



# The London Gazette.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1889.

**A**T the Court at *Windsor*, the 13th day of  
December, 1889,

PRESENT.

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.  
Earl of Coventry.  
Lord Morris.  
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.  
Mr. Ritchie.

**W**HEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction in Persia:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Persia Order in Council, 1889.

2. This Order is divided into parts as follows:—

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## I.—PRELIMINARY.

3. In this Order, unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

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

"Prescribed" means prescribed by any Consular instructions or by any order or notification signed or authorized by a Secretary of State.

"Persia" means the dominions and territories

of the Shah of Persia within the limits of this Order;

"Consul-General" means Her Majesty's Minister and Consul-General in Persia, or the person for the time being acting as such, with the authority or approval of a Secretary of State;

"Consular officer" includes any person for the time being acting by virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, or with the authority or approval of a Secretary of State, as Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent;

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or arrangement made by or on behalf of Her Majesty, and any Regulation appended thereto;

"Court" means any Court or person exercising jurisdiction under this Order;

"British subject" includes a person enjoying Her Majesty's protection in so far as Her Majesty has jurisdiction in respect of any such person, and includes, by virtue of 39 & 40 Vict., cap. 46, subjects of the several Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, residing and being in Persia;

"Foreigner" means a person, whether a native or subject of Persia or not, who is not a British subject, as herein defined;

"Native" means a native or subject of Persia, or of the limits of the Persian coasts, not being a British subject;

"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;

"Person" includes a Corporation or association of persons;

"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, include affirmation and declaration, 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;

"Month" means calendar month.

The plural includes the singular, and the singular the plural, and the masculine the feminine.

Expressions referring to print or to writing include either print or writing, or a combination of both.

"Crime" includes offence.

4. For the purposes of this Order, the word "Persia," or any term or expression referring to Persia, does not (except as in this Order expressly provided) include or apply to any place for the time being included within the limits to which any other Order in Council for the time being in force relating to the Persian coasts and islands applies, which limits are in this Order referred to as the limits of the Persian coasts.

In case of dispute or doubt whether any place is within the limits of Persia for the purposes of this Order, or is within the limits of the Persian coasts, the Consul-General may provisionally determine such dispute or question in such manner as he thinks fit, and his determination, unless and until the Secretary of State otherwise directs, shall be conclusive in all causes and matters arising under this Order.

Any provision of this Order referring to a country or place out of Persia includes any place within the limits of the Persian coasts.

## II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

5. All Her Majesty's civil jurisdiction exercisable in Persia 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 Persia, 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 any Treaty, 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.

9. Crimes, offences, wrongs, breaches of contract against or affecting the person, property, or rights of natives or other foreigners as herein defined, committed by persons subject to this Order, are punishable or otherwise cognizable under the provisions of this Order, with the consent of such natives or foreigners, in the same manner as if the same were committed against or affected the person, property, or rights of British subjects.

## III.—COURTS.

10. Courts for the purposes of this Order shall be held as follows:—

(1.) Courts of First Instance, in this Order called Provincial Courts, shall be held by such Consular officers in and for such districts as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

(2.) The Consul-General shall at such place as the Secretary of State directs hold a Court, in this Order called the Court of the Consul-General, for the purposes of his appellate and other jurisdiction under this Order.

(3.) The Provincial Court for the district in which the Court of the Consul-General is held may be held either by the Consul-General, or Vice-Consul, or by such other Consular officer as the Secretary of State or the Consul-General directs.

If it be held by the Consul-General, the provisions of this Order relating to appeals from a Provincial Court to the Consul-General are inapplicable, and the provisions of this Order with respect to appeals to Her Majesty in Council shall have effect as if the judgment, order, decree, or sentence of the Consul-General were a judgment, order, decree, or sentence of a Provincial Court affirmed on appeal by the Consul-General, and no other appeal shall lie.

11. In any matter, civil or criminal, a Court within whose district (in civil matters) the matter of complaint wholly or in part arose or happened, or the subject in dispute is wholly or partly situate, or the contract in question was wholly or partly made, or the breach thereof wholly or partly occurred, or the defendant resides or carries on business, or (in criminal matters) the crime was wholly or partly committed, or the accused person happens to be, shall have jurisdiction, and may deal with the case, as if every material fact or thing had happened, or was situate, within its district; but any such Court, if, in its opinion, justice or convenience so requires, may decline or suspend the exercise of jurisdiction, and may, if it thinks necessary or just, require security from the defendant or accused person for his appearance before some other Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and for obedience to any judgment or order of such other Court, and further, in a criminal case, if necessary, may arrest and commit the accused person, and cause him to be removed under warrant and in custody, to be dealt with by such other Court.

## IV.—REGISTRATION.

12. Every resident British subject (except a native Indian subject), 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 in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he 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 registration.

Every non-resident British subject (except a native Indian subject) arriving in Persia at a place where a Consular office is maintained, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel, shall, within one month after his arrival, register himself in a register to be kept at the Consular office there, but so that no person

shall be required to register himself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st January.

Any person failing so to register himself, and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer, shall be deemed guilty of an offence this Order, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than 5*l.*, and any Court or authority acting under this Order may, if it thinks fit, decline to recognize him as a British subject.

13. A native Indian subject resident in, or resorting to, Persia, may, if he thinks fit, register himself at the times and in manner aforesaid.

A native Indian subject not so registering himself 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 is a party in a Court or before a judicial officer of Persia, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in Persia of a State in amity with Her Majesty.

14. 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.

15. Every person shall on every registration of himself be liable to pay a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

#### V.—ASSESSORS.

16. An Assessor shall be a competent and impartial British 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.

17. 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.

18. 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 JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

19. The Consul-General shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

20. The Consul-General may, if and when he thinks fit, visit, in, a magisterial or judicial capacity, any place in Persia, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal.

21. A Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned,

report to the Consul-General the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Provincial Court fit to be heard and determined by the Consul-General.

The Consul-General 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.

22. Every Court held under this Order shall, in the exercise of every part of its jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

23. Each Court shall be auxiliary to every other Court in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

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

25. A suit or proceeding shall not be commenced 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 defendant 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.

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

27. The fees specified in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be paid.

28. 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.

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.

29. Every summons, order, and other document issuing from the Court shall be in English, or in English and Persian.

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 Persian.

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 Persian shall be accompanied by a sworn translation into English, or French, or Persian, procured by and at the expense of the person using the affidavit.

30. Summonses, orders, and other documents issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

31. In every case, civil or criminal, minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the 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 Consular officer, shall be preserved in the office of the Court.

32. 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; or
- (c.) By his procurator or agent thereunto lawfully authorized 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 not act or takes a proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, 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.

33. 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 or 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 5 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.

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 so to require (for reasons recorded in the minutes), the Court may order that service be made out of its particular jurisdiction.

34. 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 or of 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, Sundays shall not be reckoned as part of the time.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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, 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 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.

39. 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.

40. All fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and be applied as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of the Treasury, from time to time directs.

41. 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 British subject, 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.

42. In a criminal case, where the Court is satisfied that a British subject within the particular jurisdiction may be able to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that he will not voluntarily attend to give evidence, the Court may 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 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.

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

44. 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. In every case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, each witness, after examination-in-chief, is subject to be cross-examined, and to be re-examined, 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.

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. In a criminal case, nothing in this Order shall prevent the prosecutor from giving in evidence at the trial any admission 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.

54. 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.

55. 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 recognized 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, authorised 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 Persia before his own proper Consular or native 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, or with any law applying to the deponent.

A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended or 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.

56. Every affidavit used in the Court shall contain only a statement of facts and circumstances in 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, order that a Commission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of Persia, 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.

60. Where a foreigner desires to institute or take in the Court a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject—or a British subject desires to institute or take in the Court a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a foreigner—the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it, either without Assessors, or, if all parties desire, or the Court thinks fit to direct, a trial with Assessors, then at a place where such a trial might be had if all parties were subjects, with Assessors, but in all other respects according to the ordinary course of the Court.

Provided that the foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of Persia 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).

61. A cross-suit shall not be instituted in the Court against a plaintiff, being a 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 foreigner after the termination of the suit or proceeding in which the foreigner is plaintiff.

62. Where a foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff, and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the subject, 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 a foreigner, obtains an order in the Court against two or more defendants being British subjects jointly, and in another suit one of them is plaintiff, and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the subject, 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 to require contributions from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

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

64.—(1.) Where it is shown to a Court that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a native or foreign Court, or before a native or foreign judicial officer, or in a Court, or before a judicial officer of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which it would require his attendance before itself, order that he do attend and give evidence, and produce documents as so required. The order may be made subject to conditions as to payment or tender of expenses or otherwise.

(2.) A Court, however, cannot so order attendance at any place beyond its particular jurisdiction.

(3.) 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, or if he refuses to give evidence, or wilfully gives false evidence, or fails to produce documents which he is properly required to produce, he is independently of any other liability, guilty of an offence against this Order, and for every such offence, or conviction thereof, by summary trial, is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

65.—(1.) The provisions of "The Evidence Act, 1851," 14 & 15 Vict., cap. 99, secs. 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if Persia were a British Colony.

(2.) The following Acts, namely—

"The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856,"

"The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859,"

"The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885,"

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptations following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Court is hereby substituted for a Supreme Court or a Judge of a Court in a Colony.

(3.) The following Acts, namely:—

"The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859,"

"The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861,"

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Court is hereby substituted for a superior Court in a Colony.

66. No proceeding under this Order shall be invalidated by any informality, mistake, or omission, so long as, in the opinion of any Court before which any question arises, the

essential requisites of law and justice have been complied with.

#### VII.—CIVIL JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

67. 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 Persia.

#### BANKRUPTCY.

68. 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 British subjects, and to their debtors and creditors, being either resident British subjects or natives or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to any judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in Bankruptcy in England.

#### LUNACY.

69. The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Persia, with respect to resident British subjects, 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 entrusted 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.

#### MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

70. The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have within Persia, with respect to resident British subjects, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to any Court exercising jurisdiction in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

#### PROBATE.

71. The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within Persia, with respect to the property of deceased resident British subjects, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to any Court exercising probate jurisdiction in England.

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 Persia, 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.

72. A British subject 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.

#### ARBITRATION.

73. The Court may, with the 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 except on the ground that it is not in conformity with the award.

74. Every agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent between or by British subjects, or to which a British subject is a party, 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.

75. 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.

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. The authority of Arbitrators or an Umpire is not revocable except by the Court.

79. 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 Consul-General.

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 any irregularity, mistake, or imperfection in the case.

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. The Arbitrators or Umpire making an award shall, within the time limited, deposit the award in 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.

83. Any person interested may, within seven days after the 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.

84. 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.

85. 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.

#### DECISION ON FACT OR LAW, WITHOUT SUIT.

##### (a.) *Question of Fact.*

86. 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.*

87. 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 Consul-General, without petition presented or other pleading.

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

The Consul-General may direct the case to be re-stated 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 Consul-General 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 Consul-General being given, a sum of money, fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Consul-General, or in such manner as he may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other with or without any costs. On the judgment of the Consul-General, 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 Consul-General.

#### BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

88. 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 from any order in the suit.

