident subject (except a native Indian subject) and protected person, being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age,—shall, in January in every year, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides,—subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to comprise the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to comprise the registration of all females being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship) living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his or her registration.

Every non-resident subject (except a native Indian subject) and protected person, arriving in the Ottoman dominions at a place where a Consular office is maintained, unless borne on the muster roll of a British vessel there arriving, shall, within one month after his or her arrival, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consular office there, but so that no person shall be required to register himself or herself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st of January.

Any person failing so to register himself or herself, and not excusing his or her failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer, shall not be entitled to be deemed a subject or protected person, and shall be deemed guilty of a contempt

of Court, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than 40s.

17. A native Indian subject resident in or resorting to the Ottoman dominions, may, if he or she thinks fit, register himself or herself at the times and in manner aforesaid.

A native Indian subject not so registering himself or herself shall not be entitled to sue in the Court, or to receive the support or protection of a Consular officer with respect to any suit or proceeding to which he or she is a party in a Court or before a judicial officer of the Sublime Ottoman Porte or in a Court or before a judicial officer in the Ottoman dominions of a State in amity with Her Majesty; nor shall a Consular officer exercise jurisdiction for the punishment of a crime or offence committed by a native Indian subject unless at the date of the commission of the crime or offence he or she was so registered.

18. The Consular officer shall give to every person registered under this Order a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife, unless she is living apart from her husband, shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is comprised in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

19. Every person shall on every registration of himself or herself be liable to pay a fee of 5s.

V.—JURIES. ASSESSORS.

20. Every male resident subject, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, having a competent knowledge of the English language,—having or earning a gross income at the rate of not less than 50*l.* a-year,—not having been attainted of treason or felony or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon), and not being under outlawry, shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

21. All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve, except the following:

Persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil Service, in actual employment: Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to or in the service of the Court;

Officers and others on full pay in Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith;

Persons holding appointments in the Civil Service, and Commissioned Officers in the Naval or Military Service, of the Sublime Ottoman Porte;

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties;

Advocates and attorneys in actual practice;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice;

and except persons disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

22. The jury list for each district shall be revised and settled not later than the 1st of March in every year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

The list, as settled, shall be brought into use in every year on the 1st of March, and shall be used as the jury list of the district for the twelve months then next ensuing.

23. Where there is to be a hearing with a jury, the Court shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the jury list, not fewer than twelve, as seem requisite.

Any person failing to attend according to the summons shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to such fine, of not more than 10*l.*, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

The fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of fourteen days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice, to file an affidavit excusing his non-attendance (if he desires to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it thinks fit, remit the fine.

24. A jury shall consist of five jurors.

25. In civil and in criminal cases the like challenges shall be allowed as in England, with this addition, that in civil cases each party may challenge three jurors peremptorily.

26. A jury shall be required to give an unanimous verdict.

27. An assessor shall be a competent and impartial subject, of good repute, resident in the district of the particular Court, and nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as assessor.

28. In the Supreme Court, or in the Court for Egypt, there may be one assessor or two assessors, as the Court thinks fit.

In a Provincial Court there shall ordinarily be not fewer than two, and not more than four, assessors. Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one assessor only, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit with one assessor only; and where, for like reasons, the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any assessor, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit without an assessor,—the Court, in every case, recording in the minutes its reasons for sitting with one assessor only or without an assessor.

29. An assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an assessor dissenting in a civil case from any decision of the Court, or, in a criminal case, from any decision of the Court or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive, without payment, a certified copy of the minutes.

VI.—GENERAL AUTHORITIES AND PROCEDURE.

30. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, shall, for and within the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, be vested exclusively in the Supreme Court as its ordinary original jurisdiction.

31. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court, shall, to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order, be vested in the Court for Egypt, and in the Provincial Courts each for and within the Consular district of the Consular officer by whom the Provincial Court is held.

32. The Supreme Court shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction of the Court for Egypt and of the several Provincial Courts, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

33. The Supreme Court shall ordinarily sit at Constantinople, but may, on emergency, sit at any other place within the district of the Consulate-General of Constantinople, and may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place as the Secretary of State approves.

34. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, if and when he thinks fit, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any place in the Ottoman dominions, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal,—or may direct the Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court to visit in the like capacity, and for the like purpose, any

place in the Ottoman dominions. The Assistant Judge shall in every such case, subject to the provisions of this Order, have the like jurisdiction, power, and authority as the Judge of the Supreme Court.

35. The Court for Egypt shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts in Egypt, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

36. The Court for Egypt shall ordinarily sit at Alexandria or Cairo, but may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place in Egypt as the Secretary of State approves.

37. The Judge of the Court for Egypt may, if and when he thinks fit, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any place in Egypt, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal.

38. A Provincial Court held before a commissioned Consular officer shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts (if any) held within the district of the first-mentioned Court before uncommissioned Consular officers, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

39. The Court for Egypt or a Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Supreme Court the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Court for Egypt or the Provincial Court fit to be heard and determined by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

40. The Supreme Court, the Court for Egypt, and each Provincial Court held before a commissioned Consular officer shall, in the exercise of every part of its jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

41. The Court for Egypt and each Provincial Court shall execute a writ or order issuing from the Supreme Court, and shall take security from any person named in a writ or order for his appearance personally or by attorney, and shall, in default of security being given, or when the Supreme Court so orders, send the person to Constantinople on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or, if none is available, then on board some British or other fit vessel.

The order of the Court shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person, and to carry him to and deliver him up at Constantinople, according to the order.

42. The Supreme Court, the Court for Egypt, and each Provincial Court shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

43. Each Provincial Court shall every twelve months furnish to the Supreme Court a report of every case, civil and criminal, brought before it in such form as the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

44. A suit or proceeding shall not be commenced in the Court against any person for anything done or omitted under this Order, unless notice in writing is given by the intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or in case of a continuation of damage, within three months next after the ceasing of the damage.

The plaintiff in such a suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defen-

dant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit; and thereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the Court, as the Court thinks just.

Sale of Copies.

45. A copy of this Order shall be exhibited in each Court. Printed Copies shall be provided and shall be sold at such reasonable price as the Supreme Court directs.

Forms.

46. The forms set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, or forms to the like effect, may be used, with such variations as circumstances require.

Fees.

47. The fees specified in the Third Schedule to this Order shall be paid.

Reconciliation.

48. In civil cases, the Court and its officers shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation among persons over whom the Court has jurisdiction, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference among them.

Where a civil suit or proceeding is pending, the Court may promote reconciliation among the parties thereto, and encourage and facilitate the amicable settlement thereof.

In criminal cases, the Court may promote reconciliation and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of proceedings for assault or for any other offence not amounting to felony and being of a private or personal character, on terms of payment of compensation or other terms approved by the Court, and may thereupon order the proceedings to be stayed.

Language.

49. Every summons order and other document issuing from the Court shall be in English or Italian or in English and Italian.

Every petition answer and other document filed in the Court in a civil or criminal proceeding by a party thereto shall be in English, or French, or Italian.

Every affidavit used in the Court shall be in English, or in the ordinary language of the person swearing it.

An affidavit in any language other than English, or French, or Italian, shall be accompanied by a sworn translation into English, or French, or Italian, procured by and at the expense of the person using the affidavit.

Where there is a jury, all the proceedings before the jury shall be conducted in English,—evidence, if given in any other language, being interpreted.

Seals.

50. Summonses, orders, and other documents issuing from the Supreme Court, or from the Court for Egypt, shall be sealed with the seal of that Court.

Those issuing from a Provincial Court shall be sealed with the official seal of the Consular officer by whom they are issued.

Minutes of Proceedings.

51. In every case, civil or criminal, minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or Consular officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and shall, where the suit is heard with Assessors, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

These minutes, with the depositions of witnesses, and the notes of evidence taken at the hearing or trial by the Judge or Consular officer, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

Counsel, Attorneys and Agents.

52. Every person doing an act or taking a proceeding in the Court as plaintiff in a civil case, or as making a criminal charge against another person, or otherwise, shall do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either—

- (a) by himself; or
- (b) by his counsel or attorney-at-law; or
- (c) by his procurator or agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing.

Where the act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney, procurator, or agent, the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, shall be first filed in the Court.

Where the authority has reference only to the particular proceeding the original document shall be filed.

Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of the document may be filed.

If any person does an act or takes a proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorised thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorised, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

Where in this Order appearance is referred to, appearance in person, or by counsel, attorney, procurator, or agent as aforesaid, is meant, unless it is otherwise expressed.

Service.

53. Service of a petition, notice, summons, order, or other document of which service is required by this Order, or according to the course of the Court, shall be made by an officer of the Court, unless in any case the Court thinks fit otherwise to direct.

Service shall not be made except under an order of the Court, indorsed on or subscribed or annexed to the document to be served, which order is for the purposes of this Order deemed part of the document to be served.

Unless in any case the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal,—that is, the document to be served shall be delivered to the person to be served, himself.

Where it appears to the Court (either after or without an attempt at personal service) that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either—

- (i) by delivery of the document to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served; or
- (ii) by delivery thereof to some person being an agent of the person to be served, or to some other person within the particular jurisdiction, on it being proved that there is reasonable probability that the document will, through that agent or other person, come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or
- (iii) by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the particular jurisdiction; or
- (iv) by notice put up at the Court, or at some other place of public resort within the particular jurisdiction.

An order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order.

Service not required to be personal shall be made before five o'clock in the evening.

If made after that hour on any day but Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following day.

If made after that hour on Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following Monday.

Service shall not be made on Sunday, Christmas day, or Good Friday.

Ordinarily, service shall not be made out of the particular jurisdiction, except under an order for that purpose made by the Court within whose jurisdiction service is to be made, which order may be made on the request of any other Court, and shall in each case direct in what mode service is to be made.

Where, however, the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to any Court to require (for reasons recorded in the minutes), the Court may, order that service be made out of its particular jurisdiction.

Computation of Time.

54. Where by this Order, or any order of the Court, or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding, and the time is not limited by hours, the following rules shall apply:—

- (i) the limited time does not include the day of the date of or the happening of the event, but commences at the beginning of the day next following that day;
- (ii) the act or proceeding must be done or taken at latest on the last day of the limited time;
- (iii) where the limited time is less than six days, the following days shall not be reckoned as part of the time, namely, Sunday, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, Christmas day, and the day next before and the day next after Christmas day.
- (iv) where the time expires on one of those days, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards not being one of those days.

Discretion of Court as to Practice.

55. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court (for reasons recorded in the minutes) may at any time, and from time to time, do any of the following things as the Court thinks just:

- (i) defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any suit, matter, proceeding, or application;
- (ii) order or allow any amendment of any petition, answer, notice, or other document;
- (iii) appoint or allow a time for, or enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for, or allow further time for, the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding.

56. The Court, on making any order which it is in its discretion to make, may make the order on such terms respecting time, costs, and other matters as the Court thinks fit.

Obstruction or Disturbance of Court.

57. If any person wilfully obstructs by act or threat an officer of the Court in the performance of his duty;

Or within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting, wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court, or to the terror of the suitors or others resorting thereto;

Or wilfully insults the Judge, or any Consular officer, or any assessor or juror, or any clerk or officer of the Court, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court;—

He shall be liable to be immediately apprehended by order of the Court, and to be detained until the rising of the Court, and on inquiry and consideration then and there, and without further trial, to be punished with a fine of not more than 5*l.*, or imprisonment for not more than seven days, in the discretion of the Court.

A minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence, and the extent of the punishment; and in the case of a Provincial Court, a copy of the minute shall be forthwith sent to the Supreme Court.

Misconduct of Officers of Court.

58. If an officer of the Court employed to execute an order, by neglect or omission loses the opportunity of executing it, then on complaint of the person aggrieved, and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof, and the order shall be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

59. If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion or with not duly paying over money levied, or with other misconduct, the Court, if it thinks fit, may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would, in the absence of the present provision, be liable) inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 10*l.* for each offence, as the Court thinks just.

Fees and other Money.

60. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands; and any bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property made with the view of avoiding such distress, seizure, or sale, shall not be permitted to defeat the provisions of this Order.

61. All fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Consular service in the Ottoman dominions.

Witnesses.

62. In any case, civil or criminal, and at any stage thereof, the Court, either of its own motion, or on the application of any party, may summon a subject or protected person, being within the particular jurisdiction, to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall (independently of any other liability) be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and be liable to a fine of not more than 100*l.*, or to imprisonment for not more than one month, in the discretion of the Court.

63. In a criminal case, where it is proved that a subject or protected person within the particular jurisdiction is likely to give material evidence,

either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that he will not voluntarily attend to give evidence, the Court shall issue a summons for his attendance.

If he does not obey the summons, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then (after proof of the service of the summons) the Court may issue a warrant to compel his attendance.

Where it is proved to be probable that a person who might be so summoned will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so, then the Court, instead of issuing a summons, may issue a warrant in the first instance.

If any such person on his appearance, either in obedience to a summons, or on being brought up under a warrant, refuses to take an oath, or having taken an oath to answer any question put to him, and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of the Court, then the Court may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain for not more than seven days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

64. In any case, civil or criminal, a subject or protected person wilfully gives false evidence on oath in the Court, or on a reference, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

65. In a civil case, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the expenses of a witness, on his appearing to give evidence, be defrayed by the parties, or any of them.

66. In any case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, the Court, on the application of either party, or of its own motion, may order witnesses on both sides to be kept out of Court until they have respectively given their evidence; but this provision does not extend to the parties themselves, or to their respective legal advisers, although intended to be called as witnesses.

67. In every case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, the Court shall take a note of the substance of all oral evidence taken before it in a narrative form, but shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears reason for doing so.

No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes of evidence.

68. In every case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, each witness, after examination in chief, is subject to be cross-examined by the other party, and to be re-examined by the party calling him, and after re-examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save through and by leave of the Court.

69. In a civil case, where evidence taken by affidavit, or by commission, or on deposition, is offered, the party offering it may read it before or after the oral evidence on his part is concluded.

70. In every case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, any objection to the reception of evidence shall be made at the time the evidence is offered, and shall be argued and decided at the time.

Where a question proposed to be put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appears frivolous, shall, if required by either party, take a note of the question and objection, and mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it, if put.

71. In a civil case, where a person whose evidence would have been admissible is dead or insane, or for any reason appearing sufficient to the Court, is not present to give evidence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding; provided

that the subject matter of the former proceeding was substantially the same as that of the pending proceeding, and that the parties to the pending proceeding were parties to the former proceeding or bound by it, and had an opportunity in it of cross-examining the person of whose evidence proof is so to be given.

72. In a criminal case, if it is proved that a person whose deposition has been taken is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and that his deposition was taken in the presence of the accused, and that the accused had full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, the deposition may be given in evidence.

73. In a criminal case, any statement made by the accused at the preliminary examination, in answer to the questions put to him by the Court, as prescribed by this Order, may be given in evidence against him on the trial.

74. In a criminal case, nothing in this Order shall prevent the prosecutor from giving in evidence at the trial any omission or confession, or other statement of the accused made at any time, which would by law, independently of this Order, be admissible as evidence against him.

75. In a civil case, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons recorded in the minutes, the Court may, when a suit or application is pending, take the evidence of any witness at any time as preparatory to the hearing, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing, subject to just exceptions.

Any Court or Consular officer shall, on the request in writing of any Court before which a suit or application is pending, so take evidence for purposes of the suit or application.

The evidence shall be taken in like manner, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit is to be taken, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature, and if he refuses to sign it the Court shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, although no suit or application is pending where it is proved that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a proceeding will be taken against him in the Court, and that some person within the particular jurisdiction at the time of application can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended proceeding, but that he is about to leave the particular jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it is not at once taken.

Affidavits.

76. Before an affidavit is used in the Court for any purpose, the original shall be filed in the Court, and the original or an office copy shall alone be recognised for any purpose in the Court.

An affidavit sworn before a Consular officer of Her Majesty, authorized to take affidavits in any country, or before a Judge, or other person in the United Kingdom or in a British colony or possession, authorized to take affidavits, or before a Mayor or other Magistrate in a foreign country, authorized to administer an oath, or in the case of a foreigner being in the Ottoman dominions before his own proper Consular authority, may be used in the Court, subject to the rules of evidence.

An affidavit shall not be admitted if it is proved that it has been sworn before a person on whose behalf it is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.

An affidavit may be used, notwithstanding any defect in form, if it is proved that it has been sworn before a person duly authorized, and that the form thereof and that of the attestation thereto are in

accordance with the law and custom of the place where it has been sworn.

A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended and re-sworn, by leave of the Court in which it is to be used.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, for reasons recorded in the minutes, admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence had no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit.

77. Every affidavit used in the Court shall contain only a statement of facts and circumstances to which the witness deposes, either from his own personal knowledge or from information which he believes to be true.

It shall not contain extraneous matter, by way of objection, or prayer, or legal argument or conclusion.

Where a witness deposes to his belief in any matter of fact, and his belief is derived from any source other than his own personal knowledge, he shall set forth explicitly the facts and circumstances forming the ground of his belief.

Where his belief is derived from information received from another person, the name of his informant shall be stated, and reasonable particulars shall be given respecting the informant, and the time, place, and circumstances of the information.

78. The following regulations shall be observed by Consular officers before whom affidavits are taken :

Every affidavit taken in the matter of a suit or proceeding shall be headed in the Court, and in the suit or proceeding.

Every affidavit shall state the full name, trade or profession, address, and nationality of the witness.

It may be in the first or in the third person, and may be divided into convenient paragraphs numbered consecutively.

Any erasure, interlineation, or alteration, made before the affidavit is sworn, shall be attested by the Consular officer, who shall affix his signature or initials in the margin immediately opposite to the interlineation, alteration, or erasure.

Where an affidavit proposed to be sworn is illegible, or difficult to read, or is in the judgment of the Consular officer so written as to facilitate fraudulent alteration, he may refuse to swear the witness, and may require the affidavit to be re-written.

The affidavit when sworn shall be signed by the witness (or if he cannot write marked by him with his mark) in the presence of the Consular officer.

The jurat shall be written without interlineation, alteration, or erasure, immediately at the foot of the affidavit, and towards the left side of the paper, and shall be signed by the Consular officer, and be sealed by him with his Consular seal.

It shall state the date of the swearing, and the place where it is sworn.

It shall state that the affidavit was sworn before the Consular officer.

Where the witness is blind or illiterate, it shall state that fact, and that the affidavit was read over to him in the presence of the Consular officer, and that the witness appeared to understand it.

Where the witness makes a mark instead of signing, the jurat shall state that fact, and that the mark was made in the presence of the Consular officer.

Where two or more persons join in making an affidavit, their several names shall be written in the jurat, and it shall appear by the jurat that

each of them has been sworn to the truth of the several matters stated by him in the affidavit.

The Consular officer shall not allow an affidavit when sworn to be altered in any manner without being re-sworn.

If the jurat has been added and signed, he shall add a new jurat on the affidavit being re-sworn ; and in the new jurat he shall mention the alteration.

He may refuse to allow the affidavit to be re-sworn, and may require a fresh affidavit.

Documentary Evidence.

79. In a civil case any party may call on any other party by notice filed and served to admit any document, subject to just exceptions.

In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document shall be paid by the party neglecting or refusing, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal to admit was reasonable.

No costs of proof of any document shall be allowed unless notice to admit has been given, except in cases where the omission to give notice has, in the opinion of the Court, produced a saving of expense.

Every document offered as evidence, and not objected to, shall be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

Commissions to examine out of Ottoman Dominions.

80. The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, order that a commission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of the Ottoman dominions, on oath, by interrogatories or otherwise, and may, from time to time, by order, give such directions touching the time, place, and manner of the examination, or anything connected therewith, as to the Court appear reasonable and just.

Ottoman Subjects and Foreigners.

81. Where an Ottoman subject or foreigner desires to institute or take in the Court a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a subject or protected person—or a subject or protected person desires to institute or take in the Court a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against an Ottoman subject or foreigner—the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it, either by the Judge or proper Consular officer sitting alone, or, if all parties desire, or the Court thinks fit to direct, a trial with a jury or assessors, then at place where such a trial might be had if all parties were subjects, by the Judge or proper Consular officer with a jury or assessors, but in all other respects according to the ordinary course of the Court :

Provided that the Ottoman subject or foreigner first obtains and files in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of the Sublime Ottoman Porte or of his own nation (as the case may be) to his submitting, and does submit, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform such decision as shall be given by the Court originally or on appeal (as the case may require).

82. A cross-suit shall not be instituted in the Court against a plaintiff, being an Ottoman subject or foreigner who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant, without leave of the Court first obtained.

The Court before giving leave shall require proof from the defendant that his claim arises out of the subject-matter in dispute, and that there is reasonable ground for it, and that it is not made for vexation or delay.

Nothing in this provision shall prevent the defendant instituting or taking in the Court any suit or proceeding against the Ottoman subject or foreigner after the termination of the suit or proceeding in which the Ottoman subject or foreigner is plaintiff.

83. Where an Ottoman subject or foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a subject or protected person, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the Ottoman subject or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the subject or protected person, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

Where a plaintiff, being an Ottoman subject or foreigner, obtains an order in the Court against two or more defendants being subjects or protected persons jointly, and in another suit one of them is plaintiff and the Ottoman subject or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the subject or protected person, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the subject or protected person to acquire contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

84. Where an Ottoman subject or foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a subject or protected person who is within the particular jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary for the Ottoman subject or foreigner to make deposit or give security for costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff subject or protected person shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

Ottoman or Foreign Tribunal.

85. Where it is proved that the attendance within the particular jurisdiction of a subject or protected person to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Court or before a judicial officer of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or of a State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which the Court would require his attendance before the Court, order that he do attend in such Court or before such judicial officer, and for such purposes as aforesaid.

If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall (independently of any other liability) be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and he shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof, by summary trial, be liable to a fine of not more than 50*l.*, or to imprisonment for not more than one month, in the discretion of the Court.

VII.—CIVIL AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURE.

86. Each Court shall be a Court of Law and of Equity; and (subject to the provisions of this Order) shall have and may exercise all jurisdiction, power, and authority, legal, equitable, or other, which any Consul of Her Majesty by custom has or may exercise in the Ottoman dominions.

i.—BANKRUPTCY.

87. Each Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within its own district, with respect to resident subjects and protected persons, and to their debtors and creditors, being either resident subjects or protected persons, or Ottoman subjects or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Court of Bankruptcy and the County Courts in England, or to any other judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in Bankruptcy in England.

ii.—ADMIRALTY.

88. The Supreme Court shall be a Court of Vice-Admiralty, and as such shall, for and within the Ottoman dominions, and for vessels and persons coming within those dominions, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Courts of Vice-Admiralty in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

The Court for Egypt shall be a Court of Vice-Admiralty, and as such shall, for its own district, and for vessels and persons coming within that district have the like jurisdiction.

iii.—LUNACY.

89. The Supreme Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within the Ottoman dominions, with respect to resident subjects and protected persons, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind, as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England intrusted by virtue of Her Majesty's sign-manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found by inquisition in England idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

iv.—MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

90. The Supreme Court shall be a Court for Matrimonial Causes, and, as such, shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within the Ottoman dominions, with respect to resident subjects and protected persons, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

v.—PROBATE.

91. The Supreme Court shall be a Court of Probate, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within the Ottoman dominions, with respect to the property of deceased resident subjects or protected persons, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England.

The Court for Egypt or a Provincial Court shall, however, also have power to grant probate or letters of administration where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved that the deceased was resident at his death within the particular jurisdiction. That probate or administration shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within the Ottoman dominions, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect afterwards appears in the grant. The grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased was not at the time of his death resident within the particular jurisdiction.

92. A subject or protected person may in his lifetime deposit for safe custody, in the Court, his

own will, sealed up under his own seal and the seal of the Court.

vi.—SPECIAL JURISDICTIONS.

93. Where a civil suit or proceeding originally instituted in the Supreme Court—

- (i) relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter, at issue, of a less amount or value than 100*l.*; or
- (ii) is instituted for recovery of damages of a less amount than 100*l.*;

the Judge may refer the same to the Assistant Judge to be heard and determined by him, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly; but an appeal shall lie as of course to the Judge.

94. Where a civil suit or proceeding originally instituted in the Court for Egypt—

- (i) relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter, at issue, of a less amount or value than 100*l.*; or
- (ii) is instituted for recovery of damages of a less amount than 100*l.*;

the Judge may refer the same to the Law Secretary to be heard and determined by him, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly; but an appeal shall lie as of course to the Judge.

95. The Supreme Court may, from time to time, by deputation in writing under the hand of the Judge and the seal of the Court, authorise the the Consul-General at Tunis to refer from time to time to the Vice-Consul at Tunis such civil cases as are described in the deputation; and all cases referred in pursuance thereof shall be so heard and determined accordingly; but an appeal shall lie as of course to the Consul-General at Tunis.

The deputation shall not have effect until it has been approved in writing by the Secretary of State, and may at any time be revoked by the Secretary of State by writing under his hand, or by the Supreme Court by writing under the hand of the Judge and the seal of the Court.

96. A Provincial Court held before an uncommissioned Consular officer shall not have jurisdiction except where the claim—

- (i) relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter, at issue, of a less amount or value than 10*l.*; or
- (ii) is instituted for recovery of damages of a less amount than 10*l.*

vii.—ARBITRATION.

97. The Court may, with consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending, or of all matters in difference between the parties, on such terms and with such directions as to appointment of an arbitrator and other things as the Court thinks fit, with or without security from the parties, or any of them, that they will abide by the result of the reference.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and the decree shall not be open to appeal or re-hearing.

98. Every agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent between or by subjects or protected persons, or subjects and protected persons, may, on the application of any party, be made a rule of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission; and that Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement or submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks just.

The following provisions respecting arbitration apply exclusively to cases where the agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent is so made a rule of Court.

99. The arbitrators shall make their award within one month after they have entered on the reference or have been called on to act by a notice in writing from any party, unless the document authorizing or making the reference contains a different limit of time.

100. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on reasonable notice to all parties, from time to time enlarge the time for making the award for such time as the Court thinks just, the reasons for enlargement being recorded in the minutes.

101. An umpire may enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if the arbitrators have allowed their time, or their extended time, to expire without making an award, or have filed in the Court a notice in writing that they cannot agree.

102. The authority of arbitrators or an umpire is not revocable except by the Court.

103. Where it appears to the arbitrators or umpire that any difficult question of law is involved in or raised by the facts as finally ascertained by them or him, they or he may, if it seems to them or him fit, state the award (as to the whole or any part thereof) in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, or of the Supreme Court.

The Court shall consider and deliver judgment on the case, and shall be at liberty to draw inferences of fact from the facts stated, and to amend the case by reason of any irregularity, mistake, or imperfection.

104. The arbitrators or umpire shall have power to award how the costs of the reference shall be borne, in the whole or in part.

But an award respecting costs shall not preclude a party against whom costs are awarded from applying to the Court to tax the costs; and on that application the costs, including the remuneration (if any) of the arbitrators and umpire, or any of them, shall be taxed at a reasonable rate by the Court; and the Court shall make such order respecting the costs of taxation as the Court thinks just.

105. The award shall be in writing signed by the arbitrators or umpire making it.

It shall contain a conclusive finding, and may not find on the contingency of any matter of fact being afterwards substantiated or deposed to. It shall comprehend a finding on each of the several matters referred.

106. The arbitrators or umpire making an award shall, within the time limited, deposit the award in the Court, inclosed in a sealed cover, and indorsed with the names of the parties to the reference, and with a note of the amount claimed by the arbitrators and umpire for remuneration.

Notice of the award having been deposited shall be served by the Court on the parties, who shall be at liberty to read the award, and to have copies of it.

107. Any person interested may, within seven days after notice of the award, apply to the Court to prevent the execution of the award, or of any specified part of it.

In default of any such application, the Court shall proceed, on reasonable notice to all parties, to make such order for carrying into effect the award, or any part thereof, and as to costs and other things, as the Court thinks just.

108. The Court may at any time, and from time to time, remit the matters referred, or any of them, to the reconsideration and redetermination of the arbitrators or umpire, on such

terms as to costs and other things as the Court thinks just.

109. The Court shall not refuse to execute an award merely on the ground of irregularity in the submission, or during the reference, where the irregularity has not been substantially prejudicial to the party applying to prevent the execution of the award.

VIII.—DECISION ON FACT OR LAW, WITHOUT SUIT.

(a.) *Question of Fact.*

110. Where persons between whom a suit might be instituted agree that there is a question of fact to be determined between them, they may, by consent and by order of the Court, which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of the question, and that it is fit to be tried, state the question for trial in an issue, and the issue may be tried as if the question were to be determined at the hearing of a suit.

The issue and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a suit.

The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, embodied in an order of the Court, that, on the finding of the Court, a sum of money, fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court on a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs. On the finding, a decree may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Where there is no agreement respecting costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(b.) *Question of Law.*

111. Where persons between whom a suit might be instituted agree that there is a question of law to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Court, which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of the question, and that it is fit to be determined, state any question of law in a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, without petition presented or other pleading.

Where the case is stated under order of a Court other than the Supreme Court, the Court shall send the case to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court may direct the case to be restated or to be amended, or may refuse to determine it if the facts are not sufficiently stated, or if the question is not properly raised, or if the parties cannot agree on an amended case.

The Supreme Court may draw inferences of fact from facts stated in the case.

The case and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a suit.

The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, embodied in an order of the Court, that on the judgment of the Supreme Court being given, a sum of money fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Supreme Court, or in such manner as that Court may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other with or without any costs. On the judgment of the Supreme Court, a decree of the Court under whose order the case was stated may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs as the case may be.

Where there is no agreement respecting costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

IX.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

112. A suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note, instituted within six months after it becomes due and payable, may be commenced by summons, and may be heard and determined in a summary way.

An appeal shall not lie to the Supreme Court from any Order in the suit.

113. The Court shall, on application within seven days from the service of the summons, give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed on the summons, or on proof of a good legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as appear to the Court sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security and other things as the Court thinks fit; and in that case the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition.

If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of service of the summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of those seven days to an immediate absolute order for any sum not exceeding that indorsed on the summons, with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the order, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court in the order.

114. The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one summons against all or any of the parties to the bill or note, and subsequent proceedings shall be carried on, as far as the Court thinks fit, as if separate summonses had been issued.

But the summons or its indorsement shall set forth the claims against the several parties, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

115. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the bill or note be forthwith deposited in the Court, and that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for costs.

116. The holder of a dishonoured bill or note shall have the like remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as for recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

117. After order made, the Court may, if it thinks fit, for reasons recorded in the minutes, set aside the order or execution, and give leave to defend.

X.—CLAIMS UNDER £20.

118. Where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court, either—

(1) relates to money, goods, or other property or any civil right or other matter at issue of a less amount or value than 20*l.*; or

(2) is instituted for the recovery of damages of a less amount than 20*l.*;

proceedings shall be commenced by summons, and the suit shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) be heard and determined in a summary way.

119. The summons shall issue without application in writing.

It shall be addressed to the person, as respondent, against whom the claim is made.

It shall state briefly and clearly the nature and particulars of the claim and the amount sought to be recovered.

It shall be served on the respondent within the time and in the manner directed by the Court.

A respondent shall not be bound to attend personally to answer the summons unless required expressly by the summons so to do, but he shall attend personally if summoned as a witness.

The proceedings on the summons shall (except as far as the Court, in any case for the avoiding of delay and the furtherance of substantial justice, thinks fit otherwise to direct) be governed by the provisions of this Order regulating claims for 20% or upwards.

120. Where, either on the application for a summons, or before or at the hearing thereof, it appears to the Court (for reasons recorded in the minutes) that the nature and circumstances of the case make it unjust or inexpedient to hear and determine the claim in a summary way, the Court may direct that proceedings be taken and carried on by petition.

XI.—CLAIMS BEFORE UN-COMMISSIONED CONSULAR OFFICERS.

121. Every suit instituted in a Provincial Court held before an un-commissioned Consular officer shall be heard and determined under and according to the provisions of this Order relating to claims under 20%.

Within fourteen days after the determination of each suit, the Provincial Court shall report it to the Supreme Court, or in Egypt to the Court for Egypt, and transmit to that Court a copy of the proceedings.

The Provincial Court shall have power to enforce any order by execution on the goods of the party ordered to pay, and not otherwise.

An appeal to the Supreme Court, or in Egypt to the Court for Egypt, from any order of the Provincial Court shall lie as of course on the appellant making a deposit of 1% for costs, to abide the decision on appeal, and execution shall be suspended.

The proceedings on, and hearing of the appeal shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, according to the provisions of this order relating to appeals to the Supreme Court by motion.

In any case the Supreme Court or the Court for Egypt may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party, direct that the suit be heard and determined by the Court for Egypt, or by the Superintending Consul of the district of the un-commissioned Consular officer, or by the Supreme Court.

XII.—CLAIMS FOR £20 OR UPWARDS.

A.—ORDINARY PROVISIONS.

Petition.

122. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Order, where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court—

- (i) relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter, at issue, of the amount or value of 20% or upwards; or
- (ii) is instituted for recovery of damages of the amount of 20% or upwards;

proceedings shall be commenced by the filing of a petition.

123. The petition shall contain a narrative of the material facts on which the plaintiff relies.

The narrative shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate statement or allegation.

The petition shall pray for the specific relief to which the plaintiff conceives himself entitled, and also for general relief.

The petition shall be as brief as is consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with infor-

mation to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

Documents shall not be unnecessarily set out in full in the petition, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material shall be set out.

Dates and sums shall be expressed in the petition in figures, and not in words.

124. Where there is only one defendant, one copy of the petition, and of any schedule thereto, for service, shall be left with the Court, together with the original.

Where there are two or more defendants, as many copies as there are parties to be served shall be left, together with the original.

125. The plaintiff shall obtain an order for service of the petition on the defendant.

Answer.

126. The order for service of the petition shall specify a reasonable time after service, ordinarily not more than eight days, within which the defendant shall put in his answer.

127. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the defendant, allow him further time for putting in his answer.

128. A defendant failing to answer within the time, or further time allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in an answer without leave of the Court.

129. The answer shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but shall not set forth evidence by which the defence is intended to be supported.

It shall not introduce matter irrelevant to the suit, and the provisions of this Order relating to the setting out of documents and the contents of a petition generally shall be observed in an answer, as far as they are applicable.

It shall deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it shall deny it directly and fully (as, for example, if a petition alleges that the defendant has received a sum of money, and the defendant denies this, his answer shall deny that he has received that sum, or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition, with certain circumstances, the answer shall not deny it literally as it is alleged, but shall answer the point of substance positively and certainly).

The answer shall specifically admit such material allegations in the petition as the defendant knows to be true or desires to be taken as admitted.

The answer shall allege any fact not stated in the petition whereon the defendant intends to rely in his defence (as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to relief has not yet accrued, or is released, or barred, or otherwise gone).

130. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order the defendant to put in an answer on oath.

131. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the plaintiff, examine the defendant, on oath or otherwise, on written interrogatories, allowed by the Court, and take down the answers of the defendant in writing.

Those answers shall be treated as forming part of the answer to the petition.

132. A defendant not putting in any answer shall not, on that ground, be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought.

Proceedings after Answer.

133. No replication or other pleading after answer shall be allowed.

134. The plaintiff may, on considering the answer, amend his petition.

Notice of the amendment shall be served on the defendant.

Setting down for Hearing.

135. A suit shall not be set down for hearing without an order of the Court for that purpose, which the plaintiff may obtain at any time after the expiration of the time allowed to the defendant for answering.

Sittings for Hearing.

136. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of suits shall, where the amount of business so requires, be held on stated days.

They shall ordinarily be public, but the Court may, for reasons recorded in the minutes, hear any particular suit or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

Hearing with Jury or Assessors.

137. The following regulations respecting juries apply only to the Supreme Court and the Court for Egypt.

Where a suit either—

- (i) relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter, at issue, of the amount or value of 50*l.* or upwards; or
- (ii) is instituted for recovery of damages of the amount of 50*l.* or upwards;

the suit shall, on the demand of either party in writing, filed in the Court seven days before the day appointed for the hearing, be heard with a jury.

Any other suit may, on the suggestion of any party, at any stage, be heard with a jury, if the Court thinks fit.

Any suit may be heard with a jury if the Court, of its own motion, at any stage thinks fit.

A party demanding a jury shall, on filing the demand, deposit in Court, for the first day's attendance of jurors, 2*l.* 10*s.*, and in default thereof his demand shall have no effect.

If the Court of its own motion orders that a suit be heard with a jury, the plaintiff shall make the deposit.

Where a trial with a jury is begun and adjourned, the party who has made the deposit shall, on each successive day of the trial, and before the trial is proceeded with, make a further deposit of 2*l.* 10*s.*

In default of any successive deposit being so made, the other party may make the deposit; but if neither party makes it, the trial may, if the Court thinks fit, be adjourned generally.

The costs of remuneration of jurors shall be costs in the cause.

138. The Supreme Court, or the Court for Egypt, may, if the Court thinks fit, hear with an assessor, or with two assessors, any suit.

139. A Provincial Court, other than one held before an un-commissioned Consular officer, shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) hear with an assessor, or with assessors, every suit which either—

- (i) relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right, or other matter, at issue, of the amount or value of 300*l.* or upwards; or
- (ii) is instituted for recovery of damages, of the amount of 300*l.* or upwards.

In all other cases a Provincial Court, other than one held before an uncommissioned Consular officer, may, as it thinks fit, hear the suit either with or without an assessor or assessors.

Proceeding at Hearing.

140. The order of proceeding at the hearing shall be as follows:

The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material questions between the parties has the right to begin; he shall address the Court and open his case.

He shall then call his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

When he has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which term is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and, if answered in the negative, the party beginning shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given, and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative, he shall wait for his general reply.

When the party beginning has concluded his case, the second party shall be at liberty to address the Court and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

If no evidence is called or read by the second party, the party beginning (saving the right of the Crown) shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the second party of his intention to call evidence.

The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

If the second party calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matters.

Where evidence in reply is tendered and allowed to be given, the second party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

141. The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from giving evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer, except where in the opinion of the Court the defence is such as ought to have been expressly set up by the answer, or is inconsistent therewith.

Judgment.

142. The decision or Judgment given at the hearing shall be delivered in open Court.

Where the Court reserves judgment at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be served with notice to attend and hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered, in which case there shall be no further notice.

All parties shall be deemed to have notice of the decision or judgment, if pronounced at the hearing.

All parties served with notice to attend and hear judgment, shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

Costs.

143. In every suit the costs of the whole suit, and of each particular proceeding therein, and the costs of every proceeding in the Court, are in the discretion of the Court as regards the person by whom they are to be paid.

But the Court shall not order the successful party in a suit to pay to the unsuccessful party the costs of the whole suit; although the Court may order the successful party, notwithstanding his success in the suit, to pay the costs of any particular proceeding therein.

The Court may order any costs to be paid out of any fund or property to which a suit or proceeding relates.

Where the Court orders costs to be paid by any party, the Court may if it thinks fit, order all proceedings by or on behalf of that party in the same suit or proceeding, or connected therewith, to be stayed until the costs are paid accordingly.

B.—EXCEPTIONAL PROVISIONS.

Injunctions and Orders before Suit.

144. On proof of extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances, the Court may, if it thinks fit, without petition filed, and without notice, make an order of injunction, or an order to sequester money or goods, or to stop a passport, or the clearances of a ship, or to hold to bail.

Before making the order, the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, as the Court thinks fit, as security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought.

The order shall not remain in force more than twenty-four hours, and shall, at the end of that time, wholly cease to be in force, unless within that time a suit is regularly instituted by petition by the person obtaining the order.

The order shall be dealt with in the suit as the Court thinks just.

An order to hold to bail shall state the amount (including costs) for which bail is required.

It shall be executed forthwith.

The person arrested under it shall be entitled to be discharged from custody under it on bringing into Court the amount stated in the order, to abide the event of such suit as may be instituted, or on entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, as the Court thinks fit, as a security that he will abide by the orders of the Court in any suit instituted.

He shall be liable to be detained in custody under the order for not more than seven days, if not sooner discharged; but the Court may, from time to time, if it thinks fit, renew the order.

No person, however, shall be kept in custody under any such order and renewed order for a longer time, in the whole, than thirty days.

Plaintiff out of Jurisdiction.

145. Where a person filing a petition, either alone or jointly with any other person, is out of the particular jurisdiction, or is only temporarily therein, he shall file in the Court, at or before the filing of the petition, a written statement of a fit place within the particular jurisdiction where notices and other papers issuing from the Court may be served on him.

He shall also give security for costs by deposit of the sum of 50*l.*, or by bond in the penal sum of 100*l.*

The Court may at any time, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff to give further or better security to the amount aforesaid for costs, and may direct proceedings to be stayed in the meanwhile.

Parties.

146. Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others as guardians, executors, or administrators, or on behalf of themselves and others (as creditors in a suit for administration), shall state the character in which they sue.

147. Where a person has jointly with other persons a ground for instituting a suit, all those other persons shall, unless the Court otherwise allows, be made parties to the suit, either as plaintiffs or as defendants.

But where a person has a joint and several demand against more persons than one, either as

principals or as sureties, it is not necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning that demand all the persons liable thereto, and he may proceed against any one or more of the persons severally liable.

If a person not joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought to be so joined, or a person joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought not to be so joined, the Court may order the petition to be amended. But no person shall be so joined as plaintiff without proof to the Court of his consent thereto. Nor shall the name of a plaintiff be so struck out unless he was originally joined as plaintiff without his consent, or he consents to his name being struck out.

148. Where a person sues another as agent for a third person, not seeking to fix the agent with personal liability, the Court, on the fact coming to its knowledge, shall, if the third person is within the particular jurisdiction, forthwith order his name to be substituted, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

But if he is not within the particular jurisdiction, the Court shall refuse to proceed further in the matter, unless and until the person sued as agent undertakes, by writing filed in the Court, to defend the suit, and personally to satisfy any order for debt or damages and costs therein. In that case the person sued as agent shall further, within such time as the Court orders, and before the hearing of the suit, procure and file with the proceedings a sufficient authority in writing to him from his principal to substitute the name of the principal as defendant for that of the agent, and to defend the suit, or otherwise act in it on behalf of the principal.

The agent shall not, however, be deemed to be thereby discharged from his personal undertaking and liability to satisfy any order in the suit.

149. Proceedings by or on behalf of or against a partnership solely or jointly shall be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise.

Particulars of Demand.

150. Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of a contract expressed or implied, or to recover the possession or the value of goods wrongfully taken and detained, or wrongfully detained, by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a schedule stating the particulars of his demand, in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information of the details of the claim.

An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer.

The plaintiff shall not, at the hearing, obtain an order for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and costs of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, on an application for leave to amend, grant the same, on it appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by amendment.

Where the Court orders particulars to be amended, or further or better particulars to be given, the order shall state the time within which the thing ordered is to be done.

The order for service of the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which defendant is to have to put in his answer.

Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items proved at the hearing

may be amended at the hearing, if the Court thinks fit.

Papers annexed to Petition.

151. Where the plaintiff seeks (with or without an order for payment of money)—

- (i) to obtain a general or special declaration of his rights under a contract or instrument ; or
- (ii) to set aside a contract ; or
- (iii) to have a bond, bill, note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled ; or
- (iv) to restrain a defendant by injunction ; or
- (v) to have an account taken between himself and any other or others ;

he may in his petition refer to and briefly describe any documents on the contents whereof he intends to rely, and may annex copies thereof to the petition.