89. 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.

90. 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.

91. 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.

92. 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.

93. 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.

#### CLAIMS UNDER 20*l*.

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

(i.) 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

(ii.) 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.

95. 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*l*. or upwards.

96. 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.

#### CLAIMS FOR £20 OR UPWARDS.

##### A.—Ordinary Provisions.

97. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Order (where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court is not such as hereinbefore directed to be commenced by summons), proceedings shall be commenced by the filing of a petition.

98. 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 information 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.

99. 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.

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

101. 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.

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

103. 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.

104. The answer shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition.

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).

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

106. 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.

107. 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.

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

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

Notice of the amendment shall be served on the defendant.

110. 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.

111. 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.

112. A Provincial Court 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, subject as aforesaid, a Court may, if it thinks fit, hear the suit either with or without an Assessor or Assessors.

113. The order of proceeding at the hearing shall, subject to any directions given by the Court, 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.

114. 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.

115. 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.

116. 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, and shall be ascertained, fixed, or taxed in such manner as may be prescribed by any Rules of Procedure, or in any particular case, directed by the Court.

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.

117. 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.

118. 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, or by bond in the penal sum of £100.

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.

119. 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.

120. 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 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.

121. 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.

122. 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.

123. 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 cost 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 the 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.

124. 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.

125. 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.

126. 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.

127. If a petition contains libellous 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.

128. 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.

129. 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.

130. 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.

131. 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 fact in the petition; and no evidence respecting matter 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.

132. 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.

133. 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.

134. A defence alleging tender by the defendant shall be accompanied by payment into

Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

135. 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.

136. 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 proceedings 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.

137. 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.

138. 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.

139. 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.

140. 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 issues or otherwise, for purposes of evidence on the trial of the issues.

141. 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.

142. 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.

143. 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.

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

145. 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.

146. 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.

147. In any Court other than that of the Consul-General, any decision or judgment may be given, or verdict taken, subject to a case to be stated for the opinion of the Consul-General.

148. 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.

149. 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.

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. 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.

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

154. 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.

155. Ordinarily, an order, other than an order of the Consul-General, 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.

156. When 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.

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

158. 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 of 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.

159. 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.

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

161. 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.

162. 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.

163. 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 British subject, shall be decided by the Court in a summary way, as between the claimant and the execution creditor.

If the claim is made by a native 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.

164. 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.

165. 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.

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

167. 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.

168. 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 had 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.

169. 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.

170. In places where there is no other place for the detention of a debtor in custody than the prison of the 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 British subject under civil process.

171. 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.

172. 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.

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

174. 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.

175. 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.

176. 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.

177. 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.

178. 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 Assessors shall extend to a re-hearing.

#### VIII.—PROCEEDINGS ON DEATH.

179. The Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the death of every British subject 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.

180. Where a British subject resident dies in Persia intestate, then, until administration is granted, his personal property shall be vested in the Consul-General.

181. Where a British subject not resident dies in Persia, 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.

182. If any person, other than the person named executor or an administrator or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of a British subject dying in Persia, 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.

183. Where a British subject dies in Persia, 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 a fine, not exceeding £50, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

184. 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 British subject, 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 such 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.

185. 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 Consul-General, 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 Consul-General, or in case of great urgency.

186. 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, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

187. 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.

188. 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 Consul-General.

189. Where, in a Court other than that of the Consul-General, 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 Consul-General.

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

190. A Court, other than the Consul-General, 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.

191. 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.

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

193. 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.

194. In the following cases a grant shall not issue except from the Court of the Consul-General, namely:—

Probate or administration with will annexed, where the will was executed before the 1st



January, 1888, and there is no testamentary paper of a date later than the 31st December, 1887;

Probate or 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 in Persia.

195. Revocation or alteration of a grant of probate or administration shall not be made except by the Consul-General.

196. A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or administration may be filed in any Court.

Immediately on such a notice being filed, 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 Consul-General expedient to send a copy.

Immediately on such a notice being filed the Court shall send a copy thereof to the Consul-General, 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 for 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, a grant of probate or administration shall be made only by the Consul-General.

197. 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.

198. 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.

199. Every original will, of which probate or administration with will annexed is granted, shall be filed and kept in the public office of the 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 Consul-General.

An office copy of the whole or any part of a will, or an official certificate of a grant of administration, may be obtained from the Court where the will is proved or the administration granted, on payment of the proper fees.

200. On the 1st February and the 1st August in every year, every Provincial Court shall send to the Consul-General:—

A list of the grants of probate and administration made by the Court up to the last preceding 1st January and 1st 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.

201. 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 Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him 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.

202. 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 Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

203. 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 Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

204. 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 ascertaining 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 that of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

205. 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 shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

206. 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.

207. 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.

208. 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 British subjects, as sureties, to the Consul-General, to ensure to the Consul-General 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, 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 Consul-General.

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 Consul-General 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 Consul-General, 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.

209. 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.

210. 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 Courts 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.

211.—(a.) Where probate, administration, or confirmation is granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and therein, or by a memorandum thereon signed by an officer of the Court granting the same, the testator or intestate is stated to have died domiciled in England, Ireland, or Scotland (as the case may be), and the probate, administration, or confirmation is produced to, and a copy thereof is deposited with, the Court, the Court shall write thereon a certificate of

that production and deposit; and thereupon the probate, administration, or confirmation shall, with respect to the personal property in Persia of the testator or intestate, have the like effect as if he had been resident in those dominions at his death, and probate or administration to his personal property there had been granted by the Consul-General.

(b.) Any person who, in reliance on an instrument purporting to be a probate, administration, or confirmation granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and to bear such a certificate of the Court as in this Article prescribed, makes or permits any payment or transfer, in good faith, shall be, by virtue of this Order, indemnified and protected in respect thereof, in Persia, notwithstanding anything affecting the validity of the probate, administration, or confirmation.

(c.) The following shall be the terms of the certificate of the Court in this Article prescribed (namely):—

This probate has [or these letters of administration have, or this confirmation has] been produced to this Court, and a copy thereof has been deposited with this Court.

212.—(1.) In a case of apparent intestacy, where the 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, or otherwise, grant administration to the Judge or an officer of the Court.

(2.) Any officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3.) A commission of 5 per cent., or such less amount as a Secretary of State directs, may be charged on an estate administered under this Article, and the amount thereof shall be calculated and applied as a Secretary of State directs.

(4.) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in the execution of this Article, and the said commission, shall be the first charge on the personal property of the deceased in the district of the Court; and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses and the payment of the said commission.

213. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased British subject does not exceed £100, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debts or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons in such manner as a Secretary of State from time to time directs, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Act.

## IX.—APPEAL TO CONSUL-GENERAL.

### 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

214. Where in a civil suit or proceeding a decision of a Provincial Court, sitting with or without Assessors—

(i.) Is given in respect of a sum of £50 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 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 Consul-General.

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

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 Consul-General 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 think fit, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Consul-General may give leave to appeal on such terms as he thinks just.

215. 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 Consul-General.

216. 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.

217. 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.

218. 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.

219. In case of an appeal by petition, the appellant shall file his petition of appeal in the Court below within fourteen days after leave to appeal is given.

220. 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 Consul-General 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.

221. A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in the Court below an answer to the petition, including petition of cross appeal.

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, or in support of the cross appeal.

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

222. 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.

223. 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 Consul-General.

The Court below shall not, except for some special cause, take on itself the responsibility of the charge or of the transmission to the Consul-General 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 Consul-General, at or before the hearing of the appeal.

224. After the record of appeal is transmitted, until the appeal is disposed of, the Consul-General 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 Consul-General, and not to the Court below, but any application may be made through the Court below.

225. The Consul-General 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, 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 Consul-General, the Court shall dispose of the appeal without giving notice through the Court below of the day fixed for the hearing thereof.

226. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, require a party to an appeal to appear personally on the hearing of the appeal, or on any occasion pending the appeal.

227. 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 Consul-General may allow or require new evidence to be adduced.

228. The Consul-General may, from time to time, make any order necessary for determining the real question in controversy in the appeal, and for that purpose may amend any defect or error in the record of appeal.

The Consul-General may direct the Court below to inquire into and certify its finding on any question which he thinks fit to determine before final judgment in the appeal.

Generally, the Consul-General shall have as full jurisdiction over the whole suit as if it had been originally instituted and prosecuted before him, 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 he directs.

### 3.—APPEALS BY MOTION.

229. 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 Consul-General 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 Consul-General against the appeal.

Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as the Consul-General directs.

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 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 TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

230. Where in a civil suit or proceeding a final order of the Consul-General, or a rule or order having the effect of a final or definitive judgment decree or sentence—

(i.) Is made or given in respect of a sum of £500 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 at issue, of the amount or value of £500 or upwards; any party aggrieved thereby may, within fifteen days after the same is made or given, apply by motion to the Consul-General for leave to appeal to Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Consul-General to an amount not exceeding £500 for the 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 a sum estimated 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 Consul-General 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.

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

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

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

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

232. 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 Consul-General, 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.

##### 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

233. Except as regards offences against any Treaties between Her Majesty the Queen and Persia, or against any Rules and Regulations for the observance thereof, or for the maintenance of order among British subjects in Persia, made by or under the authority of Her Majesty, or against any of the provisions of this Order—

Any act done by a British subject in Persia that would not by a Court of 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.

234. If a British subject is guilty—

(i.) Of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed within Persia; or

(ii.) Of publicly offering insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of Persia, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed there, 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 Persia, 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 British subject of having committed an offence under this provision shall be heard and determined by summary trial; and any Provincial Court 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.

235. Every Court shall have authority to cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence within Persia, and to deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order.

236. Where a British subject 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.

237. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority within the limits of the Persian coast for the apprehension of a British subject 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 Persia, 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 Persia where the Court backing the warrant or order has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the limits of the Persian coast, according to the warrant or order.

238. Where a person 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," sec. 4) be sent for trial, as follows, namely, with respect to native Indian subjects, to Bombay; and with respect to other British subjects,

to Malta, or in the case a native of, or person domiciled in, Cyprus, to Cyprus.

The Consul-General may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under his hand and seal, caused the accused to be sent for trial to Bombay or to Malta or Cyprus (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 or Cyprus (as the case may be), according to the warrant.

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

## 2.—COURT OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL.

239. All crimes which in England are capital shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be tried by the Consul-General, with an Assessor or Assessors.

The Consul-General shall have an original jurisdiction to try all other crimes and offences. Where penal servitude or imprisonment for more than one year can be inflicted, the Consul-General shall, if practicable, try the case with an Assessor or Assessors.

240. The Consul-General may impose the punishment of imprisonment for not more than five 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.*

241. Where an accused person is convicted of murder, the proper officer of the Court 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 Court 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.

The Court shall forthwith report the case, with the minutes and notes of evidence, to the Secretary of State, for his direction respecting the punishment to be actually imposed.

The punishment actually imposed in Persia shall not in any case exceed the measure of imprisonment and fine which the Consul-General is empowered by this Order to impose.