Amendment of Petition.

152. A plaintiff, not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant to understand the plaintiff's claim, may be ordered on the application of the defendant, to amend his petition.

153. A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court, on an application of the plaintiff without notice.

Notice of amendment shall be given to the defendant.

154. If a petition contains libelous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either of its own motion, or on application of the defendant, order it to be amended.

155. Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with the provisions of this Order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either of its own motion, or on application by a defendant, make an order to stay proceedings until the petition is amended.

Inspection of Documents.

156. A plaintiff may be ordered to produce for inspection and other purposes of the suit such documents in his possession, or power as are referred to in the petition, or such other documents, if any, as the defendant is entitled to inspect in the suit.

Equity.

157. A petition implies an offer to do equity in the suit, and admits of any equitable defence.

The plaintiff may obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as the facts stated and proved entitle him to, though not specifically asked.

Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence of an equitable nature, and it appears to the Court that, on this defence being established, the defendant may be entitled to some equitable relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject-matter of the suit, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the defendant, either before or at the hearing, give liberty to him to file a cross-petition asking for that relief, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross-suit together or otherwise, as the Court thinks just.

Defence on Ground of Law or Equity.

158. Where a defendant conceives that he has a good defence in law or equity to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any order against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by an application that the petition be dismissed without an answer being required from him.

The application shall be made within the time allowed for answering.

The summons or motion-paper on which the application is made, shall state briefly the grounds of law or equity on which the defendant relies.

The application shall be heard and disposed of at as early a time as may be.

For the purposes of the application the defendant shall be taken as admitting the truth of the allegations of facts in the petition ; and no evidence respecting matters of fact, and no discussion of questions of fact, shall be allowed.

The Court, on hearing the application, shall either dismiss the petition or order the defendant to put in an answer within a short time to be named in the order, and may, if the Court thinks fit, give leave to the plaintiff to amend his petition.

Where, on the hearing of the application, any grounds of law or equity are urged in support of it other than those stated in the summons or motion-paper, and the grounds stated therein are disallowed, the defendant shall be liable to pay the same costs as if the application were wholly refused, although the grounds newly urged are allowed, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to order otherwise.

Interrogatories for Examination of Plaintiff.

159. A defendant may at any time (but where he is required to answer not until after he has put in a sufficient answer) file in the Court interrogatories for the examination of a plaintiff.

There shall be prefixed to those interrogatories a concise statement of the subjects on which a discovery is sought.

A plaintiff shall answer the interrogatories subject to just exceptions.

The plaintiff's answer to the interrogatories may be read and used by the defendant in the same manner and under the same restrictions in and under which an answer to a bill praying relief may be read and used.

Set-off.

160. A defence of set-off to a claim for money shall be accompanied by a statement of particulars of set-off.

A defence of partial set-off shall also be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled, unless the plaintiff's claim to that amount is resisted on some other ground of defence.

In default of that payment the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off on which he relies.

Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence of set-off which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissible in that form, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw the defence and to file a cross-petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross-suit together or otherwise, as the Court thinks just.

A counter-claim shall not be admitted otherwise than as a defence of set-off.

A defendant, raising by his answer a counter-claim by way of defence, shall not be entitled to any order against the plaintiff for any sum of money other than his costs of the suit.

Tender.

161. A defence alleging tender by the defendant shall be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Payment into Court.

162. Payment into Court by the defendant shall be accompanied by an answer or affidavit. The

answer or affidavit shall state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be) in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters.

Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in and no more, and for no other purpose.

Where the defendant pays money into Court the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case the plaintiff may forthwith apply for payment of the money out of Court to him, and on the hearing of the application the Court shall make such order respecting stay of further proceedings in the suit in whole or in part, and respecting costs and other matters, as the Court thinks just.

If the plaintiff does not so apply he shall be considered as insisting that he has a claim against the defendant to a greater amount than the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted.

Abconding Defendant.

163. The Court, on proof that there is good reason to believe that a defendant means to abscond in order to avoid the orders of the Court, after suit or other proceeding instituted, may, if it thinks fit, make an order to hold him to bail, and may require of him such security as it thinks fit for his remaining within the particular jurisdiction and abiding by any order to be made in the suit or proceeding.

Guardian of Defendant for Purposes of Suit.

164. Where, on default made by a defendant in answering or otherwise defending the suit after service of the petition, it appears to the Court that he is an infant or a person of weak or unsound mind, so that he is unable of himself to defend the suit, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the plaintiff, or of its own motion, appoint by order some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purposes of the suit, by whom he may defend it.

Before such an order is made, the Court shall cause such notice as it thinks reasonable to be served on or left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant is, and also, unless the Court sees good reason to the contrary, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, to be served on or left at the dwelling-house of his father or guardian.

Facts occurring after Suit.

165. The Court may by order allow facts occurring after the institution of a suit to be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer at any stage of the proceedings.

Death of Party or other Change.

166. Where, after the institution of a suit, any change or transmission of interest or liability occurs in relation to any party to the suit, or any party to the suit dies, or (being a woman) marries, or the suit in any other way becomes defective or incapable of being carried on, any person interested may obtain from the Court any order requisite for curing the defect, or enabling or compelling proper parties to carry on the proceedings.

But any person served with such an order may, within such time, not exceeding fourteen days, as the Court in the order directs, apply to the Court to discharge the order.

Settlement of Issues.

167. At any time after answer, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party, or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain the material questions in controversy between the parties, and may reduce those questions into writing, and settle them in the form of issues, which issues, when settled, shall, for the purposes of the subsequent proceedings, supersede the petition and answer, except that the petition and answer may be used, as containing admissions or otherwise, for purposes of evidence on the trial of the issues.

Dismissal for want of Prosecution.

168. Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the suit for hearing within three months from the time at which he might first apply for it, the defendant may apply to the Court for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

The Court, thereupon, if it thinks fit, may make an order dismissing the petition, or may make such other order or impose such terms as it thinks fit.

Absence of Parties at Hearing.

169. If, at the hearing, the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall, unless the Court sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the suit, and make such order respecting costs in favour of any defendant appearing as the Court thinks just.

If the plaintiff a second time in like manner fails to appear, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, dismiss the petition, which dismissal shall have the like effect as a dismissal on the merits at the hearing.

170. If, at the hearing, the plaintiff appears, but the defendant or any of the defendants does not appear, the Court shall, before hearing the suit, inquire into the service of the petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

The Court, if not satisfied respecting service on every party, shall order that further service be made as the Court directs, and shall adjourn the hearing for that purpose.

The Court, on being satisfied respecting service on every party, may, if it thinks fit, proceed to hear the suit, notwithstanding the absence of the defendant or any of the defendants.

171. If the Court hears the suit and makes an order against a defendant in his absence, the Court may afterwards, on such terms as the Court thinks fit, re-hear the suit on proof that his absence was excusable, and that he has a defence on the merits.

Amendments at Hearing.

172. The Court shall, at the hearing, order all such amendments as the Court thinks necessary or proper for bringing to a determination in the suit the real questions in controversy between the parties.

Reference of Account.

173. Where it appears to the Court that the matter in dispute in a suit consists either wholly or in part of matters of mere account, the Court may, according to the amount of public business pending, either decide at once the matters of account, or order that they be referred, either wholly or in part, to some person agreed on by the parties, or, in case of their non-agreement, appointed by the Court.

The referee shall enter into the account and hear evidence and report on it to the Court, according to the order, and the Court, after hearing the parties, may adopt the conclusions of the report, either wholly or in part, or may direct a further report to be made by the referee, and may grant any necessary adjournment for that purpose.

Case for Supreme Court.

174. In any Court other than the Supreme Court any decision or judgment may be given, or verdict taken, subject to a case to be stated for the opinion for the Supreme Court.

Application by Motion.

175. An application made by motion shall not be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion-paper stating the terms of the order sought.

There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely. No other evidence shall be used in support of the motion except by leave of the Court.

No paper accompanying the motion-paper other than an affidavit shall be received.

A motion may be made without notice in the first instance or on notice of motion.

Summons.

176. An application for a summons may be made in writing, or in person.

If the Court thinks fit it may issue a summons ordering the person to whom it is directed, as respondent, to appear at the time and place specified therein, and stating the nature of the application to be made.

On the return-day of the summons, if the respondent attends, or in his absence on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

Orders.

177. Where an order is made without service of notice of the application, an office copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is made shall be served on the person affected by the order, with the order.

Any person affected by the order may, within seven days after service of it, but not later except by leave of the Court, apply to the Court to vary or discharge it; and the Court, on notice to the person obtaining the order, may make such order as the Court thinks just.

178. An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service.

A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits in order to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts.

On the return-day, if the persons served do not appear, and service is not proved, the Court may enlarge the time and direct further service, or make such other order as it thinks just.

If the persons served appear, or service is proved, the Court may proceed with the matter, and make such order as it thinks just.

179. Where a person not a party to a suit obtains an order, or has an order made in his favour, he is entitled to enforce obedience thereto by the same process as if he were a party to the suit.

A person not a party to a suit against whom obedience to an order may be enforced is liable to the same process for enforcing obedience thereto as if he was a party to the suit.

180. All money ordered by the Court to be paid by any person shall be paid into Court, unless the Court otherwise directs.

181. An order shall be drawn up in form only on the application of some party to the suit, and shall then be passed and be certified by the seal of the Court, and be entered, and shall then form part of the record.

An order shall not be enforced or appealed from, nor shall an office copy of it be granted, until it is part of the record.

An order shall be dated on the day of the delivery of the decision or judgment on which the order is founded.

Any party to an application or suit is entitled to obtain an office copy of any order made therein.

182. Ordinarily, an order, other than an order of the Supreme Court, shall not be enforced out of the particular jurisdiction.

Where, however, the Court making the order thinks that the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case so require, the Court (for reasons recorded in the minutes) may order it to be enforced out of the particular jurisdiction.

183. Where an order orders a person to pay money, or do any other act, the same or some subsequent order shall state the precise time within which the payment, or other act, is to be made or done, reckoned from the date or service of the order in which the time is stated, or from some other point of time, as the Court thinks fit.

The time stated may be immediately after service of the order, if the Court thinks fit.

A person ordered to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the order on being served with it, and without any demand for payment or performance.

Order for Payment of Money.

184. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order that money ordered to be paid be paid by instalments specified.

185. Where an order orders payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum in the words, or to the effect, following:

If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this order by the time therein appointed, you will be liable to have a writ of execution issued against your goods, under which they may be seized and sold; and you will also be liable to be summoned by the Court, and to be examined respecting your ability to make the payment directed by this order, and to be imprisoned in case of your not answering satisfactorily on that examination.

186. Where an order orders payment of money, and the person ordered to pay refuses or neglects to do so according to the order, a person entitled to the benefit of the order may apply to the Court for execution against the goods of the disobedient person.

Thereupon the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue an order of execution (in this Order called an execution order), ordering and empowering an officer of the Court, therein named, to levy the money ordered to be paid, by distress and sale of the goods of the disobedient person (in this Order called the execution debtor), wheresoever they may be found within the particular jurisdiction.

On the order there shall be indorsed the sum of money and costs adjudged and the further sum to be levied for costs of the execution.

187. Where an order orders payment of money by instalments, execution shall not issue until after default in payment of some instalment ac-

ording to the order ; and execution, or successive executions, may then issue for the whole money then remaining unpaid, or for such portion thereof as the Court orders, either when making the original order or at any subsequent time.

188. The officer executing the order may, by virtue thereof, seize any of the goods of the execution debtor, except the wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, to the value of 5*l.*, all which shall to that extent be exempted from seizure.

189. The sale of the goods seized shall be made by order of the Court, and shall be conducted under the direction of the Court, and by a person nominated by the Court.

But no steps shall be taken therein without the demand of the person obtaining the execution order (in this Order called the execution creditor), and the execution creditor shall be liable for any damage ensuing from any proceeding taken at his instance.

The sale shall not be made until after the end of five days at least next following the day of seizure, unless the goods are of a perishable nature, or on the request in writing of the execution debtor.

Until sale the goods shall be deposited by the officer in some fit place, or they may remain in the custody of a fit person approved by the Court and put in possession by the officer.

190. The Court shall not order the sale of the goods seized unless it is proved that they belong to the execution debtor, and are in a place where the Court has jurisdiction.

Where a claim is made by a third party to the goods or part thereof, the same, if made by a subject or protected person, shall be decided by the Court in a summary way, as between the claimant and the execution creditor.

If the claim is made by an Ottoman subject or foreigner, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either oblige the execution creditor to establish his claim before selling the goods or sell the goods and require the execution creditor to defend any claim.

191. The officer executing an execution order may, by virtue thereof, seize any money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money belonging to the execution debtor.

The Court shall hold the same (other than money and securities immediately convertible into money) as security for the amount directed to be levied, or so much thereof as is not otherwise levied, for the benefit of the execution creditor.

The execution creditor may sue in the name of the execution debtor, or in the name of any person in whose name the execution debtor might have sued, for recovery of the money secured or made payable thereby, when the time for suing arrives.

192. If before or after seizure the execution debtor, by payment into Court or to the officer executing the order, satisfies the execution, the order shall be superseded, and the goods and property seized shall be released and delivered up.

Commitment of Debtor.

193. Where an order ordering payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether an execution order has been made or not), the person prosecuting the order (in this Order called the judgment creditor), may apply to the Court for an order, ordering the person by whom payment is to be made (in this Order called the judgment debtor), to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the pay-

ment ; and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, make an order accordingly.

194. On the appearance of the judgment debtor, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the judgment creditor, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for discovery of property applicable thereto, and respecting his disposal of any property.

He shall produce, on oath or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power relating to any property applicable to payment.

He may be examined respecting the circumstances under which he contracted or incurred the debt or liability, in respect of which the payment of money is ordered to be made, and respecting the means or expectation he then had of paying or discharging the debt or liability.

He shall sign his examination as taken down in writing.

Whether the judgment debtor appears or not, the judgment creditor, and any witness whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined, on oath or otherwise, respecting the same matters.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time, and require from the judgment debtor such security for his appearance as the Court thinks fit, and in default of his finding security, may, by order, commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, there to remain until the adjourned hearing, unless sooner discharged.

195. If it appears to the Court by the examination of the judgment debtor, or other evidence—

(i) that the judgment debtor has then, or has had since the making of the order, sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him, and he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the order ; or

(ii) that, with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, he has made or suffered any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property, or charged, removed, or concealed any property ; or

(iii) that the debt or liability in question has been contracted or incurred by him by or by reason of fraud, or false pretence, or breach of trust, committed by him ; or

(iv) that forbearance thereof was obtained by him by fraud or false pretence ; or

(v) that the debt or liability was wilfully contracted or incurred by him without his having had at the same time a reasonable expectation of being able to pay or discharge it ;

then and in any such case the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order, commit him to prison for any time not exceeding forty days.

196. On the examination, the Court, if it thinks fit, whether it makes an order for commitment or not, may rescind or alter any order for the payment of money by instalments or otherwise, and may make any further or other order, either for payment of the whole amount forthwith, or by instalments, or in any other manner, as the Court thinks just.

197. In places where there is no other place for the detention of a debtor in custody than the prison of the Ottoman authorities, the Court shall not commit the debtor to prison if it appears that that prison is unfit, regard being had to the requirements of health and decency, for the confinement of a subject or protected person under civil process.

198. The expenses of the judgment debtor's maintenance in prison shall be defrayed, in the

first instance, by the judgment creditor; and may be recovered by him as the Court directs.

The expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid by the judgment creditor at such times and in such manner as the Court directs. In default of payment, the judgment debtor may be discharged if the Court thinks fit.

199. Imprisonment of a judgment debtor under the foregoing provisions shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the debt or liability to which the order relates, or protect the debtor from being anew imprisoned for any new fraud or other default making him liable to be imprisoned, or deprive the judgment creditor of any right to have execution against his goods, as if there had not been such imprisonment.

200. The judgment debtor, on paying at any time the amount ordered to be paid, and all costs and expenses, shall be discharged.

Order other than for Payment of Money.

201. Where the order is one ordering some act to be done other than payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum in the words, or to the effect following:

If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this order within the time therein appointed, you will be liable to be arrested, and to have your property sequestered.

202. Where the person directed to do the act refuses or neglects to do it according to the order, the person prosecuting the order may apply to the Court for another order for the arrest of the disobedient person.

Thereupon the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, make an order ordering and empowering an officer of the Court therein named to take the body of the disobedient person, and detain him in custody until further order.

He shall be liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the order in other respects (if any) at the future times thereby appointed, or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time, or until he has paid such fine, as the Court thinks just.

Sequestration.

203. In case the person against whom an order of arrest issues is not and cannot be found, or is taken and detained in custody without obeying the order, then the person prosecuting the order may apply to the Court for an order of sequestration against his property.

Pauper.

204. The Court may admit a person to sue as a pauper, on his poverty, and his having a case proper for some relief in the Court, being proved; and may admit a person to defend as a pauper on his poverty being proved.

The Court may if it thinks fit, by order, assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person admitted to sue or defend as a pauper, and the counsel or attorney so assigned shall not be at liberty to refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court of some good reason for refusing.

If a person admitted to sue or defend as a pauper gives or agrees to give any fee, profit, or reward for the conduct of his business in the Court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and he shall also be forthwith dispaupered, and shall not be afterwards admitted again in that suit to sue or defend as a pauper.

A person admitted to sue or defend as a pauper

may be dispaupered by order of the Court, on it being proved that he was not when admitted, or no longer is, of sufficient poverty, or that he is abusing his privilege by vexatious proceedings.

Re-hearing.

205. The Court may, if it thinks fit, at any time, on the application of any party, order a re-hearing of a suit.

The provisions of this Order respecting a hearing with a jury or with assessors shall extend to a re-hearing.

VIII.—PROCEEDINGS ON DEATH OF SUBJECT OR PROTECTED PERSON.

1.—*Preliminary.*

206. The Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the death of every subject or protected person dying within the particular jurisdiction, whether resident or not, and all such information respecting his affairs as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

On receiving notice of the death the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the place where its sittings are ordinarily held, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as the Court thinks fit.

207. Where a subject or protected person resident dies in the Ottoman dominions intestate, then until administration is granted, his personal property shall be vested in the Judge of the Supreme Court.

208. Where a subject or protected person not resident dies in the Ottoman dominions, the Court within whose particular jurisdiction he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on his death, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

209. If any person, other than the person named executor or administrator or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of a subject or protected person dying in the Ottoman dominions, whether resident or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding 50*l.*, as the Court having jurisdiction over the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose.

210. Where a subject or protected person dies in the Ottoman dominions, whether resident or not, then any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of the deceased, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within whose particular jurisdiction the death happens, and deposit it there.

If any person fails to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to such fine not exceeding 50*l.*, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

211. Where it is shown to the Court that any paper of the deceased, being or purporting to be testamentary, is in the possession or under the control of a subject or protected person, the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending or not, order him to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

Where it appears to the Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper being or purporting to be testamentary (although it is not shown that the paper is in his possession or under his control) the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not, order that he be examined respecting it in open Court or on interrogatories, and that he do attend for that purpose, and after examination that he do produce the paper and bring it into Court.

2.—*Probate or Administration in General.*

212. Probate or letters of administration with will annexed shall not issue for seven days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

Letters of administration (not with will annexed) shall not issue for fourteen days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

213. If any person, named executor in the will of the deceased takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, or after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to such fine not exceeding 50*l.*, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

214. The Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person claiming an interest under a will, give notice to the executors (if any) therein named, to come in and prove the will or to renounce probate, and they, or some or one of them shall, within fourteen days after notice, come in and prove or renounce accordingly.

215. Where probate or administration is, for the first time, applied for after three years from the death of the deceased, a grant shall not be made except under the direction of the Supreme Court.

216. Where the deceased was resident in the particular jurisdiction of a Court other than the Supreme Court, an application for a grant of probate or administration shall not be entertained by the Supreme Court, except on request of that other Court.

217. Where, in a Court other than the Supreme Court, a dispute or question arises in relation to the grant or the application for it, or it appears to the Court doubtful whether or not the grant should be made, the Court shall communicate with the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall direct the other Court to proceed in the matter according to such instructions as the Supreme Court thinks fit, or shall by order remove the matter to the Supreme Court.

218. A Court, other than the Supreme Court, before proceeding on an application, shall ascertain that the deceased was at his death resident in the particular jurisdiction, and shall not for this purpose consider itself bound to rest satisfied with the evidence offered by the applicant.

219. The Court shall require evidence, in addition to that offered by the applicant, of the identity of the deceased, or of the applicant, where additional evidence in that behalf seems to the Court necessary or desirable.

220. The Court shall ascertain the value of the property of the deceased as correctly as circumstances allow.

221. In no case shall the Court issue probate or letters of administration until all inquiries which the Court sees fit to institute have been answered to its satisfaction.

The Court shall, however, afford as great facility

for the obtaining of probate or administration as is consistent with due regard to the prevention of error and fraud.

222. In the following cases a grant shall not issue except from the Supreme Court under the immediate direction of the Judge, namely:

Probate or administration with will annexed, where the will was executed before the 1st of January, 1838, and there is no testamentary paper of a date later than the 31st of December, 1837;

Probate and administration with will annexed, the will being merely an execution of a special power, or being the will of a married woman made by virtue of a power;

Administration for the use or benefit of a minor or infant, or of a lunatic or person of unsound mind;

Administration (with or without will annexed) of the property of a bastard dying either a bachelor or spinster, or a widower or widow without issue, or of a person dying without known relative;

Limited administration;

Administration to be granted to a person not resident.

223. Revocation or alteration of a grant of probate or administration shall not be made except by the Supreme Court under the immediate direction of the Judge.

224. A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or administration may be filed in the Supreme or other Court.

Immediately on such a notice being filed in the Supreme Court, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Court of the district (if any) in which it is alleged the deceased was resident at his death, and to any other Court to which it appears to the Supreme Court expedient to send a copy.

Immediately on such a notice being filed in a Court other than the Supreme Court, the Court shall send a copy thereof to the Supreme Court, and also to the Court of any other district in which it is known or alleged the deceased had at his death a place of abode.

The notice shall remain in force three months only from the day of filing; but it may be renewed from time to time.

The notice shall not affect a grant made on the day on which the notice is filed, or on which a copy thereof is received, as the case may be.

The person filing the notice shall be warned by a warning in writing, under the seal of the Court, delivered at the place mentioned in the notice as his address.

After the notice has been filed in, or a copy thereof has been received by, a Court other than the Supreme Court, a grant of probate or administration shall be made only by the Supreme Court, under the immediate direction of the Judge.

225. Notices in the nature of citations shall be given by publication in such newspapers, or in such other manner, as the Court in each case thinks fit.

226. Suits respecting probate or administration shall be instituted by petition; and the provisions of this Order respecting proceedings in other suits instituted by petition shall extend and apply thereto.

227. Every original will, of which probate or administration with will annexed is granted, shall be filed and kept in the public office of the Supreme or other Court from which the grant issues, in such manner as to secure at once the due preservation and the convenient inspection of the same.

No original will shall be delivered out for any purpose without the direction in writing of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

An office copy of the whole or of any part of a will, or an official certificate of a grant of administration, may be obtained from the Supreme or

other Court where the will is proved or the administration granted, on payment of the proper fees.

228. On the 1st of February and the 1st of August in every year, every Court other than the Supreme Court shall send to the Supreme Court—

A list of the grants of probate and administration made by the Court up to the last preceding 1st of January and 1st of July respectively, not included in any previous list;

And a copy, certified by the Court to be a correct copy of every will to which each probate or administration relates.

3.—*Probate or administration with Will annexed.*

229. On receiving an application for probate or for administration with will annexed, the Court shall inspect the will and see whether it appears to be signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and to be subscribed by two witnesses, according to the enactments relative thereto, and shall not proceed further if the will does not appear to be so signed and subscribed.

If the will appears to be so signed and subscribed, the Court shall then refer to the attestation clause (if any), and consider whether the wording thereof states the will to have been, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments.

If there is no attestation clause, or if the attestation clause is insufficient, the Court shall require an affidavit from at least one of the subscribing witnesses, if either of them is living, to prove that the will was, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments.

The affidavit shall be engrossed and form part of the probate, so that the probate may be a complete document on the face of it.

If, on perusal of the affidavit, it appears that the will was not, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments, the Court shall refuse probate.

If, on perusal of the affidavit, it appears to the Court doubtful whether or not the will was, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments, the Court, if other than the Supreme Court, shall communicate with the Supreme Court for directions.

If both the subscribing witnesses are dead, or if, from other circumstances, such an affidavit cannot be obtained from either of them, resort for such an affidavit shall be had to other persons (if any) present at the execution of the will; but if no such affidavit can be obtained, proof shall be required of that fact and of the handwritings of the deceased, and of the subscribing witnesses, and also of any circumstances raising a presumption in favour of the due execution of the will.

230. Where the testator was blind or illiterate, the Court shall not grant probate of the will, or administration with the will annexed, unless the Court is first satisfied, by proof or by what appears on the face of the will, that the will was read over to the deceased before its execution, or that he had at that time knowledge of its contents.

Where this information is not forthcoming, the Court, if other than the Supreme Court, shall communicate with the Supreme Court for directions.

231. The Court, on being satisfied that the will was duly executed, shall carefully inspect it to see whether there are any interlineations or alterations or erasures or obliterations appearing in it, and requiring to be accounted for.

Interlineations, alterations, erasures, and obliterations are invalid unless they existed in the will at the time of its execution, or unless, if made afterwards, they have been executed and attested in the mode required by the said enactments, or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will, or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

Where interlineations, alterations, erasures, or obliterations appear in the will (unless duly executed or recited in or otherwise identified by the attestation clause), an affidavit, in proof of their having existed in the will before its execution, shall be filed.

If no satisfactory evidence is adduced respecting the time when an erasure or obliteration was made, and the words erased or obliterated are not entirely effaced, and can, on inspection of the will, be ascertained, they shall form part of the probate.

Where words have been erased which might have been of importance, an affidavit shall be required.

If reasonable doubt exists in regard to any interlineation, alteration, erasure, or obliteration, the Court, if other than the Supreme Court, shall communicate with the Supreme Court for directions.

232. Where a will contains a reference to any document, of such a nature as to raise a question whether it ought or ought not to form a constituent part of the will, the Court shall require the production of the document, with a view to ascertain whether or not it is entitled to probate; and if it is not produced, a satisfactory account of its non-production shall be proved.

A document cannot form part of a will unless it was in existence at the time when the will was executed.

If there are vestiges of sealing-wax or wafers or other marks on the will, leading to the inference that some document has been at some time annexed or attached thereto, a satisfactory account of them shall be proved, or the production of the document shall be required; and if it is not produced, a satisfactory account of its non-production shall be proved.

If doubt exists whether or not a document is entitled to probate as a constituent part of a will, the Court, if other than the Supreme Court, shall communicate with the Supreme Court for directions.

233. Where a person appointed executor in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or having been called on by the Court to take probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases; and, without further renunciation, the representation to the testator and the administration of his property go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

234. Every will or copy of a will to which an executor or an administrator with will annexed is sworn shall be marked by the executor or administrator and by the person before whom he is sworn.

235. The Court shall take care that the copies of wills to be annexed to probates or letters of administration are fairly and properly written, and shall reject any not so written.

4.—*Intestacy.*

236. The Court, in granting letters of administration, shall proceed, as far as may be, as in cases of probate.

The Court shall ascertain the time and place of the deceased's death, and the value of the property to be covered by the administration.

The person to whom administration is granted shall give bond with two or more responsible subjects, or protected persons, as sureties, to the Judge of the Supreme Court, to ensure to the Judge for the time being, conditioned for duly collecting, getting in, and administering the personal property of the deceased.

Where, however, the property is under the value of 50*l.*, the Court may, if it thinks fit, take one surety only.

The bond shall be in a penalty of double the amount under which the personal estate of the

deceased is sworn, unless the Court in any case thinks it expedient to reduce the amount, for reasons to be forthwith certified to the Supreme Court, if the Court is other than that Court.

The Court may also in any case direct that more bonds than one shall be given, so as to limit the liability of any surety to such amount as the Court thinks reasonable.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on being satisfied that the condition of the bond has been broken, assign the same to some person, and that person may thereupon sue on the bond in his own name, as if it had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge, and may recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach of the condition of the bond.

237. Where administration is applied for by one or some of the next of kin only, there being another or other next of kin equally entitled thereto, the Court shall require proof that notice of the application has been given to the other next of kin.

5.—Administration of Property.

238. A person claiming to be a creditor or legatee, or the next of kin, or one of the next of kin, of a deceased person, may apply for and obtain, without petition filed or other preliminary proceeding, a summons from the Court requiring the executor or administrator (as the case may be) of the deceased to attend before the Court and show cause why an order for the administration of the property of the deceased should not be made.

On proof of service of the summons, or on appearance of the executor or administrator, and on proof of all such other things (if any) as the Court thinks fit, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an immediate order for the administration of the property of the deceased, and the order so made shall have the force of an order to the like effect made on the hearing of a suit between the same parties.

The Court shall have full discretionary power to make or refuse any such order, or to give any special directions respecting the carriage or execution of it, and in the case of applications for such an order by two or more different persons or classes of persons, to grant the same to such one or more of the claimants, or classes of claimants, as the Court thinks fit.

If the Court thinks fit, the carriage of the order may subsequently be given to such person, and on such terms, as the Court thinks fit.

On making such an order, or at any time afterwards, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make any further or other order for compelling the executor or administrator to bring into Court for safe custody, all or any part of the money, or securities, or other property of the deceased, from time to time coming to his hands, or otherwise for securing the safe-keeping of the property of the deceased, or any part thereof.

If the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require (for reasons recorded in the minutes), the Court may of its own motion issue such a summons, and make such an order or such orders, and cause proper proceedings to be taken thereon.

239. In a case of intestacy, where the peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require (for reasons recorded in the minutes), the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion, grant letters of administration to an officer of the Court.

The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, in the Ottoman dominions, the United Kingdom, India, and elsewhere.

The Court shall require and compel him to file in the Court his accounts of his administration at intervals not exceeding three months.

The accounts shall be in all cases audited by the Supreme Court, or in Egypt by the Court for Egypt; for which purpose every Court other than those shall, on the first day of February and the first day of August, in every year, send to the Supreme Court, or to the Court for Egypt, as the case requires, all accounts so filed in the then last preceding half-year.

IX.—APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT.

1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

240. Where in a civil suit or proceeding a decision of a Court other than the Supreme Court, sitting with or without assessors—

(i) is given in respect of a sum of 50*l.* or upwards; or

(ii) determines, directly or indirectly, a claim or question respecting money, goods, or other property or any civil right or other matter of the amount or value of 50*l.* or upwards;

any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Court (in this Order referred to as the Court below) for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court below, to an amount not exceeding 100*l.*, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by the Supreme Court.

He shall also pay into the Court below a sum estimated by that Court to be the amount of the expense of the making-up and transmission to the Supreme Court of the record.

If security and payment are so given and made within fourteen days after application made, then and not otherwise the Court below shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) give leave to appeal.

In any other case the Court below may, if that Court thinks fit, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on such terms as that Court thinks just.

241. After six months from the date of an order, application for leave to appeal against it shall not be entertained by the Court below.

After twelve months from the date of an order, application for leave to appeal against it shall not be entertained by the Supreme Court.

242. Where leave to appeal is applied for by a person ordered to pay money, or do any other act, the Court below shall direct either that the decision to be appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as that Court thinks just.

If the Court directs the decision to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is given shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as shall be made on appeal.

If the Court directs the execution of the decision to be suspended, the person against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as shall be made on appeal.

243. An appeal shall not lie from an order made without notice.

If any person thinks himself aggrieved by an order so made, he may apply to the Court below to vary or discharge it, and an appeal lies from the decision on that application.

244. An appeal from an order made at the hearing of a suit shall be made by petition.

Other appeals shall be made by motion.

2.—APPEALS BY PETITION.

245. In case of an appeal by petition, the appel-

lant shall file his petition of appeal in the Court below within fourteen days after leave to appeal is given.

246. The petition shall contain an exposition of the appellant's case as supported by evidence already before the Court and by the record as it stands.

It shall set forth the grounds of appeal and the particulars in which the order appealed from is considered by the appellant to be erroneous or defective, and shall pray that the order may be reversed or varied, and that the Supreme Court may make the particular order to which, on the record and evidence as it stands, the appellant conceives himself entitled, or such other order as the Court shall think just.

It may contain any matter by way of argument in support of the appeal.

The petition of appeal shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court below directs.

247. A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in the Court below an answer to the petition.

The answer shall contain an exposition of his case as supported by the evidence already before the Court, and by the record as it stands.

It may contain any matter by way of argument against the appeal.

Copies of the answer shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as the Court thinks fit.

248. An objection to an appeal as being out of time, or on any ground other than on the merits, shall be substantially raised by the party desiring to rely thereon in and by his answer.

Where an answer is not filed, or such an objection is not raised in the answer, no such objection shall be admitted at the hearing of the appeal.

But the absence of an answer shall not preclude any person interested in supporting the order from supporting it on the merits at the hearing of the appeal.

249. On the expiration of the time for answering, the Court below shall, without receiving any further pleading in appeal, and without the application of any party, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of the petition, answer, orders, and proceedings, a certified copy of all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered, and the notes of the oral evidence, the petition of appeal, and the answer.

The several pieces shall be fastened together, consecutively numbered and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Court below, and be forthwith forwarded by that Court to the Supreme Court.

The Court below shall not, except for some special cause, take on itself the responsibility of the charge or of the transmission to the Supreme Court of original letters or documents produced in evidence. They shall be returned to the parties producing them, and they shall produce the originals if required by the Supreme Court, at or before the hearing of the appeal.

250. After the record of appeal is transmitted, until the appeal is disposed of, the Supreme Court shall be in possession of the whole suit as between the parties to the appeal.

Every application in the suit shall be made to the Supreme Court, and not to the Court below, but any application may be made through the Court below.

251. The Supreme Court shall, after receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing thereof, and shall give notice thereof through the Court below to the parties to the appeal, such a day being fixed as will allow of the parties attending in person or by counsel or attorney, if they so desire.

But if all the several parties to an appeal appear in person at Constantinople or appoint persons there to represent them as their counsel or attorneys in the appeal and cause the appearance or appointment to be notified to the Supreme Court, the Court shall dispose of the appeal, without giving notice through the Court below of the day fixed for the hearing thereof.

252. The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, require a party to an appeal to appear personally before it on the hearing of the appeal, or on any occasion pending the appeal.

253. It is not open, as of right, to a party to an appeal to adduce new evidence in support of his original case, but a party may allege any facts essential to the issue that have come to his knowledge after the decision of the Court below, and may adduce evidence in support of his allegations.

The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, allow or require new evidence to be adduced.

254. The Supreme Court may, from time to time, make any order necessary for determining the real question in controversy in the appeal, and for that purpose may, as among the parties to the appeal, amend any defect or error in the record of appeal.

The Supreme Court may direct the Court below to inquire into and certify its finding on any question as among those parties, or any of them, which the Supreme Court thinks fit to determine before final judgment in the appeal.

Generally, the Supreme Court shall, as among the parties to the appeal, have as full jurisdiction over the whole suit as if it had been originally instituted and prosecuted in the Supreme Court by parties subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may re-hear the whole case, or may remit it to the Court below to be re-heard, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Supreme Court directs.

255. On appeal from a Court where trial with a jury can be had, if the Supreme Court thinks fit to direct a re-hearing, it may direct that the re-hearing shall be with a jury.

3.—APPEALS BY MOTION

256. In case of an appeal by motion the appellant shall file his appeal motion-paper in the Court below within seven days after leave to appeal is given.

He may at the same time file any argument which he desires to submit to the Supreme Court in support of the appeal.

The motion-paper and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court below directs.

A respondent may, within seven days after service, file in the Court below such argument as he desires to submit to the Supreme Court against the appeal.

Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as the Court thinks fit.

On the expiration of the time for the respondent filing his argument, the Court below shall make up the record of appeal as nearly as may be as on an appeal by petition.

Where a party to the appeal notifies to the Supreme Court his desire to attend in person, or by counsel or attorney, when the motion is being disposed of, he shall be at liberty to do so, and the Court shall hear him, or his counsel or attorney, before disposing of the motion.

X.—APPEAL FROM SUPREME COURT TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

257.—Where in a civil suit or proceeding a final order of the Supreme Court, or a rule or

order of that Court having the effect of a final or definitive judgment decree or sentence—

- (i) is made or given in respect of a sum of 500*l.* or upwards; or
- (ii) determine, directly or indirectly, a claim or question respecting money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter at issue, of the amount or value of 500*l.* or upwards;

any party aggrieved thereby may, within fifteen days after the same is made or given, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court to an amount not exceeding 500*l.* for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

He shall also pay into the Supreme Court a sum estimated by that Court to be the amount of the expense of the making-up and transmission to England of the transcript of the record.

If security and payment are so given and made within one month from the filing of the motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to Her Majesty in Council according to the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her Colonies, or such other rules as Her Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Court.

In any case the Supreme Court, if it considers it just or expedient to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

258. Where leave to appeal is applied for by a person ordered to pay money or do any other act, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as the Court thinks just.

If the Court directs the order to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

If the Court directs the execution of the order to be suspended, the party against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

259. This Order shall not affect the right of Her Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of a person aggrieved by a decision of the Supreme Court, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as Her Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

XI.—CRIMINAL AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURE.

I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

260. Except as regards offences against the Capitulations, Articles of Peace, and Treaties between Her Majesty the Queen and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, or against any Rules and Regulations for the observance thereof or for the maintenance of order among Her Majesty's subjects and protected persons in the Ottoman dominions made by or under the authority of Her Majesty, or against any of the provisions of this Order,—

Any act done by a subject or protected person in the Ottoman dominions or on board a British

vessel within those dominions, that would not by a Court or Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing the act amenable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing the act amenable to punishment.

261. If a subject or protected person is guilty—

- (i) of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed within the Ottoman dominions; or
- (ii) of publicly offering insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of those dominions, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within those dominions, or belonging to the ministers or professors thereof; or
- (iii) of publicly and wilfully committing any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within those dominions, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace:

he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall for every such offence be liable, in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for not more than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than 100*l.*, or to a fine of not more than 100*l.* alone.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a subject or protected person of having committed an offence under this provision shall be heard and determined by summary trial; and any Provincial Court held before a commissioned Consular officer shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

262. Every Court shall have authority to cause to be apprehended and brought before it any subject or protected person being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence within the Ottoman dominions, or on board a British vessel being at the time of the commission thereof within those dominions, and to deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court, and in conformity with the provisions of this Order; or where the crime or offence is triable and is to be tried in England, to take the preliminary examination, and to commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to England.

263. Where a person charged with a crime or offence escapes or removes from the Consular district within which the crime or offence was committed and is found within another Consular district, the Court within whose district he is found may proceed in the case to examination, trial on indictment, and punishment, or to summary trial (as the case may require), in like manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district; or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court within whose district the crime or offence was committed, send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge and to be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within whose district he is found, and that warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to

the Court within whose district the crime or offence was committed, according to the warrant.

264. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority in Malta for the apprehension of a subject, a native of Malta, or of any of its dependencies, who is accused of having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order, and who is, or is supposed to be, in the Ottoman dominions, and the warrant or order is produced to the Court, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same, when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or any other officer of the Court by which it is backed, to apprehend the accused at any place in the Ottoman dominions where the Court backing the warrant or order has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up at Malta, according to the warrant or order.

265. Where a subject is charged with the commission of a crime or offence the cognizance whereof appertains to the Court, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere than in England, the accused may (under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 4) be sent for trial, as follows, namely,—with respect to native Indian subjects, to Bombay, and with respect to other subjects, to Malta.

The Judge of the Supreme Court or the Court for Egypt may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under his hand and the seal of that Court, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Bombay or to Malta (as the case may require) accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to Bombay or to Malta (as the case may be) according to the warrant.

Where any person is to be so sent to Bombay or to Malta, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are subjects or protected persons in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

2.—SUPREME COURT, AND COURT FOR EGYPT.

266. All crimes which in England are capital, tried elsewhere than in Egypt, shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be tried by the Judge of the Supreme Court with a jury, or, where, in the opinion of the Judge, a jury cannot be obtained, with an Assessor or Assessors.

Other crimes and offences above the degree of misdemeanour, tried before the Supreme Court, and not heard and determined by summary trial, shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be tried with a jury, or, where, in the opinion of the Judge, a jury cannot be obtained, with an Assessor or Assessors.

A crime or offence tried before the Supreme Court may be tried with a jury, or, where, in the opinion of the Judge, a jury cannot be obtained, with an Assessor or Assessors; if the Judge or Assistant-Judge so directs.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, such classes of criminal cases being within the original jurisdiction (ordinary or concurrent) of the Supreme Court and tried before that Court as the Judge, having regard to the law and practice existing in England, from time to time directs, shall be heard and determined by summary trial.

The Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court shall hear and determine by summary trial such criminal charges as may under this Order be

properly so heard and determined, and as are from time to time referred to him by the Judge.

267. All crimes which in England are capital, tried in Egypt, shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be tried by the Judge of the Court for Egypt with a jury, or, where, in the opinion of the Judge, a jury cannot be obtained, with an Assessor or Assessors.

Other crimes and offences above the degree of misdemeanour, tried before the Court for Egypt, and not heard and determined by summary trial, shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be tried with a jury, or, where, in the opinion of the Judge, a jury cannot be obtained, with an Assessor or Assessors.

A crime or offence tried before that Court may be tried with a jury, or, where, in the opinion of the Judge, a jury cannot be obtained, with an Assessor or Assessors, if the Judge so directs.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, such classes of criminal cases being within the original jurisdiction (ordinary or concurrent) of the Court for Egypt, and tried before that Court, as the Supreme Court, with the advice and assistance of the Court for Egypt, having regard to the law and practice existing in England, from time to time directs, shall be heard and determined by summary trial.

The Law Secretary of the Court for Egypt shall hear and determine by summary trial such criminal charges as may under this Order be properly so heard and determined, and as are from time to time referred to him by the Judge of the Court for Egypt.

268. The Supreme Court, and the Court for Egypt, may impose the punishment of imprisonment for not more than twenty years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than 500*l.*, or the punishment of a fine alone of not more than 500*l.*

269. When an accused person is convicted of murder, the proper officer of the Court, under the direction of the Judge, shall, in open court, require the offender to state if he has anything to say why judgment of death should not be recorded against him.

If the offender does not allege anything that would be sufficient in law to prevent judgment of death if the offence and trial had been committed and had in England, the Judge may order that judgment of death be entered on record.

Thereupon the proper officer shall enter judgment of death on record against the offender, as if judgment of death had been actually pronounced on him in open court by the Judge.

Where the case is tried in Egypt, the Judge shall forthwith send a report of the judgment, with a copy of the minutes and of the notes of evidence and any observations which he thinks fit to make, to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court shall send the same to the Secretary of State, for his direction respecting the punishment to be actually imposed.

Where the case is tried elsewhere than in Egypt, the Judge of the Supreme Court shall, in like manner, report the case to the Secretary of State for his direction.

The punishment actually imposed shall not in any case exceed the measure of imprisonment and fine which the Supreme Court and the Court for Egypt, are empowered by this Order to impose.

3.—PROVINCIAL COURT AT TUNIS.

270. The Supreme Court may, from time to time, by deputation in writing under the hand of the Judge and the seal of the Court, authorize the Consul-General at Tunis—

(i) to exercise there such criminal jurisdiction

- vested in the Supreme Court, as is described in the deputation; and
- (ii) to refer, from time to time, to the Vice-Consul at Tunis such criminal charges as are described in the deputation;

and all such jurisdiction as aforesaid may be exercised, and all criminal charges referred in pursuance of the deputation shall be so heard and determined, accordingly.

A deputation shall not have effect until it has been approved in writing by the Secretary of State, and may at any time be revoked by the Secretary of State, by writing under his hand, or by the Supreme Court, by writing under the hand of the Judge and the seal of the Court.

In the absence of any such deputation, and as far as the same does not extend, the Consul-General at Tunis shall have the same jurisdiction in criminal matters as he would have had if this provision had not been inserted in this Order.

4.—PROVINCIAL COURTS, GENERALLY.

271. Where the crime or offence with which a person is charged before a Provincial Court, held before a commissioned Consular officer, is any crime or offence other than assault endangering life, cutting, maiming, arson, or housebreaking, and appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would be adequately punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than 20*l.*, the Court shall hear and determine the case by summary trial and without Assessors.

In other cases the Court shall hear and determine the case on indictment and with Assessors.

The Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment for not more than twelve months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than 50*l.*, or the punishment of a fine alone of not more than 50*l.*

272. A Provincial Court, held before an uncommissioned Consular officer, shall have authority to impose the punishment only of a fine of not more than five pounds.

The Court shall hear and determine each case by summary trial.

The conviction may be enforced by execution on the goods of the party ordered to pay the fine, and not otherwise.

In any case pending, the Superintending Consul may, on application of either party, order that the case be sent to him, to be heard and determined by him, or that it be transmitted to the Supreme Court, or in Egypt to the Court for Egypt, to be there heard and determined; and the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Within seven days after deciding any case, the Consular officer shall report the same to his Superintending Consul, and transmit therewith a copy of all the proceedings.

273. Where the crime or offence with which an accused person is charged before the Provincial Court appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would not be adequately punished by such punishment as the Court has power to impose, and the accused is not to be sent for trial to England, Bombay, or Malta, the Court shall reserve the case—in Egypt, to be heard and determined by or under the direction of the Court for Egypt—and elsewhere to be heard and determined by or under the direction of the Supreme Court.

The Court shall take the depositions, and forthwith send them, with a minute of other evidence, if any, and a report on the case, to the Court for Egypt, or the Supreme Court, as the case may be.

The Court for Egypt or the Supreme Court, as the case may be, shall direct in what mode and where, consistently with the provisions of this

Order, the case shall be heard and determined, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

5.—PRELIMINARY PROCEDURE.

Summons or Warrant.

274. In every case, whether the charge is or is not such as must or may be heard and determined by summary trial, the Court shall proceed, if the accused is not already in custody, either by way of summons to him, or by way of warrant for his apprehension in the first instance, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

For the issuing of a summons the charge need not be put in writing or be sworn to unless the Court so directs.

The person effecting service shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons to prove service.

Notwithstanding the issuing of a summons, a warrant may be issued at any time before or after the time appointed in the summons for the appearance of the accused.

A warrant shall not be issued, in the first instance, unless the charge is in writing on the oath of the person laying the charge, or of some witness.

If a person summoned does not obey the summons the Court may (after proof of the service of the summons) issue a warrant for his apprehension.

A warrant need not be made returnable at any particular time, but may remain in force until executed.

It may be executed by the apprehension of the accused at any place within the particular jurisdiction, and in case of fresh pursuit it may be executed at any place in another Consular district, without application to the Court for that district.

Search Warrant.

275. Where it is proved that in fact, or according to reasonable suspicion, any thing on, by, or in respect of which a crime or offence cognisable by the Court has been committed is in a house or place of a subject or protected person, the Court may, by warrant (called a search warrant), authorize an officer of the Court therein named to search the house or place (which shall be named or described in the order), and if any thing searched for be found, to seize it, and apprehend the occupier of the house or place.

A general search warrant shall not be granted.

The officer named in the warrant shall alone execute it, but he may be accompanied by any persons necessary to assist him.

If the house or place is closed, and the officer is denied admission, after demanding admission and disclosing his authority and the object of his visit, it may be forced open.

Where there is suspicion only, the warrant shall so state, and then it shall be executed in the daytime; otherwise, it may be executed in the nighttime.

Sunday and Holydays.

276. A search warrant, or a warrant for apprehension or commitment, or other purpose, may be issued and executed on Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, where the urgency of the case so requires.

Expenses.

277. The Court may order a person convicted before it, by summary trial or on indictment, to pay all or any specified part of the expenses of his prosecution, or of his imprisonment or other punishment, or of both.

Where it appears to the Court that a charge is malicious, or frivolous and vexatious, the Court

may order the prosecutor to pay all or any specified part of the expenses of the prosecution.

In these respective cases the Court may order that the whole or such portion as the Court thinks fit of the expenses so paid be paid over to the prosecutor or to the accused (as the case may be).

In all cases the reasons of the Court for making or refusing any such order shall be recorded in the minutes.

Damages for Assault.

278. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted before it, by summary trial or on indictment, of an assault, to pay to the person assaulted by way of damages, a sum not exceeding 10*l*.

Damages so ordered to be paid may be either in addition to or in lieu of a penalty, and shall be recoverable in like manner as a penalty.

6.—SUMMARY TRIAL.

279. The following provisions, under the head of Summary Trial, apply exclusively to cases where the charge is heard and determined by Summary Trial.

280. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons, or warrant, or otherwise, either originally or on adjournment, then, if the prosecutor, having had notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing or adjourned hearing of the charge, does not appear, the Court shall dismiss the charge unless for some reason, recorded in the minutes, it thinks fit to adjourn or further adjourn the hearing.

If both parties appear the Court shall proceed to hear and finally determine the charge.

281. The room or place in which the Court sits to hear and determine the charge is an open and public Court, and the public generally may have access thereto as far as it can conveniently contain them.

282. The substance of the charge shall be stated to the accused, and he shall be asked if he admits or denies the truth of the charge.

If he admits the truth of the charge, the Court may convict him thereof.

If he denies the truth of the charge, the Court shall proceed to hear the prosecutor and his witnesses and other evidence.

At the close of the prosecutor's evidence, if it appears to the Court that the case is made out against the accused sufficiently to require him to make a defence, the Court shall ask him if he wishes to say anything in answer to the charge, or has any witnesses to examine or other evidence to adduce in his defence; and the Court shall then hear the accused and his witnesses, and other evidence, if any.

283. The prosecutor shall be at liberty to conduct the charge, and to have witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf.

284. The accused shall be at liberty to make his full answer and defence to the charge, and to have witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf, and if he does not employ counsel or attorney, the Court shall, at the close of the examination of each witness for the prosecution, ask the accused whether he wishes to put any questions to that witness.

If he puts any question to a witness, that witness may be re-examined by or on behalf of the prosecutor.

285. If the accused adduces in his defence any evidence other than evidence to character, the prosecutor may, if the Court thinks fit, adduce evidence in reply.

But the prosecutor shall not in any case be allowed to make any observations by way of reply

to the evidence adduced by the accused, nor shall the accused in any case be allowed to make any observations on evidence adduced by the prosecutor in reply.

286. A variance between the charge and the evidence adduced in support of it with respect to the time at which the alleged crime or offence was committed shall not be deemed material, if it is proved that the charge was in fact made within the time (if any) limited by law for the making thereof.

But if any variance between the charge and the evidence appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may adjourn the hearing.

287. At any time before or during the hearing of the charge the Court may, if it thinks fit, for reasons recorded in the minutes, adjourn the hearing.

An adjournment ordered for any cause shall be made to a certain time and place, appointed and stated at the time of adjournment in the presence and hearing of the parties or their respective counsel or attorneys.

During an adjournment the Court may in its discretion, according to the nature and circumstances of each case, either suffer the accused to go at large or commit him by warrant to such prison or other place of security, or to such other safe custody, as the Court thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognisance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

If at any time and place of adjournment of a trial which has once begun, the accused does not appear, the Court may, if it thinks fit, proceed with the further hearing as if he was present.

288. The Court having heard what each party has to say as aforesaid, and the witnesses, and the evidence adduced, shall consider the whole matter and finally determine the same, and shall either convict the accused or dismiss the charge.

In case of conviction, an order of conviction shall be drawn up in form and shall be preserved among the records of the Court.

In case of dismissal, the Court shall, on the application of the accused, make an order of dismissal, an office copy whereof shall, on being produced, without further proof, be a bar to any subsequent charge against him for the same matter.

289. Where the Court orders money to be paid by a person convicted, or by a prosecutor, for penalty, compensation, expenses, or otherwise, the money may be levied on the goods of the person ordered to pay the same, by distress and sale under warrant.

That person may pay or tender to the officer having the execution of the warrant the sum therein mentioned, with the amount of the expenses of the distress up to the time of payment or tender, and thereupon the officer shall cease to execute the same.

290. If the officer having the execution of the warrant returns that he could find no goods, or no sufficient goods, whereon to levy the money mentioned in the warrant, with expenses, the Court may by warrant commit the person ordered to pay to prison for a time specified in the warrant, unless the money, and all expenses of the distress, commitment, and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant, are sooner paid.

Where it is proved that distress and sale of goods would be ruinous to the person ordered to pay the money and his family, or (by his confession or otherwise) that he has no goods whereon a distress may be levied, then the Court, if it thinks

fit, may, instead of issuing a warrant of distress, commit him to prison, with or without hard labour, for a time specified in the warrant, unless the money, and all expenses of the commitment and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant, are sooner paid.

The person committed may pay the sum mentioned in the warrant, with the amount of expenses therein mentioned (if any), to the person in whose custody he is, and that person shall thereupon discharge him, if he is in custody for no other matter.

The commitment, in case of a Provincial Court held before an un-commissioned Consular officer, shall not be for more than fourteen days, and in any other case shall not be for more than two months.

291. Where a conviction does not order the payment of money, but orders that the offender be imprisoned, the Court shall issue a warrant of commitment accordingly.

7.—TRIAL ON INDICTMENT.

292. The following provisions, under the head of Trial on Indictment, apply exclusively to cases where the charge is not heard and determined by summary trial.

293. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons or warrant, or otherwise, the Court shall, in his presence, take the statements on oath of those who know the facts and circumstances of the case, and put them in writing (called the depositions).

The accused may put questions to each witness produced against him, and the witness's answer thereto shall be part of his deposition.

The deposition of each witness shall be read over to the witness, and shall be signed by him.

294. No objection to a charge, summons, or warrant, for defect in substance or in form, or for variance between it and the evidence for the prosecution, shall be allowed; but if a variance appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may on his application adjourn the examination.

295. The Court may by warrant, from time to time, if it thinks fit, on account of the absence of witnesses or for any other reason (recorded in the minutes), remand the accused for a reasonable time, not exceeding eight days, to some prison or other place of security.

Or if the remand is for not more than three days the Court may, by word of mouth, order the officer or person in whose custody the accused is, or any other fit officer or person, to continue or keep the accused in his custody, and to bring him up at the time appointed for commencement or continuance of the examination.

During remand the Court may, nevertheless, order the accused to be brought before it.

Or the Court may admit the accused to bail on the remand.

296. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, if the Court considers it not sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall forthwith order him, if in custody, to be discharged.

297. Otherwise the Court shall (without requiring the attendance of the witnesses) read over to the accused the depositions, and shall then say to him these words:—

Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You need not say anything unless you wish. You have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat, held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession. Whatever you

say will be written down and may be given in evidence against you.

Whatever the accused then says shall be written down, and shall be read over to him, and shall be kept with the depositions.

298. If the Court considers the evidence sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall order that he be tried on indictment, and shall until the trial either admit him to bail or send him to prison for safe keeping.

299. Where the charge is not of a crime which in England is capital, but is of a crime or offence above the degree of misdemeanour, and is to be tried before the Supreme Court, or the Court for Egypt, and the trial is to be had where a jury can be obtained, then the Court, on ordering that the accused be tried on indictment, shall ask him whether or not he wishes to be tried with a jury.

If he answers in the negative, then the trial shall be had without a jury, unless not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for the trial he files in the Court a notice in writing, stating his wish to be tried with a jury.

300. Where the accused is charged with—

Felony;

Assault with intent to commit felony;

Attempt to commit felony;

Obtaining or attempting to obtain property by false pretences;

Receiving stolen property or property obtained by false pretences;

Perjury, or subornation of perjury;

Concealing the birth of a child by secret burying or otherwise;

Indecent exposure of the person;

Riot;

Assault on a constable or officer of the Court in the execution of his duty, or on any person acting in his aid;

Neglect or breach of duty as a constable or officer of the Court;

the Court may, if it thinks fit, admit him to bail.

Where he is charged with an indictable misdemeanour, not before in this provision specified, the Court shall admit him to bail unless the Court sees good reason to the contrary (recorded in the minutes).

If he is charged with murder or treason he shall not be admitted to bail except by the Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may, if he thinks fit, admit any person to bail, although the Court before which the charge is made has not thought fit to do so.

A person may be admitted to bail at any time after he has been ordered to be tried on indictment.

301. The accused who is to be admitted to bail, either on remand or on or after trial ordered, shall produce such surety or sureties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to ensure his appearance as and when required, and shall with him or them enter into a recognisance accordingly.

302. The Court shall bind by recognisance the prosecutor and every witness to appear at the trial to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be).

If a person refuses to enter into a recognisance the Court may send him to prison, there to remain until after the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into a recognisance.

But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is discharged, the Court shall order that the person imprisoned for so refusing be also discharged.

303. The room or place in which the preliminary examination is held is not an open or public Court for that purpose, and the Court may, if it thinks

that the ends of justice will be best answered by so doing, order that no person have access to, or be or remain in, that room or place without the express permission of the Court.

304. A person who has been ordered to be tried on indictment shall be entitled to have a copy of the depositions, on payment of a reasonable sum not exceeding 6*d.* for every 100 words, or, if the Court thinks fit, without payment.

The Court shall, at the time of ordering the trial, inform him of the effect of this provision.

305. The written charge (if any), the depositions, the statement of the accused, the recognizances of prosecutor and witnesses, and the recognizances of bail (if any), shall be carefully transmitted in proper time to the Court before which the trial is to be held.

306. The Supreme Court shall, when required by the Secretary of State, send to him a report of the sentence of the Court in any case tried on indictment, with a copy of the minutes and notes of evidence and with any observations which the Court thinks fit to make.

The Court for Egypt and every Provincial Court shall forthwith send to the Supreme Court a report of the sentence of the Court in every case tried on indictment, with a copy of the minutes and notes of evidence and with any observations which the Court thinks fit to make. The Supreme Court shall, when required by the Secretary of State, transmit the same to him, with any observations which the Court thinks fit to make.

8.—APPEAL ON LAW TO SUPREME COURT.

307. Where a person is convicted, either by summary trial or on indictment, before a Court other than the Supreme Court (in this provision referred to as the Court below):

- (i) if he considers the conviction erroneous in law, then, on his application (unless it appears merely frivolous, when it may be refused): or,
- (ii) if the Court below thinks fit to reserve for consideration of the Supreme Court any question of law arising on the trial;

the Court below shall state a case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, and the question of law, and send it to the Supreme Court.

Thereupon the Court below shall, as it thinks fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take security for him to appear and receive judgment or to deliver himself for execution of the judgment (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

The Supreme Court shall hear and finally determine the matter, and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend the judgment given,—or set it aside, and order an entry to be made in the minutes that in the judgment of the Supreme Court the person ought not to have been convicted,—or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court below,—or make such other order as the Supreme Court thinks just,—and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be delivered in open Court, after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted.

Before delivering judgment, the Supreme Court may, if necessary, cause the case to be amended by the Court below.

9.—PUNISHMENT.

308. The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, by warrant under the hand of the Judge and the seal of the Court, cause an offender convicted before any Court and sentenced to imprisonment, to be

sent to and imprisoned at any place in the Ottoman dominions, approved for that purpose by the Secretary of State.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed, to receive and detain the person therein named and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

309. When an offender convicted before any Court is sentenced to imprisonment and it appears to the Supreme Court, or, as regards Egypt, the Court for Egypt, expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the offender may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 5), be sent for imprisonment as follows, namely,—with respect to native Indian subjects, to Bombay, and with respect to other persons, to Malta or Gibraltar.

The Supreme Court, or the Court for Egypt, may, by warrant under the hand of the Judge and the seal of the Court, cause the offender to be sent to Bombay or to Malta or Gibraltar (as the case may require), in order that the sentence may be there carried into effect accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named according to the warrant.

310. The Supreme Court may, if it thinks fit, report to the Secretary of State recommending a mitigation or remission of any punishment awarded by any Court; and thereupon the punishment may be mitigated or remitted.

But such a recommendation shall not be made with respect to a punishment awarded by a Court other than the Supreme Court, except on the recommendation of that other Court, or on the dissent of the Assessors or Assessor, if any, from the conviction or from the amount of punishment awarded.

10.—DEPORTATION OF OFFENDERS.

311. (i) Where it is proved that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that a subject or protected person is about to commit a breach of the public peace,—or that the acts or conduct of a subject or protected person are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace,—the Court may, if it thinks fit (for reasons recorded in the minutes) cause him to be brought before it and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require:

(ii) Where a subject or protected person is convicted of a crime or offence before the Court, or before a Court in the sentence of which one of Her Majesty's Consular officers concurs, the Court for the district in which he is may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may (if need be) cause him to be brought before the Court:

In either of these cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from the Ottoman dominions to such place as the Court directs.

The Court shall not, however, without the consent of the person to be deported, direct the deportation of a native Indian subject to any place other than Bombay,—or of a native of Malta or of any of its dependencies to any place other than Malta,—or of a native of Gibraltar to any place other than Gibraltar,—or of a person not being a native Indian subject and being a native of any part of Her Majesty's dominions, other than Malta, its dependencies, or Gibraltar, to any place other than England.

A Court other than the Supreme Court or the Court for Egypt shall report to the Supreme Court any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof, before the order is executed. The Supreme Court may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect.

The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit opportunity for his deportation occurs.

He shall, as soon as is practicable,—and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution,—be embarked in custody under the warrant of the Supreme Court, or, as regards Egypt, of the Court for Egypt, on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or, if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel bound to the place of deportation.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel, to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

The Court may order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed as the expenses relating to distressed British subjects are defrayed, or in such other manner as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

The Supreme Court and the Court for Egypt (as the case may be) shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by it and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform thereof Her Majesty's Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires at the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

If any person deported under this or any former Order returns to the Ottoman dominions without permission in writing of the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give) he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall for every such offence be liable to imprisonment for not more than one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than 10*l.*, or to a fine of not more than 20*l.* alone; and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported, and shall not be again entitled to registration under this Order.

And the Right Honourable the Earl Granville, and the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, and the Most Noble the Duke of Argyll, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Arthur Helps.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Orders in Council and Rules Repealed.

Order in Council; Windsor, 30th November, 1864—General Regulation of Jurisdiction.

Order in Council; Windsor, 10th November, 1866—Deputation; Egypt.

Order in Council; Windsor, 29th June, 1871—Deputation and References; Tunis.

Rules; 23rd January, 1863—General Regulation of Procedure.

Rules; 2nd December, 1870—Remuneration of Jurors.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

I.—CIVIL.

1.

Issue for Decision on Question of Fact without Suit.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna],

[Saturday] the [] day of [], 18 .

Between A.B.

and

C.D.

This Court has ordered that the above-named A.B. of [gentleman] and the above-named C.D. of [merchant], may proceed to the trial of the questions of fact to be determined between them without any petition presented or other pleading.

This Court, therefore, now further orders that the following questions be tried:—

1. Whether, &c.

2. Whether, &c.

The said A.B. maintaining the affirmative, and the said C.D. the negative, thereof respectively.

(Seal.)

2.

Summons on Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna.]

[Thursday] the [] day of [], 18 .

Between A.B. Plaintiff.

and

C.D. Defendant.

To C.D., of, the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court within seven days after service of this Summons on you, inclusive of the day of service, and obtain leave from this Court to defend this suit; otherwise A.B., of the above-named Plaintiff, will be entitled, as of course, to an immediate absolute order against you. (Seal.)

Indorsement on Summons.

The Plaintiff claims [] pounds sterling, principal and interest [or balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [or indorsee] of a bill of exchange or promissory note, of which the following is a copy:—

Here copy bill or note and all indorsements on it.

And if the amount thereof be paid to the Plaintiff within [] days from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

NOTICE.

If the Defendant does not, within seven days after having been served with this Summons, inclusive of the day of service, obtain leave from the Court to defend this suit, the Plaintiff will be entitled, as of course, at any time after the expiration of those seven days, to an immediate absolute Order for any amount not exceeding the sum above claimed, and such sum as may be fixed by the Court for costs.

Leave to defend the suit may be obtained on application to the Court, supported by evidence on oath, showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that the

Defendant should be allowed to defend the suit; or on payment into Court of the sum hereon indorsed.

3.

Summons on Claim under 20l.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Saturday] the [] day of [], 18 .

Between A.B. Plaintiff.

and
C.D. Defendant.

[or

In the matter of E.F., an infant].

To C.D., of [], [gentleman] the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court at [] on [] the [] day of [] at [] o'clock in the [] noon on the hearing of a claim [or an application] on the part of A.B., of [] [merchant] the above-named plaintiff [state the precise nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered, or the precise object of the application, as the case may be.]

(Seal.)

The following Note is to be added to the original Summons and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below:—

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [or at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such Order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

4.

Petition.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

Between A.B. Plaintiff,
and

C.D. and } Defendants.
E.F. }

To X.Y., Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at [Smyrna].

The Petition of A.B., of [] [merchant], the above-named Plaintiff,

Shows as follows:—

1. [On the 1st day of June, 1859, the Defendant, &c.]
2. [On the next day the Plaintiff wrote and sent a letter to the Defendant, the material parts of which were as follows, &c.]

3.

4.

The Plaintiff therefore prays—

1. [That an account may be taken of what is due for principal and interest on, &c.]
2. [That the Defendant may be decreed to pay to the Plaintiff, the amount which shall be so found due within one calendar month, &c.]
3. [That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require].

The Defendants to this Petition are—

C.D., of [], [merchant],
E.F., of [], [widow].

A.B.

[or A.B., the Plaintiff,
by L.M., his Attorney.]

5.

Answer.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

Between A.B. Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and } Defendants.
E.F. }

The answer of C.D., one of the above-named Defendants, to the Petition of the above-named Plaintiff.

In answer to the petition I, C.D., say as follows:—

1.

2.

3.

C.D.

[or C.D., the Defendant,
by N.O., his Attorney.]

6.

Notice of Hearing.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Saturday] the [] day of [], 18 .

Between A.B. Plaintiff,

and

C.D. and } Defendants.
E.F. }

To A.B., the above-named Plaintiff.

[or

To C.D., one of the above-named Defendants].

This cause will be set down for hearing on the [] day of [], 18 , and will come on to be heard in its turn on that day, if the business of the Court permits.

(Seal.)

7.

Motion Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

Between A.B. Plaintiff.

and

C.D. Defendant.

The Plaintiff [or as the case may be] moves that [here state the terms of the motion].

II.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

8.

Affidavit of Attesting Witness in proof of the due Execution of a Will or Codicil dated after 31st December, 1837.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the matter of A.B., deceased.

I, C.D., of [], make oath and say that I am one of the subscribing witnesses to the last Will [or Codicil, as the case may be] of A.B., late of [], deceased, the said Will [or Codicil] being now hereto annexed, bearing date [], and that the testator executed the said Will [or Codicil] on the day of the date thereof, by signing his name at the foot or end thereof [or in the testimonium clause thereof, or in the attestation clause thereto, as the case may be], as the same now appears thereon (*) in the presence of me and of [], the other subscribed witness thereto, both of us being present at the same time, and we thereupon attested and sub-

scribed the said Will [or Codicil] in the presence of the testator.

C.D.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____ 18____, before me, _____ X.Y. }

* If the signature is in the testimonium clause or attestation clause, insert "intending the same for his final signature to his will."

9.

Oath for Executor.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the matter of A.B. deceased.

I, C.D., of _____, make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [or the paper writings] hereto annexed and marked by me (*) to contain the true and original last Will [or last Will with _____ Codicils] of A.B., late of _____, deceased, and that I am the sole executor [or one of the executors] therein named [or executor according to the tenour thereof, executor during life, executrix during widowhood, or as the case may be], and that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his Will [or Will and _____ Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me; that I will exhibit an inventory, and render an account of my executorship, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of _____ pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____ 18____, before me, _____ E.F. }

* Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

Where more executors than one are appointed, and all are not sworn, a memorandum should be made in the margin of the oath that power is to be reserved to the other executors or executor, or that they have or he has renounced.

10.

Oath for Administrator with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the matter of A.B., deceased.

I, C.D., of _____, make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [or the paper writings] hereto annexed, and marked by me (*) to contain the true and original last Will [or last Will with _____ Codicils] of A.B., late of _____, deceased; that the executor therein named is dead without having taken probate thereof [or as the case may be]; that I am the residuary legatee in trust named therein [or as the fact may be]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator, by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his Will [or Will and _____ Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me, and distributing the residue of his personal property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required; that the testator

died at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at _____, within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of _____ pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____ 18____, before me, _____ E.F. }

* Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

11.

Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the name of A.B., deceased.

I, C.D., of _____, make oath and say that A.B., late of _____, deceased, died intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother, or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, and that I am his lawful cousin german and one of his next of kin [this must be altered in accordance with the circumstances of the case]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the deceased, by paying his just debts, and distributing the residue of his property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required; that the deceased died at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of _____ pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at _____, this _____ day of _____ 18____, before me, _____ E.F.

12.

Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

Be it known, that on the _____ day of _____ 18____, the last Will [or the last Will with _____ Codicils] (a copy whereof is hereto annexed) of A.B., late of _____, deceased, who died on _____ at _____, and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at _____ within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court; and that the administration of the personal property of the said deceased was granted by this Court to C.D., the sole executor [or as the case may be] named in the said Will, he having been first duly sworn.

To be written in margin. }
Sworn under £ _____ and that the Testator died on or about the _____ day of _____ 18____

X.Y.,

H. B. M. Consul at [Smyrna].
(Seal.)

13.

Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of _____ day of _____, at _____, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at _____, within the jurisdiction of this Court, made and duly executed his last Will [or his last Will with _____ Codicils thereto], and did therein name [according to the facts]. And be it further known, that on the _____ day of _____, 18____, Letters of Administration with the said Will [and Codicils] annexed of the personal property of the deceased were granted by this Court to *C.D.* [insert the character in which the grant is taken], he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.

H. B. M. Consul at [Smyrna].
(Seal.)

14.

Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

Be it known, that on the _____ day of _____, 18____, Letters of Administration of the personal property of *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, who died on _____, 18____, at _____, intestate, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at _____, within the jurisdiction of this Court, were granted by this Court to *C.D.*, of _____, the widow [or as the case may be] of the said intestate, she having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.

H. B. M. Consul at [Smyrna].
(Seal.)

15.

Double Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

Be it known, that on the _____ day of _____, 18____, the last Will [with _____ Codicils] of *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, who died on _____, at _____, and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at _____, within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court, and that administration of his personal property, and any way concerning his Will, was granted by this Court to *C.D.*, one of the executors named in the said Will [or Codicil], he having been first duly sworn, power being reserved of making the like grant to *E.F.*, the other executor named in the said Will. And be it further known, that on the _____ day of _____, 18____, the said Will of the said deceased was also proved in this Court, and that the like administration

was granted by this Court to the said *E.F.*, he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.

H. B. M. Consul at [Smyrna].
(Seal.)

Former grant, January 18____, under the same sum.

16.

Letters of Administration de Bonis non.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of _____, deceased, died on _____, 18____, at _____, intestate, and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at _____, within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that since his death, namely, on the _____ day of _____, 18____, Letters of Administration of his personal property were granted by this Court to *C.D.* [insert the relationship or character of administrator] (which Letters of Administration now remain on record in this Court) who, after taking such Administration upon him, partly administered the personal property of the deceased, and afterwards, namely, on _____, died, leaving part thereof unadministered, and that on the _____ day of _____, 18____, Letters of Administration of the personal property so left unadministered were granted by this Court to _____, he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.

H. B. M. Consul at [Smyrna].
(Seal.)

17.

Administration Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.*, of _____, *C.D.*, of _____, and *E.F.*, of _____, are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Consular Court, for the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in the sum of _____ pounds sterling, to be paid to the said *G.H.*, or the Judge of the said Court for the time being; for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, Dated the _____ day of _____, 18____.

A.B. (L.S.)*C.D.* (L.S.)*E.F.* (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such, that if the above-named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator of the personal property of *I.J.*, late of _____, deceased, who died on the _____ day of _____, [left unadministered by _____] do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [so left unadministered], which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Consular Court or Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna], whenever required by law so to do; and the same personal property and all other the personal property of the deceased, which

shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory, come into the possession of the said *A.B.*, or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer according to law; (that is to say,) do pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and all the residue of the said personal property do deliver and pay to such person or persons as shall be entitled thereto under the Act of Parliament intituled *An Act for the better settling of Intestates' Estates*; and further, do make a true and just account of [his] administration whenever lawfully required; and in case it shall hereafter appear that any Will was made by the deceased, and the executor or executors therein named do exhibit the same for probate, then if the said *A.B.*, being thereunto required, do duly render and deliver up the Letters of Administration granted to him, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.
(Seal.)

18.

Administration Bond for Administrator with Will annexed.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.*, of , *C.D.*, of , and *E.F.*, of , are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Consular Court for the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in the sum of pounds sterling, to be paid to the said *G.H.*, or the Judge of the said Court for the time being, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of , 18 .

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)
E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such that if the above-named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator with Will annexed of the personal property of *I.J.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [left unadministered by], which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Consular Court or Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna], whenever required by law so to do, and the same personal property [so left unadministered] and all other the personal property of the deceased which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the said *A.B.*, or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer, (that is to say,) do pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and then the legacies given by the said Will annexed to the said Letters of Administration, as far as such personal property will extend, and the law bind [him], and all the residue of the said personal property shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons as shall be by law entitled thereto, and further, do make a true and just account of [his] said Administration whenever lawfully required, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.
(Seal.)

19.

Declaration of the Personal Property of a Testator or an Intestate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

A true declaration of all the personal property of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, which have at any time since his death come to the possession or knowledge of *C.D.*, the administrator with the Will annexed of the said *A.B.* [or administrator, as the case may be], made and exhibited upon and by virtue of the oath [or solemn affirmation] of the said *C.D.*, as follows:—

First, I declare that the deceased was at the time of his death possessed of or entitled to £ s. d.

[The details of the deceased's property must be here inserted, and the value inserted opposite to each particular.]

Lastly, I say that no personal property of the deceased has at any time since his death come to my possession or knowledge, save as is hereinbefore set forth.

On the day of , 18 , the said *C.D.* was duly sworn to [or solemnly affirmed] the truth of the above-written inventory,
Before me,
[person authorized to administer oaths.]

20.

Justification of Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

We, *C.D.*, of , and *E.F.*, of , severally make oath and say, that we are the proposed sureties in the penal sum of pounds, on behalf of *G.H.*, the intended administrator of the personal property of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, for his faithful administration thereof: and I, the said *C.D.* for myself, make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of pounds; and I the said *E.F.*, for myself, make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of pounds.

Sworn by the Deponents, *C.D.*
and *E.F.*, at , *C.D.*
this day of 18 . *E.F.*
Before me,
X.Y.

21.

Renunciation of Probate and Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Whereas *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of , at , having at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas he made and duly executed his last Will, dated the day of

, 18 ,* and thereof appointed C.D. executor and residuary legatee in trust [or as the case may be]:

Now I, the said C.D., do hereby declare, that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and will not hereafter intermeddle therein, with intent to defraud creditors, or any person interested in the administration or distribution of the property of the deceased, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to probate of the said Will [and Codicils, if any], and to administration with the said Will [and Codicils, if any] annexed, of the personal property of the deceased.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this day of , 18 .

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named C.D. in the presence of G.H.

* If there are codicils, their dates should be also inserted.

22.

Renunciation of Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

Whereas A.B., late of , deceased, died on the day of , 18 , at , intestate, a widower, having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas I, C.D., of , am his lawful child, and his only next of kin [or as the case may be]:

Now I, the said C.D., do hereby declare that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to administration thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this day of 18 .

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said C.D., in the presence of G.H.

23.

Order to a Person to bring in a Paper purporting to be testamentary.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

The day of , 18 .

To C.D., of

Whereas it appears by a certain affidavit filed in this Court on the day of , 18 , and made by , of , that a certain original paper, being, or purporting to be testamentary, namely [here describe the paper], bearing date the day of , 18 , is now in your possession or under your control:

Now this is to command you, in Her Majesty's name, that within eight days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do bring into and leave in this Court the said original paper, or in case the said original paper be not in your possession or under your control, that you, within eight days after the service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, do file in this Court an affidavit to that effect, and therein set forth what knowledge you have of and respecting the said paper.

(Seal.)

E 2

24.

Affidavit of Handwriting.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the matter of C.D., deceased.

I, A.B., of , make oath and say, I knew and was well acquainted with C.D., late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , for many years before and down to his death, and that during that time I have frequently seen him write and sign his name, whereby I have become well acquainted with his handwriting and signature, and having now with care and attention inspected the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of the said C.D., beginning thus

dated the

day of , and signed thus, C.D., I say that I believe [the whole body and contents of the said Will, together with] the signature C.D. thereto, to be of the handwriting of the said C.D., deceased.

A.B.

Sworn at

this day of 18 , before me,

E.F.

25.

Affidavit of Finding and Condition of Will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the matter of E.F., deceased.

I, A.B., of , make oath and say that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of E.F., late of , deceased (who died on the day of , and had at his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court), the said Will bearing date the day of , beginning thus

, ending thus and being signed thus, E.F., and that [here describe the finding of the Will, and the various obliterations, interlineations, erasures, and alterations (if any), and the general condition of the Will, and state any other matters requiring to be accounted for, and clearly trace the Will from the possession of the deceased in his lifetime up to the time of the making of this Affidavit]; and I lastly say that the same paper writing is now in all respects in the same condition as when found [or as the case may be].

A.B.

Sworn at

this day of 18 , before me,

I.J.

26.

Affidavit of Search.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the matter of C.D., deceased.

I, A.B., of , make oath and say that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of C.D., late of , deceased (who died on the day of , 18 , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at ,

within the jurisdiction of this Court), the said Will beginning thus, , ending thus, , and being signed thus, C.D. And referring particularly to the fact that the blank spaces originally left in the said Will for the insertion of the day and the month of the date thereof have never been supplied [or that the said Will is without date, or as the case may be], I further say that I have made inquiry of [E.F., the Solicitor of the said deceased], and that I have also made diligent and careful search in all places where the said deceased usually kept his papers of moment, in order to ascertain whether he had or had not left any other Will, but that I have been unable to discover any other Will. And I lastly say that I believe the deceased died without having left any Will, Codicil, or Testamentary Paper whatever other than the said Will by me hereinbefore deposed to.

Sworn at , this }
day of ,
18 , before me, }
G.H.

A.B.

This form of affidavit is to be used when it is shown by affidavit that neither the subscribing witnesses nor any other person can depose to the precise time of the execution of the will.

27.

Notice to Prohibit Grant of Probate or Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the matter of A.B., deceased.

Let nothing be done in the matter of A.B., late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at

his death his fixed place of abode at , and had at the time of

, within the jurisdiction of this Court, without warning being given to C.D., of

, [or to E.F. of the Attorney of G.H., of

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) C.D., of , the

[or E.F., of , the

Attorney of G.H., of].

28.

Warning to Person filing Notice to Prohibit Grant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

In the matter of A.B., late of , deceased.

To C.D., of [or to E.F., of , Attorney of G.H., of

You are hereby warned, within six days after the service of this warning upon you, inclusive of the day of such service, to come to this Court, and to file therein an affidavit setting forth your [or your client's] interest in this matter; and in default of your so doing this Court will proceed to all such acts and things as shall be needful to be done in this matter.

NOTE.—This warning is issued at the instance of R.S., of [here state what interest R.S. has, and if under a Will or Codicil, state its date.]

(Seal.)

29.

List of Probates and Administrations.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

The [1st] day of [August], 18[63].

List of Probates and Administrations granted by this Court up to the 1st day of July, 1863, and not included in any previous List.

Date of Grant.	Name in full of Deceased.	His or her Business, Profession, or other Description.	Place of his or her Death.	Time of his or her Death.	Name and Description of each Executor or Administrator taking Probate or Administration.	Value of the Personal Property.

(Signed) X.Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [Smyrna].
(Seal.)

30.

Summons to Administrator or Executor for Summary Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Saturday] the [] day of [], 18 .

In the matter of the property of A.B., late of , deceased.

Between C.D. . . . Plaintiff.

and

E.F. . . . Defendant.

To E.F., of , the above-named Defendant, Executor of the above-named A.B.

On the application of C.D., of , Esq., the above-named Plaintiff, who claims to be a creditor of the said A.B.:

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court at , on [] the [] day of [] at [] o'clock in the [] noon, and show cause, if you can, why an order for the administration of the property of the said A.B., under the direction of this Court, should not be granted

(Seal.)

The following note is to be added to the original Summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below:—

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [or at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

III.—CRIMINAL.

31.

Information to ground Search Warrant

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday] the day of 18 .
C.D., of , labourer, being first duly

sworn, complains that on the _____ day of _____, the following goods and chattels of the value of _____ namely:

[Here describe the goods and chattels.]

were stolen and unlawfully carried away from and out of _____ at _____, by some person or persons unknown, and that he has reasonable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that those goods and chattels or some of them are concealed in _____; for he, the said C.D., on his oath, deposes and says that

Taken and sworn before me this }
day of _____ 18 , }
at _____

32.

Search Warrant for Stolen Goods.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday] the _____ day of _____ 18 .

To X.Y., Police Officer and other Officers of this Court.

C.D., of _____, has this day made information on oath before this Court that [copy from information down to "for he"].

You are, therefore, hereby authorized and commanded, in Her Majesty's name, with proper assistance, to enter the _____ of the said A.B., and there diligently search for the said goods and chattels, and if the same, or any thereof, are found on search, to bring the goods and chattels so found, and also the said A.B., before this Court, to be dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

33.

Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the _____ day of _____ 18 .

C.D., of _____, [labourer], [being first duly sworn] charges that [&c., state the offence].

(Seal.)

34.

Summons to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the _____ day of _____, 18 .

To A.B., of _____, [labourer].

You have this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that you [&c., stating shortly the offence charged].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on [Saturday next] the _____ day of _____, at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at _____, to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

35.

Warrant in first instance for Apprehension of Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the _____ day of _____, 18 .

To X.Y., Police officer, and other Officers of this Court.

A.B., of _____, [labourer], has this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that he [&c., stating shortly the offence charged].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her

Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said A.B., and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

36.

Warrant for Apprehension of Accused where Summons is disobeyed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the _____ day of _____, 18 .

To X.Y., Police Officer, and other officers of of this Court.

A.B., of _____, [labourer], was on the _____ day of _____, 18 , charged [on oath] before this Court for that [&c., as in Summons].

And the said A.B., was, by summons of this Court, commanded to appear before this Court on [] at [] at [], to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the said Summons. But he has not appeared according to the said Summons.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said A.B., and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

37.

Summons of a Witness.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the _____ day of _____, 18 .

To E.F., of _____, [labourer].

A.B., of _____, [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [&c., as in the Summons or Warrant against the accused].

And it appears to this Court that you are likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on [Saturday next] the [] day of [], 18 [], at [10 o'clock in the forenoon], at [], to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal.)

38.

Warrant where Witness has not obeyed Summons.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the _____ day of _____, 18 .

To X.Y., Police Officer, and other Officers of this Court.

A.B., of _____, [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [&c., as in summons].

And it appearing to the said Court that E.F., of [labourer], is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, the said E.F., was, by Summons of this Court, commanded to appear before this Court on [] at [] at [], to testify what he should know concerning the said charge.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the said Summons.

But he has not appeared according to the said

Summons, and has not excused his failure to do so to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E.F.* before this Court on [], at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at [], to testify what he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal.)

39.

Warrant for Witness in first instance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer, and other Officers of this Court.

A.B., of [], [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c.*, as in Summons].

And it appears to this Court that *E.F.*, of [labourer], is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E.F.* before this Court on [Saturday next] the day of , 18[] at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at [] to testify what he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal.)

40.

Warrant for Commitment of Witness for refusing to be sworn or to give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] Prison at [].

A.B., of [], [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c.*, as in Summons].

And *E.F.*, of [labourer], now being before this Court to testify what he knows concerning the said charge in pursuance of a Summons [or Warrant] issued by this Court, and being required refuses to take an oath [or having taken an oath, refuses to answer a certain question now put to him concerning the said charge], and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *E.F.*, and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keep thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *E.F.* into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely for [seven] days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

(Seal.)

41.

Warrant Committing the Accused for safe custody during an adjournment of the hearing, or where the hearing is not at once proceeded with, or remanding him.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to

the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [].

A.B., of [], [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c.*, as in summons].

* And the hearing of the said charge is adjourned [or cannot be at once proceeded with], and it is necessary that the said *A.B.* should in the meantime be kept in safe custody.*

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X.Y.*, forthwith to convey the said *A.B.* to the above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him until the day of instant, and then to have him before this Court at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] of the same day at [] to answer further to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

[In cases for indictment substitute for the words between asterisks * * the following:—And it appears to this Court necessary to remand the said *A.B.*]

42.

Recognisance of Bail on adjournment of hearing, or where hearing is not at once proceeded with, or instead of remand on an adjournment of preliminary examination, or for surrender for trial.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .

We, *A.B.*, of [], [labourer], *L.M.*, of [], [grocer], and *N.O.*, of [], [butcher], come personally

before this Court, and severally acknowledge ourselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following, namely, the said *A.B.*, the sum of £ sterling, and the said *L.M.* and *N.O.* the sum of £ sterling each, to be levied on our several goods, if the said *A.B.* fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

A.B.

L.M.

N.O.

(Seal.)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognisance is as follows:—

The within-bounden *A.B.* has been charged before this Court for that [*&c.*, as in summons].

If, therefore, the said *A.B.* appears * before this Court on [], at [o'clock], at [], to answer [further] to the said charge, and to be [further] dealt with according to law,* then the said recognisance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[Where the recognisance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, the following:—] before [], on [], at [o'clock], at [], and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the [] prison there, and plead to such indictment as may be preferred against him for the offence aforesaid, and take his trial thereon, and not depart from the Court without leave.

43.

Notice of Recognisances to be given to Accused and each of his Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .
To A.B., of , [labourer], L.M.,
of [grocer], and N.O., of ,
[butcher].

You, A.B., are bound in the sum of £ sterling, and your sureties, L.M. and N.O., in the sum of £ sterling each, that you, A.B., appear before* this Court on the day of , at [o'clock], at [, to answer [further] to the charge made against you by C.D. and to be further dealt with according to law;* and unless you, A.B., do so, the recognisance entered into by you, A.B., L.M., and N.O., will be forthwith levied on your respective goods.

(Seal.)

[Where the recognisance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks **, words corresponding to the terms of the condition].

44.

Summary Conviction for a penalty to be levied by Distress, and in default of a sufficient Distress, Imprisonment; or for a Penalty, and in default of Payment, Imprisonment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .
A.B., of [labourer], is this day convicted before this Court for that [§c., state the offence and time and place when and where committed].