## 3.—PROVINCIAL COURTS.

242. Where the crime or offence with which a person is charged before a Provincial Court 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, subject to the provisions of this Order, 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 with-

out a fine of not more than 50*l.*, or the punishment of a fine alone of not more than 50*l.*

243. In any case pending, the Consul-General may, on application of either party, order that the case be sent up to him, to be heard and determined by him, and the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

244. Where the crime or offence with which an accused person is charged before a 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 a British possession, the Court shall reserve the case to be heard and determined by or under the direction of the Consul-General.

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 Consul-General.

The Consul-General 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.

## 4.—PRELIMINARY PROCEDURE.

245. 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 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.

246. Where it is proved that in fact or according to reasonable suspicion anything, or, by, or in respect of which a crime or offence cognizable by the Court has been committed is in a house or place of a British subject, 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 anything 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 day-time; otherwise it may be executed in the night-time.

247. A search-warrant, or a warrant for apprehension or commitment, or other purpose, may be issued and executed on Sunday, where the urgency of the case so requires.

248. 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.

249. 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.

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.

#### 5.—SUMMARY TRIAL.

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

251. 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.

252. 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.

253. 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.

254. 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.

255. 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.

256. 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.

257. 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.

258. 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 recognizance, 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.

259. 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.

260. Where the Court orders money to be paid by a person convicted, or by a prosecutor, for penalty, compensation, expenses, or other-



wise, 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.

261. If the officer having the execution of the warrant returns that he could find no goods, or not 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, shall not be for more than fourteen days, and in any other case shall not be for more than two months.

262. 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.

#### 6.—TRIAL ON INDICTMENT.

263. 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.

264. 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.

265. 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.

266. 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 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.

267. 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.

268. 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.

269. 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.

270. 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 Consul-General.

The Consul-General 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.

271. The accused who is to be admitted to bail, either on demand or on or after trial ordered, shall produce such surety or sureties as in the opinion of the Court will be sufficient to insure his personal appearance as and when re-



quired, and shall with him or them enter into a recognizance accordingly.

272. The Court shall bind by recognizance the prosecutor and every witness to appear personally 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 recognizance the Court may send him to prison, there to remain until after the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into a recognizance.

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.

273. 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.

274. 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.

275. 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.

276. The Consul-General shall, when required by the Secretary of State, send to him a report of the sentence of the Consul-General in any case tried on indictment, with a copy of the minutes and notes of evidence, and with any observations which the Consul-General thinks fit to make.

The Provincial Court shall forthwith send to the Consul-General 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.

#### 7.—APPEAL ON LAW TO CONSUL-GENERAL.

277. Where a person is convicted, either by summary trial or on indictment, before a Court other than the Consul-General (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 Consul-General any question of law arising on the trial; the Court below shall state a case, setting out the facts and the ground of the conviction, and the question of law, and send it to the Consul-General.

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 personally and receive judgment or to deliver himself for execution of the judgment (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

The Consul-General 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 Consul-General 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 Consul-General thinks just, and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

The judgment of the Consul-General 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 Consul-General may, if necessary, cause the case to be amended by the Court below.

#### 8.—PUNISHMENT.

278. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause an offender convicted before any Court, and sentenced to imprisonment, to be sent to and imprisoned at any place in Persia, 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.

279. Where an offender convicted before any Court is sentenced to imprisonment, and it appears to the Consul-General 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 Consul-General may, by warrant under his hand and seal, 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.

280. The Consul-General may, if he 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 Consul-General, except on a 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.

#### 9.—DEPORTATION OF OFFENDERS.

281.—(i.) Where it is proved that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that a British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, or that the acts or conduct of a British subject are or is likely to produce or excite 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 British subject 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 Persia to any British possession the Government of which consents to receive such person, or, failing such consent, 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 other place 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, or a British possession the Government of which consents to receive such person.

A Court, other than the Consul-General, shall report to the Consul-General any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof, before the order is executed. The Consul-General 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 Consul-General, 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.

Where a warrant of deportation provides for further deportation from the place to which the person is first deported to some other place, the person shall, on his arrival at such first-mentioned place be delivered with the warrant into the custody of the Chief Magistrate or officer of police at that place, who shall detain him, and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government at that place, who shall either cause him to be further deported, with and in accordance with the warrant, and in the meantime to be detained in custody for any necessary period not exceeding three months, or, if the circumstances of the case appear to render his discharge expedient, shall discharge him from custody.

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 in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time directs.

The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof.

If any person deported under this or any former order returns to Persia 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.

## XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

282. If any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court does any of the following things, namely—

(1.) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any officer of, or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(2.) 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 intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(3.) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any Assessor, or any person acting as a clerk or officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or

(4.) Does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein;

such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court, with or without warrant, and on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 5*l.*, or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

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 a copy of the minute shall be forthwith sent to the Secretary of State.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding, in which the offender shall be liable to be tried and punished for his offence as an offence against this Order.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude a person who interrupts or obstructs the business of the Court.

283. If any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court does any act or makes any publication of such kind, and under such circumstances, that, in the opinion of the Court, great danger to public order is thereby occasioned, the Court shall have the same powers as it has in relation to apprehended breaches of the peace.

284. Where any act or omission is, by virtue of this Order, or of any regulation made under this Order, an offence against this Order, and no penalty or punishment is specified in respect thereof, such offence shall be punishable with imprisonment for not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding 100*l.*, or both.

285. It shall be lawful for a Court, from time to time, by order or warrant under the seal of the Court, to appoint any building or place specified in such order or warrant to be a prison for any purpose of this Order, either

generally or in relation to a particular case, or for a limited time, and to appoint such persons as the Court thinks fit to be gaolers, keepers, or officers of any such prison.

286.—(1.) In cases of murder or manslaughter, if either the death, or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death, happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this Order, such Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as the principal offender, or as accessory before the fact to murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within such jurisdiction.

(2.) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the jurisdiction of such Court. In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(3.) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order, and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878," of the following enactments described in the Schedule of that Act (that is to say):—

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."

"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867," sec. 11.

And the said enactments shall, so far as they are repeated and adapted by this Article (but not further or otherwise), extend to all places within the limits of every local jurisdiction constituted under this Order.

287. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," shall apply to Persia as if Persia were a British possession, subject to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications following:—

(1.) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects.

(2.) The Consul-General is, for the purposes of the said Act, substituted for the Governor of a British possession, and for a Superior Court, or a Judge thereof, in a British Possession, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in a British possession.

(3.) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to the sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted.

(4.) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as relates to *habeas corpus*, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted.

(5.) The Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

288. "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884," shall apply to Persia as if Persia were a British possession, and part of Her Majesty's dominions, subject as follows:—

The Consul-General shall be substituted for the Governor of a British possession.

289. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

### XIII.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

290. The Consul-General shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes, that is to say:—

(1.) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to any place to which this Order applies, or of any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.

(2.) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects or British-protected persons (so far as subject to this Order), within any such place in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

(3.) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

(4.) For the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons.

Any Regulations under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty, or any native or local law or custom the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

Any Regulations made under this Article shall, when allowed by a Secretary of State, and published as he directs, have effect as if contained in this Order.

A breach of any such Regulations shall be deemed to be an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable accordingly in addition to any forfeiture as aforesaid.

291. A Court shall have jurisdiction to make an order requiring a British subject to contribute in such manner as the Court directs to the support of his wife or child, whether legitimate or not, being in the opinion of the Court under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence against this Order, and a failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable accordingly, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

292. Any act which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament, or Orders in Council, that is to say:—

"The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887;"

"The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888;"

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks;

Any Statute amending or substituted for any of the above-mentioned Statutes;

Shall, if done by a British subject within the limits of this Order, be punishable as an offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or otherwise:

Provided—

(1.) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published in every Consular Court, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times; and a person

shall not be punished under this Article for anything done within the district of a court before the expiration of one month after such publication therein, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order in Council.

(2.) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained without the consent in writing of the Consul-General, who may withhold such consent, unless he is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects.

293. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act, of this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law, or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable under this Order, or any form, Regulation, or procedure, prescribed or established under any such Act or Law, are, or is, so applicable, the same shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts acting under this Order and the local circumstances permit, and for the purposes of facilitating application may be construed or used, with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by any officer designated by a Secretary of State, or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose, and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any other seal: and in case any difficulty occurs in the application, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State to direct by, and to whom, and in what manner, anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, order, form, Regulation, or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

294. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of Consular or other officers, and of the constitution and limits of any jurisdiction, Court, or district, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules or Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

295. Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of any Consular officer or person acting under this Order, or to be the seal of any of Her Majesty's Courts, shall for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

296. A person attending to give evidence before the Court shall not be compelled or allowed to give any evidence or produce any documents if, in the opinion of the principal Consular officer having authority in the district in which the Court is held, signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to Her Majesty's service.

297. Whenever an acting Consular officer has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consular officer otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as such Consular officer has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening

of any event by which his authority is determined.

298. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

(1.) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2.) As to the framing of Rules of Procedure or Regulations, and the approval thereof by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(3.) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Consul-General; for which purpose he is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

(4.) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

299. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Consular Court.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as a Consular officer, subject to any direction of a Secretary of State, may fix.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury and the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

*C. L. Peel.*

#### THE FIRST SCHEDULE. FORMS.

##### 1.—CIVIL.

##### 1.

*Issue for Decision on Question of Fact without Suit.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [                      ].  
[Saturday] the [                      ] day of [                      ],  
18                      .

Between *A. B.*  
and  
*C. D.*

The 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  
[ ].  
[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 £20.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at  
[ ].  
[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  
[ ].

Between A. B. ... Plaintiff.

and

C. D. and ... } Defendants.  
E. F. ... }

To X. Y., Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at [ ].

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  
[ ].

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  
[ ].

[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 suit 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 [ ]  
Between A. B. ... Plaintiff.

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 [ ]

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 <sup>(1)</sup> 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 subscribed the said will [or codicil] in the presence of the testator.

C. D.

Sworn at , this  
day of , 18 , before me,  
X. Y. }

9.

*Oath of Executor.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court  
at [ ]

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 <sup>(2)</sup> 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 tenor 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

<sup>1</sup> If the signature is in the testimonium clause or attestation clause, insert "intending the same for his final signature to his will."

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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. }

10.

*Oath for Administrator with Will annexed.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court  
at [ ]

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 <sup>(1)</sup> 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 , 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. }

11.

*Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ]

In the matter 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. }

<sup>1</sup> Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

12.

*Probate.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

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.

X. Y.,

H. B. M. Consul at [ ]  
(Seal.)

13.

*Letters of Administration (with Will annexed).*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that A. B., late of , deceased, who died on the 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 [ ]  
(Seal.)

14.

*Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

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 [ ]  
(Seal.)

15.

*Double Probate.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

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, (1) 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 [ ]  
(Seal.)

16.

*Letters of Administration de Bonis non.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

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 [ ]  
(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., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Persia, in the sum of pounds sterling, to be paid to the said G. H., or the Consul-General for the time being; for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs,

<sup>1</sup> Former grant, January 18 , under the same sum.



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 unto Her Majesty's Consul-General, 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., Her Majesty's Consul-General, 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 under Her Majesty's Consul-General, 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

No. 26005.

E

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 do 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 [ ].