And this Court adjudges the said A.B. for his said offence to forfeit and pay the sum of £ sterling [state the penalty and also the compensation, if any], to be paid and applied according to , and also to pay to the said C.D. the sum of £ sterling for his costs in this behalf.

And if the said sums be not paid forthwith [or on or before next], then * this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B.

And in default of sufficient distress,* this Court adjudges the said A.B. to be imprisoned in [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] Prison at [, there to be kept to hard labour] for the space of [, unless the said sums and all costs and charges † of the said distress [and † of the commitment and conveyance of the said A.B. to the said prison] be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

[Where the issuing of a distress-warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks ** the following:—] inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress would be ruinous to the said A.B. and his family [or that the said A.B. has no goods whereon the said sums can be levied by distress].

[Where the conviction is for a penalty, and in default of payment, imprisonment, omit the words between the asterisks **, and also the words between the marks † †.]

45.

Warrant of Distress upon Conviction, as that last-mentioned, or where the Person convicted is to pay Costs but no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .

To X.Y., Police Officer of this Court.

A.B., of , [labourer], stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of , for that [§c., as in a conviction].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said A.B. should,* for his said offence, forfeit and pay [§c., as in conviction], and should also * pay to the said C.D. the sum of £ sterling for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the same should not be paid forthwith [or on or before the day of], the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said A.B.

And the said A.B., although required to pay the same according to the said conviction, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, that you forthwith make distress of the goods of the said A.B., and if within the space of days next after the making of such distress, the said sums,† together with the reasonable charges of the making and keeping of the said distress be not paid, then that you sell the said goods by you distrained, and pay the money arising thereby into this Court, in order that it may be applied according to law, and that the overplus, if any, may be rendered on demand to the said A.B., and that if no such distress can be found, then you certify the same to this Court in order that further proceedings may be had according to law.

(Seal.)

[Where the person convicted is to pay costs, but no penalty, omit the words between asterisks **, and for the word "sums" marked †, read "sum."]

46.

Warrant (on a Conviction for a Penalty) for Commitment of the Person convicted in the first instance without previous Warrant of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .

To X.Y., Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [] prison at [].
A.B., of [labourer], stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of , for that [§c., as in conviction].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said A.B. should, for his said offence, forfeit and pay [§c., as in conviction], and should also pay to the said C.D. the sum of £ sterling for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the said sums should not be paid forthwith [or on or before the day of], the said A.B. should be imprisoned in the above-mentioned prison [and be there kept to hard labour], unless the same [and the costs and charges of the conveying of the said A.B. to the said prison] should be sooner paid.

And the said A.B., being required to pay the said sums according to the said conviction has not done so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.* and convey him to the said prison and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and you, the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [], unless the said several sums [and the costs and charges of the conveying of him to the said prison, amounting to the further sum of £] be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

47.

Officer's Return, if no sufficient Distress, to be indorsed on the Warrant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of 18 .

I, *X.Y.*, of , Police Officer of this Court, do hereby certify to this Court that, by virtue of the within-written warrant, I have made diligent search for the goods of the within-named *A.B.*, and that I can find no sufficient goods of the said *A.B.*, whereon the sums within-mentioned can be levied.

X.Y.

48.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [] prison at [].
[Proceed as in warrant of distress (Form 52) down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus:—]

And on the day of , 18 , this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X.Y.*, commanding you to levy the said sum of £ , and £ , [or the said sum of £ for costs] by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

And it now appears to this Court, as well by the return of you, the said *X.Y.*, to the said warrant as otherwise, that you have made diligent search for the goods of the said *A.B.*, but that no sufficient distress whereon the said sums could be levied could be found.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the said *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.*, and convey him safely to the above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant, and you the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [] unless the said sums [or sum] and all the costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *A.B.*] amounting to the further sum of £ be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

49.

Summary Conviction where the Punishment is Imprisonment and no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of 18 .

A.B., of [labourer], is this day convicted before this Court for that [&c., state the

offence and the time and place when and where committed].

And this Court adjudges the said *A.B.*, for his said offence to be imprisoned in [Her Majesty's Consular] prison at [] there to be kept to hard labour for the space of [].

And this Court also adjudges the said *A.B.* to pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in this behalf.

And if the same be not paid forthwith [or on or before next] then * this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

And in default of sufficient distress * this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* to be imprisoned in the said prison [to be there kept to hard labour] for the space of [] to commence at and from the termination of his imprisonment aforesaid, unless the said sum for costs be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

[Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * the following:—]

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress in this behalf would be ruinous to the said *A.B.* and his family [or that the said *A.B.* has no goods whereon the said sum could be levied by distress.]

50.

Warrant of Commitment on a Conviction as that last mentioned.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [] prison at [].

A.B., of [labourer], stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of , for that [&c., as in conviction].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* for his said offence should be imprisoned in the [] prison at [], and there be kept to hard labour for the space of [].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.*, and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [].

(Seal.)

51.

Order of Dismissal of Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court of [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of 18 .

A.B., of , [labourer] was on day of , charged

before this Court for that [&c., as in summons or warrant].

And now both the said parties appear before this Court in order that it may hear and determine the said charge [or the said *A.B.* appears before this Court, but the said *C.D.*, although duly called, does not appear].

Whereupon, the matter of the said charge being

(Seal.)

52.

53:5

(Sèal.)

(Seat.)

55.

(Seal.)

56.

A.B.

(Seal.)

57.

Recognisance to Prosecute or give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of 18 .
C.D., of , [labourer], comes personally before this Court, and acknowledges himself to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £ sterling, to be levied on his goods if he fails in the condition herein indorsed.

(Signed) C.D.
(Seal.)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognisance is as follows:—

A.B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [§c., as in summons].

If, therefore, the within-named C.D. appears before this Court on [] at [],* and then and there prefers an indictment against the said A.B. for the said offence, and duly prosecutes the same [and gives evidence thereon],* then the said recognisance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[Where the recognisance is only to give evidence, substitute for the words between the asterisks * the following:] and then and there give evidence on an indictment, to be then and there preferred against the said A.B. for the said offence.

58.

Notice of Recognisance to be given to Prosecutor and each of his Witnesses.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .

To C.D., of , [labourer].

You are bound in the sum of £ sterling to appear before this Court on [] at [], and then and there to prosecute and give evidence against [or to prosecute or to give evidence against] A.B., of , [labourer], and unless you do so, the recognisance entered into by you will be forthwith levied on your goods.

(Seal.)

59.

Commitment of Witness for refusing to enter into Recognisance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .

To X.Y., Police Officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [].

A.B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [§c., as in summons].

And E.F., of , [labourer], having been now examined before this Court concerning the said charge, and being required, refuses to enter into a recognisance to give evidence against the said A.B.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named X.Y., to take the said E.F., and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said E.F. into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely until after the trial of the said A.B. for the said offence, unless the said E.F. in the meantime consents to enter into such recognisance as aforesaid.

(Seal.)

60.

Warrant of Commitment of Accused for Trial.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [Smyrna].

[Thursday], the day of , 18 .

To X.Y., Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at [].

A.B. stands charged before this Court on the oath of C.D., of , [labourer], and others for that [§c., as in summons].

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-mentioned X.Y., to convey the said A.B. to the above-mentioned prison, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant, and you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said A.B. into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him till he shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

(Seal.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE. FEES.

Service.	£	s.	d.
For service of summons, petition, motion-paper, notice, warrant, decree, order, or other document (except an answer) on a party, witness, juror, assessor, or other person under any branch whatever of the civil jurisdiction—			
Within one mile (English) of Court ...	0	2	6
Beyond, for every further complete mile ...	0	1	0
For service of an answer ...	0	1	0
<i>Decision of Questions without formal Suit.</i>			
On summons for issue or special case ...	1	0	0
On issue or special case ...	0	10	0
On hearing ...	1	0	0
<i>Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.</i>			
On summons ...	1	0	0
On order ...	1	0	0

Summary Orders before Suit.

	£	s.	d.
On application for order	0	10	0
On recognizance	0	10	0
On order	0	5	0

Bankruptcy and Liquidation.

On declaration by a debtor of inability to pay his debts	0	5	0
On debtor's summons	0	5	0
On bankruptcy petition	2	0	0
On petition for arrangement	1	0	0
On order for adjudication	1	0	0
On meeting or adjournment of meeting	1	0	0
On special resolution presented for registration	} $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the gross amount of the assets not exceeding a total fee of 200 <i>l</i> .		
On extraordinary resolution presented to a Registrar			
On order of discharge	2	0	0
On notice to creditors, each	0	0	3
On preparing advertisement	0	5	0
On execution of warrant	1	0	0
On keeping possession, per diem	0	10	0
On inventory, per day	1	0	0

Maritime Cases.

On application for commission of survey	1	0	0
On appointment of commission	1	0	0
To each surveyor—			
(a.) At Constantinople—			
For a vessel in the port, extending from the second bridge (immediately below the arsenal) to Tophané on the one side, and Seraglio Point on the other	1	1	0
For a vessel in the upper harbour, extending from the second bridge upwards towards Haskioi; or between Tophané and Bujukdéré on the one side, and Kada Kioi and Beicos on the other	2	2	0
For a vessel between Bujukdéré on the one side, and Beicos on the other, and the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorous; or between the Seven Towers and St. Stefano (inclusive), or Kadakioi and Prince's Island (inclusive)	3	3	3
For a vessel beyond these limits, when the time occupied exceeds one day	Such sum as the Court directs		
(b.) At a Provincial Consulate—			
For a vessel within two miles (English) of the Court	1	1	0
For a vessel beyond that distance	Such sum as the Court, with the approval of the Supreme Consular Court, directs		
For extension of report of survey and copies	1	10	0
On petition for appointment of adjusters	1	0	0
To each adjuster	Such sum as the Court directs, not less than 1 <i>l</i> ., and not more than 20 <i>l</i> .		
On extending average bond	The like		
To agent of owner of cargo	1 per cent. on value of cargo		

Probate and Administration.

On application for probate or administration	1	0	0
On oath of every executor, and administrator, and surety	0	10	0
On probate or letters of administration	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for stamp duty in like cases, with 1 per cent. additional in case of appointment as administrator of an officer of the Court		

Probate and Administration—continued.

	£	s.	d.
On filing account ...	0	10	0
On passing account ...	1	0	0

Ordinary Suits.

In every suit of any kind whatever, other than such as are before specified—

	On Summons or Petition.	On Hearing.
Where amount involved is—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Under 10l. ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
10l. and under 20l. ...	0 2 6	0 5 0
20l. and under 50l. ...	0 5 0	0 7 6
50l. or upwards ...	1 per cent. on amount	1 per cent. on amount
Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money ...	1 0 0	1 0 0
On every summons, motion, application, or demand, taken out, made, or filed (not particularly charged) ...	...	0 5 0
On every decree or order (not particularly charged) ...	...	0 2 6
On motion for new trial after trial with a jury ...	...	1 0 0
On order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default of either party (to be paid by that party) ...	...	0 7 6
On every warrant of execution against goods (Rule 120)—		
For less than 50l. ...	...	0 5 0
For 50l. or upwards ...	...	1 0 0
For keeping possession, per diem ...	...	0 10 0

Appeal to Supreme Consular Court.

	On Petition or Motion.	On Hearing.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On motion for leave to appeal ...	...	0 10 0
On every security ...	...	0 10 0
On order for leave to appeal ...	...	1 0 0
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy ...	5 0 0	2 0 0
On appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy ...	5 0 0	2 0 0
On appeal where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money ...	2 0 0	2 0 0
On any appeal other than such as are before specified—	1½ per cent. on amount involved	2 per cent. on amount involved

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On motion for leave to appeal ...	2 0 0
On every security ...	2 0 0
On order for leave to appeal ...	5 0 0
On record of appeal (including expense of transmission) ...	Such sum as the Court directs

Miscellaneous.

On deposit of money ...	2½ per cent. on amount
On deposit or registration of bill of sale, will, deed of partnership, or other document ...	1 0 0
On notice of bill of sale filed ...	1 0 0
For taking inventory, per diem ...	1 0 0
For protest of a bill of exchange, and copy ...	1 0 0
For noting same ...	0 5 0
For taking an affidavit ...	0 5 0
For drawing a will ...	Such sum as the Court directs
For certifying signature or seal ...	0 2 0
For attendance at a sale—	
Where the purchase-money is under 100l. ...	1 10 0
Where 100l. or upwards ...	2 per cent. on amount
On a reference to the archives ...	0 2 6
For certified copy of document in the archives—	
For first 100 words ...	0 2 6
For every further 100 words ...	0 1 0
For preparing contracts between travellers and Dragomans or other persons ...	0 10 0

Miscellaneous—continued

	£	s.	d.
For certified copy of such documents—			
For first 100 words	0	2	6
For every further 100 words	0	1	0
For an official certified translation of any document—			
For first 200 words	0	10	0
For every further 200 words	0	5	0
For communication between two Consular Courts	0	10	0
For communication in writing to a foreign Consulate, or through Dragoman, to local Ottoman Authority	0	10	0
For application for Vizirial letter	0	10	0
For despatch to accompany same	0	10	0
For attendance of Dragoman or other Consular officer at Ottoman office or tribunal—			
Where amount involved is—			
Under 250 <i>l.</i>	0	10	0
250 <i>l.</i> and under 500 <i>l.</i>	1	0	0
500 <i>l.</i> and under 1,000 <i>l.</i>	2	0	0
1,000 <i>l.</i> and upwards	$\frac{1}{2}$		per cent.

Criminal Matters.

On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued	0	2	0
On hearing in summary case	0	2	6
On warrant of commitment	0	1	6
On recognisance	0	1	0
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	0	2	6
On trial with a jury	0	10	0
On record of sentence on a trial with a jury	0	10	0

Admiralty, December 18, 1873.

THE accompanying Despatch has been received from Captain E. R. Fremantle, of Her Majesty's ship "Barracouta:"—

"Barracouta," Cape Coast,
November 12, 1873.

SIR,

AS I had not returned from the front when the homeward mail steamer "Roquelle" came in on the 8th instant, Captain Peile, in accordance with my wish, wrote a letter of proceedings, giving all the information which had reached Cape Coast of the fighting at Abrakrampra.

The force of seamen and marines under my command, accompanied by the General and Staff, arrived at Assayboo at 2.30 P.M. on the 6th inst., and leaving 100 men, who were least able to continue the march, to garrison Assayboo, under Captain Bradshaw of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter," the remainder, nearly 200 strong, pushed on to Abrakrampra, which was reached at 6.30 P.M., after a most trying march. The distance travelled over was 16 miles, as the direct road to Assayboo and Abrakrampra was occupied by the enemy, it was therefore thought advisable by the General to continue on the main road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Batyan, and from that to take a bush track to Abrakrampra. By taking this course we escaped opposition, and were enabled to bring in safely a long train of supplies for the garrison.

The Ashantees had made a most determined attack on Abrakrampra from 11 A.M. on the 6th, which was still going on when we arrived, but the fire soon afterwards slackened, ceasing altogether at 9 P.M., and we passed a quiet night. The next morning firing again commenced, and a renewed attack was expected, but none taking place, the General sent reconnoitering parties into the bush in different directions, when it was soon found that the enemy were making off. At 5 P.M. some Houssas and Abramen were pushed out to the Ashantee camp at Anasmadie, about one mile

from Abrakrampra, which was taken after a few shots had been fired.

The Ashantees had deserted their camp and fled precipitately, throwing away guns, war drums, pots, and household goods, which we found strewed along the road. Among other articles was found a sort of sedan chair, said to be that used by Amanquatia himself.

The General did not think it advisable to follow the retreating army with the Europeans, so only the native levies and a few Houssas were left to pursue the next morning. The pursuit has naturally been desultory in consequence, and the Ashantees have stood firmly when pressed, causing some loss to their pursuers, but they are now effectually cut off from any base of supply, and barred the main road to their own country, so their only resource is to cut roads through the bush.

It is difficult, as usual, to estimate accurately the loss of the enemy, but the noise made by them, and their heavy fire, showed them to be in great numbers; and even when the enemy were firing under cover of the bush our bullets told effectually. My own observations in going through the bush brought me across about a dozen dead bodies, and I should guess their loss to amount to at least 50 killed.

The bush was cleared round the village for 100 yards, which obliged the enemy to show himself when really threatening our position. Several times they advanced boldly into the open, but they were received as often with an effective fire from the 2nd West India Regiment, lining a shelter trench, and our men, who occupied the church at the north-end of the village.

The conduct throughout of the 50 seamen and marines under Lieutenant Wells, late First Lieutenant of this ship, who I had left at Abrakrampra to assist the garrison, is stated to have been most satisfactory, and but for their steadiness, and the confidence thus inspired in our

native allies, I have the authority of Major Russell, who was in command, for stating that he should not have been surprised at any time to find the panic-stricken natives desert him en masse, leaving him with only a few men of the 2nd West India Regiment, who would probably have stuck by their colours.

Lieutenant Wells' readiness, his constant care, and watchfulness were specially praised by Major Russell.

On the 8th instant, I returned to Cape Coast with the General and Staff. A portion of the Naval Brigade returning in the evening. At the General's request I have left all the available men of the "Simoom's" detachment on shore, besides 40 seamen and 20 marines from the squadron, which are distributed as follows:—

50 marines at Abrakrampa, under Captain Allnutt, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

25 seamen and 25 marines at Assayboo, under Lieutenant Evans of Her Majesty's ship "Encounter."

The remainder, amounting to 100, in equal proportions of seamen and marines, at Dunquah, under Commander Stephens.

I propose to start for Assayboo and Dunquah at 1 P.M. to-day, arriving at Dunquah about 8 P.M., remaining at the latter place over to-morrow, and returning on Friday, so as to make personal enquiries as to the health of the men, in order to give all the information on this subject to Commodore Hewett on his arrival, which may now be hourly expected.

The "Congo" mail steamer, arrived on Saturday, 8th instant, with 100 tons of coal for the squadron, and 82 tons of provisions from Sierra Leone, and was cleared by noon on Monday, the coal being distributed between "Bittern," "Beacon," and "Decoy."

The sick list of the squadron has somewhat increased from the exertions of the last fortnight, but there are few cases of fever, and those not of a serious nature. Any ailing men among the Naval Brigade are at once sent off to their ships.

The total loss at Abrakrampa to our side consisted of about a dozen wounded, including one seaman of this ship, James Birch, Second Captain of Quarter-deck Men, who received a bullet just above the right eye, which was extracted this morning.

I have every confidence that Captain Stephens will see that no precautions are omitted to preserve the health of the men landed, and both Dunquah and Abrakrampa are reported to be particularly healthy places, with abundant water of fair quality.

43 Kroomen are ashore with the Naval Brigade, who are now useful as carriers and in bush clearing.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain and Senior Officer.

To the Secretary to the Admiralty.

November 14, 1873.

P.S.—On my return to Cape Coast to-day, I found Commodore Hewett here, and I have accordingly transferred the command of Her Majesty's ships to the Commodore.

The men landed from the squadron at Dunquah and Assayboo I found in good health and spirits; the water they drink has always been boiled and filtered, and they receive quinine daily. Dunquah specially, being a large open encampment, 500 feet above the sea, on higher ground than the surrounding bush, strikes me as being the most healthy place I have as yet visited

on this coast. If the men could only be kept out of the sun I believe they would be as healthy there as on board ship, but it is impossible to prevent them from exposing themselves unnecessarily.

While at Dunquah I visited the scene of Colonel Festing's last attack on the Ashantees, about three miles west of our camp, and I saw unmistakable evidence of hard fighting and heavy loss to the enemy.

Colonel Festing had, when I was at Dunquah, between 3,000 and 4,000 natives in the camp, all of whom are fairly armed. The Ashantees are now reported to be cutting roads through the bush towards the Prah, twelve miles west of Dunquah, and 2,000 Fantees from the camp were to take the field to-day to harass the rear of the retreating enemy.

Our men are apparently no longer urgently required ashore, and it is probable that Commodore Hewett will withdraw all the blue-jackets and marines belonging to the squadron, leaving the effectives of the "Simoom's" detachment as a moral support for the natives.

(Signed) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Captain.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, December 18, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Friday, the 26th instant.

Privy Council Office, December 18, 1873.

This day, the oath of office of Postmaster-General was taken by the Right Honourable Lyon Playfair.

Downing Street, December 17, 1873.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Frederick Watts, Fitzherbert Alleyne, and Thomas Kerr, Esqrs., to be Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal of the Island of Barbados.

War Office, November 8, 1873.

THE Queen has been pleased to issue a new Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London, constituting and appointing the several persons undermentioned to be Her Majesty's Lieutenants within the said City, viz.:—The Right Honourable Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., Lord Mayor of the city of London, and the Lord Mayor of the said city for the time being; Thomas Challis, Esq., Thomas Sidney, Esq., Thomas Quested Finnis, Esq., Sir Robert Walter Carden, Knt., John Carter, Esq., Sir William Anderson Rose, Knt., William Lawrence, Esq., Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips, Knt., Sir Thomas Gabriel, Bart., William Ferneley Allen, Esq., Sir James Clarke Lawrence, Bart., Robert Besley, Esq., Sir Thomas Dakin, Knt., and Sir Sills John Gibbons, Bart., Aldermen of the city of London; the Right Honourable Russell Gurney, Recorder of the city of London, and the Recorder of the said city for the time being; Andrew Lusk, Esq., David Henry Stone, Esq., William James Richmond Cotton, Esq., Thomas Scambler Owden, Esq., Charles Whetham, Esq., Thomas White, Esq., Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Knt., William McArthur, Esq., John Whittaker Ellis, Esq.,

James Figgins, Esq., and John Paterson, Esq., Aldermen of the city of London, and the Aldermen of the said city for the time being; Benjamin Scott, Esq., Chamberlain of the city of London, and the Chamberlain of the said city for the time being; John Braddick Monckton, Esq., Town Clerk of the city of London, and the Town Clerk of the said city for the time being; Sir Thomas Chambers, Knt., Common Serjeant of the city of London, and the Common Serjeant of the said city for the time being; William Hawtrey, Esq., Thomas Henry Fry, Esq., William Jones, Esq., Blomfield Burnell, Esq., Charles Reed, Esq., John Malcolm, Esq., William Tegg, Esq., Samuel Elliott Atkins, Esq., John Banister, Esq., James Butcher, Esq., Thomas Webber, Esq., Robert Stapleton, Esq., William Webster, Esq., John Parker, Esq., Archibald McDougall, Esq., George Walter, Esq., Henry Lowman Taylor, Esq., John Kelday, Esq., William Cave Fowler, Esq., John Sewell, Esq., Samuel Heath, Esq., John Pickering, Esq., Ben Slowman, Esq., Mark Shephard, Esq., Robert Taylor, Esq., William George Barnes, Esq., Henry Harris, Esq., John King Farlow, Esq., and Whinfield Hora, Esq., Deputies of the city of London, and the Deputies of the said city for the time being; Samuel Wilson, Esq., Sir John Musgrove, Bart., James Abbiss, Esq., and John Joseph Mechi, Esq., formerly Aldermen of the city of London; William Tyler, Esq., Henry Kebbel, Esq., Robert Butler Whiteside, Esq., Charles Gammon, Esq., Thomas Snelling, Esq., George Bone, Esq., Thomas Bridge Simpson, Esq., Robert James Chaplin, Esq., Benjamin Bower, Esq., Henry de Jersey, Esq., Thomas White, Esq., Frederick Farrar, Esq., and John Hawkins Elliott, Esq., formerly Deputies of the city of London; Frederick Woodthorpe, Esq., formerly Town Clerk of the city of London; Henry Hulse Berens, Esq., Arthur Edward Campbell, Esq., Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq., James Pattison Currie, Esq., Benjamin Buck Greene, Esq., Henry Riversdale Grenfell, Esq., Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., John Saunders Gilliat, Esq., Charles Hermann Göschén, Esq., James Alexander Guthrie, Esq., Thomson Hankey, Esq., John Benjamin Heath, Esq., Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq., Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq., John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esq., Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq., Alfred Latham, Esq., Thomas Masterman, Esq., James Morris, Esq., George Warde Norman, Esq., Edward Howley Palmer, Esq., Alfred Charles de Rothschild, Esq., Christopher Weguelin, Esq., Clifford Wigram, Esq., and Thomas Baring, Esq.; the Right Honourable Stephen Cave; Henry Wollaston Blake, Esq., and Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.; the Right Honourable George Joachim Göschén; Charles Frederick Huth, Esq., George Lyall, Esq., Alexander Matheson, Esq., Albert George Sandeman, Esq., Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Thomas Matthias Weguelin, Esq., John William Birch, Esq., William Lidderdale, Esq., David Powell, jun., Esq., and Herbert Brooks, Esq.; Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., Russell Ellice, Esq., Martin Tucker Smith, Esq.; the Right Honourable Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., William Joseph Eastwick, Esq., John Harvey Astell, Esq., and Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, G.C.B.; the Right Honourable Sir Laurence Peel, Knt.; William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., William Dent, Esq., Sir Dudley Coutts Majoribanks, Bart., Charles John Manning, Esq., Charles John

Baker, Esq., James Whatman Bosanquet, Esq., Henry Lannoy Hunter, Esq., Thomas Henry Allen Poynder, Esq., Henry Vigne, Esq., William Pole, Esq., Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., and John Neville Warren, Esq.; Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Baron Nathan de Rothschild, and Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.; Jonathan Muckleston Key, Esq.; Sir William Henry Poland, Knt., Thomas Alers Hankey, Esq., Edward Tyrrell, Esq., William Croft, Esq., John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Daniel Britten, Esq., William Hughes Hughes, Esq., William Hughes Hughes, jun., Esq., Joseph Oldham, jun., Esq., Alfred Wilson, Esq., Cornelius Lea Wilson, Esq., Peter Northall Laurie, Esq., William Peters, Esq., John Masterman, Esq., Frederick Mildred, Esq., James Bentley, Esq., William Gladstone, Esq., John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., John Pierce Kennard, Esq., Joseph Maynard, Esq., William Roper Maynard, Esq., John Walter, Esq., Charles Fenton Whiting, Esq., Charles Hill, Esq., Heathfield Smith, Esq., Charles Alliston, Esq., George Alliston, Esq., Philip Champion Toker, Esq., William Dallison Starling, Esq., John Kinnersley Hooper, Esq., William Fowler Mountford Copeland, Esq., Joseph Anderson, jun., Esq., Samuel Christie-Miller, Esq., Bonamy Dobree, Esq., William Jones Loyd, Esq., Donald Nicoll, Esq., John Henry Smith, Esq., William Henry Challis, Esq., Alfred Wilberforce Challis, Esq., John Ridley Hunter, Esq., Robert Bousfield, Esq., Edward Jones Williams, Esq., Edward Hunter, Esq., Edward Masterman, Esq., George Moore, Esq., John Francis Moon, Esq., Richard Nathaniel Philipps, Esq., George Wodehouse Currie, Esq., Lewis Loyd, Esq., Charles Magniac, Esq., James Nugent Daniel, Esq., William Schaw Lindsay, Esq., George Moffat, Esq., Thomas Parker, Esq., Thomas Kerr Lynch, Esq., Charles Skipper, Esq.; George Grenfell, Baron Wolverton; Alexander Angus Croll, Esq., Stephen William Silver, Esq., John William Carter, Esq., Alfred James Waterlow, Esq., Henry Wellington Vallance, Esq., Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., Travers Barton Wire, Esq., Josiah Hale, Esq., Joseph Sebag, Esq., Henry Hill, Esq., James Duke Hill, Esq., Henry Doulton, Esq., Robert Nicholas Fowler, Esq., Patrick Douglas Hadow, Esq., Howard John Kennard, Esq., John Coleridge Kennard, Esq., Hilary Nicholas Nissen, Esq., Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, Esq., and James Anderson Rose, Esq.; General the Right Honourable Hugh Henry, Baron Strathnairn, G.C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel John Rose Holden Rose, Joseph D'Aguilar Samuda, Esq., Charles John Todd, Esq., Thomas White, Esq., William Foster White, Esq., Major-General Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, Knt., John Gurney Hoare, Esq., Joseph Hoare, Esq., Charles Kaye Freshfield, Esq., Henry Ray Freshfield, Esq., Hugh Mackaye Matheson, Esq., Francis Augustus Bevan, Esq., Henry Huth, Esq., John Knowles, Esq., Henry Alers Hankey, Esq., Thomas Webster, Esq., Marmaduke Blake Sampson, Esq., Frederick Collier, Esq., John Robert Thomson, Esq., William Herbert Mullens, Esq., William Vivian, Esq., William Corrie, Esq., Robert Malcolm Kerr, Esq., Thomas James Nelson, Esq., John Coysgarne Sim, Esq., Thomas Gabriel, Esq., Henry John Tritton, Esq., John Peter Gassiot, Esq., Percy Shawe Smith, Esq., Alfred James Copeland, Esq., James Sprent Virtue, Esq., George Frederick White, Esq., Samuel Morley, Esq., John Thompson Fletcher, Esq., Mark Cattley, Esq., Richard Whiteman Fall, Esq., John Aldin Moore, Esq., Philip Twells, Esq., Charles Booth, Esq., James Pearce Allen, Esq., Arthur Burnand,

Esq., Jeremiah Colman, Esq., William Sedgwick Saunders, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, William Holm Twentyman, Esq., Sir Francis Lyeett, Knt., Ferdinand Brand, Esq., William Collinson, Esq., George Croshaw, Esq., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., Alfred Lawrence, Esq., Charles William Cookworthy Hutton, Esq., Francis Tagart, Esq., Edwin Lawrence, Esq., Samuel Henry Phillips, Esq., Charles Robert Besley, Esq., Oswald Augustus Smith, Esq., Eric Carrington Smith, Esq., Sir Francis Hicks, Knt., George Fandell Phillips, Esq., John Fenwick Fenwick, Esq., Reginald Northall Laurie, Esq., John George Maclean, Esq., Joseph Dakin, Esq., Bartle John Laurie Frere, Esq., James Lionel Ridpath, Esq., James Spicer, Esq., Montagu Cleugh Wilkinson, Esq., Henry Horton, Esq., Septimus Davidson, Esq., Joseph Travers Smith, Esq., Richard Rothwell, Esq., Frederick Thomas Isitt, Esq., John Hampton Hale, Esq., Robert Jones, Esq., Robert White, Esq., John Flower Jackson, Esq., Frederick William Harris, Esq., Walter Blanford Waterlow, Esq., Sir Frederick Perkins, Knt., William Hamilton Crake, Esq., William Haywood, Esq., Henry Bayley, Esq., Edward Brooke, Esq., Alfred Jameson Waterlow, Esq., James Freeman Truscott, Esq., and Edward Levy, Esq.

*Education Department, Whitehall,
December 16, 1873.*

THE Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education have issued an order this day for the compulsory formation of a School Board in the parish of—

Rampton Cambridge

*Education Department, Whitehall,
December 16, 1873.*

THE Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education have issued orders this day for the formation of School Boards in the under-mentioned parishes:—

Cretingham	...	...	...	Suffolk
Crowan	...	...	...	Cornwall
Southwick	...	...	...	Durham
Stainforth (Union of Thorne)	...	...	...	York

(M. 19626.)

*Marine Department, Board of Trade,
Whitehall Gardens, December 17, 1873.*

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Syra, stating that from the 27th November the arrivals in Greece from Athos, Salonica, and the coast of Macedonia, as far as and including Cavalla, are put in quarantine of observation for five days, as "suspected"; and that the temporary quarantine which was placed on the Island of Syra has been removed.

(M. 19591.)

*Marine Department, Board of Trade,
Whitehall Gardens, December 17, 1873.*

THE Board of Trade have been informed through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the Government of His Imperial Majesty of Brazil being of opinion that the signals of distress and signals for pilots, set forth in Schedules 1 and 2 of "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1873," are perfectly adapted to the objects in view, have added them to the Imperial Code of Signals, and have made their use obligatory in Brazil.

(S. & G. 1851.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
December 18, 1873.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Decree of the Portuguese Government, in virtue of which the enforcement of the Decree of the 9th December, 1869, declaring Bissau and Cacheu free ports on and after the 1st of January, 1871, is further postponed *sine die*.

(S. & C. 1856.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
December 18, 1873.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Guatemala, reporting that by a Decree of the 9th October last, the importation of essences of brandy, aniseed, coriander, and gin into the Republic of Salvador is declared illegal after the expiration of three months from the date of the Decree, but that persons who may require such essences for the manufacture of liquor within the Republic will be allowed to acquire them through foreign merchants, having previously communicated to the Government their intention to do so.

Admiralty, 16th December, 1873.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant George Theodore Temple has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 17th December, 1873.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been this day promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

Sub-Lieutenants:

Alan Howard.
Edmund William Speck.
Charles William Sleeman.
Somerset Augustus Hungerford.
Andrew William Rogers.
Edward Arthur Richmond.
Charles William Gordon Spring.
Charles Paget Streeten.
Edmund Barker Vankoughnet.
Stuart Bankes Roupell.
Henry Hastings Jauncey.
Charles Home Cochran.
Francis Avenell Brookes.
Henry Asgill Ogle.
Henry Biggs Warren.
Ferdinand Freese Tupper.
Edward John Sanderson.
William Pitt Draffen.
Charles Henry Cross.
William Shearburn White.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
19th December, 1873.*

Corps of Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Taylor Siborne has been placed upon the temporary Reserved List. Dated 15th November, 1873.

The following Lieutenants are permitted to resign their Commissions, viz:—

Albert Eugene Dümmler. Dated 20th December, 1873.

Osbert Chadwick. Dated 20th December, 1873.

The temporary Commission of Lieutenant Alfred George Goodwyn has been made permanent. Dated 2nd August, 1871.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitworth Porter, Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel. Dated 14th December, 1873.

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

John William Townsend Fyler, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 10th December, 1873.

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

Cecil Thomas Molyneux Montgomerie, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 13th December, 1873.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 141.)—NETHERLANDS—SCHELDE RIVER.

Leading Lights at Kaapduinen.

THE Netherlands Government has given notice, that two leading lights are now exhibited near Kaapduinen, East Gat of the West Schelde River.

The lights are *fixed* white lights, bearing N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., distant 220 yards from each other, and are visible from E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., by north, to W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. The northern light is elevated 92 feet, and the southern light 26 feet, above the level of the high water, and both, in clear weather, should be seen from a distance of 6 miles.

NOTE.—Vessels from seaward must, when just past Kaapduinen, quit the line of the leading lights of Zoutelande and West Kapelle, and bring the Kaapduinen lights in line, keeping them so until the high light at Vlissingen (Flushing) changes from red to white; the Nolle Plaatje is then passed, and the roadstead may be steered for.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation, $17\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ Westerly in 1873.]

By command of their Lordships,
Geo. Henry Richards, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
17th December, 1873.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Belgium, North Coast, &c., No. 1872; North Sea, No. 1406; and River Schelde, No. 120: Also, Netherlands Lights List, No. 33; and North Sea Pilot, Part IV., 2nd Edition, page 91.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 142.)—PACIFIC OCEAN—FIJI, OR VITI, ISLANDS.

Dangerous Reef South-East of Viti Levu.

THE French Government, from information derived from the Admiral commanding the French squadron in the Pacific Ocean, has given notice of the existence of an unknown reef lying to the south-east of Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.

No. 24046.

This danger (*Metcore Reef*) is reported as being level with the water, and the position of the centre, as given, is in lat. $18^{\circ} 22' S.$, long. $178^{\circ} 53' W.$, or E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., 27 miles from Port Nukulau.

By command of their Lordships,
Geo. Henry Richards, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
17th December, 1873.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Fiji or Viti Group, No. 2691; and Sandwich Islands to New Caledonia, No. 2464.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 143.)—ENGLAND—SOUTH COAST.

Alteration in Longships Light.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 30, dated 28th March, 1873, on an intended alteration in the Longships Light,—

The Trinity House, London, has given further notice, that the new lighthouse being now completed, the alteration has been made in conformity with that notice. The light now exhibited shows *white* seaward between the bearings S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and N. by W., these bearings leading half a mile outside the Brisons Rocks and three quarters of a mile outside the Runnelstone. It shows *red* between the bearings S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and S.W., and also between the bearings N. by W. and N.N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. A red light of less power is apparent between the lighthouse and the land.

In thick or foggy weather a bell will be sounded *twice* in quick succession *every quarter of a minute*.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation 22° Westerly in 1873.]

By command of their Lordships,
Geo. Henry Richards, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
18th December, 1873.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—English Channel, Nos. 1598 and 2675 *c.*; Manacle, Runnelstone, and Longships Rocks, No. 2473, and Trevose Head to the Dodman, No. 2565: Also, British Lights List, No. 4, and Channel Pilot, Part I., 3rd Edition, page 35.

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, sections five and eleven, do hereby grant and appropriate out of our common fund to the vicarage of Saint Mary, Hoxton, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, one capital sum of one thousand and five hundred pounds sterling, to be applicable towards defraying the cost of providing a parsonage or house of residence for the said vicarage, according to plans and a specification to be approved by us, such capital sum, or the balance thereof unapplied to such purpose, to remain in the meantime in our hands at interest after the rate of three pounds per centum per annum, and such interest to be paid to the Incumbent for the time being of the said vicarage of Saint Mary, Hoxton.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.)

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby, subject as hereinafter mentioned, grant and convey to the Incumbent of the vicarage of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton, and in the diocese of Winchester, and to his successors, Incumbents of the same vicarage, all those annual tithe commutation rent-charges which are particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, and are now vested in us: To have and to hold the said annual tithe commutation rent-charges, subject as hereinafter mentioned, to the use of the said Incumbent and his successors for ever: Provided always, that the said annual tithe commutation rent-charges herein expressed to be conveyed, shall be and be taken to be in lieu of and in full substitution for the annual sum or stipend of three pounds and eight pence, heretofore payable by us, the said Commissioners, to the Incumbent for the time being of the said vicarage of Ryde, being the balance to which the annual sum or stipend of thirty-six pounds seven shillings and four pence, made payable by us to the Incumbent for the time being of the said vicarage, under the authority of an Instrument sealed by us, on the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and published in the London Gazette of the fourth day of December, of the same year, has been reduced by reason of the substitution of equivalent capital sums for the other portion of the last-mentioned annual sum or stipend: And provided further, that the Incumbent for the time being of the same vicarage shall be entitled to receive from us, or on our account, the net amount of the rents, profits, and proceeds of the said tithe commutation rent-charges, for and in respect of the period intervening between the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the date of the publication of these presents in the London Gazette.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.)

THE SCHEDULE.

EXTRACT from the Apportionment of the Rent-charge in lieu of Tithes in the parish of Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	Quantities in Statute Measure.	Rent-charge payable to Appropriator.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Brigstock, Thomas Robert ...	Himself ...	...	6 1 32	1 6 0
Butt, William ...	Various ...	...	4 3 37	1 13 2
Bunter, J. ...	Himself ...	...	0 1 9	0 1 7
Butler, J., and others ...	Themselves ...	...	1 0 8	0 5 6
Barkham, Joseph, and others...	Themselves ...	...	0 1 5	0 1 9
Clifford, Sir Augustus ...	Himself ...	...	7 3 20	1 6 8
Eames, Robert, Mew, Kingswell, and others	Various ...	...	1 1 6	0 6 6
Fagen, James ...	Himself ...	...	0 1 24	0 1 4
Groves, W. ...	Himself ...	...	0 2 12	0 3 9
Green, William ...	Col. White ...	...	0 2 10	0 2 6
Hewitt, Revd. Augustus ...	Himself ...	...	7 3 34	1 1 4
Harris, Thomas ...	Himself ...	...	0 1 0	0 1 4
Hill, Admiral ...	Thomas Dashwood ...	...	22 1 23	5 8 3
		...	7 3 9	1 11 9
Lock, Captain Campbell ...	Himself ...	...	19 3 22	4 15 6
	William Saunders ...	...	14 2 25	4 4 0
	Jeremiah Woodrow ...	...	8 3 6	3 4 0
Lind, James Player ...	Himself ...	...	3 1 27	0 19 2
Mew, Benjamin ...	Mary Locke and others ...	...	0 3 2	0 4 3
Player, George ...	Himself ...	1	10 1 5	0 5 6
		2	1 0 10	0 6 5
		3	10 1 9	2 5 9
		7	5 2 10	0 17 1
		9	0 1 2	
		9b	0 1 16	0 3 3
		9c	0 0 24	
		12	3 3 25	0 13 10
		13	1 1 31	0 6 9
		14	1 0 36	0 4 8
		18	33 2 6	6 18 3
		19	5 2 0	0 2 11
		19a	4 0 26	
		19b	0 1 30	0 12 8
		27	0 1 39	0 2 5
		28	1 2 11	0 9 7
		29	0 1 31	0 2 8
		35	0 3 17	0 4 4
		45	2 1 2	0 13 1
		122	0 1 21	0 0 10
		123	1 1 9	0 0 5
		164	1 3 36	0 16 6

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	Quantities in Statute Measure.			Rent-charge payable to Appropriator.			
			A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	
Player, George—(continued) ...	Reverend Augustus Hewitt	...	8	0	31	1	18	1	
	Thomas Yard ...	...	7	2	15	2	8	0
	Various ...	...	8	1	14	3	4	1
	De la ...	...	0	2	21	0	3	4
	William Woodrow	...	6	0	11	1	5	8	
	Stephen Turner ...	...	20	3	7	5	4	2
	Gibson ...	...	2	1	6	0	9	2
	Richard Knight ...	...	6	0	2	2	8	2
	James Saunders ...	...	59	1	2	20	12	6
	Thomas Baskett ...	...	2	2	32	1	8	9
	John Baker ...	...	17	1	9	3	0	5
	Frampton...	...	7	0	22	1	18	0	
	John Stephen ...	...	7	1	35	2	11	3
	Ann Allen ...	262 ^a	1	0	35	0	6	7	
		264	0	2	31	0	3	7	
		265	3	3	0	0	4	0	
		Thomas Dashwood	...	3	2	6	1	2	4
		Jesse Young	4	0	37	1	6	0
		Charles Brown	12	0	21	4	2	11
		Willen, Mrs.	0	3	12	0	6	5
	Charles Turtle ...	...	0	0	21	0	0	9
Rayner, Thomas ...	Himself ...	...	1	0	34	0	7	1
Ribeaucau, Admiral Peter ...	Himself ...	...	3	3	10	0	16	1
	Thomas Baskett ...	...	2	1	18	0	16	9
Rice ...	...	...	0	1	38	0	2	8
Spanner and Lander ...	Various ...	...	2	0	2	0	11	9
Simeon, Sir Richard Godin	Himself ...	...	2	1	31	0	3	11
Turtle, William ...	Himself and others	...	0	3	12	0	3	2	
Urquhart ...	Himself ...	...	3	2	7	0	10	8
Utterson, Edward Vernon	Himself ...	...	1	1	30	0	8	7
Woods, George ...	Void ...	...	0	0	17	0	1	2
Yelf, Robert ...	Himself ...	47	0	2	14	}	0	4	6
		49 ^b	0	1	2				
		88 ^c	0	1	0				
Yelf (Executors of) ...	William Sharp and others	...	0	1	26		0	1	5
						£100 17 11			

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, sections five and eleven, do hereby grant and appropriate out of our common fund to the vicarage of Martock, in the county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, one capital sum of one thousand and five hundred pounds sterling, to be applicable towards defraying the cost of providing a new parsonage or house of residence for the said vicarage, according to plans and a specification to be approved by us, such capital sum, or the balance thereof unapplied to such purpose, to remain in the meantime in our hands at interest after the rate of three pounds per centum per annum, and such interest to be paid to the Incumbent for the time being of the said vicarage of Martock.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.)

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby, subject as hereinafter mentioned, grant to the Incumbent of the benefice of Saint Silas, Toxteth Park, in the county of Lancaster, and

in the diocese of Chester, and to his successors, Incumbents of the same benefice, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and fifty-four pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the common fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to be receivable in equal half-yearly portions, on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time lands, tithes, or other hereditaments sufficient, in our opinion, to produce the said yearly sum or stipend, or any part thereof, shall be annexed by us to the said benefice, in substitution for such yearly sum or stipend, or for such part thereof, our liability for the payment of such yearly sum or stipend, or of such part thereof, as the case may be, shall thereupon and thereafter cease and determine.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.)

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby, subject as hereinafter mentioned, grant to

the Incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of Kirkby, in Cleveland, in the county of York, and in the diocese of York, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and twenty pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the common fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to be receivable in four equal portions, on the first day of February, the first day of May, the first day of August, and the first day of November, in each and every year: Provided always, that the annual sum or stipend so granted by us to the Incumbent of the said vicarage shall be paid only upon the production to us, on or after each of the said lastly-mentioned days in each and every year, of a certificate under the hand of the Archbishop of York, that an Assistant-Curate, duly licensed by such Archbishop, has been employed within the parish of Kirkby in Cleveland aforesaid during the quarter of the year then ended, and is in receipt of a salary after a rate of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum: Provided also, that such yearly sum or stipend shall continue payable as aforesaid so long only as may to us appear to be expedient under the circumstances from time to time affecting the said parish and vicarage of Kirkby in Cleveland.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.)

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in consideration of a benefaction, consisting of a house and premises which have been permanently secured to the vicarage of Jarrow Grange, in the county and diocese of Durham, and of a further benefaction consisting of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling, which has been paid to us in favour of the same vicarage, and in respect of which we have agreed to pay to the Incumbent of the same vicarage, and to his successors, a yearly sum of eight pounds six shillings and eight pence, do hereby, in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, sections five and eleven, grant to the Incumbent of the said vicarage of Jarrow Grange, and to his successors, to meet such benefactions, one yearly sum or stipend of eighty-four pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the common fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the fourteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to be receivable, in equal half-yearly portions, on the first day of May, and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time lands, tithes, or other hereditaments sufficient, in our opinion, to produce the yearly sum or stipend so payable out of our common fund, as lastly herein mentioned, or any part thereof, shall be annexed by us to the said vicarage, in substitution for such yearly sum or stipend, or for such part thereof, our liability for the payment of such yearly sum or stipend, or of such part thereof, as the case may be, shall thereupon and thereafter cease and determine.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.)

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in consideration of a benefaction of

one thousand pounds sterling, which has been paid to us in favour of the vicarage of Bilton (formerly part of the parish of Knaresborough), in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, and in respect of which we have agreed to pay to the Incumbent of the same vicarage, and to his successors, a yearly sum of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence, do hereby, in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, grant to the Incumbent of the said vicarage of Bilton, and to his successors, to meet such benefaction, one other yearly sum or stipend of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the common fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the fifth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to be receivable in equal half-yearly portions on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time lands, tithes, or other hereditaments sufficient, in our opinion, to produce the yearly sum or stipend so payable out of our common fund, as lastly herein mentioned, or any part thereof, shall be annexed by us to the said vicarage, in substitution for such yearly sum or stipend, or for such part thereof, our liability for the payment of such yearly sum or stipend, or of such part thereof, as the case may be, shall thereupon and thereafter cease and determine.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.)

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby, subject as hereinafter mentioned, grant to the Incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Shincliffe, in the county of Durham, and in the diocese of Durham, one yearly sum or stipend of sixty pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the common fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to be receivable in four equal portions, on the first day of February, the first day of May, the first day of August, and the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that the annual sum or stipend so granted by us to the Incumbent of the said rectory of Shincliffe, shall be paid only upon the production to us, on or after each of the said lastly-mentioned days in each and every year, of a certificate under the hand of the Bishop of the said diocese of Durham, that an Assistant-Curate, duly licensed by such Bishop, has been employed within the parish of Shincliffe aforesaid, during the quarter of the year then ended, and is in receipt of a salary after a rate of not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum: Provided also, that such yearly sum or stipend shall continue payable as aforesaid so long only as may to us appear to be expedient under the circumstances from time to time affecting the said rectory and parish of Shincliffe.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.)

WE, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, acting in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eleven, section five, do hereby grant to the Incumbent of the vicarage of the Holy Trinity, Plymouth, in the county of Devon, and in the diocese of Exeter, and to his successors, Incumbents of the same vicarage, one yearly sum or stipend of one hundred and fifty-five pounds, such yearly sum or stipend to be payable out of the common fund under our control, and to be calculated as from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and to be receivable in equal half-yearly portions, on the first day of May and on the first day of November in each and every year: Provided always, that if at any time lands, tithes, or other hereditaments sufficient, in our opinion, to produce the said yearly sum or stipend, or any part thereof, shall be annexed by us to the said vicarage, in substitution for such yearly sum or stipend, or for such part thereof, our liability for the payment of such yearly sum or stipend, or of such part thereof, as the case may be, shall thereupon and thereafter cease and determine.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

(L.S.)

INCOME TAX.

WHEREAS it has become necessary to renew the list of persons to supply vacancies amongst the Commissioners appointed to act in the division of Wrington, in the county of Somerset, as Commissioners for the general purposes of the Acts of Parliament for granting to Her Majesty duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices: Now we, two of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in pursuance of the powers vested in us in that behalf, do hereby convene a meeting of the Land Tax Commissioners for the county aforesaid, being respectively qualified to act as such Commissioners, to be holden at the Townhall, in the borough of Axbridge, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1873, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing fit and proper persons to be Commissioners to supply vacancies amongst the Commissioners for the general purposes of the Income Tax Acts for the division of Wrington aforesaid.

*H. Roberts,
Algernon West.*

Inland Revenue, Somerset House,
London, December 19, 1873.

INCOME TAX.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 28th year of Her Majesty, cap. 30, for granting to Her Majesty certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, power is given for increasing in certain cases the number of persons appointed under the provisions made by the Act passed in the 5th and 6th years of Her Majesty, cap. 35, Commissioners for the general purposes of the Income Tax Acts, and persons to supply vacancies amongst such Commissioners in each district or division in Great Britain; and it appearing to the Board of Inland Revenue that the number of persons so appointed for the division of Wrington, in the county of Somerset, is insufficient for the proper discharge of the business therein arising under the Income Tax Act, the said Board hereby authorize the increase in the number of the Commissioners for the said

division to any number not exceeding fourteen, and of persons to supply vacancies amongst such Commissioners to any number not exceeding fourteen; and we, the undersigned, two members of the said Board do hereby convene a meeting of the persons appointed for putting in execution within the said county an Act passed in the 38th year of the reign of King George the Third, intitled "An Act for granting an aid to His Majesty by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1798," being respectively qualified to act as Commissioners in the execution of the last-mentioned Act, to be holden at the Townhall, in the borough of Axbridge, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1873, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing and appointing, according to the regulations of the said Act of the 5th and 6th years of Her Majesty, such number of fit and proper persons to be Commissioners for general purposes for the said division of Wrington, and of persons to supply vacancies amongst such Commissioners, as may be sufficient to increase the number of such Commissioners to any number not exceeding fourteen, and of persons to supply vacancies amongst such Commissioners to any number not exceeding fourteen.

*H. Roberts,
Algernon West.*

Inland Revenue, London,
December 19, 1873.

India Office, December 18, 1873.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council hereby gives notice, that he has received a Calcutta Gazette, containing the following Notice that the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors there hath, under the provisions of the Act 11 Victoria, cap. 21, adjudged that the undermentioned person committed an Act of Insolvency.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at
Calcutta.

In the Matter of Boicanto Nauth Nundy, an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 18th day of August last, it was, on the petition of Chooneylall Bhuktalurmull and Choogmull, creditors of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Boicanto Nauth Nundy hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act 11 Vic., cap. 21, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.—Bolychund Dutt, Attorney. Date of Gazette containing notice, November 19, 1873.

India Office, December 18, 1873.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council hereby gives notice, that he has received a Calcutta Gazette, containing the following Notice that the undermentioned Insolvent filed his Petition in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors there, under the provisions of the Act 11 Victoria, cap. 21:—

Petition filed praying for relief.

In the Matter of Julian Lavendier, a Government Pensioner, of No. 1, Henderdine's-lane, in the town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice, that the Petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act 11 Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 13th day of November instant,

and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.—Insolvent in person. Date of Gazette containing notice, November 19, 1873.

India Office, December 18, 1873.

THE Secretary of State for India in Council hereby gives notice, that he has received a Calcutta Gazette, containing the following notices of Orders made by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors there, under the provisions of the Act 11 Victoria, cap. 21:—

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the Matter of Norin Chunder Banerjee and Borodacaunt Banerjee, Insolvents.

On Monday, the 8th day of September last, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until the 9th day of September, 1875; and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.—C. F. Pittar, Attorney. Date of Gazette containing notice, November 19, 1873.

In the Matter of Julian Lavendier, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 12th day of November instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the first Court day in January, 1874, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.—Insolvent in person. Date of Gazette containing notice, November 19, 1873.

In the several Matters of Sumgum Loll, George Frederick Behrends Andrew Hervey, Albert Harvey De Mello, Henry Cook, David Duff, Khemjee Jootah, and Hurry Dass Nautha, William James Cockell, John Lackersteen and Brothers, and John Mathew Dove, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 11th day of October last, it was ordered that the several accounts of unclaimed dividends be received and filed.—J. C. Macgregor, Official Assignee. Date of Gazette containing notice, November 19, 1873.

Official Notice.

Proposal to Change a Ship's Name.

WE, the West India and Pacific Steam Ship Company Limited, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, hereby give notice, that in consequence of our wish to retain one type of name for the vessels owned by us, it is our intention to apply to the Board of Trade, under Section 6 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1871, in respect of our steamship "Rydal Hall," of Liverpool, official number 65,881, of gross tonnage 2113·82 tons, of register tonnage 1866·86 tons, heretofore owned by Robert Alexander, of Liverpool, William Wright, of Liverpool, William Handysides, of Edinburgh, Robert Chrichton and James Chrichton, of Perth, James Murray, of Leeds, James Falshaw, of Edinburgh, John Lindsay, James Radcliffe, of Manchester, Lawrence Stoddart and Alexander Stoddart, of Liverpool, Edward Stewart Jones and Alfred Menzies Jones, of Clifton, Charles William Jervis Smith, of Clifton, and Lockhart Thomson, of Edinburgh, for permission to change her name to "Chilian," to be registered under the said new name at the Port of Liverpool, as owned by the West India and Pacific Steam Ship Company Limited.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Assistant-Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade, within fifteen days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Liverpool, this 9th day of December, 1873, for the West India and Pacific Steam Ship Company Limited.

Saml. Wright, Secretary to the above-named Company.

In Parliament—Session 1874.

Leicester-square Improvement.

(Vesting of Garden or Inclosure in Metropolitan Board of Works).

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for leave to bring in a Bill to confer upon the Metropolitan Board of Works (who are herein referred to as "the Board") the following, or some of the following, among other powers:—

1. To vest in the Board, or to provide for the transferring to, and vesting in, them the garden or inclosure in Leicester-square, which said garden or inclosure is situate partly within the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and partly in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, both in the county of Middlesex, and to extinguish all existing rights in and over the said garden or inclosure, and if necessary to acquire all estates, rights, and interests therein compulsorily.

2. To enable the Board to regulate the use of the said garden or inclosure, and to lay out, drain, plant, and ornament it, and to make bye-laws and regulations for the government, management, and improvement thereof, and for preserving order and good conduct in persons frequenting the same, and for preventing nuisances and annoyances therein.

3. To vary and extinguish all rights and privileges which would interfere with any of the objects of the Bill.

4. To enable the Board to apply, for the purposes of the Bill, any of the moneys arising from the rates levied or leviable by the Board within the metropolis, or to be borrowed upon the credit of such rates, or of any revenue belonging to them, and to enable the Board, for the purposes aforesaid, to borrow further money under "The Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1869."

5. To incorporate with the Bill the necessary provisions of "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845, 1860, and 1869," and to amend and enlarge some of the powers and provisions of "The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," "The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1856," "The Metropolis Management Act, 1862," "The Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Acts, 1869 to 1871," and all or any of the several other Acts relating to the Board.

6. A plan of the said garden or inclosure, together with a book of reference to the plan, and a copy of this notice will, on or before the 17th day of December instant, be deposited for public inspection at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green; and with the vestry clerk of the said parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, at his office in the Vestry Hall, in the said parish, and with the vestry clerk of the said parish of St. Anne, Soho, at his office, 17, Carlisle-street, Soho.

7. Printed copies of the proposed Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House

of Commons, on or before the 20th day of December instant.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

J. E. Wakefield, Clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring-gardens.

Dyson and Co., 24, Parliament-street, Parliamentary Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a separate building, named Warwick-gardens Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, situate between Nos. 41 and 43, Warwick-gardens, in the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, in the district of Kensington, being a building certified according to law as a place of religious worship, was, on the 11th day of December, 1873, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 85.

Witness my hand this 18th of December, 1873.

Samuel Cornell, Superintendent Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a separate building, named Congregational Chapel, situated at Pennal, in the parish of Pennal, in the county of Merioneth, in the district of Machynlleth, being a building certified according to law as a place of religious worship, was, on the 12th day of December, 1873, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 85.

Witness my hand this 13th of December, 1873.

David Howell, Superintendent Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an agreement authorized by 18 and 19 Vict., c. 63, s. 13, for the dissolution of a Friendly Society called the Nayland Mutual Benefit Friendly Society, held at the National Schoolroom, Nayland, in the county of Suffolk, was transmitted to the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England on the 10th day of December, 1873.

A. K. Stephenson, Registrar of Friendly Societies in England.

London, 11th day of December, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an agreement authorized by 18 and 19 Vict., c. 63, s. 13, for the dissolution of a Friendly Society, called the Talk-o'-th'-Hill Friendly Society, held at the Swan Inn, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, in the county of Stafford, was transmitted to the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England on the 12th day of December, 1873.

A. K. Stephenson, Registrar of Friendly Societies in England.

London, 15th day of December, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an agreement authorized by 18 and 19 Vict., c. 63, s. 13, for the dissolution of a Friendly Society, called the Royal Alexandra Friendly Society, held at 6, Almond-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, was transmitted to the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England on the 13th day of December, 1873.

A. K. Stephenson, Registrar of Friendly Societies in England.

London, 15th day of December, 1873.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the Week ending on Wednesday, the 17th day of December, 1873.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	36,856,115	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	21,856,115
		Silver Bullion	—
	<u>£36,856,115</u>		<u>£36,856,115</u>

Dated the 18th day of December, 1873.

F. May, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	13,292,161
Rest	3,151,252	Other Securities	17,183,105
Public Deposits (including Ex- chequer, Savings Banks, Com- missioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	8,054,077	Notes	12,128,685
Other Deposits	17,066,811	Gold and Silver Coin	621,448
Seven Day and other Bills	400,259		
	<u>£43,225,399</u>		<u>£43,225,399</u>

Dated the 18th day of December, 1873.

F. May, Chief Cashier.

AN ACCOUNT of the Importations and Exportations of BULLION and SPECIE registered in the Week ended 17th December, 1873.

Countries from which Imported.	Imported into the United Kingdom.					
	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Egypt	16	25,500	25,516	...	...	...
British India	2,774	9,317	12,091	...	...	...
China ... ..	...	313	313	44,920	...	44,920
United States of America ...	...	...	...	9,159	89,208	98,367
United States of Columbia ...	184	1,774	1,958	12,096	77,360	89,456
Uruguay	10,000	...	10,000	...	...	...
Argentine Republic... ..	1,362	...	1,362	16,600	15,000	31,600
Other Countries	3,400	3,287	6,687	31,248	9,544	40,792
...
...
Aggregate of the Importations } registered in the Week ... }	17,736	40,191	57,927	114,023	191,112	305,135
Declared Value of the said } Importations }	£ 69,144	£ 160,760	£ 229,904	£ 28,507	£ 47,778	£ 76,285

Countries to which Exported.	Exported from the United Kingdom.							
	GOLD.			SILVER.				
	Coin.		Bullion.	Total.	Coin.		Bullion.	Total.
	British.	Foreign.			British.	Foreign.		
...	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Holland ... ..	...	...	4,450	4,450	...	10,000	...	10,000
Belgium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,000	156,000
France ... ..	...	4,250	...	4,250	...	14,688	124,400	139,088
Spain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	40,000
Egypt	6,250	...	...	6,250	...	...	...	...
South America (except Brazil) and West Indies	6,245	...	...	6,245	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	1,162	...	...	1,162	...	4,000	...	4,000
...
...
Aggregate of the Exportations } registered in the Week ... }	13,657	4,250	4,450	22,357	...	28,688	320,400	349,088
Declared Value of the said } Exportations }	£ 54,510	£ 17,000	£ 17,800	£ 89,310	£ ...	£ 7,172	£ 80,100	£ 87,272

Statistical Department, Custom House, London,
December 18, 1873.

S. SELDON,
Principal.

In the Matter of the Letters Patent granted to Thomas Parkin Moorwood, of the firm of Marshall, Watson, and Moorwood, Harlestone Iron Works, Sheffield, in the county of York, for the invention of "an improved construction of domestic fire stove for economizing fuel and producing a better radiation of heat." Dated the 24th day of March, 1873, No. 1082.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Thomas Parkin Moorwood has applied by petition to the Commissioners of Patents for leave to file a Disclaimer and Memorandum of Alteration of certain parts of the specification of the said Letters Patent; and any person intending to oppose such application must leave notice thereof in writing at the office of the Solicitor-General, 9, King's Bench-walk, Temple, within ten days

from the date hereof.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

Bristow Hunt, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, London; Agent for
William Whitehead, Sheffield, Agent for the Petitioner.

Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

Office of the Commissioners of Patents for
4070. Inventions.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petition of George Haseltine, of the "International Patent Office," Southampton-buildings, London, Doctor of Laws, praying for letters patent for the invention of "improved processes and apparatus

for separating tin from tinner's waste,"—a communication to him from abroad by Pierre De Peyster Ricketts, of the city and State of New York, United States of America, Mining Engineer,—was deposited and recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 10th day of December, 1873, and a complete specification accompanying such petition was at the same time filed in the said office.

Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

Office of the Commissioners of Patents for
4072. Inventions.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petition of Alexander Browne, of the firm of Browne and Company, Patent Agents, of 5, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, praying for letters patent for the invention of "an improved lubricator,"—a communication to him from abroad by Isidore Dreyfus, of New York, in the United States of America,—was deposited and recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 10th day of December, 1873, and a complete specification accompanying such petition was at the same time filed in the said office.

Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

Office of the Commissioners of Patents for
4095. Inventions.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petition of Samuel James Ditchfield, of Seaham Harbour, in the county of Durham, Coal Fitter, George Watson, of the same place, Oil Manufacturer, and John Childs, of Seaham Harbour aforesaid, Engineer, praying for letters patent for the invention of "improvements in the construction of heating apparatus, and in the application of hydro-carbon or other volatile oils or spirits for heating purposes and generating steam," was deposited and recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 12th day of December, 1873, and a complete specification accompanying such petition was at the same time filed in the said office.

Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

Office of the Commissioners of Patents for
4102. Inventions.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petition of John Henry Johnson, of 47, Lincoln-inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, praying for letters patent for the invention of "improvements in machinery and tools for cutting, turning, moulding, sawing, and polishing stone,"—a communication to him from abroad by Herbert Cottrell, of the city of Newark and State of New Jersey, United States of America,—was deposited and recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 13th day of December, 1873, and a complete specification accompanying such petition was at the same time filed in the said office.

Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

Office of the Commissioners of Patents for
4113. Inventions.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petition of George Haseltine, of the "International Patent Office," Southampton-buildings, London, Doctor of Laws, praying for letters patent for the invention of "improvements in implements for cutting, gripping, punching, and similar purposes,"—a communication to him from abroad by James Lindsay, of the city and State of New York,

No. 24046.

H

United States of America,—was deposited and recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 13th day of December, 1873, and a complete specification accompanying such petition was at the same time filed in the said Office.

Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852.

Office of the Commissioners of Patents for
Inventions.

NOTICE is hereby given, that provisional protection has been allowed—

3324. To John Edwin Sherman, of Bucksport, in the State of Maine, United States of America, but at present residing at Norbiton Hall, in the county of Surrey, for the invention of "improvements in the manufacture or production of iron and of cast-iron."

On his petition, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 14th day of October, 1873.

3446. To Thomas Dentith, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Manufacturing Chemist, for the invention of "improvements in producing or preparing indigo blue-dye."

On his petition, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 23rd day of October, 1873.

3504. To Sandford Thomas Pomeroy, of the city and State of New York, United States of America, now of No. 8, Southampton-buildings, London, for the invention of "an improved finger-guard and rest for pens or pen-holders."

On his petition, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 28th day of October, 1873.

3538. To Henry Tomlin, of No. 5, Pellatt-road, Lordship-lane, Dulwich, in the county of Surry, Joiner, for the invention of "improvements in railway crossings."

On his petition, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 30th day of October, 1873.

3642. To William James Martin, of Bradford, in the county of York, Clerk, for the invention of "improvements in seats and desks for schools."

On his petition, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 8th day of November, 1873.

3662. To Samuel Howard, of 37, London-road, Luton, Bedfordshire, Straw Hat Manufacturer, for the invention of "improvements in the ornamentation of straw hats and bonnets and other coverings for the head, and in the apparatus employed therein."

On his petition, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 11th day of November, 1873.

3724. To John Henry Johnson of 47, Lincoln-inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for the invention of "improvements in apparatus for propelling on rail and tramways, and in breaks for the same, parts of which improvements are applicable to the raising and lowering of cages in mine shafts."—A communication to him from abroad by Thomas Melchiorre Agudio, and the firm of Carl and Company, all of Paris, in the Republic of France.

On his petition, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 15th day of November, 1873.

3766. To Samuel Howarth, Ralph Howarth, and George Howarth, all of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, Corn Millers, for the invention of "a new method of making paper."

3781. To William White, of 30, Thurlow-road, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, for the invention of "improvements in the precipitation of sewage and other foul waters, and in the preparation of precipitating materials."

3787. And to Thomas Bennett, of Birmingham in the county of Warwick, Iron Merchant, for the invention of "improvements in preparing or forming bars of iron for piling and in the mode of piling the same."

On their several petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 20th day of November, 1873.

3800. To Henry Tasker, of Waterloo Iron Works, near Andover, in the county of Hants, for the invention of "improvements in portable steam engines and traction engines."

On his petition, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 21st day of November, 1873.

3823. To George Alfred Poole, of No. 7, Belle Vue, Bradford, in the county of York, Schoolmaster, for the invention of "a new or improved means of, and apparatus for, indicating the depth of water under vessels afloat, partly by mechanical means, and partly by electricity."

On his petition, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 22nd day of November, 1873.

3837. To Paul Edmund Wettin Bassée, of White Horse-street, Portsmouth, in the county of Hants, for the invention of "improvements in the construction of guns and gun carriages."

On his petition, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners, on the 24th day of November, 1873.

3864. To Alfred Vincent Newton, of the Office for Patents, 66, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Mechanical Draughtsman, for the invention of "improvements in the manufacture of waterproof boots, shoes, and gaiters."—A communication to him from abroad by Frederick M. Shepard, of the city and State of New York, United States of America.

3869. And to Thomas Alfred William Clarke, Machine Maker, and Roderick Flower Donisthorpe, Woolstapler, both of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, for the invention of "improvements in the padding or stuffing of upholstery, cushions, and various articles of dress, and in the method of preparing the same."

On both their petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 26th day of November, 1873.

3891. To John Lee, 38, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, City, for the invention of "a new or an improved bin for collecting streets refuse, and appliances in connection therewith."

3895. And to William Hodgson, of the firm of J. and W. Hodgson, of the West End Mills, Bradford, in the county of York, Worsted Spinners, and Francis Lea, Manager at the said Mills, for the invention of "improvements in apparatus employed in spinning and twisting wool and other fibres."

On both their petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 28th day of November, 1873.

3906. To Henry Smith, of 29, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex, Electro Plater, for the invention of "improvements in candle holders."

3912. And to George Lamb Scott, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Engineer, and William Edwin Heys, of the same place, Accountant, for the invention of "improvements in cupolas and blast furnaces, or other furnaces used for similar purposes."

On both their petitions, recorded in the Office

of the Commissioners on the 29th day of November, 1873.

3944. To Henry Bessell, of Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, Chair and Sofa Manufacturer, and John Allright Wheeler, of Westwood, in the county of Wilts, Flock Manufacturer, for the invention of "improvements in the manufacture of paillasses."

3946. To Joseph John Perry, of Red Lion-square, in the county of Middlesex, and William Edward Wiley, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for the invention of "improvements in pens or marking instruments."

3950. And to Adam Millar, Mechanician, of 9, Brooke-street, Holborn, in the city of London, for the invention of "a new or improved portable apparatus for scoring or registering numbers."

On their several Petitions recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 2nd day of December, 1873.

3956. To William Edward Gedge, of No. 11, Wellington-street, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, Patent Agent, for the invention of "an improved button and novel process of button fastening."—A communication to him from abroad by Louis Ignace Gras, of No. 9, Rue des Couteliers Moulins (Allier), France, Merchant Tailor.

3959. To Arthur Charles Henderson, of the firm of A. C. Henderson and Company, British and Foreign Patent Agents, of No. 6, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, for the invention of "improvements in match boxes for automatically lighting the matches."—A communication to him from abroad by Jules Saint Anne, Merchant, of Bordeaux, in the Department of Gironde, France.

3961. To William Thomas Holland, of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen, Earthenware Manufacturer, for the invention of "improvements in fettling for puddling and boiling furnaces."

3962. To William Cunningham, of Dundee, in the county of Forfar, North Britain, Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in machinery for carding jute, flax, hemp, and other fibrous materials, and in part applicable to the delivering parts of other machinery."

3964. To James Clarkson, of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, Dentist, for the invention of "improved means of fastening, connecting, or securing artificial teeth."

3965. To William Adair, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, for the invention of "improvements in and applicable to fog horns."

3966. To Francis George Pearson and James Grinold, both of Hope Works, Sheffield, in the county of York, for the invention of "improvements in the manufacture of manure and other similar forks."

3967. To Charles Barton, of West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, Accountant Clerk, for the invention of "a new mode of preserving or protecting, ornamenting, finishing, or emblazoning the whole or certain parts of locks and latches."

3968. To John Cawthorn, of No. 16, Church-street, Greenwich, in the county of Kent, for the invention of "improvements in movable sashes and their frames."

3969. To James Worrall, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Dyer, for the invention of "improved machinery for finishing cut-pile fabrics."

3970. To William Edward Newton, of the Office for Patents, 66, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in apparatus for signalling by night."—A communication to him from abroad by Gustave Marie Albin Stephanie Douillard, of Paris, in the Republic of France.
3971. To Ludwig Oppenheimer, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Merchant, for the invention of "improvements in the production of tiles or slabs for floors and walls."
3972. To Edward Pickering, of Littlecot, Streat-ham Common, in the county of Surrey, for the invention of "improvements in the permanent way of railways."
3973. To Benjamin Franklin Fuller, of the city and State of New York, United States of America, now of No. 8, Southampton-buildings, London, for the invention of "an improved printing press."—A communication to him from abroad by John Thomas Ashley, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America.
3974. To Benjamin Franklin Fuller, of the city and State of New York, United States of America, now of No. 8, Southampton-buildings, London, for the invention of "an improved automatic paper feeder for printing presses and other machinery."—A communication to him from abroad by John Thomas Ashley, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America.
3975. To Charles Pierre Newton Weatherby, of the city and State of New York, United States of America, now of No. 8, Southampton-buildings, London, for the invention of "an improved process and apparatus for preserving wood."
3976. And to John Edmund Russell, of 66, Bread-street, in the city of London, for the invention of "improvements in tucking devices and guides for sewing machines."—A communication to him from abroad by Eugene Bouillon, of the city of New Orleans, in the United States of America.

On their several petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 3rd day of December, 1873.

3977. To William Perch, of Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, Coal Owner, and William Paget Higgs, of Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, Telegraph Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in supplying compressed air to machines or apparatus for the purpose of obtaining motive power."
3978. To William Robert Lake, of the firm of Haseltine, Lake, & Co., Patent Agents, Southampton-buildings, London, for the invention of "an improved process of welding iron and steel."—A communication to him from abroad by Joseph Popping, of the city and State of New York, United States of America.
3979. To Saul Samuel, of No. 39, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, and of Sydney, New South Wales, for the invention of "improvements in the construction of rolls for wool washing and other machinery, and for the purpose of expressing the moisture out of wool and cotton fibres, and also other materials."—A communication to him from abroad by George Stewart, of Sydney, New South Wales.
3980. To William Tasker (of the firm of Tasker & Brierley), of Halifax, in the county of York, Patent Agent and Consulting Engineer, for the invention of "improved machinery for forming and welding and finishing couplings used for connecting steam, gas, and water pipes."

- A communication to him from abroad by Mildred Blakey, of Etna, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, United States, America.
3981. To Edward Storey, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Master Mariner, for the invention of "an improved bed, applicable for saving life at sea."
3982. To William Jones, of No. 9, Bedford-street, Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, in the employment of the Nottingham Manufacturing Company (Limited), for the invention of "improvements in apparatus for uniting, by sewing together or seaming, parts of looped, knitted, or other fabrics."
3983. To William Whittle, of Harborne, in the county of Stafford, Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in fire places, and in the mode of heating ovens or apparatus used in cooking for domestic purposes."
3985. To Pierre Vigouroux, of No. 10, Rue de la Fidélité, Paris, in the Republic of France, Civil Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in the manufacture of certain bituminous materials."
3986. To James Burton, of 113, Gloucester-road, Regent's Park, in the county of Middlesex, Clerk, for the invention of "a new or improved sash fastener."
3987. To Jean Baptiste Delavault, of No. 82, Boulevard Sébastopol, Paris, France, for the invention of "an improved advertising envelope and combined letter paper."
3991. To Henri Adrien Bonneville, of the British and Foreign Patent Offices, 18, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, France, and 6, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, Patent Agent, for the invention of "improved means for using, with the sewing machines, the thread balls."—A communication from Marc Klotz, a person resident at Paris, Passage Saunier.
3992. To Alexander Kaiser, of Augsburg, Bavaria, Engineer, for the invention of "a new automatic balance, to be used for weighing grains, farina, and other similar substances."
3993. To James Mallison, of Sharples, near Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, Yarn Agent, for the invention of "improvements in the processes of bleaching, mordanting, and dyeing yarn."
3994. To William Ramsey, of 83 & 84, Farringdon-street, in the city of London, Glass Merchant, for the invention of "an improvement in glass cutting instruments."
3996. To Joseph Tweedy, of Brunton-place, Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, and Joseph Simpkin, of Chester-place, Bensham, Gateshead, in the county of Durham, Signal Inspector, for the invention of "improvements in locking apparatus for controlling and working signals and points."
3998. And to Alexander Melville Clark, of 53, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Patent Agent, for the invention of "improvements in folding chairs and other articles of furniture."—A communication to him from abroad by Petrus Vanloo, of Paris, France.
- On their several petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 4th day of December, 1873.
4000. To Paul Raoul de Fauchaux d'Humy, of 36, Castle-street, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for the invention of "a new and improved fastening or attachment, adaptable as stoppers for bottles, for unions, couplings, or other connections for various objects, and also for the application of parts thereof to other useful purposes."

4001. To Thomas Goode Messenger, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, Civil Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in pipe joints, and in the couplings thereof."
4002. To William Southwood, of Penryn, in the county of Cornwall, Civil Engineer, and Frederick Charles Mathews, of Penzance, in the same county, Ship Builder, for the invention of "improvements in the mode of propelling ships."
4003. To Robert Heywood, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Merchant, for the invention of "improvements in horse-collars."—A communication to him from abroad by John Heywood, of Michigan, in the United States of America.
4004. To Elliot Hinchliffe, Black Dog Mills, of Leeds, in the county of York, for the invention of "improvements in machinery for flocking woollen or other woven or felted fabrics."
4005. To William Bird Redish, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Timber Merchant, for the invention of "improvements in and connected with fire grates."
4006. To Isaac Careless, of Walsall, in the county of Stafford, Collar Maker, for the invention of "improvements in horse collars."
4007. To James Henry Staples Wildsmith, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Manufacturing Chemist, for the invention of "improvements in the manufacture of artificial manure, and in utilizing residual products of the said manufacture, part of which improvements are also applicable to the manufacture of artificial bone."
4008. To Daniel McDowell, of the city of Waterford, Ireland, Engineer, for the invention of "an improved churn."
4010. To James Firth West, of Lynmouth Lodge, Reigate, Surrey, Hop Factor, for the invention of "improvements in trellis suitable for training vines or other trees of similar growth in vineries orchard houses, conservatories, and elsewhere."
4012. To Alexander Melville Clark, of 53, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Patent Agent, for the invention of "a new or improved material to be used as a substitute for window-glass."—A communication to him from abroad by Edmond Antoine Gaston d'Argy, of Paris, France.
4014. And to Maximilian Baerlein, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Merchant, for the invention of "improvements in the process of sizing, stiffening, and otherwise preparing yarn for weaving, and in apparatus for dyeing, sizing, stiffening, and otherwise preparing yarn."

On their several petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 5th day of December, 1873.

4016. To Thomas Read, of No. 167, Old-street, in the parish of Saint Luke's, in the city of London, Hot Water Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in boilers."
4017. To William Mather, of the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Druggists' Sundriesman, for the invention of "improvements in apparatus used for the purpose of percolation or filtration of fluids or infusions, and the precipitation of bodies held in suspension in fluids."—A communication to him from abroad by Manuel Leopold Jonas Lavater, of Number 8,

Cité Rougemont, in the city of Paris, in the Republic of France, Civil Engineer.

4018. To Julius Sheldon, of New York, at present residing at Edgley, near Stockport, in the county of Chester, for the invention of "improvements in the construction of machinery or apparatus for stretching the 'tips' of felt hats."
4019. To Edward Crozier Sibbald Moore, Lieut. Royal Engineers, of Portland, in the county of Dorset, England, for the invention of "an improved system of supplying fuel for combustion, the coal or other combustible material being supplied underneath the burning coal or other material whereby economy is effected in its combustion."
4020. To Francis Page, of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, for the invention of "improvements in apparatus to be employed in the moulding of artificial fuel when in a wet or pasty condition."
4021. To William Crees Taylor, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in safety valves."
4022. To George Hall, of Tranmere, in the county of Chester, Joiner, for the invention of "improvements in securing knobs to spindles in door furniture."
4023. To Daniel Jones, of Petistree, near Wickham Market, Suffolk, for the invention of "improvements in obtaining and applying motive power."
4024. To Thomas Lockwood, Power Loom Tuner, and Allen Chappell, Working Engineer, both of Linthwaite, in the county of York, for the invention of "improvements in looms for weaving."
4025. To Alfred Walker, of Accrington, in the county of Lancaster, Coach Builder, for the invention of "improvements in Hansom cabs."
4026. To Frank Wirth, of the firm of Wirth and Company, Patent Agency, at Frankfort on the Maine, Germany, for the invention of "certain improvements in ropes and carriages employed upon tramways, and in the apparatus connected therewith."—A communication from George Sigl, a person resident at Vienna, Austria.
4027. To John Henry Johnson, of 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for the invention of "improvements in the treatment of wool, silk, and other animal textile materials, whether in a raw or manufactured state."—A communication to him from abroad by Jean Baptiste Frezon the elder, of Paris, in the Republic of France.
4028. To Alfred Welch, of Southall, in the county of Middlesex, for the invention of "improvements in apparatus for feeding and watering cattle during railway journeys."
4029. To Robert Okell, of Ardwick, in the city of Manchester, Saddler, for the invention of "certain improvements in harness for horses."
4030. And to Joseph Thomas Parlour, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, now of No. 8, Southampton-buildings, London, Shipwright, for the invention of "improved armour for ships' floating batteries, forts, and other structures."

On their several petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 6th day of December, 1873.

4033. To Marcelin René Bouju, Merchant, of No. 82, Boulevard Sébastopol, Paris, France, for the invention of "improvements in the manufacture of oil, and in the apparatus connected therewith."

4034. To Henry Moore, of Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, North Britain, for the invention of "an improvement in roadways or pavements."
4035. To Michael McSherry, of the city and county of Limerick, Ireland, and Alexander Nisbet, of Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, North Britain, for the invention of "improvements in the fire-places of cooking ranges."
4036. To Charles John Galloway and John Henry Beckwith, both of the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Engineers, for the invention of "improvements in steam boilers."
4037. To William Lancaster, of Accrington, in the county of Lancaster, for the invention of "improvements in apparatus for transmitting variable speeds to revolving shafts or axles."
4038. To Henry Cockey and Francis Christopher Cockey, both of Frome, in the county of Somerset, for the invention of "improvements in gas stoves."
4039. To Walter Halsted Cortis Stanford, of 3, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, in the county of Middlesex, for the invention of "improvements in earthenware pipe joints."
4040. To William Robert Lake, of the firm of Haseltine, Lake, & Co., Patent Agents, Southampton-buildings, London, for the invention of "improvements in drawers for men and boys."—A communication to him from abroad by John Joseph Fitz-Patrick, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America.
4041. To John William Scott, of Victoria House, in the city of Worcester, Button Manufacturer, for the invention of "improvements in stud buttons or lacing studs for boots, shoes, and other garments."
4042. To Luke Turner, of Leicester, Elastic Web Manufacturer, for the invention of "improvements in looms for weaving elastic fabrics."
4044. To Arthur Waitman, of the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for the invention of "improvements in finishing twine."
4045. To Thomas Constantine Fawcett, of Leeds, in the county of York, Machine Maker, for the invention of "improvements in brick-making machines."
4047. And to Alexander Melville Clark, of 53, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Patent Agent, for the invention of "improvements in mills for hulling maize."—A communication to him from abroad by Valentine Winters, of Dayton, Montgomery County, State of Ohio, Robert McGregor, Alexander McGregor, and Robert Henry Minister, of Baltimore, Baltimore County, State of Maryland, both in the United States of America.
- On their several petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 8th day of December, 1873.
4048. To William Walker, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Consulting Engineer, for the invention of "an improved system for the treatment and utilization of peat, and in the apparatus therefor, parts of which are peculiarly applicable to the roasting and smelting of powdered 'sand' and other small metallic ores."
4052. To Robert Fawcett Thompson, of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham, for the invention of "improvements in the construction of saws."
4053. To William Wilcox, of Bushey, in the county of Hertfordshire, for the invention of "certain improvements in trucks or waggons for the conveyance of cattle and other animals

by railway, one of such improvements being also applicable to carriages for the conveyance of invalids and to railway carriages generally."

4054. To Walter Olive Palmer, of Clapham-road, in the county of Surrey, for the invention of "improvements in wheels and axles for railway, tramway, or other rolling stock."
4055. To John Harrington, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, for the invention of "improvements in the method of binding together a number of sheets or leaves of paper or other material."
4056. To Matthew Todd (of the firm of John Todd and Sons), of Bradford, in the county of York, Wool Comber, for the invention of "improved apparatus for utilizing exhaust steam."
4057. To John Cornforth, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Manufacturer, for the invention of "improvements in machinery for the manufacture of cut nails and tacks."
4058. To William Neill, of Bold, in the county of Lancaster, Engineer, and Francis Augustus Remington Neill, of the same place, Engineer, for the invention of "improvements applicable to railways and engines or carriages running thereon."
4059. To Minshall Baxter, of 36, Bedford-gardens, Kensington West, in the county of Middlesex, for the invention of "improvements in seed drills."—A communication to him from abroad by Alfred Ernest Hollings, of James-street, Hamilton, Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada.
4060. And to Leon Dupont, of Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex, for the invention of "improvements in gas burners."
- On their several petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 9th day of December, 1873.
4061. To William Houlston Morgan, of the city and county of Gloucester, for the invention of "improvements in compounds for removing and preventing incrustation in steam boilers, and in apparatus for introducing the same or other fluids, which apparatus is also applicable as a steam lubricator."
4062. To Henry Studer, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Civil Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in floating breakwaters."
4063. To Thomas Ashford, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Machinist, for the invention of "improvements in machinery for the manufacture of cut nails, tacks, and brads."
4064. To Edward Davies, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, and Stephen Dawson, of Manchester, also in the county of Lancaster, for the invention of "an improved feed water heater and fuel economiser and apparatus connected therewith for steam boilers."
4065. To August Bñnten, of Crefeld, Germany, for the invention of "a new or improved machine to be used in finishing woven fabrics."
4066. To John Richard Cromwell Taunton, of the firm of John and Joseph Taunton, of Balsall Heath, near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Manufacturers, for the invention of "improvements in safes and strong rooms."
4067. To Hégésippe Bernadac, of Paris, in the Republic of France, Civil Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in apparatus for regulating or controlling the supply or level of water in steam boilers."
4068. To Edwin Richards, of Stoke on Trent, in the county of Stafford, Engineer, for the "improvements in railway chairs, and in the means of securing them and the rails therein on railways."

4069. To Thomas Barnes and Robert Chalk, both of Accrington, in the county of Lancaster, for the invention of "improvements in the construction of fire grates."

4071. And to John Henry Johnson, of 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, for the invention of "improvements in oscillating cylinder engines."—A communication to him from abroad by Albert Schmid, of Zurich, Switzerland, Engineer.

On their several petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners, on the 10th day of December, 1873.

4073. To John Lightband Thomasson, of Old Corn Market, Worcester, House Decorator, for the invention of "an improved portable grate for greatly economising the consumption of fuel and largely increasing the amount of heat radiated thereby."

4075. To Charles William Siemens, of No 3, Great George-street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, for the invention of "improvements in the production of iron and steel, and in furnaces and apparatus connected therewith."

4077. To Frederic Henry Brady, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Hardware Merchant and Manufacturer, for the invention of "improvements in apparatus for economizing fuel in fire grates."

4081. To Joseph Potts the younger, of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, Architect, for the invention of "improvements in the permanent way of railways."

4083. To Pierre Paul Egide Marie Koch, of Anvers, in the Kingdom of Belgium, at present residing at the Charing Cross Hotel, in the county of Middlesex, for the invention of "improvements in preserving meat and other articles of food."

4085. To Stephen Alley and James Baird Handyside, both of Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, North Britain, Engineers, for the invention of "improvements in fastenings for connecting and strengthening the ends of rails for railways or tramways, and in apparatus for applying the same."

4087. To John Augustus Ball, of Oakland, in the county of Alameda, State of California, United States of America, Engineer, for the invention of "improvements in dredging and excavating machines."

4091. And to Nicholas Demetrius Spartali, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Steam Ship Agent, for the invention of "improvements in the construction and arrangement of land and marine steam boilers and furnaces."

On their several petitions, recorded in the Office of the Commissioners on the 11th day of December, 1873.

PATENTS WHICH HAVE BECOME VOID.

A LIST of the Letters Patent for Inventions which have become void by reason of the non-payment of the additional Stamp Duty of £50, before the expiration of the third year from the date of such Patents, pursuant to the Act of the 16th Vict., c. 5, sec. 2, for the week ending the 13th day of December, 1873.