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:—

£ s. d.

First, I declare that the deceased was at the time of his death possessed of or entitled to

[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.

C.D.

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 [ ].

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 ; 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.

C.D.

E.F.

Sworn by the Deponents, C. D. and E. F., at , this day of , 18

Before me, X. Y.

21.

*Renunciation of Probate and Administration with Will annexed.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ]

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Whereas *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of , at , having had 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 (1), 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.*

22.

*Renunciation of Administration.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ]

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 [ ]

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 here-

<sup>1</sup> If there are Codicils, their dates should be also inserted.

of 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.)

24.

*Affidavit of Handwriting.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ]

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, ending 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 [ ]

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.<sup>1</sup>*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ]

In the matter of *C.D.*, deceased.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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 attorney 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 A. B.  
day of , 18 , before me, }  
G. H.

27.

*Notice to Prohibit Grant of Probate or Administration.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

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 , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , 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 ,  
[or E. F., of , the attorney of G. H., of ].

28.

*Warning to Persons filing Notice to Prohibit Grant.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

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 [ ].

The [1st] day of [August], 18[ ].

LIST of Probates and Administrations granted by this Court up to the 1st day of July, 18 , 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 [ (Seal). ]

30.

*Summons to Administrator or Executor for Summary Administration.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].  
[Saturday], the [ ] day of [ ],  
18 .

In the matter of 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 \_\_\_\_\_, 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 [\_\_\_\_\_] [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 Consular Court at [\_\_\_\_\_] [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 [\_\_\_\_\_] [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 [\_\_\_\_\_] [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 [\_\_\_\_\_] [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 [\_\_\_\_\_] [Thursday], the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_.

To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers 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 [\_\_\_\_\_] [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 [ ],  
[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 [ ],

[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 [ ],

[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 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 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 [ ],

[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.

*Recognizance 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 [ ],

[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 recognizance 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 recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[Where the recognizance 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 Recognizance to be given to Accused and each of his Sureties.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at

[*Thursday*], the                      day of                      , 18 .

To *A. B.*, [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 *O. D.*, and to be further dealt with according to law; \* and unless you, *A. B.*, do so, the recognizance entered into by you, *A. B.*, *L. M.*, and *N. O.*, will be forthwith levied on your respective goods.

(Seal.)

[Where the recognizance 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

[*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 *O. 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 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

[*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 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 *O. 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 a Person convicted in the first instance without previous Warrant of Distress.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at

[*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 con-  
viction ].

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 Warrant.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at  
[ ], 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  
[ ].

[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 45)  
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 [ ], un-  
less the said sums [ or sum ] and all the costs and  
charges of the said distress [ and of the commit-  
ment 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  
[ ].

[Thursday], the day of [ ],  
18 .

A. B., [labourer], is this day con-  
victed 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 sub-  
stitute 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  
[ ].

[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 con-  
victed 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 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 at [ ] [Thursday], the day of 18

A. B., of [ ], [labourer], was on the 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 by this Court duly considered,\* it manifestly appears to this Court that the said charge is not proved, and \* this Court dismisses the same.

And adjudges that the said C. D. do pay to the said A. B. the sum of £ [ ] sterling for his costs in this behalf, and if the same be not paid forthwith [or on or before [ ]], this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said C. D., and in default of sufficient distress, this Court adjudges the said C. D., to be imprisoned in [ ] prison at [ ], [and there kept to hard labour], unless the same sum and all costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said C. D.] be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

[Where the person making the charge does not appear at the hearing, the words between asterisks \*\* may be omitted.]

52.

*Certificate of Dismissal of Charge to be given to Accused.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ] [Thursday], the day of 18

This is to certify that a charge made on the [ ] day of [ ], by C. D., of [ ], [labourer], against A. B., of [ ], [labourer], for that [&c., as in Summons or Warrant] is now considered by this Court, and is by this Court dismissed [with costs].

(Seal.)

53.

*Warrant of Distress for Costs to be paid by the Person making the Charge, on an Order for Dismissal of the Charge.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ] [Thursday], the day of 18

To X. Y., Police Officer of this Court. A. B., of [ ], [labourer], was on the day of [ ] 18, charged before this Court for that [&c., as in Summons or Warrant].

And afterwards, namely, on the day of 18, both parties appeared before this Court in order that it should hear and determine the said charge [or the said A. B. appeared before this Court, but the said C. D., although duly called, did not appear], and thereupon the matter of the said charge being duly considered by this Court,\* and it manifestly appearing to this Court that the said charge was

not proved,\* this Court did dismiss the same, and adjudged that the said C. D. should pay to the said A. B. the sum of £ [ ] sterling for his costs in that behalf, and that if the said sum should not be paid forthwith, [or on or before [ ]], then the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said C. D.

And the said C. D., although required to pay the same according to the said order, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded—

[Proceed as in the commanding part of the Form of Warrant of Distress upon Conviction, where the person convicted is to pay costs but not penalty, only substituting the name of C. D., the prosecutor, for the name of A. B., the accused, and for the word "sums," at the mark†, read "sum."]

(Seal.)

54.

*Warrant of Commitment for want of Distress in the last Case.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ] [Thursday], the day of 18

To X. Y., Police Officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [ ] Prison at [ ].

[Proceed [as in the last Form 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. [proceed as in Form 48, only substituting the name of C. D., the prosecutor, for the name of A. B., the accused.]

(Seal.)

55.

*Depositions of Witnesses on Preliminary Examination before Indictment.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ] [Thursday], the day of 18

A. B., of [ ], [labourer], stands charged before this Court for that he [&c., as in Summons].

And in the presence and hearing of the said A. B., C. D. of [ ], [labourer] and E. F., of [ ], [labourer], depose on oath as follows:

First, the said C. D. says as follows:

[State the deposition of the witness as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. When his deposition is complete let him sign it.]

Secondly, the said E. F. says as follows:

[State his deposition in same manner.]

(Seal.)

56.

*Statement of the Accused on Preliminary Examination.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ] [Thursday], the day of 18

A. B., of [ ], [labourer], stands charged before this Court for that [&c., as in Summons].

And the said charge having been read to the said A. B., C. D. and E. F., witnesses for the prosecution, having been severally examined in his presence and hearing, and their respective depositions having been read over to the said A. B., these words are now said to the said A. B. by this Court, namely:—

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.

Whereupon the said *A. B.* says as follows:—

[State whatever the accused says, and as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. Get him to sign the statement if he will.]

[*A. B.*]  
(Seal.)

57.

*Recognizance to Prosecute or give Evidence.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at

[*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 recognizance 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 recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[Where the recognizance is only to give evidence, substitute for the words between the asterisks \* \* the following:—] and then and there gives evidence on an indictment, to be then and there preferred against the said *A. B.* for the said offence.

58.

*Notice of Recognizance to be given to Prosecutor and each of his Witnesses.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [           ].

[*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 recognizance entered into by you will be forthwith levied on your goods.

(Seal.)

59.

*Commitment of Witness for refusing to enter into Recognizance.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [           ].

[*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 recognizance to give evidence against the said *A. B.*

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her  
No. 26005. F

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 recognizance as aforesaid.

(Seal.)

60.

*Warrant of Commitment of Accused for Trial.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [           ].

[*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 SECOND SCHEDULE

### FEEs.

<i>Service.</i>	£	s.	d.
For service of summons, answer, motion - paper, notice, warrant, decree, order, or other document 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
<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
<i>Summary Orders before Suit.</i>			
On application for order ... ..	0	10	0
On recognizance ... ..	0	10	0
On order ... ..	0	5	0
<i>Bankruptcy and Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition.</i>			
On declaration by a debtor of inability to pay his debts ... ..	0	5	0
On debtor's summons ... ..	0	5	0
On bankruptcy petition ... ..	5	0	0
On petition for arrangement or composition ... ..	1	0	0
On order for adjudication ... ..	1	0	0
On meeting or adjournment of meeting	1	0	0
On special resolution presented to the Registrar for registration ... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the gross amount of the assets, not exceeding a total fee of £200.		

On extraordinary resolution presented to the Registrar for registration...	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the gross amount of composition, not exceeding a total fee of £200.	of administration with will annexed	duty in like cases, not exceeding a total fee of £100.
On order of discharge ...	£ s. d. 2 0 0	On letters of administration without will annexed ...	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for stamp duty in like cases, not exceeding a total fee of £150.
On notice to creditors, each ...	0 0 3	Where the Court appoints as administrator an officer of the Court ...	In addition to the foregoing, 1 per cent. on the value of the estate and effects, not exceeding (with the foregoing) a total fee of £200.
On preparing advertisement ...	0 5 0		
On execution of warrant ...	1 0 0		
On keeping possession, per diem ...	0 10 0		
On inventory, per diem ...	1 0 0		
<i>Probate and Administration.</i>			
On application for probate or administration ...	1 0 0		
On oath for every executor, and administrator, and surety ...	0 10 0		
On every security ...	1 0 0		
On probate or letters	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for stamp	On filing account ...	£ s. d. 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 10 <i>l.</i> ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
10 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i> ...	0 2 6	0 5 0
20 <i>l.</i> and under 50 <i>l.</i> ...	0 7 6	0 10 0
50 <i>l.</i> or upwards ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25 <i>l.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25 <i>l.</i>
Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money ...	1 0 0	1 0 0

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
On every summons, motion, application, or demand, taken out, made, or filed (not particularly charged) ...	0 5 0	either party (to be paid by that party) ...	0 7 6
On every rule ...	0 10 0	On every warrant of execution against goods—	
On every decree or order (not particularly charged) ...	0 2 6	For less than £50... ..	0 5 0
On motion for new trial after trial with a jury ...	1 0 0	For £50 or upwards ...	1 0 0
On order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default of		For keeping possession, per diem ...	0 10 0
		<i>Appeal to Supreme Consular Court.</i>	
		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 Petition or Motion.	On Hearing.
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 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 ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25 <i>l.</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25 <i>l.</i>

*Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.*

	£ s. d.
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.*

	£ s. d.
On taxation of any bill of costs, for every ten folios, from each party to the taxation ...	0 5 0
On every deposition taken before trial	0 10 0

	£	s.	d.
On balances of estates of deceased persons paid into Court otherwise than in a suit ...	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 a bill of exchange ...	0	5	0
For copy of such notation ...	0	2	6
For taking an affidavit ...	0	5	0
For every exhibit ...	0	2	6
For drawing a will—			
If not exceeding 200 words...	1	0	0
If exceeding that number, for every subsequent 100 words or fraction thereof ...	0	5	0
For filing any document whatever	0	5	0
For certifying signature or seal ...	0	5	0
For attendance at a sale—			
At request of parties interested or of local authorities, if absent less than two hours ...	2	0	0
At request of parties interested, for each additional hour or fraction thereof 10s., with a maximum per day of ...	4	0	0
On 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 and other persons ...	0	10	0
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 100 words ...	0	10	0
For every further 100 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 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 local office or Tribunal—			
Where amount involved is—			
Under 250l. ...	0	10	0
250l. and under 500l. ...	1	0	0
500l. and under 1,000l. ...	2	0	0
1,000l. and upwards ...	½	per cent.	on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 50l.
For attendance of Dragoman or Interpreter at Consular Court, if required by a party in a suit ...			Such sum as the Court directs, not exceeding 3l. per diem.