3212. Edward Kitchin and Matthew Kitchin, both of Leeds, in the county of York, for an invention of "improvements in 'jiggers or dummy' machines used in the manufacture of leather, artificial or otherwise."—Dated 7th December, 1870.

3213. Henry Hammond, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Mechanical Engineer, for an invention of "an improved apparatus for mixing soils, chemical manures, and other substances, either separately or together, and for mixing dry with semi-fluid substances, liquids, or air."—Communicated to him from abroad by Frederick Tolhausen, of 149, Boulevard Magenta, Paris, France.—Dated 7th December, 1870.

3214. Alexander Melville Clark, of 53, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Patent Agent, for an invention of "improved life preserving clothing."—Communicated to him from abroad by Clark Spencer Merriman, of Vallisca, county of Montgomery, State of Iowa, United States of America.—Dated 7th December, 1870.

3215. Alfred Vincent Newton, of the Office for Patents, 66, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Mechanical Draughtsman, for an invention of "an improved construction of cart-ridge box."—Communicated to him from abroad by Henry D. Cooke, junior, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, United States of America.—Dated 7th December, 1870.

3217. Frederick Joseph Howard, of Kingston Vale, in the county of Surrey, Farrier, for an invention of "improvements in the manufacture of horse shoes."—Dated 7th December, 1870.

3218. William Henry Maitland, of Thurloe-square, in the county of Middlesex, for an invention of "an improved fabric suitable for carpet linings and other purposes, and improved machinery for manufacturing the same."—Dated 7th December, 1870.

3229. John Wright, of St. Martin's, Stamford, in the county of Northampton, for an invention of "an improvement in water and other closet seats."—Dated 8th December, 1870.

3235. John Blakey, of Leeds, in the county of York, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, for an invention of "improved means and apparatus for utilizing small pieces of leather in the manufacture of boots and shoes."—Dated 9th December, 1870.

3237. Thomas Read, of Malton, in the county of York, for an invention of "improvements in the construction of reaping and mowing machines."—Dated 9th December, 1870.

3238. John Fletcher, of Winterton, in the county of Lincoln, Machine Maker, for an invention of "an improved mill or machine for grinding corn or grain or other substances of a like nature."—Dated 9th December, 1870.

3239. William Denny Ruck, of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, for an invention of "improvements in the manufacture of paper pulp."—Dated 9th December, 1870.

3241. John Boyns, of St. Just, in the county of Cornwall, for an invention of "improvements in dressing, crushing, and amalgamating metallic ores, and in apparatus employed for these purposes."—Dated 10th December, 1870.

3245. Geminiano Zanni, of the City-road, in the county of Middlesex, Electric Telegraph Engineer, for an invention of "improvements in magnetic and electric telegraph apparatus."—Dated 10th December, 1870.

3249. John Hosking, Engineer, and John Morrison, Mechanic, both of Gateshead Iron Works, Gateshead, in the county of Durham, for an invention of "improvements in steam boilers."—Dated 12th December, 1870.

3250. John Clayton Mewburn, of 172, Fleet-street, in the city of London, Patent Agent and Consulting Engineer, for an invention of "treating lichens or moss in order to obtain sugar or saccharine matter and spirit there-

from."—Communicated to him from abroad by Henry Shields, residing at Saint Petersburg, in the Empire of Russia."—Dated 12th December, 1870.

3251. George William Hick, of Leeds, in the county of York, Engineer, for an invention of "improvements in apparatus for moulding or shaping clay and other plastic materials for the production of bricks, tiles, and other articles."—Dated 12th December, 1870.

3257. Alexander Henry, of Edinburgh, in the county of Mid Lothian, North Britain, Gun and Rifle Manufacturer, for an invention of "a new or improved blank cartridge."—Dated 13th December, 1870.

3258. William Walker Gibson, of the firm of Gibson and Walker, of Bonnington Steam Mills, in the county of Mid Lothian, North Britain, for an invention of "improvements in separating seeds and ground, or pulverised substances, and in the apparatus or means employed therefor."—Dated 13th December, 1870.

3265. James Stewart Smyth, of No. 12, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, Captain in Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, for an invention of "improvements in means of effecting communications by means of a code or codes of signals between different points, either at sea or on land, or between vessels at sea and points on land."—Dated 13th December, 1870.

A LIST of the Letters Patent for Inventions which have become void by reason of the non-payment of the additional Stamp Duty of £100, before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of such Patents, pursuant to the Act of the 16th Vict., c. 5, sec. 2, for the week ending the 13th day of December, 1873.

3228. William Clark, of 53, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Engineer and Patent Agent, for an invention of "an improved detaching hook."—Communicated to him from abroad by Samuel Brown and Leon Level, both of New York City, in the United States of America.—Dated 7th December, 1866.

3237. George Haseltine, of the "International Patent Office," No. 8, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for an invention of "an improved machine for pegging boots and shoes."—Communicated to him from abroad by Reuben Whitehouse Drew, of Lowell, Massachusetts, United States of America.—Dated 8th December, 1866.

3253. William Edward Newton, of the Office for Patents, 66, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for an invention of "certain improvements in breach loading fire-arms, and in cartridges and bullets for the same."—Communicated to him from abroad by Hiram Berdan, of the city of New York, United States of America.—Dated 10th December, 1866.

3265. Samuel Chatwood, of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, Safe and Lock Engineer, for an invention of "improvements in the construction of safes and key boxes, to be used by bankers and others."—Dated 12th December, 1866.

3273. Clinton Edgcumbe Brooman, of the firm of Robertson, Brooman, and Company, of 166, Fleet-street, in the city of London, Patent Agents, for an invention of "improvements in the treatment of lead and argentiferous litharge."

—Communicated to him from abroad by Frederic Cordurié, of Toulouse, France.—Dated 13th December, 1866.

3276. Johann Heinrich Grell, of the city of Ham-burgh, for an invention of "improvements in the construction of steam ships, sailing ships, boats, and other vessels for sea or inland navigation, the said improvements being for the purpose of facilitating the quick steering or manœuvring of such vessels."—Dated 13th December, 1866.

In Chancery.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of the Royal Victoria Palace Theatre Syndicate.

BY an Order made by the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon in the above matters, dated the 9th day of December, 1873, on the petition of William Thomas Frewer, of 29, Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, in the county of Surrey, Builder, Robert Holden Kinnear, of No. 9, Milk-street, Cheapside, in the city of London, Linen Manufacturer, and Thomas Snowdon, of 52, Holland-road, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Builder, creditors of the said Syndicate, it was ordered that the said Royal Victoria Palace Theatre Syndicate be wound up by this Court of Chancery under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

Thos. Dolling Bolton, 4, Elm-court, Temple, Solicitor for the said Petitioners.

In Chancery.

In the Matter of the Leeds Royal Park Estates Building and Investment Company Limited, and in the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Master of the Rolls has fixed Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon, at his chambers, in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, in the county of Middlesex, as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

In Chancery.

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1862, and of the Herefordshire Banking Company. Final Notice to Creditors and all others having any claims upon the Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made on Friday, the 23rd day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon, on behalf of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, to his Honour the Master of the Rolls, at his Chambers, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, for an order to dissolve the said Company. All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against the said Company, are to send full particulars of the same to Mr. William Turquand, of 16, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C., the Official Liquidator of the said Company, on or before the 13th day of January, 1874, in default whereof they will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit under the Order made for the winding up of the said Company, and the said Official Liquidator will, after such last-mentioned day, proceed to make a final distribution of the assets of the said Company remaining in his hands amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall

have then have had notice.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

Geo. Fred. Cooke, 3, Serjeant's-inn, Chancery-lane; Agent for
Thomas Llanwarne, of Hereford, Solicitor
for the said Official Liquidator.

In the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster.—Liverpool District.
In the Matter of the Bold-street Household Stores Limited; and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1862 and 1867; and in the Matter of the Court of Chancery Lancaster Act, 1850; and in the Matter of the Court of Chancery Lancaster Act, 1854.

THE Vice-Chancellor has by an Order, dated the 9th day of December, 1873, appointed Thomas Hayes Sheen, of No. 30, North John-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Accountant, to be the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Interest to the 25th December, 1873, payable on the shares of the Association at the rate of five shillings and five pence per annum per share (£3 10s. paid) will be paid to the Proprietors at the offices of the Association on and after the 10th January, 1874.

J. Hill Williams, Actuary and Secretary.

Shoreditch Local Press Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, duly convened and held at 49, Mansfield-street, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, on the 17th day of November, 1873, the following Special Resolution was duly passed; and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place, on the 2nd day of December, 1873, the following Special Resolution was duly confirmed:—

“That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Messrs. Wertheimer, Lea, and Co., of Circus-place, Finsbury-circus, be and are hereby appointed Liquidators.”

William Shead, Chairman.

Malvern Subscription Reading Rooms Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, duly convened, and held at the Rooms of the Company, situate at Malvern, in the county of Worcester, on the 22nd day of October, 1873, the following Special Resolution was duly passed; and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place, on the 11th day of November, 1873, the following Special Resolution was duly confirmed:—

Resolved—“That the Malvern Subscription Reading Rooms Company Limited be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of the Companies Act, 1862.”

William Thomas Fernie, Chairman.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Kohinoor Lake Ice Company, duly convened and held at No. 1, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, on the 24th day of November, 1873, the following Special Resolutions were duly passed; and at a subsequent Special General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on the 10th day of December, 1873, the same following Special Resolutions were duly confirmed:—

“That this Company be wound up voluntarily.
“That John Weston, Esq., and John Ireland, Esq., be the Liquidators for winding up the affairs of this Company.”

Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

J. Weston, Chairman.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and of the Sewage Disinfecting and Manure Company Limited, in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Contributors of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 85, Gracechurch-street, in the city of London, on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1874, at twelve of the clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of having the account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

Boverton Redwood, } Liquidators.
C. W. Tupper, }

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of the Ballycummisk Copper Mining Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Company, duly convened for the purpose and held at the offices of the Company, situate at No. 85, Cheapside, in the city of London, on Thursday, the 11th day of December, 1873, the following Extraordinary Resolutions were passed:—

1. “That it having been proved to the satisfaction of the meeting that the Ballycummisk Copper Mining Company Limited cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is advisable to wind up same, and that the Ballycummisk Copper Mining Company Limited be wound up voluntarily.

2. “That John Romanes, of Worthing, and John Henry Rochester Beckles, Public Accountant, of Basinghall-street, in the city of London, be appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be fifty guineas each, to include all costs, charges, and expenses.”

John Romanes, Chairman.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, as Wholesale Grocers, at Batley, in the county of York, under the style or firm of Crossland and Ramshaw, and as Manufacturing Chemists, at Burn, in Lindley-cum-Quarby, in the parish of Huddersfield, in the said county, under the style or firm of John Crossland and Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and from the said firm of Crossland and Ramshaw will be received and paid by the undersigned, John Crossland; and all debts due to and from the said firm of John Crossland and Co., will be received and paid by the undersigned Frederick Charles Ramshaw.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

John Crossland.
Frederick Charles Ramshaw.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, William Henry Cutler and Edward Goldwin Turner, practising at No. 29, Bedford-square, in the county of Middlesex, as Attorneys and Solicitors, under the style or firm of Cutler and Turner, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as from the 1st day of November last.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1873.

*Wm. H. Cutler.
E. G. Turner.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Ralph Shaw, Henry Goldstraw, and George Swift, at Longton, in the county of Stafford, as Brick, Pipe, and Marl Manufacturers, under the firm of Shaw, Goldstraw, and Swift, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; and that in future the business will be carried on by the said Ralph Shaw and George Swift, by whom all debts owing or due from the said late partnership will be received and paid.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

*Ralph Shaw.
Henry Goldstraw.
Geo. Swift.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, Alfred James Mansfield and Francis Drake Ruffie, as Coal Merchants and Contractors, and carried on by them at No. 1, Warwick-road, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and at Portland-place, Hammersmith-road, in the same county, under the style or firm of Mansfield and Ruffie, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or owing by the said firm will be received and paid by the said Alfred James Mansfield, by whom in future the business will be carried on.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

*Alfred James Mansfield.
Francis Drake Ruffie.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Frederick William Biggs and Joseph N. McDougall, carrying on business at 52, Cheapside, in the city of London, and 5, Victoria-road, Surbiton, in the county of Middlesex, as Estate Agents and Surveyors, under the style of Biggs and McDougall, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

*Frederick William Biggs.
J. N. McDougall.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Daniel Richards, and George Loveridge, in the trade or business of Manufacturing Opticians, at 13, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, under the style or firm of D. Richards and Co., was dissolved, by mutual consent, as on and from the 3rd day of December, 1873. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be respectively received and paid by the said George Loveridge, by whom the said business will in future be carried on.—As witness our hands this 13th day of December, 1873.

*Daniel Richards.
George Loveridge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore carried on by us the undersigned, John Checkley and Sidney Graham, in the trade or business of Joiners, at Harrogate, in the county of York, under the firm of Checkley and Graham, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 6th day of September last; and the said business has since that time and will in future be carried on by the said John Checkley alone, who will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said partnership in the regular course of trade.—Witness our hands this 13th day of December, 1873.

*John Checkley.
Sidney Graham.*

THE Partnership heretofore existing between us the undersigned, and carried on under the name of John Dore and Co., Copper Smiths, at Bromley, in the county of Middlesex, was this day by mutual consent dissolved. All debts due to the said partnership shall be paid to the said John Dore alone, and all debts owing from the said partnership will be paid by the said John Dore.—Dated this 24th day of November, 1873.

*David Wilson.
John Dore.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by Frederick Woodhams and James Macqueen, under the firm of F. Woodhams and Co., at Hope's Carr Hat Works, Stockport, in the county of Cheshire, in the trade or business of Hat Manufacturers, was this day dissolved, by mutual consent.—As witness our hands this 1st day of December, 1873.

*Frederick Woodhams.
James Macqueen.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Henry Thomas Bruce and George Harper, carrying on business at South Ockington, in the county of Surrey, as Grocers, Provision Merchants, and Drapers, has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 29th day of November last; and that all debts owing to or by us as Copartners, are to be paid to and by the said Henry Thomas Bruce.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

*Hn. Thos. Bruce.
Geo. Harper.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, George Arnold and Alfred Keatinge Wright, as Paper and Rag Agents and Paper Merchants, at No. 3, Walbrook-buildings, in the city of London, under the style or firm of Arnold, Wright, and Company, has been dissolved by mutual consent, as and from the day of the date hereof.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

*George Arnold.
Alfred Keatinge Wright.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately existing between us the undersigned, John Forster, William John Forster, and Major Kirkup, carrying on business under the style of John Forster and Company, at Sunderland, in the county of Durham, as Provision Merchants, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said William John Forster retiring from the business.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

*John Forster.
W. J. Forster.
Major Kirkup.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by the undersigned, Henry Charles Riches and Elam Skoyles, under the firm of Riches and Skoyles, at the city of Norwich, at North Walsham, in the county of Norfolk, and at Halesworth, in the county of Suffolk, in the trade or business of Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers and Outfitters, has been dissolved, as from the 25th day of March, 1873, by mutual consent.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1873.

*H. C. Riches.
Elam Skoyles.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Henry Thomas Pratt and Albert Ward, carrying on business as Manufacturing Jewellers, at No. 37, Albion-street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, under the style or firm of Pratt and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, as from the 10th day of December instant; and that all debts owing to or by the said firm will be received and paid by the said Henry Thomas Pratt, by whom the said business will in future be carried on.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

*Henry Thomas Pratt.
Albert Ward.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by William Mackenzie and Firth Archibald, under the firm of Mackenzie and Archibald, at No. 1, Johnston-street, Blackburn, in the trade or business of Plasterers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. And that the business will henceforth be carried on by the said William Mackenzie alone, who will pay and discharge all debts and liabilities and receive all money payable to the said late firm.—As witness our hands this 16th day of December, 1873.

*William Mackenzie.
Firth Archibald.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by the undersigned, William Linney Barber and Joseph Hope, at Stoke Prior and Redditch, in the county of Worcester, under the style or firm of Barber and Hope, in the several trades or businesses of Grocers, Provision Dealers, Drapers, and Dealers in Boots and Shoes, is dissolved as from the 9th day of December, 1873, by mutual consent.—Dated the 9th day of December, 1873.

*William Linney Barber.
Joseph Hope.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting and carried on between us the undersigned, John Marlow, Senior, and John Marlow, Junior, under the style or firm of John Marlow and Son, as House, Painters, Plumbers, and Glaziers, at Holte Place, Upper Sutton-street, Aston Park, near Birmingham, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and credits of the late firm will be received and paid by the said John Marlow, Senior, alone, by whom the said business will in future be carried on.—Dated this 8th day of December, 1873.

*John Marlow, Senior.
John Marlow, Junr.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Michele Criscuolo and Charles Edward Kay, as Manufacturers of Italian Paste, at Queen's Wharf, 21, King's-road, St. Pancras, and 57, Gracechurch-street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All credits will be received and debts paid by Charles Edward Kay.—Dated 4th December, 1873.

Michele Criscuolo.
Charles Edward Kay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Copartnership carried on for some time past at Godalming, in the county of Surrey, by us the undersigned, Henry Moon and Henry Moon the younger, under the style or firm of Moon and Son, as Builders and Contractors, has been dissolved by mutual consent, as and from the 20th day of November, 1872. Mr. John Cates Collier, of Godalming aforesaid, Accountant, has been appointed by us to receive and pay all debts due to or by the said copartnership concern.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

Henry Moon, senr.
Henry Moon, junr.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting betwixt us the undersigned, Samuel Growcott and Joseph Sperring, carrying on business as Charter Masters, at the Swan Farm Colliery, Swan Village, West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, as Charter Masters, under the style or firm of Growcott and Sperring, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and owing by the said partnership will be received and paid by the said Joseph Sperring, by whom the said business will in future be carried on.—Dated the 9th day of December, 1873.

Samuel Growcott.
Joseph Sperring.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between us, at the borough of Cambridge, in the county of Cambridge, in the trade or business of Brewers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—As witness this 15th day of December, 1873.

Anna Windridge.
Charles Daniel Clark.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between me, the undersigned, and John Richard Davies, of No. 4, Bute-esplanade, Cardiff, Shipbroker, in the trade or business of Shipbrokers, at 66, Bute-road, Cardiff, under the firm of J. R. Davies, Jones, and Co., has been dissolved by me, as from the 2nd day of October instant, under powers conferred upon me by an agreement of copartnership, dated the 23rd day of March, 1872, made between me, the undersigned, and the said John Richard Davies; and in future the business will be carried on by me, the undersigned, on my separate account, and I will pay and receive all debts owing from and to the said partnership.—Witness my hand this 7th day of October, 1873.

Ellis Jones.

Mr. JOHN BASSITT, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against or upon the estate of John Bassitt, late of Willoughby, in the county of Lincoln, Farmer, deceased (who died on the 3rd day of July, 1872, and whose will was proved in Her Majesty's Court of Probate for the District Registry at Lincoln, on the 23rd day of September, 1872, by Edward Faux, William Roberts, and Joseph Bassitt, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars of their several debts and claims against or upon the estate of the said deceased to me the undersigned, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1874, at the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts or claims of which they shall then have had notice; and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1873.

J. BASSITT, Wainfleet and Spilsby, Solicitor to the said Executors.

DAVID HICKS, Deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims against the estate of David Hicks, late of Tremannhire, in the parish of Whitechurch, in Dewland, in

the county of Pembroke, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 20th day of October, 1873, intestate, and letters of administration of whose personal estate and effects were duly granted to William Hicks, of Tremannhire aforesaid, Farmer, the natural and lawful brother and one of the next-of-kin of the said deceased, by or out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 8th day of November, 1873), are requested to send, in writing, the particulars of their claims or demands to Messrs. Davies and Co., of the town and county of Haverfordwest, the Solicitors of the said William Hicks, on or before the 30th day of January, 1874. And notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said William Hicks will proceed to distribute the assets of the said David Hicks amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said William Hicks shall then have had notice; and that the said William Hicks will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said William Hicks shall not have had notice at the time of distribution.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

DAVIES and CO., Haverfordwest, Solicitors.

RICHARD WELLS, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Vict., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Richard Wells, late of Airmyn, in the parish of Snaith, in the West Riding of the county of York, Merchant, deceased (who died on the 12th day of January, 1873, and whose will was proved in the District Registry attached to Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Wakefield, on the 6th day of February, 1873, by the executors therein named), are hereby required to send the particulars of their claims or demands to John Cawood Butterworth, of Airmyn aforesaid, Farmer, one of the executors named in the said will, on or before the 12th day of January next, after which day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for such assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 8th day of December, 1873.

WELLS and GETHING, 13, Whitefriargate, Hull, Solicitors for the Executors.

CHRISTOPHER PREBBLE, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against or affecting the estate of Christopher Prebble, formerly of No. 17, Denbigh-street, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, but late of No. 60, Queen's-road, Peckham, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 15th day of October, 1873, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 13th day of November, 1873, by Christopher Edmund Prebble and William Winckworth, the executors named in the said will), are hereby required to send in the particulars of such claims or demands to me the undersigned, on or before the 2nd day of February, 1874, after which time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have had notice; and that they will not after that time be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

RICHARD S. MASON, 30, Newgate-street, London, Solicitor to the Executors.

SIR HENRY JOHN BROWNRIGG, Kt., C.B., Deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Sir Henry John Brownrigg, Knight, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, late of No. 12, Talbot-square, Hyde Park, in the county of Middlesex, deceased (who died at the above address, on the 26th day of November, 1873, and letters of administration of whose personal estate and effects were granted to his Widow and relict, Dame Elizabeth Brownrigg, by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 11th day of December, 1873), are hereby required to send the particulars of their claims, in writing, to me the undersigned, Solicitor to the said administratrix, on or before the 31st day of January, 1874, after which date the said administratrix will distribute the estate and assets of the said deceased among

the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which she shall then have had notice; and that the said administratrix will not be answerable or liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons whomsoever of whose debt, claim, or demand she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

JOHN RAND BAILEY, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, London, Solicitor for the said Administratrix.

CHARLES GILBURD, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and others having any claims or demands against the estate of Charles Gilburd, late of Horsham, in the county of Sussex, Tailor (who died on the 6th day of November, 1873, intestate, and letters of administration of whose personal estate and effects were granted by the Chichester District Registry of the Court of Probate, on the 9th day of December, 1873, to Frederick Sampson Gilburd, of Horsham aforesaid, Tailor), are required to send in the particulars of their claim to the said administrator, at the office of the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said administrator, on or before the 30th day of January next, after which day the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said intestate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice; and further, that he will not be liable for such assets, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

BEDFORD and CO., Horsham, Solicitors, to the said Administrator.

ANN ALKIN, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Ann Alkin, late of North-street, Atherstone, in the county of Warwick, Spinster, deceased (who died on the 4th day of March last, and whose will, with one codicil thereto, was proved in the District Registry at Birmingham attached to Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 31st day of March last, by Thomas Alkin the elder, of Grendon, in the said county of Warwick, Gentleman, the sole executor named in such will), are hereby required to send particulars of their claims and demands to the said executor, at the office of Messrs. Radford and Son, of Atherstone aforesaid, the Solicitors of the said executor, on or before the 10th day of February, 1874. And notice is hereby given, that after the said 10th day of February next, the said executor will proceed to administer the estate and to distribute the assets of the said testatrix among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice; and for the assets, or any part thereof, so administered or distributed, the said executor will not be liable to any person of whose claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

RADFORD and SON, Atherstone, Solicitors to the said Executor.

WILLIAM KELLEY the Younger, deceased.

Notice pursuant to the Act 22nd and 23rd Vict., chap. 35. **ALL** persons having any claims against the estate of William Kelley the younger (who died at Saint George's Villa, Cann Hall-lane, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, on the 6th day of August, 1873, and whose will was proved on the 31st day of October, 1873), are to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned, before the 31st day of December instant, after which date the assets of the estate will be distributed.—18th December, 1873.

STONEHAM and LEGGE, 5, Philipot-lane, London, Solicitors for the Executors.

Re ESTHER WREN, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and persons having any debt or claim against or upon the estate of Esther Wren, late of No. 1, Whitehall-terrace, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, Housekeeper, deceased (who died intestate, on the 23rd day of September, 1873, and of whose estate and effects letters of administration were granted by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 5th day of November, 1873, to Thomas Wren, of Westmill, near Buntingford, Herts, Farm Labourer, the natural and lawful brother and one of the next-of-kin of the said intestate), are required to send particulars of their debts or claims on or before the 19th day of January, 1874, to the undersigned. And notice is hereby given, that after the said 19th day of January, 1874, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Esther Wren among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the administrator may

then have had notice; and he will not be answerable or liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

COBHAM and HUNT, Ware, Herts, Solicitors for the said Administrator.

JOHN GOATLEY, Deceased.

Pursuant to the 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35.

ALL persons claiming to be creditors against the estate of John Goatley, of Saint John Villa, Brixton-road, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman (who died on the 2nd of November, 1873), are required, on or before the 1st of February, 1874, to send the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. Thomas Grieve, of No. 1, Palace New-road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman, or Mr. Caleb Wright, of No. 101, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, the executors of the deceased, or to the undersigned, Messrs. Withall and Compton, their Solicitors, and the said executors will after the said 1st day of February, 1874, proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased, without regard to the debts or claims of which the said executors shall not then have had notice. And all persons owing any debt or money to the estate of the said deceased are requested to pay the same forthwith to the said executors or either of them, or to the undersigned, Messrs. Withall and Compton, on their behalf.—Dated this 15th December, 1873.

WITHALL and COMPTON, 19, Great George-street, Westminster, Solicitors.

ENOCH BICKLEY, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Enoch Bickley, late of Bloxwich, in the county of Stafford, Carpenter, deceased (who died on the 12th day of November, 1872, and whose will was proved in the Lichfield District Registry attached to Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 9th day of December instant, by William Robinson, of Walsall, in the said county, Agent, and Richard Keay, of Felsall, in the said county Ironworker, the executors therein named), are hereby required to send particulars of such claims or demands to us, the undersigned, Solicitors to the said executors, on or before the 14th day of February next, after which time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice; and that the said executors will not be liable for such assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

COTTERELL and OERTON, Solicitors, Walsall.

JAMES LEECH REED, Deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any debts, claims, or demands upon or against the estate of James Leech Reed, late of No. 19, New Bridge-street, in the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cheesemonger, deceased (who died on the 14th day of November, 1873, intestate, and letters of administration to whose estate were granted by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 9th day of December, 1873, to Margaret Reed, his lawful widow and relict), are hereby required to send the particulars of such debts, claims, or demands to the said Margaret Reed, at No. 16, New Bridge-street aforesaid, on or before the 31st day of January next, after which day the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the administratrix shall then have had notice; and the said administratrix will not be liable to any person of whose debt, claim, or demand she shall not then have had notice. All persons indebted to the said James Leech Reed are also requested to pay to the said Margaret Reed the amount of their respective debts.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

CHARTRES and YOULL, 18, Grainger-street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Solicitors to the Administratrix.

DAVID BARLING GREEN, Esq., Deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Vic., chap. 35, entitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims or demands against or affecting the estate of David Barling Green, late of Brockham Court, Reigate, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 28th day of June, 1873, and whose will was proved, on the 20th day of August following, in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, by Elizabeth Green, of Brockham Court aforesaid, Widow, Henry Harris Green,

and James Smith Eastes, both of Ashford, Kent, Corn Merchants, three of the executors therein named), are required to send particulars of their debts, claims, and demands to the said James Smith Eastes, at Ashford aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of January, 1874, at the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to administer the estate and distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have had notice; and for the assets, or any part thereof, so administered or distributed the said executors will not be liable to any person of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice. And all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their debts respectively to the said James Smith Eastes, one of the said executors.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

HART, HART, and MARTEN, Dorking, Surrey,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

JAMES MITCHELL HOLM, Deceased.
Pursuant to an Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any debt or claim against the estate of James Mitchell Holm, late of Southampton, in the county of Hants, an Engineer of the Royal mail steamer "Eider" (who died on the 8th day of January, 1873, and probate of whose will was granted by the Winchester District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate to Francis John Holm, the sole executor therein named, on the 6th day of February, 1873), are hereby required to send, in writing, particulars of their debts, claims, and demands to the undersigned, Francis John Holm, of Broad-street, Penryn, Cornwall, on or before the 31st day of January, 1874, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims, and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and the said executor will not after that date be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

FRANCIS JOHN HOLM, Executor.

Colonel EDWARD ARTHUR HENRY WEBB, Deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament 22 and 23 Vict., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors of the late Colonel Edward Arthur Henry Webb, formerly of No. 9, New Bond-street (and not of No. 9, St. James's-street, as previously advertised), in the county of Middlesex, but late of No. 40, Gay-street, in the city of Bath, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Army and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, deceased (who died on the 11th day of October, 1873, and whose will, dated the 12th day of September, 1873, was proved in the Bristol District Registry of Probate, on the 25th day of November, 1873, by the executrix in the said will named), and all other persons having claims on the estate of the said testator, are required to send the particulars of such debts or claims to me the undersigned, the Solicitor to the said executrix, on or before the 8th day of February, 1874, after which time the said executrix will proceed to distribute all the assets of the said testator amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts or claims of which she shall then have had notice; and she will not be liable for such assets, or any part thereof, to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.—Dated the 8th day of December, 1873.

THO. W. GIBBS, 4, Northumberland-buildings, Bath, Solicitor to the said Executrix.

Major-General the Right Honourable CHARLES RICHARD, Earl DE LA WARR, Deceased.
Pursuant to the Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Major-General the Right Honourable Charles Richard, Earl De la Warr, K.C.B., late of Buckhurst Park, in the county of Sussex, of Bourne Hall, in the county of Cambridge, and of 18, Pall-mall, and the Thatched House Club, St. James's-street, both in the county of Middlesex (who died on the 22nd day of April, 1873, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 16th day of June, 1873, by Sir Frederick Leopold Arthur, of 24, Queen's-gate, Kensington, in the said county of Middlesex, Bart., Cornwallis West, of 49, Eaton-place, in the said county of Middlesex, Esq., and John Alexander Mainley Cope, of 25, Great George-street, in the city of Westminster, Esq., the executors therein named), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing,

of such claims or demands, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to the said executors, at the office of the undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the 18th day of January, 1874, after which day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said executors shall then have had notice; and the said executors will not after that time be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

COPE, ROSE, and PEARSON, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W., Solicitors to the said Executors.

CHARLES SCOTCHER, Pianoforte Manufacturer, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, section 29, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

ALL creditors and others having any claims or demands against the estate of Charles Scotcher, late of 88, Brecknock-road, in the county of Middlesex, and 36, Bull-street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick (who died on or about the 30th day of August, 1873, and letters of administration of whose personal estate were granted to his son, Charles Thomas Scotcher, by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 3rd day of November, 1873), are hereby requested to send particulars of their claims, in writing (with dates and issues), to Mr. Henry Ivimey, of 8, Staple-inn, Holborn, London, in the county of Middlesex, the Solicitor of the said administrator, on or before the 16th day of February, 1874, after which date the said administrator will distribute the estate and assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which he shall then have had notice; and to take notice that the said administrator will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

HENRY IVIMEY, 8, Staple-inn, Solicitor.

ROBERT JACKSON BUTLER, Deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of Robert Jackson Butler, late of Woodside, in the county of Hertford, Esq., deceased (who died on the 6th day of August, 1873, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 15th day of December, 1873, by Jane Birley Butler, Widow, the relict of the said deceased, and William Sills, the executors therein named), are hereby required, on or before the 31st day of January, 1874, to send to me, the undersigned, William Sills, of No. 26, Old Broad-street, in the city of London, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the executors will distribute the whole of the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice; and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any persons of whose claim they have not had notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

WILLIAM SILLS, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C., one of the said Executors.

RALPH LUCAS, Deceased.

Pursuant to Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the estate of Ralph Lucas, late of Seaton Carew, in the county of Durham and of Bampton Grange, in the county of Westmoreland (who died on the 30th day of August, 1873, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 13th day of December, 1873, by Thomas Powell Fawcus, of West Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, one of the executors named in the said will), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, to the said executor, at the office of his Solicitor, John Bishop Strover, of West Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, on or before the 31st day of January, 1874, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

J. B. STROVER, West Hartlepool, Solicitor for the said Executor.

JOHN RISDON, Deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 22 and 23 Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims, or demands against the estate of John Risdon, late of Great Parndon, in the county of Essex, Esq., deceased (who died on the 8th day of February, 1872, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 18th day of March, 1872, by Baker Joseph Littlehales, of Havant, in the county of Hants, Esq., and the Reverend John Henry Standen, of Pembury House, Alexandra-road, Saint John's-wood, in the county of Middlesex, Clerk, the executors named in the said will), are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts, claims, and demands to the said executors, at the office of their Solicitor, Mr. George Dixon, of No. 35, John-street, Bedford-row, in the county of Middlesex, on or before the 20th day of February, 1874, after the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims, and demands, of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands they shall not then have had such notice as aforesaid.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

GEO. DIXON, 35, John-street, Bedford-row.

Reverend CANON WALKER, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Canon Walker, late of Scarborough, in the county of York, deceased (who died on the 22nd day of June, 1873, and to whose estate and effects letters of administration were granted by the District Registry at York of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 15th day of November, 1873, to William Walker, of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster), are hereby required to send particulars of their debts or claims, in writing, to us, the undersigned, as the Solicitors of the said administrator at our office, as undermentioned, on or before the 31st day of January now next, after which day the administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims, or demands of which they shall then have had notice; and the administrator will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated the 17th December, 1873.

WOODALL and WOODALL, No. 26, Queen-street, Scarborough, Solicitors to the said Administrator.

RICHARD NUNN ZILLWOOD, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Richard Nunn Zillwood, late of Romsey, in the county of Southampton, Miller, deceased (who died on the 21st day of October, 1873, and whose will was proved in the Winchester District Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 10th day of December, 1873, by Eliza Zillwood, of Romsey, Widow, Daniel Newman, of the same place, Gentleman, and James Stevens, of Beaulieu, in the county of Southampton, Schoolmaster, the executors in the said will named, are required to send or deliver to us, the undersigned, Messrs. Stead, Tylee, and Potter, the Solicitors to the said executors, at our offices, in Romsey, on or before the 1st day of March, 1874, the particulars, in writing, of such claims or demands, at the expiration of which time the said executors will distribute the assets of the said testator amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims or demands only of which the said executors shall have had notice on or before the said last-mentioned day.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

STEAD, TYLEE, and POTTER, Romsey, Solicitors for the said Executors.

HARFORD JOHN GOODWIN, Esq., Deceased.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being creditors, or having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Harford John Goodwin, for-

merly of 12, York-place, Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, but late of 2, Marlborough-place, Harrow-road, in the same county, Esq. (who died on the 25th day of November, 1873, and of whose personal estate and effects letters of administration were, on the 11th day of December, 1873, granted by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate to Dame Katharine Stewart Forbes Drake, wife of Sir William Richard Drake, of Oaklands Lodge, in the county of Surrey), are hereby required to send the particulars, of their debts, claims, or demands upon or against the said estate to Messrs. Bircham and Company, No. 46, Parliament-street, Westminster, the Solicitors of the said administratrix, on or before the 1st day of March, 1874; after which date the assets of the said Harford John Goodwin, will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those debts, claims, or demands of which the said administratrix shall then have had notice; and that the said administratrix will not be liable for the assets so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

BIRCHAM and CO., 46, Parliament-street, Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

ELVINA SMITER (otherwise known as Mrs. Bedoschi). Pursuant to Act of Parliament 22nd and 23rd Victoria, "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any debt or claim against the estate of Elvina Smiter (otherwise known as Mrs. Bedoschi), late of No. 5, Duncan-terrace, Islington, in the county of Middlesex (who died on the 23rd day of November, 1873, are required to send the particulars of their said debt or claim, on or before the 13th day of February, 1874, to Messrs. Davies and Williams, of Abchurch House, Sherborne-lane, E.C., Solicitors for the executor, to whom probate of the will of the said deceased has been granted by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, in default whereof the said executor will distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

DAVIES and WILLIAMS, Abchurch House, Sherborne-lane, E.C.

In Chancery.—Between Elizabeth King, Joseph King, Alfred King, and Frederick King, all respectively infants under the age of twenty-one years, by James Hutchings, their next friend, Plaintiffs; and George King, Thomas King, and Charles Pryce and Sarah Pryce, his Wife, and Thomas Nicholls (since dismissed), Defendants.

To George King, late of 11, Hemingford-road, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, Cowkeeper and Dairyman, and all others whom it may concern.

TAKE notice, that this Honourable Court will be moved before the Right Honourable the Vice-Chancellor Hall, on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1874, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, by Counsel for the above-named plaintiffs, that the plaintiffs' Bill, filed in this cause on the 12th day of February, 1873, as amended on the 19th day of March, 1873, may be ordered to be taken pro confesso against you the defendant George King, at the hearing of the said cause, pursuant to the Consolidated General Orders of this Honourable Court in such case made and provided.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1873.

Yours, &c.,

HOWARD and CO., Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

In Chancery.—Between William Gribble and John Beveridge Gribble, Plaintiffs; and Robert Coad Tucker, Edward Athelston Worthy (sometimes and in the Bill of Complaint called Edward Worthy) and Annie, his Wife, and Andrew Tucker Squarey and James Thurston Shorto, Defendants.—1872, G. No. 155.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs' Bill of Complaint in the above suit was duly filed on the 11th December, 1872, and whereas, pursuant to an Order made in the said suit, dated the 19th December, 1872, the defendants, Edward Athelston Worthy (or Edward Worthy) and Annie, his wife, were, on the 12th March, 1873, served at Christchurch, in the Province of Canterbury, in the Colony of New Zealand, with a printed copy of the said Bill, and with a copy of the interrogatories filed in this suit for the examination of such defendants, together with a copy of the said Order; and whereas the last-named defendants did not enter an appearance to the said Bill, as by the said Order directed; and whereas by an Order dated the 3rd November, 1873, it was ordered that the plaintiffs

be at liberty to enter an appearance to their said Bill for the said defendants, Edward Athelston Worthy (in the Bill called Edward Worthy) and Annie, his wife, and such appearance was accordingly entered by the plaintiffs on the 17th day of November, 1873. Now notice is hereby given to the last-named defendant, and all others whom it may concern, that the Court of Chancery will be moved before his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, on the 12th day of January next, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, by Counsel on the part of the plaintiffs, that their Bill may be taken pro confesso against Edward Athelston Worthy (sometimes and in the said Bill called Edward Worthy) and Annie, his wife.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1873.

TORR and CO., 38, Bedford-row, Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

WHEREAS, by an Order of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date the 10th July, 1867, and made in the causes Ashley against Ashley, Beckford against Ashley, Hervey against Ashley, Sturt against Hervey, Hervey against Sturt, Carpenter against Sturt, and in the matter of the Trustee Act, 1850, and in the matter of the Trustee Relief Act, 10 and 11 Victoria, chapter 96, and in the matter of two shares of the late Shadwell Waterworks, an enquiry was directed who is, or are now legally and beneficially entitled to the £3,146 16s. 3d., cash in the bank to the credit of the cause Sturt v. Hervey, "the Real Estate of Charles Pitfield," and who is, or are now legally and beneficially entitled to the £425 10s. 0d., cash in the bank to the credit of the said cause "In Master Lane's Office;" and it being alleged that such two several sums constitute or represent portions of the real and personal estate of the said Charles Pitfield, formerly, of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, and who died on or about the 4th day of August, 1740, and that certain of the creditors of the said Charles Pitfield (whose names and the amounts of the debts proved by them, appear in the first and second schedules to Master's Report, dated 9th August, 1792, made in the suits [of Hervey v. Ashley, Sturt v. Hervey, Hervey v. Sturt, and Carpenter v. Sturt]), have not been paid in full, and therefore may be entitled to or interested in such real and personal estate, and also that they as well as some other person or persons claiming under the said Charles Pitfield, deceased, whether by descent or otherwise, may be entitled to or interested in two such several sums or one of them, or some part or parts thereof respectively. Pursuant to the said Order the persons claiming to be legally or beneficially entitled to or interested in such two several sums of £3,146 16s. 3d. cash, and £425 10s. 0d. cash, are by their Solicitors, on or before the 2nd day of February, 1874, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, at No. 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Monday, the 9th day of February, 1874, at twelve of the clock at noon, at the said chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

The original of such Master's Report may be seen at the Public Record Office, in Fetter-lane, in the city of London, and an office copy thereof, may be inspected at the office, situate at No. 3, South-square, Gray's-inn, Middlesex, of Messrs. Ewbank and Parlington, the Solicitors for the petitioners.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1873.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause William Henry May, an infant, by William Harding, his next friend, plaintiff, against Louisa May, Widow, defendant, 1873, M., No. 222, the creditors of William May, late of Romsey, in the county of Southampton, Gentleman, who died in or about the month of November, 1871, are, on or before the 20th day of January, 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Joseph Lott, of 12, Great George-street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, the Solicitor of the defendant, the executor of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his chambers, situated in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause Billinge against Turner, 1873, B., No. 214, the creditors and incumbrancers on the real estate of Samuel Turner, late of Norton-in-the-Moors, in the county of Stafford, Farmer, deceased, who died in or about the month of April, 1871, are, on or before the 12th day of January, 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Richard Heaton, of Burslem, in the county of Stafford, the

Solicitor of plaintiffs, Samuel Billinge and Thomas Tomkinson, trustees and executors of the will of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every creditor and incumbrancer holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his chambers, situated in the Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause Besant against Treadgold, 1873, B., 232, the creditors of John Cox, late of Portsea, in the county of Southampton, Brewer, Maltster, and Ind-keeper, who died in or about the month of August, 1866, are, on or before the 24th day of January, 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to Charles Cole, of Portsea, in the county of Southampton, Gentleman, the Solicitor of the defendant, William Treadgold, the surviving executor of the will of the said John Cox, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins, at his chambers, No. 3, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of John Riley Marsh, deceased, and in a cause Thornley v. Holbrooke, 1873, M., 208, the creditors of John Riley Marsh, late of Alvaston Grange, near Derby, in the county of Derby, Esquire, who died on or about the 1st day of July, 1868, are, on or before the 21st day of January, 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Charles Few, of No. 2, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, the Solicitor for the defendants, the executors, their Christian and surnames, and addresses and descriptions, the Christian and surnames of any partner or partners, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon, at his chambers, situate at No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of James Gordon Smith, late of 29, Fenchurch-street, in the city of London, Gentleman, deceased, and in a cause of Smith v. Smith, 1873, S., 219, the creditors of James Gordon Smith, late of 29, Fenchurch-street, in the city of London, Gentleman, deceased, who died on the 2nd day of March, 1873, are, on or before the 31st day of January, 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. John Robinson Adams, of 15, Old Jewry-chambers, in the city of London, Solicitor for the administratrix of the above-named James Gordon Smith, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Hall, at his chambers, situate No. 11, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, on Saturday, the 7th day of February, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in the matter of the estate of Robert Patterson, late of Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey, Brewer, deceased, and in a cause of Wade v. Patterson (1873, P., 197), the creditors of Robert Patterson, late of Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey, Brewer, deceased, who died on the 22nd day of August, 1873, are, on or before the 31st day of January, 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Francis Robinson, of 36, Jernyn-treet, St. James's, in the county of Middlesex, the Solicitor for the administrator of the above-named Robert Patterson, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Every creditor holding any security is

to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Hall, at his chambers, situate at No. 11, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, in the county of Middlesex, on Saturday, the 7th day of February, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

In the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Liverpool District.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Chancery of the county palatine of Lancaster, made in the matter of the estate of James Napier, late of Geelong, in Australia, Broker, deceased, and in a suit Napier against Napier, the creditors of the said James Napier, who died in or about the month of December, 1872, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 31st day of July, 1874, to come in and prove their debts at the office of the Registrar of the Liverpool District of the said Court, situate in the Municipal Offices, Dale-street, Liverpool aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. The 20th day of August, 1874, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the said office is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon claims.—Dated this 8th day of December, 1873.

COUNTY COURTS' EQUITABLE JURISDICTION.

PURSUANT to an Order of the County Court of Wiltshire, holden at Swindon, made in a suit Joseph Bishop and others, creditors of William Fox, deceased, against Ruth Buck, executrix of the said William Fox, the creditors of, or claimants against, the estate of William Fox, late of Coate, near Swindon, in the county of Wiltshire, Yeoman, who died in or about the month of November, 1873, are, on or before the 6th day of January, 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to the Registrar of the County Court of Wiltshire, holden at Swindon, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. In default thereof they may be excluded from any benefit in the estate. Every creditor holding any security is to produce or transmit the same to the Registrar aforesaid, on or before the 13th day of January, 1874, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims.

JAS. COPLESTON TOWNSEND, Registrar.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1861, and the Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1863.

Re Thomas Winter's Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees under a deed of conveyance, dated the 11th June, 1869, executed by Thomas Winter, of Cambridge Town, Frimley, in the county of Surrey, Flour, Timber, and Slate Merchant, and Builder, of his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, will, after the expiration of ten days from the insertion of this advertisement, declare and pay a First and Final Dividend of 1s. 5½d. in the pound to the creditors of the said Thomas Winter, who shall then have proved their debts, at the offices of Messrs. Burt, Boulton, and Haywood, 39A, King William-street, in the city of London, any Monday between the hours of ten and four o'clock. And notice is further given, that creditors who have not already proved their debts must forward proof thereof to us, the undersigned, before the 22nd day of December next, or they will lose the benefit of such dividend.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

S. B. BOULTON,
THS. M. WESCOTT, Trustees.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

A SECOND Dividend of 1s. in the pound has been declared in the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with creditors, instituted by George Symonds and Nicholas Abbott, of 49, Milton-street, in the city of London, Box Makers, trading as George Symonds and Co., and will be paid at the office of Messrs. T. Prickett and Co., 121, Cheapside, in the city of London, on and after Friday, the 19th day of December, 1873, between the hours of ten and one o'clock.

EDM. BYRNE, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

A FIRST Dividend of 1s. 9d. in the pound has been declared in the matter of a special resolution for liquidation by arrangement of the affairs of Clement Davidson Leggatt and John Ross Pugh Leggatt, of No. 26, Austin Friars, in the city of London, and Bombay, in the East Indies, Merchants, carrying on business in copartnership under the style or firm of Leggatt and Co., the said Clement Davidson Leggatt, also trading as a Merchant, on his separate

account, and will be paid by me, at the offices of Messrs. Harding, Whinney, and Co., No. 8, Old Jewry, in the city of London, on and after the 22nd day of December, 1873.

--Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

WM. HURLBATT, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

A SECOND Dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound has been declared in the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with creditors, instituted by John Boulter, of 2, East-road, in the county of Middlesex, and of Slough, in the county of Buckingham, Plumber, and will be paid by me, at my offices, 25, Old Jewry, in the city of London, on Thursday, January 1st, 1874, or any subsequent Thursday, between the hours of eleven and two.

EDW. CHATTERLY, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Northallerton.

A FIRST and Final Dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound has been declared in the matter of a special resolution for liquidation by arrangement of the affairs of John McVeagh, of Ripon, in the county of York, Tailor and Draper, and will be paid by me at 15, Kirkgate, Bradford, or 11, Corn Exchange, Leeds, both in the said county, on and after Saturday, the 27th day of December instant.—Dated the 15th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER ATKINSON, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Leicestershire, holden at Leicester.

A FIRST and Final Dividend of 6s. in the pound has been declared in the matter of a special resolution for liquidation by arrangement of the affairs of Walter Brown, of 36, King-street, Leicester, in the county of Leicester, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, and will be paid at my office, No. 10, Market-street, Leicester, any day on and after the 30th day of December, 1873.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1873.

HENRY TARRATT, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Kingston-upon-Hull.

A SECOND Dividend of 4s. in the pound has been declared in the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with creditors, instituted by William Atkin, of No. 34, Market-place, in the town and county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, Boot and Shoe Maker, and will be paid by me, at my offices, No. 44, Waterworks-street, in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, on and after the 29th day of December instant.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

JOHN FAWCETT, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Durham, holden at Sunderland.

A SECOND and Final Dividend of 2½d. in the pound has been declared in the matter of a special resolution for liquidation by arrangement of the affairs of Charles William Meier, of High-street, in the borough of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, Ship Broker, Coal Exporter, and Provision Merchant, trading under the firm of C. W. Meier and Co., and will be paid by me, at the offices of Mr. Henry Rawlings, Public Accountant, 59, John-street, Sunderland, on and after the 29th day of December, 1873.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

HENRY RAWLINGS, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Durham, holden at Sunderland.

A FIRST and Final Dividend of 1s. in the pound has been declared in the matter of a special resolution for liquidation by arrangement of the affairs of Ralph Hart Tweddell, of Richmond-street and Wreath Quay, Monkwearmouth Shore, in the county of Durham, Engineer and Boiler Builder, trading under the style of R. H. Tweddell and Co., and will be paid by us, at the offices of Mr. Henry Rawlings, Public Accountant, 59, John-street, Sunderland, on and after the 29th day of December, 1873.—Dated this 8th day of December, 1873.

S. H. NEWBY,
M. J. LYALL, Trustees.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Henry Clinton Cooper, of 10, Upper St. Martin's-lane, in the county of Middlesex, Auctioneer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at Hazell's Hotel, 370, Strand, London, on the 26th day of December, 1873, at ten o'clock in forenoon precisely.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1873.

H. C. COOPER, Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Daniel Kent Jarvis, of 63, Princess-street, and 43, Great James-street, Marylebone, both in the county of Middlesex, Oil and Colour Man.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. H. T. Thwaites, of 42, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, on the 29th day of December, 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

JOSEPH FULCHER, Attorney for the said Daniel Kent Jarvis.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Henry Gosbell, of No. 5, Tabernacle-row, City-road, in the county of Middlesex, Wholesale Stationer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. Joseph Perry, No. 2, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

JOSEPH PERRY, 2, Guildhall-chambers aforesaid, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Fredric Crossdell and Arthur Brocksopp, of 66, Park-street, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, Wholesale Cheesemongers and Copartners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named persons has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Linklater, Hackwood, Addison, and Brown, No. 7, Walbrook, in the city of London, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

LINKLATER, HACKWOOD, ADDISON, and BROWN, 7, Walbrook, London, Attorneys for the Debtors.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Fredric Crossdell and Arthur Brocksopp, of 66, Park-street, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, Wholesale Cheesemongers and Copartners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the separate creditors of the above-named Fredric Crossdell has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Linklater, Hackwood, Addison, and Brown, No. 7, Walbrook, in the city of London, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

LINKLATER, HACKWOOD, ADDISON, and BROWN, 7, Walbrook, London, Attorneys for the Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Fredric Crossdell and Arthur Brocksopp, of 66, Park-street, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, Wholesale Cheesemongers and Copartners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the separate creditors of the above-named Arthur Brocksopp has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Linklater, Hackwood, Addison, and Brown, No. 7, Walbrook, in the city of London, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

LINKLATER, HACKWOOD, ADDISON, and BROWN, 7, Walbrook, London, Attorneys for the Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Odey, of 5, Elizabeth-street, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, Cab Proprietor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. Thomas Wilding, 17, Titchborne-street, Edgeware-road, in the county of Middlesex, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at two

o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

THOS. WILDING, Titchborne-street, Edgeware-road, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Wetmore Cryder, of 89, Gresham House, in the city of London, and of 91, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Dealer in Stocks and Shares.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at my offices, 79 and 81, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, in the city of London, on the 12th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

G. M. CLEMENTS, Attorney for the said William Wetmore Cryder.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Martin Mann, of 61, Tufnell Park-road, in the county of Middlesex, late trading in copartnership with Ferdinand Rosenthal, under the firm of Mann, Rosenthal, and Company, at 20, Castle-street, Falcon-square, in the city of London, late trading in copartnership with Charles Zierenberg, under the firm of Zierenberg and Company, at 16, Newgate-street, in the city of London, now Mercantile Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. Thomas John Holmes, Solicitor, No. 4, Eastcheap, in the city of London, on the 29th day of December, 1873, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1873.

THOMAS JOHN HOLMES, 4, Eastcheap, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by George William Bremner, of Mansion House-buildings, Queen Victoria-street, in the city of London, and of Milford Haven, in the county of Pembroke, Commission Merchant, trading under the style of George Bremner and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, on the 13th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

RANDALL and ANGIER, 3, Gray's-inn-place, London, Attorneys for the said George William Bremner.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Robert Strange, of 307, New North-road, in the county of Middlesex, Grocer and Cheesemonger.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Izard and Betts, 46, Eastcheap, in the city of London, on the 2nd day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

CARTER and BELL, 102, Leadenhall-street, London, Attorneys for the said Robert Strange.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Henry William Hauberg (and not Hanberg, as erroneously printed in last Gazette), of Vincent Wharf, Dod-street, Limehouse, in the county of Middlesex, Tin Merchant, but formerly carrying on business with Paul Toepler, under the style of Paul Toepler and Company, Wool Cleaners, at the Black Syke Mill, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, in the county of York.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Learoyd and Learoyd, No. 11, South-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., on the 30th day of December, 1873, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

LEAROYD and LEAROYD, 11, South-street, Finsbury, London, E.C., Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Alfred Weeks, of No. 26, Langley-place, Commercial-road East, in the county of Middlesex, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of the undersigned, Messrs. Tilley and Liggins, situate at No. 10, Finsbury-place South, in the city of London, on the 6th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

TILLEY and LIGGINS, 10, Finsbury-place South, City, Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Middlesex, holden at Edmonton. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Henry Holmes, of Tottenham-green, in the parish of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, late of No. 8, Monkwell-street, in the city of London, Wine Merchant, now out of business.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at my office, No. 11, Newgate-street, in the city of London, on the 3rd day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

C. F. KNOX, 11, Newgate-street, London, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Kent, holden at Rochester. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by James Blaxland, of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, Farmer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Bull Hotel, High-street, Sittingbourne aforesaid, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

WALTER FURLEY, 43, St. Margaret-street, Canterbury, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Kent, holden at Rochester. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Sidney Smith South, of Chapel-street, Blue Town, Sheerness, in the county of Kent, Grocer, trading as S. S. South and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Messrs. Lovering, 35, Gresham-street, London, on the 22nd day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

JOHN COPLAND, Sheerness, Attorney for the said Sidney Smith South.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Kent, holden at Rochester. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Charles Cockburn the elder, of 52, High-street, Chatham, in the county of Kent, Draper, Clothier, and Outfitter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Ladbury, Collison, and Viney, 99, Cheapside, in the city of London, on the 7th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

CLAPHAM and FITCH, 181, Bishopsgate-street Without, in the city of London, Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Kent, holden at Tunbridge Wells. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Batchelor, of 180, London-road, Southborough, in the parish of Tunbridge, in the county of Kent, Bootmaker.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. George Arnold, of Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, Solicitor, on the 9th day of January, 1874, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Tunbridge Wells, Attorney for the said William Batchelor.

No. 24046.

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The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Kent, holden at Greenwich. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Charles Ashton, of 7, Royal-hill, Greenwich, formerly of 17, Stockwell-street, Greenwich, both in the county of Kent, Hatter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, 145, Cheapside, in the city of London, E.C., on the 27th day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

CHARLES ASHTON.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Oldham. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Ashworth and Richard Halstead, carrying on business at Atherton Holme, Stacksteads, in the townships of Spotland and Newchurch, in the county of Lancaster, as Joiners and Builders, under the style or firm of Ashworth and Halstead.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the separate creditors of the above-named Richard Halstead has been summoned to be held at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, in Fennel-street, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, on the 30th day of December, 1873, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

HALL and BALDWIN, Clitheroe, Lancashire, Attorneys for the said John Ashworth and Richard Halstead.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Oldham. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Phillip Henry Fowler, of Market-street, Bacup, in the county of Lancaster, Chemist and Druggist.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Dog and Partridge Hotel, Manchester, in the said county, on the 6th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

JOHN HAIGH SYKES, Attorney for the said Phillip Henry Fowler.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Oldham. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by James Howarth, of Dry Dock, Littleborough, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Flock and Waste Dealer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

JNO. STANDRING, The Butts, Rochdale, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Hughes, of No. 30, Waterloo-road, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Artist and Painter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Clarendon Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

WM. WILLIAMS, 54A, Cable-street, Liverpool, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Savage Tyrer the younger, of 19, Martensen-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Commission Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Messrs. Fowler and Carruthers, Solicitors, 14, Clayton-square, Liverpool, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

FWLER and CARRUTHERS, 14, Clayton-square, Liverpool, Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Henry Simpson, of Waterloo-road, Widnes, in the county of Lancaster, Tailor and Outfitter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. Maurice Nordon, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool aforesaid, Attorney-at-Law, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

M. NORDON, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by James Berry, of 206, Burlington-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Printer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. Maurice Nordon, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool aforesaid, Attorney-at-Law, on the 6th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

M. NORDON, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Joseph Quinn, of 19, Freehold-street, Fairfield, West Derby, and of St. John's Market, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Egg Dealer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. Roger Baxter, Solicitor, 40, Castle-street, Liverpool aforesaid, on the 7th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

ROGER BAXTER, 40, Castle-street, Liverpool, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Manchester. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Warburton, of No. 6, Marlborough-terrace, Promenade, Southport, in the county of Lancaster, and of No. 85, Bridge-street, Manchester, in the said county, Decorator, Painter, and Paperhanger.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Charles Henry Simpson, No. 44, Kennedy-street, Manchester, in the said county of Lancaster, Solicitor, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

C. H. SIMPSON, 44, Kennedy-street, Manchester, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Manchester. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by George Dean, of No. 77, Downing-street, Ardwick, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Boot and Shoe Dealer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Addleshaw and Warburton, Solicitors, No. 67, King-street, in the city of Manchester, on the 7th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

ADDLESHAW and Warburton, 67, King-street, Manchester, Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Manchester. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Spencer Sawyer, of Bateman's-buildings, Deansgate, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Merchant and Commission Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Company, 14, Marsden-street, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

ATKINSON, SAUNDERS, and CO., Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Preston. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by David Walmsley, of Bow-lane, Preston, in the county of Lancaster, Livery-stable Keeper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Messrs. Buck and Dickson, Solicitors, No. 17, Winckley-street, Preston aforesaid, on the 6th day of January, 1874, at four o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

JOSH. B. DICKSON, 17, Winckley-street, Preston, Attorney for the said David Walmsley.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Salford. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Heaselden, of No. 50, Dorset-street, Hulme, in the city of Manchester, and county of Lancaster, Grocer and Provision Dealer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the York Hotel, Great Ducie-street, Strangeways, Manchester, on the 10th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

WM. WEBB WARD, Attorney for the said John Heaselden.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Warrington. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Timperley, of Market-street, Earlestown, in the county of Lancaster, Grocer and Baker.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. Ridgway, No. 2, Cairo-street, Warrington, on the 30th day of December, 1873, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

T. J. RIDGWAY, Attorney for the said Thomas Timperley.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Burnley. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Alfred Watkinson, of Forest House, in the Forest of Pendle, and of Brierfield, near Burnley, both in the county of Lancaster, Oil Merchant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at No. 10, Nicholas-street, in Burnley, in the county of Lancaster, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

FRANCIS HARTLEY, 10, Nicholas-street, Burnley, Attorney for the said Alfred Watkinson.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Ashton-under-Lyne.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Mary Tonge, of 36, Melbourne-street, in Stalybridge, in the county of Chester, Widow, Samuel Bardsley Tonge, of the same place, Grocer, and Joshua William Tonge, of 48, High-street, in Stalybridge aforesaid, Grocer, lately carrying on business as Grocers and Provision Dealers, in copartnership, at 36, Melbourne-street, and 148, High-street, in Stalybridge aforesaid, under the style or firm of J. Tonge and Sons.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named persons has been summoned to be held at the Clarence Hotel, Spring-gardens, in the city of Manchester, on the 7th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

N. BUCKLEY, Stamford-street, Stalybridge, Attorney for the said Debtors.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Suffolk, holden at Ipswich. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Hunt, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, Draper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. A. A. Watts, 26, Butter-market, Ipswich, Solicitor, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

A. A. WATTS, Attorney for the said John Hunt.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Suffolk, holden at Bury St. Edmund's.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Henry James Ellis, of Mustow-street, Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, General-shop Keeper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Angel Hotel, Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

W. S. WALPOLE, Beyton Lodge, Bury St. Edmund's, Attorney for the said Henry James Ellis.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Essex, holden at Colchester.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Edwin Markland, of Kelvedon, in the county of Essex, Chemist.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at No. 90, Denbigh-street, Warwick-square, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, on the 8th day of January, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

W. A. SMITH, 90, Denbigh-street, Pimlico, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Essex, holden at Chelmsford.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Henry Rudlen, of Rayleigh, in the county of Essex, Grocer and Pork Butcher.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Crown Inn, Rayleigh, in the county of Essex, on the 10th day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

DIGBY and SON, Maldon, Essex, Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Essex, holden at Chelmsford.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Gregory Potts, of Witham, in the county of Essex, Innkeeper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Fleece Inn, Colchester, in the county of Essex, on the 8th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

DIGBY and SON, Maldon, Essex, Attorneys for the Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Northumberland, holden at Newcastle.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by George Harle the younger, of No. 4, St. Mary's-terrace, Whitley, in the county of Northumberland, Engineer, and late of Tower Foundry, Forth Banks, in the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Thomas Riddell and Son, of No. 53, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Public Accountants, on the 30th day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

ANCHOR THOMPSON, 40, Dean-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Attorney for the said George Harle the younger.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Nottinghamshire, holden at Nottingham.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by James Edmonds, of the town of Nottingham, Coal Merchant, and Agent for the Sale of Bricks.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Assembly Rooms, Low-pavement, in the town of Nottingham, on the 30th day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated the 9th day of December, 1873.

EVERALL and TURNER, Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Nottinghamshire, holden at Nottingham.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Baker, of Weekday-cross, in the town of Nottingham, Silk Agent and Dealer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. W. A. Richards, 7, Weekday-cross, in the town of Nottingham, on the 30th day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

WILLM. A. RICHARDS, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Cheshire, holden at Stockport.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Edward Knowles, of 23, Great Portwood-street, Stockport, in the county of Chester, Draper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. John Burkinshaw, Solicitor, No. 8, Warren-street, Stockport, in the county of Chester, on the 30th day of December, 1873, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

JOHN BURKINSHAW, Attorney for the said Edward Knowles.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Cheshire, holden at Chester.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Charles Harrison, Grocer, Provision Dealer, and Baker, residing and carrying on business at Farndon, in the county of Chester, and likewise carrying on business at Holt, in the county of Denbigh.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Bridgman and Company, Solicitors, Westminster-buildings, Newgate-street, Chester, on the 2nd day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

BRIDGMAN, WEAVER, and JONES, Chester, Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Leeds.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by George Smith and David Smith, both of Guiseley, in the county of York, Cloth Manufacturers and Copartners, carrying on business under the style of George Smith.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named persons has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. Henry Johnson Carr, Solicitor, No. 14, Albion-street, in Leeds, in the county of York, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

HENRY JOHNSON CARR, Attorney for the said Debtors.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Sheffield.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Charles Ebenezer Brashaw, of Hilltop-in-Attercliffe, in Sheffield, in the county of York, Draper, and Boot and Shoe Dealer, trading as Charles Brashaw.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Alfred Roberts, Queen-street, in Sheffield aforesaid, Solicitor, on the 6th day of January, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

ALFRED ROBERTS, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Sheffield.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Henry Bullock, of Market-place, Doncaster, in the county of York, Tailor and Draper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices in St. George-gate, Doncaster, of Messrs. Shirley and Atkinson, Solicitors, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1873.

SHIRLEY and ATKINSON, Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Sheffield.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Best, formerly of No. 27, Draper-street, New Grimsthorpe, near Sheffield, in the county of York, Grocer and Beerhouse Keeper, and now in lodgings at George Harvey Best, of No. 20, Draper-street, New Grimsthorpe, near Sheffield aforesaid, out of business.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Alfred Roberts, Queen-street, in Sheffield aforesaid, Solicitor, on the 7th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

ALFRED ROBERTS, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Bradford.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Barnes Brown, of Manningham, in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York, formerly of Camphill, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Commercial Traveller.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of James Gwynne Hutchinson, Solicitor, situate in Piccadilly-chambers, Piccadilly, in Bradford aforesaid, on the 7th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

JAS. G. HUTCHINSON, Piccadilly-chambers
Piccadilly, Bradford, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Bradford.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Jeremiah Phillips Rishworth, of Manchester-road, in the borough of Bradford, in the county of York, Linen Draper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of James Gwynne Hutchinson, Solicitor, situate in Piccadilly-chambers, Piccadilly, in Bradford, in the county of York, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

JAS. G. HUTCHINSON, Piccadilly-chambers
Piccadilly, Bradford, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Bradford.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Hall, of Woodend Mill, Shipley, near Leeds, in the county of York, Worsted Spinner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. Walter Gardiner, Solicitor, No. 1, Bond-street, in Bradford, in the county of York, on the 9th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

WALTER GARDINER, Attorney for the said Thomas Hall.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Halifax.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by James Dyson, William Dyson, and Abram Dyson, of Corporation-street, Halifax, and of Dyson-lane Mill, Ripponden, both in the county of York, Cotton Doublers, trading under the style or firm of Dyson Brothers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named persons has been summoned to be held at the offices of Charles Henry Leeming, of George-street, Halifax, Solicitor, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

CHAS. H. LEEMING, George-street, Halifax,
Attorney for the said James Dyson, William Dyson, and Abram Dyson.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Durham, holden at Sunderland.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Willis, of Seabam Harbour, in the county of Durham, Grocer and Provision Dealer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. H. B. and C. Wright, Solicitors, No. 14, John-street, in the borough of Sunderland, in the county of Durham, on the 30th day

of December, 1873, at four o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

H. B. and C. WRIGHT, 14, John-street, Sunderland, Attorneys for the said William Willis.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Durham, holden at Sunderland.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by George Davison, of Hawthorn, in the county of Durham, Shoemaker, and formerly carrying on business as an Inn-keeper, at Easington-lane, in the said county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. William Bell, No. 23, Lambton-street, Sunderland, in the said county of Durham, on the 3rd day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

WILLIAM BELL, 23, Lambton-street, Sunderland,
Attorney for the said George Davison.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at Bristol.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Joy, of Oldland-common, in the parish of Bitton, in the county of Gloucester, Hatter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. William Henry Atchley, 3, Clare-street, in the city of Bristol, Solicitor, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

WILLIAM JOY.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at Bristol.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Frederic George Coates, John Sharp, and Thomas Granger, all of 20, Barrs-street, and St. James Burton, both in the city of Bristol, Warehousemen, trading under the styles or firms of Coates, Sharp, and Granger, and Sharp and Granger.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named persons has been summoned to be held at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, on the 2nd day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

M. BRITTAN and SONS, Attorneys for the said Frederic George Coates, John Sharp, and Thomas Granger.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at Bristol.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Samuel Thomas White, Clement Gardiner, and Edmund Gardiner, trading under the style or firm of White and Gardiners, of No. 9, Queen-square, in the city and county of Bristol, and of Tyndall-buildings, Tyndall-street, Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, General Produce Brokers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named persons has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Barnard, Thomas, Tribe, and Company, of Albion-chambers, Small-street, Bristol, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

H. H. BECKINGHAM, Albion-chambers, Small-street, Bristol;
STANLEY and WASBROUGH, 12, Royal Insurance-buildings, Corn-street, Bristol;
Attorneys for the said Debtors.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at Bristol.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Samuel Thomas White, Clement Gardiner, and Edmund Gardiner, trading under the style or firm of White and Gardiners, of No. 9, Queen-square, in the city and county of Bristol, and of Tyndall-buildings, Tyndall-street, Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, General Produce Brokers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of Samuel Thomas White, one of the above-named persons, has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Barnard, Thomas, Tribe, and Company, of Albion-chambers, Small-street, Bristol, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

H. H. BECKINGHAM, Albion-chambers, Small-street, Bristol;
STANLEY and WASBROUGH, 12, Royal Insurance-buildings, Corn-street, Bristol;
Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at Bristol.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Samuel Thomas White, Clement Gardiner, and Edmund Gardiner, trading under the style or firm of White and Gardiners, of No. 9, Queen-square, in the city and county of Bristol, and of Tyndall-buildings, Tyndall-street, Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, General Produce Brokers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of Clement Gardiner, one of the above-named persons, has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Barnard, Thomas, Tribe, and Company, of Albion-chambers, Small-street, Bristol, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

H. H. BECKINGHAM, Albion-chambers, Small-street, Bristol;

STANLEY and WASBROUGH, 12, Royal Insurance-buildings, Corn-street, Bristol;
Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at Bristol.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Samuel Thomas White, Clement Gardiner, and Edmund Gardiner, trading under the style or firm of White and Gardiners, of No. 9, Queen-square, in the city and county of Bristol, and of Tyndall-buildings, Tyndall-street, Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, General Produce Brokers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of Edmund Gardiner, one of the above-named persons, has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Barnard, Thomas, Tribe, and Company, of Albion-chambers, Small-street, Bristol, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

H. H. BECKINGHAM, Albion-chambers, Small-street, Bristol;

STANLEY and WASBROUGH, 12, Royal Insurance-buildings, Corn-street, Bristol;
Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at Bristol.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Bartlett and William Bartlett, of Wrington, in the county of Somerset, Wholesale Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, trading under the style or firm of Bartlett Brothers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named persons has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Barnard, Thomas, Tribe, and Company, Accountants, Albion-chambers, Bristol, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

WM. EDWD. PERHAM, Attorney for the above-named Debtors.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at Gloucester.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Henry Barnard, of No. 73, Worcester-street, in the city of Gloucester, Tobaccoconist.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. Thomas Edwin Jaynes, No. 12, Queen-street, in the city of Gloucester, on the 2nd day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

THOS. E. JAYNES, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Gloucestershire, holden at Cheltenham.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Lucy Alcock, of Temple Gintings, in the county of Gloucester, Farmer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. Frederick Marshall, Solicitor, No. 3, Essex-place, Rodney-terrace, Cheltenham, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, of Cheltenham, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Warwickshire, holden at Birmingham.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Sunderland, of 194, Herbert-road, Smallheath, near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Machinist.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at No. 30, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham aforesaid, on the 30th day of December, 1873, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

EDWIN PARRY, 30, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham,
Attorney for the Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Somersetshire, holden at Taunton.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by James Fudge, of East-street, Taunton, in the county of Somerset, Innkeeper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Trenchard and Blake, Solicitors, Registry-place, Taunton, on the 2nd day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

TRENCHARD and BLAKE, Registry-place
Taunton, Attorneys for the said James Fudge.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Somersetshire, holden at Yeovil.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Patch, of Bradford Abbas, in the county of Dorset, Miller and Baker.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Watts, Solicitors, in Yeovil, in the county of Somerset, on the 2nd day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

SIDNEY WATTS, Yeovil, Somerset, Attorney for the said Thomas Patch.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Warwickshire, holden at Warwick.
In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Samuel Davis, of Alcester, in the county of Warwick, Victualler.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. John Langston Jones, at Alcester, in the county of Warwick, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

J. LANGSTON JONES, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Warwickshire, holden at Birmingham.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by David Jones and Richard Henry Llewellyn Roberts, of Nos. 20 and 164 and 165, Dartmouth-street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Iron Plate Workers and Iron Brasiers, trading under the firm of David Jones and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named persons has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Rowlands, Bagnall and Rowlands, 25, Colmore-row, Birmingham, on the 9th day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

ROWLANDS, BAGNALL, and ROWLANDS,
25, Colmore-row, Birmingham, Attorneys for the said Debtors.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Warwickshire, holden at Birmingham.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Frederick Mason, of No. 6, Weston-street, Bloomsbury, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Carpenter, late of the Mazeppa Inn, Lord-street, Dartmouth-street, Birmingham aforesaid, Retail Brewer and Carpenter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. Alfred Baldwin East, Solicitor, No. 9, Colmore-row, Birmingham, on the 29th day of December, 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

ALFRED BALDWIN EAST, 9, Colmore-row,
Birmingham, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Warwickshire, holden at Birmingham.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Louis Horntz Leon and Casper Davis, both of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and now carrying on business in copartnership at the Exchange-buildings, Stephenson-place, Birmingham aforesaid, as Tobacconists, under the style or firm of Leon and Davis.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named persons has been summoned to be held at the offices of Messrs. Maher and Poncia, Solicitors, 41, Upper Temple-street, Birmingham, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

MAHER and PONCIA, 41, Upper Temple-street, Birmingham, Attorneys for the above-named Debtors.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Somersetshire, holden at Bridgewater.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Manley, of the Dolphin Hotel, in the parish of Uphill, in the county of Somerset, Innkeeper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Saracen's Head Inn, Temple-street, in the city of Bristol, on the 8th day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

JNO. COX JONES, 5, Magdala-buildings, Weston-super-Mare, Attorney for the said William Manley.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Bangor. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Robert Roberts, of Brook Cottage, Penmaenmawr, in the county of Carnarvon, Builder, Joiner, and Lodging-house Keeper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the British Hotel, Bangor, on the 2nd day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1873.

W. R. WILLIAMS, 34, Water-street, Rhyl, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Sussex, holden at Brighton. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Henry Butler, of No. 13, Oriental-place, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, Lodging-house Keeper.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at 19, Prince Albert-street, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1873.

THOMAS A. GOODMAN, 19, Prince Albert-street, Brighton, Attorney for the said Henry Butler.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Sussex, holden at Hastings. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by George Kenward, of 6, Norman-road East, and 16, London-road, Saint Leonard's-on-Sea, in the county of Sussex, Boot and Shoe Maker.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at Mr. Benjamin Nicholson's offices, 7 and 8, London Bridge Railway-approach, London, on the 22nd day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

C. DAVENPORT JONES, 1, Harold-place, Hastings, Attorney for the said George Kenward.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Sussex, holden at Hastings. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by George Goldsmith, of No. 8, Stanhope-place, Saint Leonards, in the county of Sussex, Carpenter and Plumber.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at Mr. Cogswell's offices, 72, Gracechurch-street, in the city of London, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

WILLIAM HICKS, 10, Annie-road, South Hackney, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Cornwall, holden at Truro. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Henry Boyns, of the parish of Saint Just, in Penrith, in the county of Cornwall, Grocer, Leather and Boot and Shoe Dealer, and Stationer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of the undersigned, William Trythall, No. 5, Clarence-street, Penzance, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

WILLIAM TRYTHALL, 5, Clarence-street, Penzance, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Norfolk, holden at Great Yarmouth. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Joseph Green, of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, Grocer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. Lovewell Blake, Public Accountant, Hall Quay-chambers, Great Yarmouth, on the 6th day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

F. DANBY PALMER, 1, South Quay, Great Yarmouth, Attorney for the said Joseph Green.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Monmouthshire, holden at Tredegar. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Edwin Tout, of High-street, Blaenau, in the parish of Aberystruth, in the county of Monmouth, Baker and Earthenware Dealer and Greengrocer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Messrs. Cox, Davies, and Browne, Market-chambers, Brynmawr, on the 24th day of December, 1873, at five o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

COX, DAVIES, and BROWNE, Brynmawr, Attorneys for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Cumberland, holden at Carlisle. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Slack the younger, of 5, English-street, in the city of Carlisle, Boot and Shoe Maker.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at 4, Bank-street, in the city of Carlisle, on the 24th day of December, 1873, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

THOS. WRIGHT, 4, Bank-street, Carlisle, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Hampshire, holden at Newport and at Ryde.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Goodhall, of No. 149, High-street, Newport, in the Isle of Wight, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Tea Dealer, and Insurance Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at my office, at 158, High-street, Newport aforesaid, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

HENRY R. HOOPER, Attorney for the said John Goodhall.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Bedfordshire, holden at Luton. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by George Wallis, of 70, Edward-street, Dunstable, in the county of Bedford, now out of business, and formerly of the Plume of Feathers, West-street, Dunstable aforesaid, Licensed Victualler.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Railway Inn, Dunstable, in the county of Bedford, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1873.

THOS. WM. BURR, 13, St. Mary's-square, Paddington, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Glamorganshire, holden at Aberdare. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by David Brown, late of the Collier's Arms, Forrest Level, Mountain Ash, but now of No. 46, Cardiff-road, Mountain Ash, in the parish of Llanwonno, in the county of Glamorgan, Labourer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. William Beddoe, Solicitor, Canon-street, Aberdare, on the 2nd day of January, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

WM. BEDDOE, Attorney for the said David Brown.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Glamorganshire, holden at Aberdare. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Owens, of Pontprellwyd, in the parish of Penderyn, in the county of Brecknock, Grocer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. William Beddoe, Solicitor, Aberdare, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

WM. BEDDOE, Aberdare, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Glamorganshire, holden at Neath. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William John Holden, of Water-street, Aberavon, in the county of Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the office of Mr. Marmaduke Tennant, Solicitor, Aberavon, on the 30th day of December, 1873, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

M. TENNANT, Attorney for the said William John Holden.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Denbighshire, holden at Wrexham. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Lewis, of Bailey-street, Oswestry, in the county of Salop, Grocer and Confectioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the Osborne Hotel, Bailey-street, Oswestry, in the said county of Salop, on the 2nd day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

EDWARD JONES, Penon's-chambers, Oswestry, in the county of Salop, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Staffordshire, holden at Wolverhampton.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William York, of High-street, Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at 46, Queen-street, Wolverhampton, on the 23rd day of December, 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

H. and J. E. UNDERHILL and WM. A. GREEN, 21, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton, Attorneys for the said William York.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Staffordshire, holden at Walsall. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by David Archer, of No. 86, Paddock-lane, Walsall, in the county of Stafford, Buckle Manufacturer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at the offices of Mr. T. H. Stanley, Solicitor, No. 4, Bridge-street, Walsall, in the county of Stafford, on the 1st day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

T. HOWARD STANLEY, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Staffordshire, holden at Walsall. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Samuel Lear Stanton, of Moxley, in the parish of Wednesbury, in the county of Stafford, Grocer and Provision Dealer.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a First General Meeting of the creditors of the above-named person has been summoned to be held at my offices, No. 9, Walsall-road, Wednesbury aforesaid, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

JOSEPH SMITH, 9, Walsall-road, Wednesbury, Attorney for the said Debtor.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Glamorganshire, holden at Merthyr Tydfil.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Charles Sworder, of the Dowlais Brewery, in the parish of Merthyr, in the county of Glamorgan, Brewer.

THE Creditors of the above-named Debtor are required to attend a General Meeting to be held on Monday, the 29th day of December instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the offices of Messrs. Alexander, Daniel, and Company, of 49, Broad-street, Bristol, Accountants, for the following purposes:—1. To audit the accounts of the Trustee; 2. To declare a Final Dividend; 3. To fix the close of the liquidation; 4. To release the Trustee.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

HENRY DANIEL, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool. In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the Affairs of John Robert Haldenby Keyworth and Henry Joseph Keyworth, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, carrying on business in partnership, as Agricultural Engineers and Ship Owners, as J. and H. Keyworth and Co.

A GENERAL Meeting of the joint and separate Creditors of the said debtors will be held on the 31st day of December instant, at the Law Association Rooms, No. 14, Cook-street, Liverpool aforesaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering a scheme for the sale of the joint and separate estates of the said debtors.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

T. and T. MARTIN, 48, Castle-street, Liverpool, Solicitors to the Trustee under this Liquidation by Arrangement.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Pillow the younger, of Trinity-square, Tower-hill, Lighterman, trading under the style or firm of Thomas Pillow and Son.

THE creditors of the above-named Thomas Pillow the younger who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 27th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, John Sawyer, of No. 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, in the city of London, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

JOHN SAWYER, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of Richard Burchett, formerly of 43, Brompton-square, in the county of Middlesex, but then of No. 8, Bedford-road, Clapham, in the county of Surrey, Head Master of the Schools in connection with the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington.

THE creditors of the above-named Richard Burchett who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 1st day of January, 1874, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to William Ley and Anthony Lacam Simkins, at the Union Bank-chambers, No. 61, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London, the Trustees under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

WILLIAM LEY, for Self and Anthony Lacam Simkins, Trustees.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of James Clutterbuck, of 293, Holloway-road, in the county of Middlesex, Cheesemonger, Poulterer, and Porkman.

THE creditors of the above-named James Clutterbuck who have not already proved their debts, are required on or before the 29th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, William Izard, of 46, Eastcheap, in the city of London, Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

WILLIAM IZARD, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Alfred David Clarke, of Pier-road, Erith, in the county of Kent, Plumber, Gasfitter, and Ironmonger.

THE creditors of the above-named Alfred David Clarke who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 31st day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, George Manley Wetherfield, of 1, Gresham-buildings, Guildhall, in the city of London, Solicitor, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

G. MANLEY WETHERFIELD, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by James Scott, of 22, George-street, Portland-place, of 14, Milton-street, Dorset-square, both in the county of Middlesex, and of Caves Inn Farm, Swinford, near Rugby, in the county of Warwick, Cowkeeper, Dairyman, and Farmer.

THE creditors of the above-named James Scott who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 29th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, Finlay Thomas Girdwood, Agent for Frederick Fuller, of Rugby, in the county of Warwick, Solicitor to (John Pridmore, George German, and Walter Watson) the Trustees under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

FINLAY THOS. GIRDWOOD, 2, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London, Agent for Frederick Fuller, of Rugby, Solicitor for the Trustees.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of John Watson, of No. 2, Church-passage, Gresham-street, in the city of London, Carpet Warehouseman, and of No. 27, Watling-street, in the said city of London, Manufacturer, trading at the last-mentioned place as Watson and Price.

THE creditors of the above-named John Watson who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 31st day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, Frederick Henry Collison, of No. 99, Cheapside, in the city of London, Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

F. H. COLLISON, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of John Henry Collins, of the King and Queen, Hare-street, Brick-lane, in the parish of Saint Matthew's, Bethnal Green, in the county of Middlesex, Licensed Victualler.

THE creditors of the above-named John Henry Collins who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 31st day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, Henry Dever, of No. 4, Lothbury, in the city of London, Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

HENRY DEVER, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of James Knell the younger, of the Prince Albert Public-house, Clarendon-street, Camberwell New-road, in the county of Surrey, and late of No. 33, Surrey-square, Old Kent-road, in the said county, Victualler and Builder.

THE creditors of the above-named James Knell the younger, who have not already proved their debts are required, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, Henry William Banks, of No. 23, Coleman-street, in the city of London, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

HENRY W. BANKS, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Upfield Green, of 187, Upper Thames-street, in the city of London, Stationer.

THE creditors of the above-named Upfield Green who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 29th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, Edmund Charles Chatterley, of 25, Old Jewry, in the city of London, Public Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

EDM. C. CHATTERLEY, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Robert Chapman Williams, of No. 5, Lower Porchester-street, Oxford-square, in the parish of Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, Grocer, Oilman, &c.

THE creditors of the above-named Robert Chapman Williams who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 29th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, William Lewis Clifton Browne, of No. 25, Old Jewry, in the city of London, Public Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

W. L. CLIFTON BROWNE, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by George Gray, of 29, Park-village East, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman.

THE creditors of the above-named George Gray who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 29th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, William Lewis Clifton Browne, of 25, Old Jewry, in the city of London, Public Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

W. L. CLIFTON BROWNE, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Warwickshire, holden at Coventry. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Edward Kelsey, residing at the city of Coventry, and Arthur Kelsey, residing at Chilvers Coton, in the county of Warwick, carrying on business at the city of Coventry aforesaid, and at Attleborough, in the county of Warwick aforesaid, as Ribbon Manufacturers, under the style or firm of Edward and Arthur Kelsey.

THE creditors of the above-named Edward and Arthur Kelsey who have not already proved their debts, are required on or before the 1st day of January, 1874, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, Charles Iliffe, of No. 2, Jeason-street, in the said city of Coventry, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

CHARLES ILIFFE, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Warwickshire, holden at
Birmingham.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Slater Wright, of Church-road, Moseley, near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, out of business, formerly of 41, Stafford-street, Birmingham aforesaid, Ironmonger. **T**HE creditors of the above-named Slater Wright who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 7th day of January, 1874, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, Robert Duke, of Christ Church-passage, Birmingham, Solicitor to the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

ROBERT DUKE, Solicitor to the Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Cambridgeshire, holden at
Cambridge.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Moore, of Chesterton-road, in the parish of Chesterton, in the county of Cambridge, Grocer.

THE creditors of the above-named Thomas Moore who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 26th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, Edmond Foster, of No. 23, Green-street, in the borough of Cambridge, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

EDMOND FOSTER, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Dorsetshire, holden at Dorchester. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Eli Humphry, of Beaminster, in the county of Dorset, Boot and Shoe Maker.

THE creditors of the above-named Eli Humphry who have not already proved their debts are required, on or before the 27th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, John Barratt Dunn, of Beaminster aforesaid, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

J. B. DUNN, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Thomas Baxendell, of Alpha Mills, Denton, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton Spinner.

THE creditors of the above-named Thomas Baxendell who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 26th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, John Stanley Blease, of Commerce-chambers, 15, Lord-street, Liverpool, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

JOHN S. BLEASE, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lincolnshire, holden at Lincoln. In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of John Willey Cheffins, of Wispington, in the county of Lincoln, Farmer.

THE creditors of the above-named John Willey Cheffins who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 30th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, William Seppings Clitherow, of Horncastle, in the county of Lincoln, Solicitor, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

W. S. CLITHEROW, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Bradford. In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of James Clegg, of Lowmoor, in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York, Grocer and Ale and Porter Dealer.

THE creditors of the above-named James Clegg who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 27th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or

claims to me, the undersigned, John Thomas Bradley, of Nelson-street, Bradford, Wholesale Grocer, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

JOHN THOMAS BRADLEY, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Huddersfield. In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of John William Gensz, late of Holderness-road, Hull, in the said county, Commission Agent, since of Mowhead Cottage, Fartown, Huddersfield aforesaid, but now of Birky-lane, Huddersfield aforesaid, Merchant's Clerk.

THE creditors of the above-named John William Gensz who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 27th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, George Fred Tinker, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

GEO. FRED TINKER, 49, New-street, Huddersfield, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Staffordshire, holden at Oldbury. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by James Stanton and James Longmoore, of the Bradford Ironworks, Greet's Green, West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, Ironmasters, and trading in copartnership under the style or firm of the Bradford Ironworks Company.

THE creditors of the above-named James Stanton and James Longmoore who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 31st day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, Edward Cox, at 55, Church-street, Oldbury, near Birmingham, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1873.

EDWARD COX, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Staffordshire, holden at Oldbury. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by James Stanton and James Longmoore, of the Bradford Ironworks, Greet's Green, West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, Ironmasters, and trading in copartnership under the style or firm of the Bradford Ironworks Company.

Separate Estate of James Stanton.

THE creditors of the above-named James Stanton who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 31st day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, Edward Cox, at 55, Church-street, Oldbury, near Birmingham, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1873.