#### Criminal Matters.

On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued ...	0	2	6
On hearing in summary case ...	0	2	6
On warrant of commitment ...	0	1	6
On recognizance ...	0	1	0
For service of notice on each juror or assessor ...	0	2	6

F 2

	£	s.	d.
On trial with a jury ...	0	10	0
On record of sentence on trial with a jury ...	0	10	0

**A**T the Court at *Windsor*, the 13th day of *December*, 1889.

#### PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.  
 Lord President.  
 Earl of Coventry.  
 Lord Morris.  
 Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.  
 Mr. Ritchie.

**W**HEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction, in relation to Her Majesty's subjects, and others, in that portion of the coast and islands of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman which is within the dominions of His Majesty the Shah of Persia;

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or otherwise, in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

#### PART I.—Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889."

2. This Order is divided into Parts, as follows:—

Part I.—Preliminary.

Part II.—Application and Effect of Order.

Part III.—Application of certain Portions of the Law of British India.

Part IV.—Criminal Matters.

Part V.—Civil Matters.

Part VI.—Vice-Admiralty.

Part VII.—Persian and Foreign Subjects and Tribunals.

Part VIII.—Registration of British Subjects.

Part IX.—Procedure.

Part X.—Supplemental Provisions.

3. In this Order—

(1.) "Persian coast and islands," or the expression "the limits of this Order," means the coast and islands of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, being within the dominions of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, and includes the territorial waters of Persia adjacent to the said coast and islands:

"Inland Persia" means the territories and dominions of the Shah of Persia, so far as not included within the limits of this Order:

(2.) "Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

(3.) "Consul-General" means the person for the time being holding the office of Her Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf, being within the dominions of Persia, and of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and includes a person acting temporarily with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council as, or for, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf:

(4.) "Judicial Assistant" means an officer appointed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council, to be a Judicial Assistant to the Consul-General, and includes an officer acting temporarily by order of the Consul-General as, or for, a Judicial Assistant:

(5.) "British subject" means a subject of Her Majesty, by birth or by naturalization:

(6.) "British-protected person" means a person enjoying Her Majesty's protection within the Persian coast and islands, and includes, by virtue of the Act of Parliament of the Session of the 39th and 40th years of Her Majesty's reign (1876), chapter 46, a subject of a Prince or State in India, in alliance with Her Majesty, residing or being within the Persian coast and islands:

(7.) "Resident" means having a fixed place of abode within the Persian coast and islands:

(8.) "Persian subject" means a subject of His Majesty the Shah of Persia:

9. "Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with Her Majesty, other than Persia:

(10.) "Persian or Foreign Court" means a Court of the Government of Persia, or of any foreign State in amity with Her Majesty, and exercising lawful jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands, and includes every member or officer of such a Court:

(11.) "Administration" means (unless a contrary intention appears from the context) letters of administration, including the same with will annexed, or granted for special or limited purposes, or limited in duration:

(12.) "Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft:

(13.) "Offence" means any act or omission punishable by a Criminal Court:

(14.) "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code:

(15.) "Month" means calendar month:

(16.) "Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument:

(17.) "Person" includes corporation.

(18.) 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).

4.—(1.) This Order shall be published in the Gazette of India, within such time after the passing thereof as the Secretary of State may prescribe, and shall come into force on such day (hereinafter called the commencement of this Order), within six months after that publication, as the Governor-General of India in Council may, by notification in the said Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

(2.) But any appointment under this Order may be made at any time after its passing, and no proof shall, in any proceedings, be required of any of the matters prescribed by this Article.

## PART II.—*Application and Effect of Order.*

5.—(1.) This Order applies to—

(i.) British subjects being within the Persian coast and islands, whether resident or not;

(ii.) British ships being within the Persian coast and islands; and

(iii.) Persian subjects and foreigners, in the cases and according to the conditions, in this Order specified, but not otherwise.

(2.) Such of the provisions of this Order as refer to British subjects, or to British subjects only, extend to British-protected persons in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty has jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands in relation to such persons.

6. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable within the Persian coast and islands, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, for the hearing and

determination of criminal or civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as this Order extends and applies.

## PART III.—*Application of certain Portions of the Law of British India.*

7.—(1.) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to the Persian coast and islands, Her Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned of the Governor-General of India in Council, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and in accordance with the powers vested in, and the course of procedure and practice observed by and before, the Courts in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and, so far as such enactments, powers, procedure and practice are inapplicable, shall be exercised in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience.

(2.) The following enactments are hereby made applicable to the Persian coast and islands as from the commencement of this Order, namely:—

(a.) "The Indian Penal Code Act 45 of 1860;"

(b.) "The Indian Succession Act 10 of 1865;"

(c.) "The Bombay Civil Courts Act 14 of 1869," except sections 6, 15, 23, 32, 33, 34, 38 to 43, both inclusive, the last clause of section 19, and the last two clauses of section 22;

(d.) "The Indian Evidence Act 1 of 1872;"

(e.) "The Indian Oaths Acts 10 of 1873;"

(f.) "The Code of Criminal Procedure Act 10 of 1882;"

(g.) "The Code of Civil Procedure Act 14 of 1882;"

(h.) Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council amending any of the foregoing Acts, and in force at the time of the passing of this Order; and

(i.) The enactments relating to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being in force in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

(3.) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall also be applicable to the Persian coast and islands, but shall not come into operation until such times as may, in the case of any of such enactments respectively be fixed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

(4.) For the purpose of facilitating the application of any such enactments as before mentioned—

(a.) Any of the Courts established under this Order may construe any such enactment, with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court;

(b.) The Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council, may, by order from time to time, direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incident to the operation of any



such enactment, and for the exercise or performance of which no convenient provision has been otherwise made, shall be exercised or performed;

(c.) The Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council, may, by order from time to time, modify, for the purposes of this Order, any provision of any of the before-mentioned enactments, or of any amending or substituted enactment, relating to civil or criminal procedure, or to procedure in insolvency or bankruptcy; and

(d.) Any order of the Secretary of State or of the Governor-General of India in Council made in pursuance of this Article shall be published within the Persian coast and islands, and in India, in such manner as the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, directs, and shall have effect as from a date to be specified in the order.

#### PART IV.—*Criminal Matters.*

8. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in British India for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands, shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay, and the Judicial Assistant shall be deemed to be the District Magistrate; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the Sessions Judge; the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (hereinafter called the High Court of Bombay) shall be deemed to be the High Court; and the powers both of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

9. When any person is committed to the High Court of Bombay for trial, the Consul-General may, under, and in accordance with, the provisions of section 4 of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843," send him to Bombay for trial, and may, if he thinks fit, bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects, or any of them, in their own recognizances, to appear and give evidence on the trial.

10. If a British subject smuggles or imports into or exports from the Persian coast and islands any goods whereon any duty is charged or payable to the Government of Persia, with intent to evade payment of the duty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459-77 dollars), or with both.

11.—(1.) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, from time to time, by General Order, prescribe the manner in which, and the places within the Persian coast and islands at which, sentences of imprisonment are to be carried into execution.

(2.) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, in any case, by warrant signed by him and sealed with his seal, cause an offender convicted and sentenced to imprisonment before a Criminal Court established under this Order to be sent and removed to, and imprisoned in, any place within the Persian coast and islands.

12. Where an offender convicted before any Court established under this Order is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Consul-General proceeding under section five of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843," authority in that behalf being hereby given to him, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, and the offender is accordingly sent for imprisonment to a place in Her Majesty's

dominions, the place shall be either a place in the Presidency of Bombay, or a place in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

13.—(1.) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened within the Persian coast and islands, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within the Persian coast and islands.

(2.) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas or within the Admiralty jurisdiction by any British subject who at the time of committing such crime was on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court, acting under this Order, shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the Persian coast and islands.

(3.) In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(4.) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878," of the following enactments described in the first Schedule to that Act, namely:—

(a.) "The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849;"

(b.) "The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860;" and

(c.) "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867," section eleven; and the said enactments shall, so far as they are repeated and adapted by this Article (but not further or otherwise), extend to the Persian coast and islands.

14. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," shall apply to the Persian coast and islands as if the same were a British possession, subject, so far as regards matters to be done in the Persian coast and islands, to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications following:—

(i.) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects.

(ii.) The Consul-General is, for the purposes of the said Act, substituted for the Governor of a British possession, and for a Superior Court, or a Judge thereof, in a British possession, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in a British possession.

(iii.) So much of the fourth and fifth sections of the said Act as relates to the sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted.

(iv.) So much of the sixth section of the said Act as relates to habeas corpus, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted.

(v.) The said Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

15. "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884," shall apply to the places to which this Order applies as if such places were a British possession, subject to the following qualifications:—

(1.) It shall apply with respect to British subjects only.

(2.) Anything to be done by or in relation to the Governor or Government of a British possession shall be done by or in relation to the Consul-General or other officer or person designated from time to time in this behalf by a Secretary of State.

16. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent Consular authority in inland Persia for the apprehension of a person who is accused of crime committed in inland Persia, and who is, or is supposed to be, within the limits of this Order, and such warrant or order is produced to any Court acting under this Order, 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 officer of the Court by which it is backed, and to any person named on the back of the warrant or order, to apprehend the accused person at any place within the limits of this Order, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order.

17. Where a British subject is convicted of an offence, the Court before which he is convicted 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 it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

18.—(1.) If a British subject, required by an order under the last foregoing Article of this Order, or under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force, to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace, fails to do so, the Court making the order may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from the Persian coast and islands to a place to be named by the Consul-General.

(2.) The Court, on making an order of deportation, shall forthwith report to the Consul-General the order, and the grounds thereof.

(3.) Thereupon the person ordered to be deported shall, if the Consul-General thinks fit, be, as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody under the warrant of the Consul-General to the place named in the warrant.

(4.) The place shall be either a place in the Presidency of Bombay, or a place in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order.

(5.) The Court, on making an order of deportation may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation, to be fixed by the Court in the order. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, directs.

(6.) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

(7.) If a person deported under this Order returns to the Persian coast and islands without permission in writing of the Consul-General, or the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Secretary of State, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars), or with both.

(8.) He shall also be liable to be forthwith

again deported under the original or a new order, and a fresh warrant of the Consul-General.

19. If any person subject to criminal jurisdiction under this Order does any of the following things, namely :—

(i.) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any officer of or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty ; or

(ii.) 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 intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto ; or

(iii.) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any assessor, or any person acting as a Clerk or Officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court ; or

(iv.) Does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, or in India, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein ; such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court with or without warrant, and, on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 rupees (45·97 dollars), or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

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 a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding in which the offender shall be liable to any punishment to which he would be liable if the offence were committed in relation to the Court of a Sessions Judge in India.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

20. Where a person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any judgment or order passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his petition of appeal to the Court which passed the judgment or order ; and the petition shall with all practicable speed be transmitted by or through the Consul-General to the High Court, with certified copies of the charge (if any) and proceedings, of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, of the depositions, of the notes of the oral testimony, and of the judgment or order, and any argument on the petition of appeal that the appellant desires to submit to the High Court.