EDWARD COX, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Staffordshire, holden at Oldbury. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by James Stanton and James Longmoore, of the Bradford Ironworks, Greet's Green, West Bromwich, in the county of Stafford, Ironmasters, and trading in copartnership under the style or firm of the Bradford Ironworks Company.

Separate Estate of James Longmoore.

THE creditors of the above-named James Longmoore who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 31st day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, Edward Cox, at 55, Church-street, Oldbury, near Birmingham, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1873.

EDWARD COX, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Glamorganshire, holden at Cardiff. In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of William Church the elder, of Bridgend, in the county of Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler.

THE creditors of the above-named William Church who have not already proved their debts are required, on or before the 31st day of December, 1873, to send

their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, Isip John Close, of Marston-on-Dove, near Burton-on-Trent, in the county of Derby, Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1873.

I. J. CLOSE, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Glamorganshire, holden at Merthyr Tydfil.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Charles Sworder, of the Dowlais Brewery, in the parish of Merthyr Tydfil, in the county of Glamorgan, Brewer.

THE creditors of the above-named Charles Sworder who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 29th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, Henry Daniel, of No. 49, Broad-street, Bristol, Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

HENRY DANIEL, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Shropshire, holden at Madeley.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Jones, of Ironbridge, in the county of Salop, Draper, Clothier, and Bootseller,

THE creditors of the above-named John Jones who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 29th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to Mr. William Henry Smith, of Ironbridge aforesaid, Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

HENRY J. OSBORNE, Shifnal, Shropshire, Solicitor to the Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Dorsetshire, holden at Poole.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Arthur Henry Golding, of Wimborne Minster, in the county of Dorset, Innkeeper.

THE creditors of the above-named Arthur Henry Golding who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 1st day of January, 1874, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, Henry Habgood, of Wimborne Minster aforesaid, Auctioneer, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

HENRY HABGOOD, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lincolnshire, holden at Boston.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Waghorn, of No. 12, Maud Forster-terrace, Skirbeck, and No. 18, Sraitt Bargate, Boston.

THE creditors of the above-named John Waghorn who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 29th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, Edmund Charles Chatterley, Public Accountant, of 25, Old Jewry, in the city of London, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

EDMD. C. CHATTERLEY, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Kent, holden at Tunbridge Wells.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Edward Flint, of London-road, Sevenoaks, in the county of Kent, Oilman and Tobacconist.

THE creditors of the above-named Edward Flint who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 29th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, Edmund Charles Chatterley, of 25, Old Jewry, in the city of London, Public Accountant the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

EDMD. C. CHATTERLEY, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Kent, holden at Canterbury.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of Caroline Sausser, of 19, King-street, Margate, in the county of Kent, Widow, a Draper.

THE creditors of the above-named Caroline Sausser who have not already proved their debts are required, on or before the 27th day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, Thomas Usborne Reeve, of 91, High-street, Margate, in the county of Kent, Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

THOS. U. REEVE, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Suffolk, holden at Ipswich.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Henry Samuel Garrod, of Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, Gentleman.

THE creditors of the above-named Henry Samuel Garrod who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the 31st day of December, 1873, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, John Bradly Geard, of 6, Princes-street, Ipswich, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the Dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

JOHN B. GEARD, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Abraham Schofield the elder, Abraham Schofield the younger, and Joseph Schofield, all of Lowfield Mill, and Stonepitfield Mill, both in Milnrow, near Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, and of Spring Mill, Ogden, near Milnrow aforesaid, and Booth Hollins Mill, Littleborough, in the said county of Lancaster, and of No. 8, Goldsmith-street, in the city of London, Flannel Manufacturers, trading in copartnership together under the firm of Abraham Schofield and Company.

DAVID SMITH, of No. 63, Brown-street, in the city of Manchester, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtors. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtors must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtors must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Watson, of No. 2, Church-passage, Gresham-street, in the city of London, Carpet Warehouseman, and of No. 27, Watling-street, in the said city of London, Manufacturer, trading at the last-mentioned place as Watson and Price.

FREDERICK HENRY COLLISON, of 99, Cheapside, in the city of London, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 11th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Cheslyn Abney Blyth, late of Belgum, Southern Mahrattan Country, in the Presidency of Bombay, and now of the Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's-churchyard, in the city of London, Captain in Her Majesty's 2nd Regiment of Foot.

JOHAN SLATER, of 1, Guildhall-chambers, in the city of London, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Richard Hawkins Wynne, of 189, Portobello-road, Notting Hill, in the county of Middlesex, Tobaccoist.

ROBERT SAMUEL BATTERBY, of No. 57, Greenwood-lane, Dalston, in the county of Middlesex, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Ross, of No. 2, Hainesvale-terrace, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush, and 189, Railway-arch, Shepherd's Bush, both in the county of Middlesex, Carpenter and Joiner.

EDWIN SILLIFANT, of No. 1, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, Public Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Kent, holden at Rochester.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Francis Thomas Blake, of the Hope Ship Building Yard, Northfleet, and Bedford Lodge, Dover-road, Northfleet, in the county of Kent, Ship Builder, trading under the style or firm of Blake and Company.

ROBERT ALLAN McLEAN, of No. 3, Lothbury, in the city of London, Public Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Hertfordshire, holden at Saint Albans.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Robert Mann the younger, of the London-road, Saint Albans, in the county of Hertfordshire, Builder.

JOHN KEMP, Accountant, of No. 46, Cannon-street, in the city of London, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 6th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Worcestershire, holden at Dudley.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of William Bryan, of the Dock, Dudley, in the county of Worcester, Grocer and Provision Dealer.

ROBERT PREECE, of Dudley aforesaid, Grocer, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Surrey, holden at Kingston.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Henry Walker, of the Flower Pot, Sunbury, in the county of Middlesex, Licensed Victualler.

JOHN BEACH FLEURET the younger, of Southampton-row, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, Auctioneer, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lincolnshire, holden at Lincoln.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of Joseph Oliver, of Metheringham, in the county of Lincoln, Plumber and Glazier.

GEORGE JAY, of the city of Lincoln, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Sussex, holden at Brighton.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of Richard Price, formerly of 135, London-road, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, but now of 9, South-street, and 16, Marine-parade, Worthing, in the county aforesaid, Baker and Confectioner and Restaurant Keeper.

GEORGE FRENCH MANT, of Storrington, in the county of Sussex, Gentleman, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Essex, holden at Chelmsford.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Sarah Skipworth, of Basseldon Hall, near Billericay, in the county of Essex, Widow, a Farmer.

WILLIAM LUCAS, of Billericay, in the county of Essex, Corn Factor, and Henry Arthur Dubois, of 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, London, Public Accountant, have been appointed Trustees of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustees, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustees. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustees.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Somersetshire, holden at Yeovil.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of Samuel Worthy, of Templecombe, in the county of Somerset, Dealer and Relieving Officer.

JAMES RICHARDS, of Wincanton, in the county of Somerset, Auctioneer, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 4th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Manchester.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Penelope Smith Guest, of 120, Lloyd-street, Greenheys, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Spinster, of no business or occupation.

SAMUEL WOOLFORD, of 47, Danham-street, Hulme, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Machinist, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Oldham.

By transfer to the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Manchester.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Robert Stewart and William Lord, of Albion Mill, Bacup, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers.

JAMES TAYLOR, of Rochdale, in the said county of Lancaster, Accountant, and Henry Chapell, of Rochdale aforesaid, Yarn Agent, have been appointed Trustees of the property of the debtors. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtors must deliver them to the trustees, and all debts due to the debtors must be paid to the trustees. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustees.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Warrington. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by John Roberts, of Dial-street, Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, Grocer and Provision Dealer.

JOSEPH DAVIES, of Bewsey-chambers, Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, Public Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Salford. In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of Simon Davies, of 56, Lord-street, Cheetham, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Jeweller and Commission Agent.

GEORGE WHITT, of 64, Lower King-street, Manchester, Public Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Nottinghamshire, holden at Nottingham.

In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by William Stevenson, of No. 8, Sneinton-street, in the town of Nottingham, Hosiery and Outfitter.

CHARLES MARRIS, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Hampshire, holden at Portsmouth. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Edwin Ware, of St. George's-square, Portsea, in the county of Hants, Wine, Spirit, Tea, and Cigar Merchant.

HARRY BRETT, of 150, Leadenhall-street, in the city of London, Public Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the said debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Carmarthenshire, holden at Carmarthen.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of Robert Symons, of Saint Julian-street, Tenby, in the county of Pembroke, Photographer and Fancy Dealer.

THOMAS REES, of Tenby, in the county of Pembroke, Auctioneer, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Halifax. In the Matter of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by Abraham Fielding, of Bank Ware Mills, Sowerby Bridge, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York, Drystalter, carrying on business under the style of Fielding and Greenwood.

WILLIAM IRVINE, of Halifax aforesaid, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the debtor. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the debtor must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the debtor must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

In the County Court of Middlesex, holden at Brentford.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Henry Arthur Tilley, of Hanwell College, Hanwell, in the county of Middlesex, Schoolmaster, adjudicated bankrupt on the 29th day of November, 1873, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Woodbridge and Sons, Attorneys for the Trustee, High-street, New Brentford, Middlesex, on the 27th day of December, 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of sanctioning the acceptance by the Trustee of a proposal made by the bankrupt to pay to the Trustee, for the creditors, £100 on the 1st day of February, the 1st day of May, and the 15th day of October in each year, until the sums so paid shall be sufficient to pay the costs of the bankruptcy and 10s. in the pound to each creditor, and, upon such payment being fully made, to authorise the Trustee to consent to any application the bankrupt may make to annul the order of adjudication made against him.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

A MEETING of the Creditors of Thomas Sharpe, of No. 5, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, in the city of London, Wine Merchant, adjudicated bankrupt on the 29th day of April, 1870, will be held at the offices of Henry Arthur Dubois, No. 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of voting the remuneration of the Trustee.

H. A. DUBOIS, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of William Jones, of No. 16, Thomas-street, Old Kent-road, in the county of Surrey, Currier and Leather Dresser, adjudicated a Bankrupt on the 15th day of September, 1870.

I HEREBY give notice, that a Meeting of Creditors will be held at the offices of Messrs. Harry Brett, Milford, Pattinson, and Co., Public Accountants, 150, Leadenhall-street, in the city of London, on the 8th day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon, to consider an application to be made by me, to the London Bankruptcy Court, in the city of London, on the 15th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for an order for my release as Trustee, an order having been made to close this bankruptcy.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

HARRY BRETT, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Charles Thomas Price, of No. 7, Finborough-road, West Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, who was adjudicated a Bankrupt on the 19th day of September, 1873.

TAKE notice, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at my office, No. 15, New-inn, Strand, in the county of Middlesex, on Friday, the 2nd day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of sanctioning the acceptance by the Trustee of a composition offered by the bankrupt of two shillings and sixpence in the pound, payable within one month after such resolution shall have been confirmed by the said Court, and for annulling thereafter of the order of adjudication made against the said bankrupt.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

JOHN C. HEAP, 15, New-inn, Strand, Trustee.

In the County Court of Devonshire, holden at East Stonehouse.

A DIVIDEND of 5s. 4½d. in the pound has been declared in the matter of Thomas Patterson, of Old Town-street, Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Jeweller and Watchmaker, adjudicated bankrupt on the 6th day of September, 1873, and will be paid forthwith at my offices, No. 8, Union-terrace, Union-street, Plymouth, in the county of Devon, between the hours of ten and five o'clock in the daytime.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

JAMES EDWIN EDWARD DAWE, Trustee.

In the County Court of Glamorganshire, holden at Cardiff.

A FIRST and Final Dividend of 7s. in the pound has been declared in the matter of Thomas Jones, of Clifton-street, in the parish of Roath, in the county of Glamorgan, Grocer, adjudicated bankrupt on the 25th day of February, 1873, and will be paid by me at my office, 39, Broad-street, in the city of Bristol, on and after the 24th day of December, 1873.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

JAMES COLLINS, Jun., Trustee.

In the County Court of Middlesex, holden at Edmonton.
A SECOND Dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound has been declared in the matter of Edward James, of Bowes-road, Southgate, in the county of Middlesex, Builder, adjudicated bankrupt on the 4th day of April, 1871, and will be paid by me at my offices, No. 23, Coleman-street, in the city of London, on Wednesday next, or Wednesday following, between the hours of eleven and three.—Dated this 10th day of December, 1873.

HENRY W. BANKS, Trustee.

In the County Court of Hampshire, holden at Southampton.

A SECOND Dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound has been declared in the matter of Josiah Hillary, of the city of Winchester, in the county of Southampton, Ironmonger, adjudicated bankrupt on the 15th day of July, 1872, and will be paid by me at No. 82, High-street, Winchester aforesaid, on and after the 20th day of December, 1873.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

JAMES WM. SNELLING, Trustee.

In the County Court of Cambridgeshire, holden at Cambridge.

A FIRST and Final Dividend of 4s. 5½d. in the pound has been declared in the matter of John Bacon, of Ely, in the county of Cambridge, Miller and Trader, Rent and Tithe Collector, and Surveyor of Works to the Dean and Chapter of Ely, adjudicated bankrupt on the 17th day of May, 1870, and in the matter of James Sparkhall Bacon, of Ely aforesaid, Miller and Trader, adjudicated bankrupt on the 8th day of June, 1870, the proceedings of which bankruptcies have been duly consolidated by an order of the Court dated the 16th day of April, 1873, and will be paid by me, at the County Court Office, 15, Sidney-street, Cambridge, on any Thursday, Friday, and Saturday after the 31st day of December, 1873.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1873.

JOHN EADEN, Trustee.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Bradford.

A FIRST and Final Dividend of 5s. in the pound has been declared in the matter of Alexander Shackleton, of Windhill, in the township of Idle, in the county of York, Builder, adjudicated bankrupt on the 20th day of December, 1870, and will be paid at my offices in Shipley, in the county of York, on and after the 21st day of July, 1871.—Dated this 21st day of July, 1871.

THOMAS KENDALL, Trustee.

In the County Court of Devonshire, holden at Barnstaple.

A FIRST Dividend of 10s. in the pound has been declared in the matter of Henry Verney, of Pippacott, in the parish of Braunton, in the county of Devon, Farmer, adjudicated bankrupt on the 20th day of September, 1873, and will be payable on and after the 22nd day of December, 1873, at my office in Cross-street, Barnstaple aforesaid, between the hours of ten and four o'clock.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

H. K. THORNE, Trustee.

In the County Court of Leicestershire, holden at Leicester.

A FIRST and Final Dividend of 1s. 8½d. in the pound has been declared in the matter of James Conchar, of No. 20, Clyde-street, Leicester, in the county of Leicester, Draper, adjudicated bankrupt on the 17th day of July, 1872, and will be paid by me at my office, No. 28, Faulkner-street, Manchester, on and after the 3rd day of January, 1874.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1873.

JOHN KERR, Trustee.

In the County Court of Warwickshire, holden at Birmingham.

A FIRST and Final Dividend of 2s. in the pound has been declared in the matter of Maurice Alexander de Groot, of 56, Edgbaston-street, Birmingham aforesaid, General Factor, adjudicated bankrupt on the 26th day of January, 1872, and will be paid by me at my offices, 4, Waterloo-street, Birmingham aforesaid, on and after the 19th day of December, 1873.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

WALTER N. FISHER, Trustee.

In the County Court of Berkshire, holden at Windsor.

A FIRST Dividend of 8s. in the pound has been declared in the matter of William Henry Warlow, the younger, of High-street, Slough, in the county of Bucks, Ironmonger, adjudicated bankrupt on the 5th day of October, 1872, and will be paid by me at my offices, 4, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, on and after the 19th day of December, 1873.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

WALTER N. FISHER, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of James Bowers, of No. 9, Windermere-road, Upper Holloway, in the county of Middlesex, out of business, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under a Bankruptcy Petition presented to this Court against the said James Bowers an order of adjudication was made on the 4th day of November, 1873. This is to give notice, that the said adjudication was, by order of this Court, annulled on the 5th day of December, 1873.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of William Walter Hatch Riddiford (commonly known as and called William Riddiford), of No. 3, Warwick-cottages, Plumstead Common, previously of No. 7, Park-road, formerly of No. 30, Pattison-road, all in Plumstead, in the county of Kent, Timekeeper in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in the said county.

WHEREAS under a Bankruptcy Petition presented by the said William Walter Hatch Riddiford an order of adjudication was made on the 22nd day of January, 1867. This is to give notice, that the said adjudication was, by an order of the Court, annulled on the 16th day of December, 1873.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition against Philip Benjamin, of 21, Great Dover-street, Borough, in the county of Surrey.

UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, and upon proof satisfactory to the Court of the debt of the Petitioner, and of the act of Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by the said Philip Benjamin having been given, it is ordered that the said Philip Benjamin be, and he is hereby, adjudged bankrupt.—Given under the Seal of the Court, this 17th day of December, 1873.

By the Court,

W. C. Spring-Rice, Registrar.

The First General Meeting of the creditors of the said Philip Benjamin is hereby summoned to be held at the London Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, on the 8th day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon, and that the Court has ordered the bankrupt to attend thereat for examination, and to produce thereat a statement of his affairs, as required by the statute.

Until the appointment of a Trustee, all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the Honourable William Cecil Spring-Rice, one of the Registrars, at the office of Mr. Peter Paget, Official Assignee in the London Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street. Creditors must forward their Proofs of Debts to the Registrar, at the said address.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition against John Taylor, of the Green Dragon Public-house, Saint Andrew's-hill, Doctor's Commons, in the city of London, Victualler and Tavern Keeper.

UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, and upon proof satisfactory to the Court of the debt of the Petitioner, and of the trading, and of the act or acts of the Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by the said John Taylor having been given, it is ordered that the said John Taylor be, and he is hereby, adjudged bankrupt.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 15th day of December, 1873.

By the Court,

James R. Brougham, Registrar.

The First General Meeting of the creditors of the said John Taylor is hereby summoned to be held at the London Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, on the 9th day of January, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and that the Court has ordered the bankrupt to attend thereat for examination, and to produce thereat a statement of his affairs, as required by the statute.

Until the appointment of a Trustee, all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to James Rigg Brougham, Esq., one of the Registrars, at the office of Mr. Peter Paget, Official Assignee in the London Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street. Creditors must forward their Proofs of Debts to the Registrar, at the said address.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition against Drew, of No. 17, Old Broad-street, in the city of London, Merchant, trading under the style or firm of Drew, Cuthbert, and Co.

UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, and upon proof satisfactory to the Court of the debt of the Petitioners, and of the trading, and of the act or acts of the Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by the said Drew having been given, it is ordered that the said Drew be, and he is hereby, adjudged bankrupt.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 16th day of December, 1873.

By the Court,

James R. Brougham, Registrar.

The First General Meeting of the creditors of the said Drew is hereby summoned to be held at the London Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, on the 9th day of January, 1874, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and that the Court has ordered the bankrupt to attend thereat for examination, and to produce thereat a statement of his affairs, as required by the statute.

Until the appointment of a Trustee, all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to *James Rigg Brougham, Esq.*, one of the Registrars, at the office of *Mr. Peter Paget*, Official Assignee in the London Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street. Creditors must forward their Proofs of Debts to the Registrar, at the said address.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition against Henry Bull, of 51, Aldridge-road Villa, Westbourne Park, in the county of Middlesex, Solicitor's Clerk.

UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, and upon proof satisfactory to the Court of the debt of the Petitioner, and of the act or acts of the Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by the said Henry Bull having been given, it is ordered that the said Henry Bull be, and he is hereby, adjudged bankrupt.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 16th day of December, 1873.

By the Court,

Wm. P. Murray, Registrar.

The First General Meeting of the creditors of the said Henry Bull is hereby summoned to be held at the London Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, on the 13th day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon, and that the Court has ordered the bankrupt to attend thereat for examination, and to produce thereat a statement of his affairs, as required by the statute.

Until the appointment of a Trustee, all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to *William Powell Murray, Esq.*, one of the Registrars, at the office of *Mr. Peter Paget*, Official Assignee in the London Bankruptcy Court, Basinghall-street. Creditors must forward their Proofs of Debts to the Registrar, at the said address.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Glamorganshire, holden at Cardiff. In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition against John Terrell, of Wauntreoda Farm, near Cardiff aforesaid, and Temperance Town, Cardiff aforesaid, Farmer and Grocer.

UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, and upon proof satisfactory to the Court of the debt of the Petitioner, and of the trading, and of the act of Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by the said John Terrell having been given, it is ordered that the said John Terrell be, and he is hereby, adjudged bankrupt.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 17th day of December, 1873.

By the Court,

R. F. Langley, Registrar.

The First General Meeting of the creditors of the said John Terrell is hereby summoned to be held at the County Court Office, St. Mary-street, Cardiff, on the 15th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that the Court has ordered the bankrupt to attend thereat for examination, and to produce thereat a statement of his affairs, as required by the statute.

Until the appointment of a Trustee, all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the Registrar. Creditors must forward their Proofs of Debts to the Registrar.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Norfolk, holden at King's Lynn. In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition against John Thomas Jealous, of Whaplode Drove, in the county of Lincoln, Grocer, Draper, Dealer and Chapman.

UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, and upon proof satisfactory to the Court of the debt of the Petitioner,

and of the trading, and of the act or acts of the Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by the said John Thomas Jealous having been given, it is ordered that the said John Thomas Jealous be, and he is hereby, adjudged bankrupt.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 17th day of December, 1873.

By the Court,

Fred. R. Partridge, Registrar.

The First General Meeting of the creditors of the said John Thomas Jealous is hereby summoned to be held at the Court-house, in King's Lynn, on the 30th day of December, 1873, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that the Court has ordered the bankrupt to attend thereat for examination, and to produce thereat a statement of his affairs, as required by the statute.

Until the appointment of a Trustee, all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid, to the Registrar. Creditors must forward their Proofs of Debts to the Registrar.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Herefordshire, holden at Leominster.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition against George Edward Bolton, now or late of Cainham, in the county of Salop, Farmer.

UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, and upon proof satisfactory to the Court of the debt of the Petitioner, and of the act of the Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by the said George Edward Bolton having been given, it is ordered that the said George Edward Bolton be, and he is hereby, adjudged bankrupt.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 16th day of December, 1873.

By the Court,

Geo. Thos. Robinson, Registrar.

The First General Meeting of the creditors of the said George Edward Bolton is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the County Court, Church-street, Leominster, on the 6th day of January, 1874, at a quarter-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and that the Court has ordered the bankrupt to attend thereat for examination, and to produce thereat a statement of his affairs, as required by the statute.

Until the appointment of a Trustee, all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the Registrar. Creditors must forward their Proofs of Debts to the Registrar.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Kent, holden at Canterbury.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition against Maude Neale, of No. 5, Warrior-crescent, Margate, in the said county of Kent.

UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, and upon proof satisfactory to the Court of the debt of the Petitioner, and of the act of the Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by the said Maude Neale having been given, it is ordered that the said Maude Neale be, and she is hereby, adjudged bankrupt.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 17th day of December, 1873.

By the Court,

John Callaway, Registrar.

The First General Meeting of the creditors of the said Maude Neale hereby summoned to be held at the office of the Registrar, 43, Saint Margaret-street, Canterbury, in the said county, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and that the Court has ordered the bankrupt to attend thereat for examination, and to produce thereat a statement of her affairs, as required by the statute.

Until the appointment of a Trustee, all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the Registrar. Creditors must forward their Proofs of Debts to the Registrar.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Essex, holden at Colchester.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition against Edward Curteis, of Chelsworth Hall, Lavenham, in the county of Suffolk, Gentleman.

UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, and upon proof satisfactory to the Court of the debt of the Petitioner, and of the act or acts of the Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by the said Edward Curteis having been given, it is ordered that the said Edward Curteis be, and he is hereby adjudged bankrupt.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 13th day of December, 1873.

By the Court,

F. S. Barnes, Registrar.

The First General Meeting of the creditors of the said Edward Curteis is hereby summoned to be held at the Townhall, Colchester, in the county of Essex, on the 3rd day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon, and

that the Court has ordered the bankrupt to attend thereat for examination, and to produce thereat a statement of his affairs, as required by the statute.

Until the appointment of a Trustee, all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid, to the Registrar. Creditors must forward their Proofs of Debts to the Registrar.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Northamptonshire, holden at Peterborough.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition against John Wright Burchby, of the city of Peterborough, Auctioneer and Valuer.

UPON the hearing of this Petition this day, with the consent in writing of the said John Wright Burchby, and upon proof satisfactory to the Court of the debt of the Petitioner, and of the trading, and of the act or acts of Bankruptcy alleged to have been committed by the said John Wright Burchby having been given, it is ordered that the said John Wright Burchby be, and he is hereby, adjudged bankrupt.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 17th day of December, 1873.

By the Court,

W. D. Gaches, Registrar.

The First General Meeting of the creditors of the said John Wright Burchby is hereby summoned to be held at the County Court in the New Hall, in Peterborough aforesaid, on the 3rd day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that the Court has ordered the bankrupt to attend thereat for examination, and to produce thereat a statement of his affairs, as required by the statute.

Until the appointment of a Trustee, all persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid, to the Registrar. Creditors must forward their Proofs of Debts to the Registrar.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of William James Welch, of High-street, Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex, Cheesemonger, lately carrying on business at High-street, Stoke Newington aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Thomas Charles Crump, of Whitecross-street, Union-street, Borough, in the county of Surrey, Provision Merchant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt to take place at the London Bankruptcy Court, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, on the 16th day of January, 1874, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Francis Steadman, late of 34, Knight Rider-street, in the city of London, Dining-room Keeper, but now of 2, Foulis-terrace, South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, a Bankrupt.

William Cornish Cooper, of 7, Gresham-street, in the city of London, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt to take place at the London Bankruptcy Court, Lincoln's-inn, on the 9th day of January, 1874, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 2nd day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of William Burton, of No. 4, High-street, Sutton, in the county of Surrey, Chemist and Druggist, and Manager of the Sutton Branch of the London and Provincial Bank Limited, a Bankrupt.

Henry Leatherdale, of 14, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, in the city of London, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt to take place at the London Bankruptcy Court, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, on the 19th day of January, 1874, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee.

trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Bangor. In the Matter of George Smith, of Llandudno, in the county of Carnarvon, Car Proprietor, a Bankrupt.

John Jones Davies, of Conway, in the county of Carnarvon, Assistant High Bailiff, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt to take place at the Rechabite Hall, Bangor, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt, must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debt to the trustee.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Carnarvonshire, holden at Bangor. In the Matter of Henry Pearson, of High-street, Carnarvon, in the county of Carnarvon, Provision Dealer.

John Price, of 26, North John-street, Liverpool, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt to take place at the Rechabite Hall, Bangor, on the 5th day of January, 1874, at twelve o'clock at noon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Essex, holden at Chelmsford. In the Matter of William Busby, of High-street, Leigh, in the county of Essex, Grocer, a Bankrupt.

Henry Leatherdale, of 14, Old Jewry-chambers, in the city of London, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt to take place at the Shirehall, Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, on the 13th day of January, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Salford.

In the Matter of John Cropp, of the Boston Hotel, Radnor-street, corner of Boston-street, Hulme, Manchester, Beer-seller and Wine Merchant, a Bankrupt.

Edwin Banks Harding, of No. 23, Brown-street, in the city of Manchester, Public Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt to take place at the Court-house, Encombe-place, Salford, on the 7th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool. In the Matter of Bernard Murphy, of 122, Vauxhall-road, and 44, Limekiln-lane, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Provision Dealer, a Bankrupt.

Henry Bolland, of Liverpool, Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt, to take place at the Court-house, 80, Lime-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, on the 16th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Liverpool. In the Matter of George Dyke, of No. 78, Bold-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Grocer, a Bankrupt. John Stanley Blease, of 15, Lord-street, Liverpool, Public Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt to take place at the Court-

house, No. 80, Lime-street, Liverpool, on the 16th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Bradford. In the Matter of Jabez Smith, of Keighley, in the county of York, Ironmonger, a Bankrupt.

William Smith, of Keighley, in the county of York, Auctioneer, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt to take place at the said Court on the 16th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Warwickshire, holden at Birmingham.

In the Matter of Harry Richardson, of No. 3, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, Scrivener, a Bankrupt.

Vaughton William Houghton, of No. 35, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, Public Accountant, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt. The Court has appointed the Public Examination of the bankrupt to take place at the Court-house, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, on the 28th day of January, 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Hampshire, holden at Newport and Ryde.

In the Matter of Cornelius William Wilson, of 66, Saint James's-street, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, and of Calbourne Rectory, in the Isle of Wight, Clerk in Holy Orders, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Public Examination of the above-named bankrupt has this day been further adjourned, by order of the Registrar of this Honourable Court, until Wednesday, the 21st day of January, 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and will be held at the Townhall, in Newport, in the Isle of Wight aforesaid.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of James Edgecome the younger, of Rose Cottage, Beulah-hill, in the county of Surrey, and of 11, King's-road, Bedford-row, in the county of Middlesex, Builder and Contractor.

Mr. Daniel Scholey, of No. 67, Pembroke-road, Kilburn, in the county of Middlesex, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupt in the room and stead of Mr. Francis William Eglebaeb, who has resigned. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the bankrupt must deliver them to the trustee, and all debts due to the bankrupt must be paid to the trustee. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the trustee.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1873.

In the London Bankruptcy Court, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

On the 12th day of January, 1874, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, William Thomas Henry Strange Mure, late of the Three Mills Distillery, West Ham, in the county of Essex, and of 5, Alfred-place, West Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, and of Wanstead Park, in the county of Essex, Distiller and Spirit Merchant, trading under the style of Metcalfe and Company, and Mure and Company, adjudicated bankrupt on the 15th day of November, 1871, will apply for an Order of Discharge.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

A Dividend is intended to be declared in the matter of Robert William Robinson, of 129, Bishopsgate-street Without, in the county of Middlesex, Grocer, adjudicated

bankrupt on the 21st day of March, 1873. Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 6th day of January, 1874, will be excluded.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

William Izard, Trustee.

In the County Court of Buckinghamshire, holden at Aylesbury.

A Dividend is intended to be declared in the matter of James Gerrie, of Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham, Draper, adjudicated bankrupt on the 16th day of September, 1873. Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 14th day of January, 1874, will be excluded.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

Henry Watson, Registrar, acting as Trustee.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Salford.

A Dividend is intended to be declared in the matter of Herbert Price and John Westall, of 5, Crescent, Salford, in the county of Lancaster, Painters and Plumbers, trading under the style of Price and Westall, adjudicated bankrupts on the 11th day of November, 1873. Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 30th day of December, 1873, will be excluded.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

Wm. Butcher, Trustee.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Salford.

A Dividend is intended to be declared in the matter of Herbert Price, of 5, Crescent, Salford, in the county of Lancaster, carrying on business there in copartnership with John Westall, under the style of Price and Westall, as Painters and Plumbers, adjudicated bankrupt on the 11th day of November, 1873. Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 30th day of December, 1873, will be excluded.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

Wm. Butcher, Trustee.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Salford.

A Dividend is intended to be declared in the matter of John Westall, of 5, Crescent, Salford, in the county of Lancaster, carrying on business there in copartnership with Herbert Price, under the style of Price and Westall, as Painters and Plumbers, adjudicated bankrupt on the 11th day of November, 1873. Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 30th day of December, 1873, will be excluded.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1873.

Wm. Butcher, Trustee.

In the County Court of Warwickshire, holden at Birmingham.

A Dividend is intended to be declared in the matter of James Glover, of High-street, Birmingham, Licensed Victualler, adjudicated bankrupt on the 25th day of February, 1873. Creditors who have not proved their debts by the 27th day of December, 1873, will be excluded.—Dated this 15th day of December, 1873.

Luke J. Sharp, Trustee.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

Notice of Dividend Meetings.

Meetings of the Creditors of the Bankrupts hereinafter named will be held, pursuant to the 174th section of the said Act, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:—

At the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, before James Rigg Brougham, Esq., a Registrar:

David Herbert Birch (sued as David Birch), of 82, Mark-lane, in the city of London, and residing at 46, York-road, Waterloo-road, and previously at 2, Trinity-square, Southwark, both in the county of Surrey, Commission Merchant in Wines and General Merchandise, adjudicated bankrupt on the 19th day of February, 1869. A Dividend Meeting will be held on the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

At the County Court of Derbyshire, holden at Ashborne, before P. Hubbersty, Esq., Registrar:

John Sanders, of Bradley, in the county of Derby, Cordwainer and Farmer, adjudicated bankrupt on the 20th day of January, 1868. A Dividend Meeting will be held on the 16th day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

Mary Mellor, formerly of Hartington, in the county of Derby, Publican and Innkeeper, but now of Altonfield, in the county of Stafford, out of business, adjudicated bank-

rupt on the 16th day of March, 1866. A Dividend Meeting will be held on the 16th day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

Benjamin Lees, of Parwich, in the county of Derby, now a Farm Labourer, formerly a Licensed Victualler, adjudicated bankrupt on the 21st day of July, 1867. A Dividend Meeting will be held on the 16th day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

At the said Meeting the Assignees will, in pursuance of the 174th section of the said Act, submit statements of the Bankrupts' estate recovered and outstanding, and of all receipts and of all payments made or to be made thereout; and the creditors at the said meeting will, in pursuance of the said section, declare whether any and what allowance shall be paid to the said bankrupts. Proofs of Debts will be received, and creditors who have not proved, or do not then prove, will be excluded the benefit of the Dividend. And all claims not proved will be disallowed.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the London Bankruptcy Court.

In the Matter of Charles Cox, whose last known place of residence is No. 55, British-street, Bow-road East, in the county of Middlesex, but formerly, of Welney, near the Suspension Bridge, in the county of Cambridge, Farmer, a Bankrupt.

Before Mr. Registrar Brougham, acting as Chief Judge.

UPON reading a report of the Trustee of the property of the bankrupt, dated the 15th day of November, 1873, reporting that the bankrupt had not filed any statement of affairs, and did not appear on the day appointed for his public examination, and that it had not been brought to his knowledge, that at the date of the adjudication he was possessed of any property that could be realized for the benefit of his creditors, or that he had since acquired any property that could be so realized, and that in his opinion it is expedient that the bankruptcy should be closed, and upon reading the affidavit of Archibald Reid, sworn the 4th December, 1873, and upon hearing Mr. Aldridge, the Official Solicitor, and Mr. Fleet, Solicitor for the petitioning creditor appearing to oppose; the Court being satisfied that the bankrupt had not filed any statement of affairs, and did not appear on the day appointed for his public examination, and that it had not been brought to the knowledge of the Registrar Trustee, that at the date of the adjudication he was possessed of any property that could be realized for the benefit of his creditors, or that he has since acquired any property that could be so realized, and that in his opinion it is expedient that the bankruptcy should be closed, doth order and declare that the bankruptcy of the said Charles Cox is closed.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 15th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Worcestershire, holden at Worcester.

In the Matter of Joseph Smith, of Ashton-under-Hill, in the county of Gloucester, a Bankrupt.

UPON reading a report of the Trustee of the property of the bankrupt, dated the 16th day of December, 1873, reporting that the whole of the property of the bankrupt has been realized, and the Court being satisfied that the whole of the property of the bankrupt has been realized, accordingly doth order and declare that the bankruptcy of the said Joseph Smith has closed.—Given under the Seal of the Court, this 16th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Lancashire, holden at Blackburn. In the Matter of Joseph Edmondson, Barnard John Ward Whitehead, and John Barrowcliffe Alberry, of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, Drapers, trading there in Copartnership together, under the style or firm of Edmondson and Whitehead, Bankrupts.

UPON reading the report of the Trustee of the property of the bankrupts, dated the 4th day of December, 1873, reporting that the whole of the property of the bankrupts had been realized for the benefit of their creditors, and dividends amounting in the aggregate to three shillings and seven-pence three farthings in the pound as been paid, as shown by the statement thereunto annexed, and that a general scheme of settlement or arrangement of the affairs of the bankrupts had been assented to by him, to which the approval of this Court was given on the 4th day of September, 1871, the Court being satisfied that the whole of the property of the bankrupts has been realized for the benefit of their creditors, and dividends amounting in the aggregate to three shillings and seven-pence three farthings in the

pound has been paid, as shown in the statement annexed to the report of the Trustee in this matter, dated the 4th day of December, 1873, and that a general scheme of settlement or arrangement of the affairs of the bankrupt has been assented to by him, to which the approval of this Court was given on the 4th day of September, 1871, doth order and declare that the bankruptcy of the said Joseph Edmondson, Barnard John Ward Whitehead, and John Barrowcliffe Alberry, of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, Drapers, trading there in copartnership together, under the style or firm of Edmondson and Whitehead, has closed.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 15th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Oxfordshire, holden at Oxford. In the Matter of Joseph Tubb, of Warborough, in the county of Oxford, of no occupation, Bankrupt.

UPON reading a report of the Trustee of the property of the bankrupt, dated the 8th day of December, 1873, reporting that the whole of the property of the bankrupt has been realized for the benefit of his secured creditors, the Court being satisfied that the whole of the property of the said bankrupt has been realized for the benefit of his secured creditors, doth order and declare that the bankruptcy of the Joseph Tubb has closed.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 12th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Staffordshire, holden at Burton-on-Trent.

In the Matter of Frederick Jacques, of Netherseal, in the county of Leicester, Saddler and Harness Maker, a Bankrupt.

UPON reading a report of the Trustee of the property of the bankrupt, dated the 28th day of November, 1873, reporting that the whole of the property of the bankrupt has been realized for the benefit of his creditors, the Court being satisfied that the whole of the property of the bankrupt has been realized for the benefit of his creditors, doth order and declare that the bankruptcy of the said Frederick Jacques has closed.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 10th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Herts, holden at Barnet.

In the Matter of Richard Hill, of Barnet, in the county of Herts, Ironmonger, a Bankrupt.

UPON reading a report of the Trustee of the property of the bankrupt, dated the 28th day of November, 1873, reporting that he had received the sum of two pounds eight shillings from the bankrupt's estate, as shown by the statement thereunto annexed, and that in the opinion of himself and the Committee of Inspection, no further sum could be realized from the said estate, and that they believed it would be needlessly protracting the matter to keep the bankruptcy open longer, and further that the said Trustee had had to pay out of his own pocket a sum for costs incurred as such Trustee far in excess of the said sum of two pounds eight shillings, the Court being satisfied that the said Trustee had received the above-mentioned sum of two pounds eight shillings, and that it would be needlessly protracting the matter to keep the bankruptcy open longer, and that the said Trustee had had to pay out of his own pocket a sum for costs incurred as such Trustee, far in excess of the said sum of two pounds eight shillings, doth order and declare that the bankruptcy of the said Richard Hill has closed.—Given under the Seal of the Court, this 16th day of December, 1873.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Bradford.

In the Matter of Joseph Crook, of the Talbot Hotel, Bradford, in the county of York, Licensed Victualler, a Bankrupt.

UPON reading a report of the Trustee of the property of the bankrupt, dated the 15th day of December, 1873, reporting that the whole of the property of the bankrupt has been realized for the benefit of his creditors, and a dividend to the amount of five shillings in the pound has been paid, as shown by the statement thereunto annexed, and the Court being satisfied that the whole of the property of the bankrupt has been realized for the benefit of his creditors, and a dividend to the amount of five shillings in the pound has been paid, as shown by the statement annexed to the said report, doth order and declare that the bankruptcy of the said Joseph Crook has closed.—Given under the Seal of the Court this 16th day of December, 1873.

In the Sequestration of George Peters, Cabinet Maker, George-street, Aberdeen.

THE Sheriff of Aberdeen and Kincardine, by deliverance, of date 15th December, 1873, has renewed the personal protection to the bankrupt for twelve months from 12th December current.

PETER CLARK, Advocate, in Aberdeen, Agent.

Aberdeen, 16th December, 1873.

THE estates of James Leslie, Grain and Provision Factor, 56, West Howard-street, Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 13th day of December, 1873, by the Sheriff of the county of Lanark.

The first deliverance is dated the 13th day of December, 1873.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock, noon, on Friday, the 26th day of December, 1873, within the Faculty Hall, Saint George's-place, Glasgow.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 13th day of April, 1874.

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

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

W. STEVENSON, Writer, Glasgow, Agent.

THE estates of Alfred Yorston, Innkeeper, Dunbar were sequestrated on the 15th day of December, 1873, by the Sheriff of Midlothian and Haddington.

The first deliverance is dated the 15th day of December, 1873.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1873, within the Saint George Hotel, Dunbar.

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 April, 1874.

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

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

CHARLES NOTMAN, Writer, Dunbar, Agent.

THE estates of John Dick, Confectioner and Fruit Merchant, No. 33, Bank-street, Galashiels, were sequestrated on 16th December, 1873, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated 16th December, 1873.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 24th day of December, 1873, within Dowell's Rooms, 18, George-street, Edinburgh.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before 17th April, 1874.

The Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff-Court of Midlothian, and a Warrant of Protection granted to the Bankrupt.

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

LINDSAY MACKERSY, W.S.,

3, North St. David-street, Edinburgh.

THE estates of William Haldane, Brewer, in Galashiels lately residing there, afterwards in Forrest-road, Edinburgh, and now in Canada, or elsewhere furth of Scotland, were sequestrated on the 15th day of December, 1873, by the Court of Session.

The first deliverance is dated 21st November, 1873.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December, 1873, within Lyon and Turnbull's Rooms, 51, George-street, Edinburgh.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and

grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 16th day of April, 1874.

The Sequestration has been remitted to the Sheriff of the county of Edinburgh.

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

A. KELLY MORISON, S.S.C., Agent,
10, Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

THE estates of Henry Russell, Bottler, Bonhill, were sequestrated on the 16th December, 1873, by the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 16th December, 1873.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at three o'clock, afternoon, on Monday, the 29th December, 1873, within the Elephant Hotel, in Dumbarton.

A composition may be offered at this meeting; and to entitle creditors to the first dividend, their oaths and grounds of debt must be lodged on or before the 16th April, 1874.

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

HENRY RUSSELL, Petitioner.

THE estates of John Laurie, Farmer, in Under the Brae, in the parish of Lochrutton, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, were sequestrated on the 17th day of December, 1873, by the Sheriff of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright.

The first deliverance is dated the 17th day of December, 1873.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at two o'clock, afternoon, on Monday, the 29th day of December, 1873, within the King's Arms Hotel, Maxwelltown, Dumfries.

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 April, 1874.

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

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

CRAIG and GEDDES, Solicitors, Dumfries,
Agents.

In Insolvency.

In the Matter of William Marr, an Insolvent Debtor,
No. 92,142 C.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the creditors of William Marr, late of Brockley Cottage, Brockley-lane, Counter-street, Lewisham-road, Kent, Salesman to Mr. John Bracker, previously of Eltham-green, Eltham, Kent, out of business, and formerly of Sunfield House, Blackheath, Kent, out of business, an Insolvent Debtor, who was, on the 19th day of December, 1860, discharged from Her Majesty's Gaol of Maidstone, in the county of Kent, under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for abolishing arrest on mesne process in civil actions, except in certain cases, for extending the remedies of creditors against the property of debtors, and for amending the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors in England," will be held on Friday, the 30th day of January, 1874, at one of the clock in the afternoon precisely, at the office of the late Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, 33, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, to approve and direct in what manner, and in what place or places, the real estate of the said Insolvent shall be sold by public auction.

All Letters must be Post paid, and all communications on the business of the London Gazette to be addressed to the Office, Princes Street, Storey's Gate, Westminster.

Orders for Gazettes to be addressed to the Publishers, 45, St. Martin's Lane.

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Friday, December 19, 1873.

Price One Shilling.