21. The Court against whose judgment or order the appeal is preferred shall postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody, or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognizance, deposit of money, or otherwise, for his payment of any fine.

22.—(1.) Where under this Order a person is to be sent or removed or deported from the Persian coast and islands, he shall, by warrant of the Consul-General under his hand and seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody, or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deporta-

tion occurs, and then be put on board a vessel belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or if no such vessel is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(2.) The warrant of the Consul-General shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution, and to the Commanding Officer or master of the vessel, to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(3.) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant of the Consul-General shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police, or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

#### PART V.—*Civil Matters.*

23. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," "The Indian Succession Act," and the other enactments relating to the administration of civil justice and to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands, shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the District Judge of the district, and his Court the District Court or Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction in the district; the High Court of Bombay shall be deemed to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal for the district and the Court authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the District Court; and the powers, both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government, under those enactments, shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent by the Governor-General of India in Council.

24.—(1.) The Consul-General shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the deaths of all British subjects dying within the Persian coast and islands leaving property to be administered, and all such information as may serve to guide him, with respect to the securing and administration of their property.

(2.) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Consul-General shall put up a notice thereof at his office, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Consul-General that probate or administration will not be applied for or cannot be granted, for such time as he thinks fit.

(3.) The Consul-General shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to him so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property within the Persian coast and islands of the deceased, or put it under his seal (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.

(4.) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Consul-General in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Consul-General shall, by sale of part of that property, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

(5.) The Consul-General may, by an order under his hand, delegate to any officer subordinate to him, whether as Consul-General or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties conferred and imposed on the Consul-General by this Article.

(6.) The Consul-General, or any officer or person acting under this Article, shall not be responsible for anything done in good faith in execution, or intended execution, of this Article.

25. If a person who has been named executor in a will, and to the establishment of whose title, as such, it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars).

26. If any person, other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer subordinate to the Consul-General, either as such or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the Consul-General, and shall furnish to the Consul-General all such information as the Consul-General requires, and shall conform to any direction of the Consul-General in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars).

27.—(1.) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court having jurisdiction to grant letters of administration so to require for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer of the Court.

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

(3.) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, within the Persian coast and islands, Bombay, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4.) The Court shall require and compel him to file in the proper office of the Court his accounts of his administration, at intervals not exceeding three months, and shall forthwith examine them and report thereon to the Consul-General.

(5.) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Consul-General.

(6.) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased within the Persian coast and islands; and the Court shall, by the sale of that estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

28.—(1.) Where any person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any decree or order made in the exercise of civil jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his memorandum of appeal to the Court which made the decree or order, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, that Court shall receive the same for transmission to the High Court in manner hereinafter provided.

(2.) The appellant shall give security to the

satisfaction of the Consul-General, and to such amount as the Consul-General thinks reasonable, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs which may be ordered by the High Court of Bombay on the appeal, to be paid by the appellant to any person.

(3.) The appellant shall pay into the proper office of the Court which passed the decree or order such sum as the Consul-General thinks reasonable, to defray the expense of the making up and transmission to the High Court of Bombay of the record.

29. The appellant may, with his memorandum of appeal, file any argument which he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay in support of the appeal.

30.—(1.) The memorandum of appeal and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court in which they are filed directs.

(2.) A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in that Court a Memorandum (if any) of cross-appeal, and such arguments as he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay against the appeal, or in support of the cross-appeal.

(3.) Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Court in which they are filed to such persons as the Court thinks fit.

31.—(1.) On the expiration of the time for the respondent filing his argument, the Court shall, without the application of any party, make up and send to the Consul-General the record of appeal, which shall consist of the memorandum of appeal and the arguments (if any), and certified copies of the following, namely, the plaint, written statements (if any), all proceedings, all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered, the notes of the oral evidence, the judgment, and the decree or order.

(2.) The several pieces shall be fastened together consecutively numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Consul-General, and be forthwith forwarded by him to the High Court of Bombay.

(3.) The Consul-General may, if for special reasons he thinks fit, send any portion of the documentary evidence, in original, to the High Court.

#### PART VI.—*Vice-Admiralty.*

32. The Consul-General shall, for and within the Persian coasts and islands, and for vessels and persons coming within the Persian coast and islands, and in regard to vessels captured on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Courts of Vice-Admiralty in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

#### PART VII.—*Persian and Foreign Subjects and Tribunals.*

33.—(1.) Every suit in which a British subject is a defendant, and a Persian subject is a plaintiff, shall within the Persian coast and islands be heard by a Court established under this Order.

(2.) The High Court of Bombay shall not exercise jurisdiction in any such suit, but where a decree or order in any such suit has been passed by any Court subordinate to the Consul-General, the Consul-General may call for the proceedings, and pass thereon such order as he may think fit, and any order so passed by him shall be final.

34.—(1.) Where a foreigner desires to bring in a Court established under this Order a suit against a British subject, or a British subject desires to bring in such a Court a suit against a foreigner not being a subject of a Mahommedan

Power, the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it.

(2.) Provided that the foreigner, if required by the Court, first obtains and files in the proper office of the Court the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any), on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, and damages, and abide by, and perform, the decision to be given by the Court or on appeal.

(3.) A cross-suit shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner, who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant, without leave of the Court first obtained.

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

(5.) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the defendant from bringing in the Court against the foreigner, after the termination of the suit in which the foreigner is plaintiff, any suit which the defendant might have brought in the Court against the foreigner if no provision restraining cross-suits had been inserted in this Order.

(6.) Where a foreigner obtains, in a Court established under this Order, a decree or order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(7.) Where a plaintiff, being a foreigner, obtains a decree or order, in a Court established under this Order, against two or more defendants, being British subjects, jointly, and in another suit one of them is a plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subjects, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to obtain contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(8.) Where a foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the Persian coast and islands, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to give security under this Article as regards fees and costs, unless the Court so directs; but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

35.—(1.) Where it is proved that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required before a Persian or foreign Court, the Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which he would, if acting in his judicial capacity, require the attendance of that person before himself, order that he do attend as required.

(2.) 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 satisfactorily excuse his failure, he shall, independently of any other liability, be

liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars), or with both.

36.—(1.) If a British subject wilfully gives false evidence in a proceeding before a Persian or foreign Court, or in an arbitration between a British subject on the one hand, and a Persian subject or foreigner on the other hand, he shall, on conviction before a competent Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars), or with both.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall exempt a person from liability under any other British or British Indian Law to any other or higher punishment or penalty:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

37.—(1.) Every agreement for reference to arbitration between a British subject on the one hand, and a Persian subject or a foreigner on the other hand, may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the proper office of a Court established under this Order.

(2.) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement, 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 may think fit:

(3.) Provided that the Persian subject or foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files, in the proper office of the Court, the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any) on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, damages and expenses, and abide by and perform the award.

#### PART VIII.—*Registration of British Subjects.*

38.—(1.) Every resident British subject, being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, or being married or a widower or widow, though under that age, shall, unless already registered, register himself or herself at an office appointed by the Consul-General in that behalf for the local area within which the British subject is resident.

(2.) Every such British subject, not resident, arriving at a place within the Persian coast and islands where there is an office as aforesaid, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British or foreign vessel there arriving, shall, within one month after arrival, register himself or herself at the office. But this provision shall not be deemed to require any person to register himself or herself oftener than once in a year reckoned from the first day of January.

(3.) The registration of a man shall, nevertheless, comprise the registration of his wife, if living with him; and

(4.) The registration of the head, male or female, of a family, shall be deemed to comprise the registration of all females being his or her relatives, in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him or her at the time of his or her registration.

(5.) The officer in charge of the office shall give to each person registered by him a certificate of registration signed by him and sealed with his seal.

(6.) The name of a wife, if her registration is

comprised in her husband's, shall, unless in any case the Consul-General sees good reason to the contrary, be indorsed on the husband's certificate.

7. The names and descriptions of females, whose registration is comprised in that of the head of the family, shall, unless in any case the Consul-General sees good reason to the contrary, be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

(8.) Every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay a fee of 2 rupees 8 annas (1·15 dollar), or such other amount as the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time appoints.

(9.) The amount of the fee either may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes, as the Secretary of State or the Governor-General of India in Council, as the case may be, from time to time thinks fit, but shall not in any case exceed 2 rupees 8 annas (1·15 dollar).

(10.) Every person by this Order required to register himself at an office shall, unless excused by the officer in charge of the office, or unless such person is a woman who, by the custom of the class to which she belongs, is prevented from appearing in public, attend personally for that purpose at the office on each occasion for registration.

(11.) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Order respecting registration, and does not satisfactorily excuse his failure, the Courts established and officers appointed under this Order may, in any case in which they think fit, decline to recognize him as a British subject.

#### PART IX.—*Procedure.*

39. Subject to the control of the Secretary of State, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, make Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of any matter arising in the course of any civil or criminal case, including insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings.

40. Sections 7 and 11 of "The Evidence Act, 1851" (relating to proof of judgments and other documents), are hereby extended to the Persian coast and islands.

41. "The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856," "The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859," "The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885," or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to the Persian coast and islands, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In those Acts the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Supreme Court in a Colony.

42. "The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859," "The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861," or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to the Persian coast and islands, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In those Acts the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

#### PART X.—*Supplemental Provisions.*

43.—(1.) Subject to the control of the Secretary of State acting with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of

India in Council, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order.

(2.) But a Court before which any matter is pending may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fees chargeable in respect of such matter.

(3.) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council for the time being in force under the Act of the 6 Geo. IV, cap. 87, or any Act amending that Act for prescribing a Table of Fees to be taken by Consular Officers; and where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

44.—(1.) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any law made applicable by this Order, may, if no provision is made by any law for the time being in force for the recovery of the same, be recovered by the Consul-General, or under his orders, by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the person by whom they are payable, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment in the civil gaol for a term not exceeding one month.

(2.) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(3.) All fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may direct.

45. Whenever an Acting Consul-General or Acting Judicial Assistant has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consul-General otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as Consul-General or as Judicial Assistant has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

46.—(1.) If an officer of any Court established under this Order, employed to execute a decree or order, loses, by neglect or omission, 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.

(2.) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

47.—(1.) If a clerk or officer of any such Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, 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 fit.

(2.) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 50 rupees (22·99 dollars) for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3.) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Court,

be liable to a civil suit in respect of the same matter; and any such suit, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4.) Nothing in this article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other British or British Indian law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

48. The Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to make an order requiring a person to contribute, in such manner as the Court directs, to the support of his wife, or to the support of his or her child, whether legitimate or not, being, in the opinion of the Court, under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way, as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence, and any failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence, and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 10 rupees (4·59 dollars) for any one default, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

49. The Consul-General under this Order shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes (that is say):—

(1.) For securing the observance of any Treaty or arrangement, for the time being in force, relating to any place to which this Order applies.

(2.) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects or British-protected persons (so far as subject to this Order) within any such place in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

(3.) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from, or imported into, his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject or British-protected person who is subject to this Order, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

Any Regulations made under this Article shall, when allowed by a Secretary of State, and published as he directs, have effect as if contained in this Order; and any breach thereof shall be an offence punishable by fine not exceeding 100 rupees (45·97 dollars).

50. Any acts which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament, or Orders in Council that is to say:—

“The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887.”

“The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Acts, 1883 to 1888.”

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright, or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks.

Any Statute amending or substituted for either of the above-mentioned Statutes—

Shall, if done by a British subject, within the limits of this Order, be punishable as an offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or Persian subject, or otherwise, however:

Provided—

(1.) That a copy of any such Statute or Order



in Council shall be published by the Consul-General in his public office, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times; and a person shall not be punished under this Article for anything done before the expiration of one month after such publication, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order in Council.

(2.) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained without the consent in writing of the Consul-General, who may withhold such consent unless he is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects.

51. Where, by virtue of this Order or otherwise, any Imperial Act, or any Law in force in India, is applicable in any place to which this Order applies, such Act or Law shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts acting under this Order and the local circumstances permit, and for the purpose of facilitating the application of any such Act or Law, it may be construed with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary, and anything by such Act or Law required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by any officer designated by the Court for that purpose, and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any seal required by any such Act or Law; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application of any such Act or Law, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State to direct by and to whom, and in what manner, anything to be done under such Act or Law is to be done, and such Act or Law shall, in its application to matters arising within the limits of this Order, be construed accordingly.

52. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of the Consul-General or judicial assistant, and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules and Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

53. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Consul-General, or any officer subordinate to him, either as such or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of any reasonable custom existing within the Persian coast and islands, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

54. Nothing in this Order shall—

(i.) Affect any power or jurisdiction conferred by, or referred to in, the Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, entitled "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (Act XXI of 1879); or

(ii.) Affect any jurisdiction for the time being exercisable by the Consul-General under any Act of the British Parliament other than the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878; or

(iii.) Prevent any Consular Officer of Her Majesty within the Persian coast and islands from doing anything which Her Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any State in amity with Her Majesty are, for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

55. Criminal or civil proceedings pending at

the commencement of this Order shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

56. All judicial acts done before the passing of this Order within the Persian coast and islands by the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, or by any officer subordinate to him and acting by his direction or with his approval, shall be deemed to be, and to have always been, as valid to all intents as if they had been done in accordance with law.

57. The Consul-General may exercise any power conferred on any Justice of the Peace within Her Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament for the time being in force regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

58. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Persian coast and islands for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to the Consul-General, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and shall be taken judicial notice of by the High Court of Bombay, and by any Court established under this Order.

59. Not later than the thirty-first day of March in each year, or such other day as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, the Consul-General shall send to the Governor-General of India in Council, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a Report on the operation of this Order up to the thirty-first day of December in the previous year, or such other date as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, showing for the last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the list of registered British subjects and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

60.—(1.) A printed copy of this Order, and of all Rules of Procedure and other rules for the time being in force under this Order, shall be kept open to inspection free of charge in the office of the Consul-General, and of each Court established under this Order.

(2.) Printed copies thereof shall be sold within the Persian coast and islands at such reasonable price as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, two 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.

*C. L. Peel.*

AT the Court at Windsor, the 13th day of December, 1889.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Coventry.

Lord Morris.

Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.

Mr. Ritchie.

WHEREAS, by Treaty, Capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction in relation to Her Majesty's subjects and others in the territories on the Somali Coast of the Gulf of Aden within the limits defined by this Order:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Somali Order in Council, 1889.

2. This Order shall come into operation on such day, not being earlier than the day on which the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council of 1889 comes into operation, as a Secretary of State appoints by notification published in the "London Gazette" and in the "Gazette of India."

3. (i.) Subject as hereinafter provided, this Order shall apply to the places and territories for the time being comprised in the Protectorate of the Somali Coast from Ras Jibuti on the south coast of the entrance to the Bay of Tajourra, eastwards to and including Bunder Ziadeh on the forty-ninth meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, as notified on the twentieth July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, in pursuance of the General Act of the Conference at Berlin relative to the Congo, dated the twenty-sixth February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, including such islands and territorial waters of the said coast as are not expressly excluded from the said Protectorate.

(ii.) The places to which this Order for the time being applies are hereinafter described as the "limits of this Order"

(iii.) Provided that a Secretary of State, by instructions addressed to a Principal Consular Officer or Resident acting within the said limits, may from time to time direct that any place or district within the said limits shall not be subject to this Order, or shall be subject thereto with any restrictions or modifications.

(iv.) In case of dispute or doubt whether any place is within the limits of this Order, or whether any place within the limits of this Order is excluded from the operation thereof under any such instructions as aforesaid, a Principal Consular Officer or Resident acting within the said limits may, by any writing under his hand, determine such dispute or doubt, and his determination shall, as to all cases and matters arising under or depending on this Order, be conclusive unless and until a Secretary of State otherwise directs.

4. Within the limits of this Order, the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council of 1889 shall apply and have effect as if the places within the limits of this Order were included in that Order, provided that in relation to such places that Order shall be construed and have effect with the following modifications, that is to say:—

(1.) Expressions referring to the Persian coasts and islands, or to Persia, or Persian Courts or laws, or Persian subjects, shall be construed as referring to the places within the limits of this Order, and the native or other Courts and laws there, and the subjects of the native or other Chiefs or Rulers of such places.

(2.) All things to be done by, or in relation to, a Consul-General, or Judicial Assistant, or Political Resident, shall be done by, or in relation to, such Consular or other officer, Resident, or person, as may be designated in that behalf, either permanently or temporarily, and either generally or for any particular district, by a Secretary of State, either by way of any Commission or instructions or otherwise in writing signed by a Secretary or Under-Secretary of State: and if either generally or in relation to any class of matters, or to any district or place, there are not distinct officers or persons designated to perform

severally the functions by the said Order severally assigned to the Consul-General and the Judicial Assistant, the provisions of the said Order may be administered as if all the jurisdiction thereby given to each of such officers respectively were also given as original jurisdiction to the other of them; and when under this provision the officer or person exercising the functions of one of such officers also exercises the functions of the other in a matter in which an appeal lies to the Sessions Judge or to the High Court of Bombay, an appeal may be brought directly to the High Court of Bombay, but on the like conditions, mutatis mutandis, as are prescribed in the case of an appeal from a Sessions Judge.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury and the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, two 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.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 13th day of December, 1889.

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

PRESENT:

Lord President.

Sir W. Hart Dyke.

Mr. Ritchie.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a letter to the Clerk of the Council from the Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, dated the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, in the words following:—

"I have to acquaint you that at a meeting of the Council of this Society held yesterday the Pharmaceutical Chemists whose names appear on the other side were appointed Examiners for the ensuing year, and I am requested to submit their names to the Privy Council for approval, in accordance with the Bye-laws of the Society."

"Neither of the persons appointed has held office as Member of the Council of the Society during the year preceding the date hereof."

#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Thomas Porter Blunt.  
John William Bowen.  
Octavius Corder.  
Robert Higgins Davies.  
George Claridge Druce.  
John Fletcher.  
Samuel Gale.  
Alfred William Gerrard.  
Thomas Edward Greenish.  
Francis Ransom.  
John Edward Saul.  
William Henry Symons.  
Alfred Edward Tanner.  
George Spratt Taylor.

#### SCOTLAND.

William Inglis Clark.  
David Brown Dott.  
Adam Gibson.  
William Gilmour.  
Alexander Kinninmont.  
Thomas Maben.  
John Nesbit.  
John Bertram Stephenson.

And whereas by the sixth section of "The Pharmacy Act, 1868" (31 and 32 Victoria, cap. cxxi), it is provided that no person shall conduct any examination for the purposes of that Act until his appointment has been approved by the Privy Council:

And whereas it appears that the persons appointed are, as required by the Bye-laws of the Society, under the age of 65 years, that none of them have held office as Members of the Council during the preceding twelve months, and that no objection exists to the approval of the Lords of the Council being given to such appointments:

Now, therefore, their Lordships are pleased to approve the appointments of the said persons as Examiners for the year 1890 for the purposes of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. *C. L. Peel.*

*Admiralty, 20th December, 1889.*

*Royal Marine Light Infantry.*

Captain Parkins Hearle to be Major, by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council, 19th March, 1883. Dated 16th December, 1889.

*Admiralty, 21st December, 1889.*

*Royal Naval Reserve.*

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Herbert Samuel Brown to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 31st December, 1889.

*War Office, Pall Mall,*

*24th December, 1889.*

*21st Hussars*, Captain John Fowle has been seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 6th November, 1889.

*Royal Engineers*, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Firebrace, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel J. H. Crowdy, placed upon half-pay. Dated 20th December, 1889.

Major Clement de Beauvoir Carey, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel H. S. Sitwell, placed upon half-pay. Dated 20th December, 1889.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—

Richard Matthews Ruck, vice T. English, placed upon half-pay. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Simeon Hardy Exham, vice T. Gracey, placed upon half-pay. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Edward Glennie, vice D. O'Brien, placed upon half-pay. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Herbert Hugh Muirhead, vice W. H. Rathborne, placed upon half-pay. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Brevet Major Harold Pemberton Leach, vice W. H. Haydon, placed upon half-pay. Dated 17th December, 1889.

William Harold Chippindall, vice H. H. Cole, placed upon half-pay. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Alfred Crawford Bruce, vice C. de B. Carey. Dated 20th December, 1889.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

Charles Edward Baddeley, vice R. M. Ruck. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Peter Eden Dixon, vice S. H. Exham. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Cecil Hill, vice E. Glennie. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Edward Spencer Meredith, vice H. H. Muirhead. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Ricardo Dartnell Petrie, vice Brevet Major H. P. Leach. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Charles Henry Cowie, vice W. H. Chippindall. Dated 17th December, 1889.

Huntley Brodie Mackay, D.S.O., vice A. C. Bruce. Dated 20th December, 1889.

*Grenadier Guards*, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel-Lord Algernon C. Gordon-Lennox retires on half-pay. Dated 25th December, 1889.

*Coldstream Guards*, Supernumerary Lieutenant the Honourable Cecil T. Holland to be Lieutenant, vice P. A. D. A. Lovell, promoted. Dated 4th December, 1889.

#### LINE BATTALIONS.

*The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)*, The promotion of Second Lieutenant George H. Davidson to the rank of Lieutenant, is antedated to 12th October, 1889, vice M. S. Stewart, deceased.

*The Royal Irish Regiment*, Captain Samuel Moore has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 20th November, 1889.

*The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers*, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel John E. Wetherall, having completed his period of service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, has been placed on half-pay. Dated 1st December, 1889.

*The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)*, Lieutenant Basil W. Bell resigns his Commission. Dated 25th December, 1889.

*The Northamptonshire Regiment*, Second Lieutenant Francis H. Johnstone has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 30th October, 1889.

*The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)*, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel John L. Tweedie, D.S.O., having completed four years' service in command of a Battalion, has been placed on half-pay. Dated 23rd December, 1889.

*The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)*, Captain Raymond N. R. Reade has been seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 6th December, 1889.

*The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)*, The appointment as Adjutant of Lieutenant John W. B. Morewether, vice Captain J. Willcocks, D.S.O., is post-dated to 9th August, 1889.

*The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)*, Quartermaster L. Hoey is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant from the 11th December, 1889, the date of his appointment as Quartermaster.

*Army Service Corps*, Lieutenant, with the temporary rank of Captain, Hill Godfrey Morgan to be Captain on the Permanent List to complete establishment. Dated 5th December, 1889.

*Staff*, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Churchill, from half-pay, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 16th December, 1889.

Major J. K. Trotter, Royal Artillery, now a Brigade Major for Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters, vice Major L. Darwin, Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire. Dated 2nd January, 1890.

The following Officers are appointed to the Personal Staff of the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland. Dated 14th December, 1889:—

*To be Aides-de-Camp.*

Captain the Honourable O. V. G. A. Lumley,  
 11th Hussars.  
 Major W. FitzG. O'Shaughnessy, 1st Dragoons.  
 Captain J. A. Orr-Ewing, 16th Lancers.  
 Captain the Honourable H. F. White, Grenadier  
 Guards.

*To be Extra Aides-de-Camp.*

Major Lord H. L. H. Vane-Tempest, 2nd Dur-  
 ham (Seaham) Artillery Volunteers (Western  
 Division, Royal Artillery).

Captain R. H. Fowler, the King's (Shropshire  
 Light Infantry).

Captain L. W. Matthews, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant R. L. Bower, the King's Royal Rifle  
 Corps.

Second Lieutenant W. G. R., Earl of Craven,  
 Berkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant G. J. Cuthbert, Scots Guards, to be  
 Aide-de-Camp to Major-General F. W. E. F.  
 Walker, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding an  
 Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. Dated 1st  
 April, 1889.

*Royal Military Academy*, Major M. H. Purcell,  
 Royal Engineers, to be a Professor, vice Lieuten-  
 ant-Colonel W. G. Ross, who is placed on  
 half-pay, on the expiration of his period of  
 service in that appointment. Dated 1st Janu-  
 ary, 1890.

*Medical Staff*, The undermentioned Quarter-  
 masters and Honorary Lieutenants have been  
 granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated  
 17th December, 1889 :—

William Morrison.

Samuel Warren.

*Ordnance Store Department*, Conductor James  
 Andrew Roberts, Ordnance Store Corps, to be  
 Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of  
 Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain G. Spinks,  
 retired. Dated 25th December, 1889.

*Veterinary Department*, William Donald Gunn,  
 late Veterinary-Surgeon, whose retirement,  
 receiving a gratuity, was notified in the Gazette  
 of 10th July, 1887, is restored to the Depart-  
 ment as a Veterinary-Surgeon, First Class,  
 ranking as Captain, and is absorbed in the  
 vacancy in the establishment, caused by the  
 retirement on temporary half-pay of Veterinary-  
 Surgeon, First Class, W. Burt. Dated 25th  
 December, 1889.

*Army Schools*, Sub-Inspector of Army Schools  
 (with the honorary rank of Lieutenant) Edward  
 Bramhall to be Inspector of Army Schools  
 (with the honorary rank of Captain). Dated  
 6th December, 1889.

*Half-Pay*, Major H. Duppa A. Cutbill, from the  
 Royal Irish Rifles, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.  
 Dated 28th December, 1889.

**MEMORANDA.**

The following promotions take place, con-  
 sequent on the death, on the 1st December, 1889,  
 of Lieutenant-General Sir H. D'O. Torrens,  
 K.C.B., K.C.M.G. :—

Major-General Sir R. Gipps, K.C.B., to be Lieuten-  
 ant-General. Dated 2nd December, 1889.  
 Colonel W. Allan, from Lieutenant-Colonel,  
 half-pay, to be Major-General. Dated 2nd  
 December, 1889.

Major-General Frederick William Lambton  
 retires upon retired pay. Dated 25th December,  
 1889.

The promotion to the rank of Colonel of Lieuten-  
 ant-Colonel Frederick Gatt, Royal Malta  
 Artillery, which was notified in the Gazette of  
 10th December, 1889, should have been described  
 as with local and temporary rank.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be  
 Colonels :—

Richard Seymour Lemon, the Prince of Wales's  
 Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 23rd  
 December, 1889.

William Head Bayly, the Queen's Own (Royal  
 West Kent Regiment). Dated 23rd December,  
 1889.

Cecil Hamner Bunbury, the Connaught Rangers.  
 Dated 27th December, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas A. A. Barstow,  
 from half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated  
 25th December, 1889.

Captain and Brevet Major (Honorary Lieuten-  
 ant-Colonel) Robert F. H. Macgregor, from  
 half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been  
 placed on retired pay. Dated 20th December,  
 1889.

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the  
 undermentioned Second Lieutenants are cancelled,  
 they having been transferred to the Indian Staff  
 Corps with anterior dates :—

Percy H. Cunningham, the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

N. J. H. Powell, the East Surrey Regiment.

John W. Ross, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers  
 (South Lancashire Regiment).

F. Shakespear, the Manchester Regiment.

Hamilton G. Maxwell, the Connaught Rangers.

**ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.**

Surgeon William Milsted Harmer, F.R.C.P.  
 Edinburgh, to be Surgeon-Major ranking as  
 Major. Dated 25th December, 1889.

**GENERAL ORDER** of the Local Govern-  
 ment Board; Altering General Dispensaries  
 Order (Metropolis): Tenure of Office of Dispenser.

Hamlet of Mile End Old Town.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Hamlet  
 of Mile End Old Town, in the county of  
 London;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by an Order dated the 22nd day  
 of April, 1871, addressed to the Guardians of the  
 Poor of the said Hamlet of Mile End Old Town,  
 among others, the Poor Law Board made certain  
 Rules and Regulations with respect to the man-  
 agement of any Dispensary provided for that  
 Hamlet, and with respect to the Officers, including  
 a Dispenser, to be appointed for the relief of the  
 Sick Poor out of the Workhouse at such Dis-  
 pensary and elsewhere;

And whereas by the said Order provision was  
 made, amongst other things, as to the continuance  
 in office of any Dispenser appointed thereunder,  
 and it is expedient that other provision should be  
 made in regard thereto as herein-after mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government  
 Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us  
 by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as  
 follows :—

Notwithstanding anything contained in the  
 above-cited Order, any person who may here-  
 after be appointed thereunder to the office of  
 Dispenser by the Guardians of the Poor of  
 the said hamlet of Mile End Old Town may  
 be dismissed from such office by the Guardians  
 without our consent, but every such dismissal,

and the grounds thereof, shall be forthwith reported to us by the Clerk to the Guardians.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this 23rd day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.



Chas. T. Ritchie,  
President.

S. B. Provis, Assistant Secretary.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do hereby revoke the Order of the Privy Council bearing date the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, defining a part of the Port of Hull as a foreign animals wharf: Provided that nothing herein shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the said Order before the date of this revocation, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal, this twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.



G. A. Leach,  
Secretary.

(PORT OF HULL—DEFINITION OF FOREIGN ANIMALS WHARF.)

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Hull as a foreign animals wharf:

All that space on the land known as the Citadel Estate in the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, situate on the south side thereof, bounded by a line commencing on the quay abutting on the River Humber at a point three hundred and seventy feet or thereabouts from the shipyard formerly occupied by Messrs. Humphrey and Pearson, thence running at a right angle in a northerly direction for twenty feet or thereabouts, thence westerly at a right angle for one hundred feet or thereabouts, thence in an angular direction north-westwardly for twenty-one feet or thereabouts, thence northerly for two hundred feet or thereabouts, thence at a right angle in an easterly direction for twenty-three feet or thereabouts, thence at a right angle in a northerly direction for twenty feet or thereabouts, thence at a right angle in a westerly direction for twenty-three feet or thereabouts, thence at a right angle in a northerly direction for one hundred and eight feet or thereabouts, thence westerly at a right angle for two hundred and twenty-two feet or thereabouts, thence at a right angle in a southerly direction for three hundred and twenty-six feet

or thereabouts, thence at a right angle in a westerly direction for twenty feet or thereabouts, thence at a right angle in a southerly direction for forty feet or thereabouts to the quay of the River Humber, thence at a right angle in an easterly direction along the southern face of the said quay for a length of three hundred and forty-eight feet to the point first mentioned, all which space including the said boundaries is coloured pink on the plan of the said foreign animals wharf deposited for the purposes of this Order at the office of the Board of Agriculture, a copy of which is deposited at the office of the Town Clerk of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.



G. A. Leach,  
Secretary.

By the Board of Agriculture.

THE Board of Agriculture, acting under The Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, hereby authorize the Local Authority for the county of Fife to put in operation, within seven days after the date of this Authority, Article 6 of The Animals (Amendment) Order of 1887, dated the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, providing for the slaughter by Local Authorities of cattle suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, and the payment of compensation for the same, in respect of a certain cow suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia the property of Mr. James Robertson of Denbrae.

This Authority is revocable by the Board of Agriculture.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.



G. A. Leach,  
Secretary.

Civil Service Commission, December 24, 1889.

THE following Candidates have been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners as qualified for the appointments set against their respective names:—

December 19, 1889.

WITHOUT COMPETITION.

Customs: Waterman, London, John Murphy.

Prison Department, Scotland: Warder, James Baird.

Post Office: Postman, London, William Hopkin Turner.

Tube Attendants, London, George Richard Burnand, Henry James Bunn Dove.

Sorting Clerks and Telegraph Learners, Emily Canham (Beverley), Thomas Mariner Felgate (Woodford Green), Samuel Bucknell Gosling (Crawley), Thomas William Turner (Red Hill).

Postmen, William Arthur Hughes (Ruabon), John Johnson (Ferry Hill), Thomas Lewis (Oswestry).

**FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY  
MESSENGERS.**

Ernest James Fitness, John Henry Joyce.

December 20, 1889.

**AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.**

*Post Office: Female Clerk, London, Mary Duncan Henderson.*

**AFTER LIMITED COMPETITION.**

*Royal Irish Constabulary: Cadets, Robert Alexander Thompson, Charles Cecil Yeldham.*

**WITHOUT COMPETITION.**

*Registrar-General's Office, England: Search Room Attendant, William Songhurst.*

*Post Office: Postmen, London, Arthur Edward Beale, Henry Maud Hartnell, James Gover Pond.*

*Sorting Clerks and Telegraph Learners, John Lord (Manchester), Lilian Mary Matty (Bristol), Frederick Charles Oldland (Gloucester), George Please Waldron (Ware), Percy Wilson (Malvern).*

*Postmen, Thomas Cox (Hereford), Robert McDowell (Portadown), James Nemes (Hereford).*

December 21, 1889.

**AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.**

*Post Office: Telegraph Learner, London, John William French.*

**WITHOUT COMPETITION.**

*Admiralty: Black Cooper, Royal Victoria Victualling Yard, Deptford, George John Gibbons.*

*Day Cooper, Royal Victoria Victualling Yard, Deptford, Harry Thomas Dudley.*

*Post Office: Sorter, London, George James Phillips.*

*Postman, London, Harry Wickham.*

*Tube Attendant, London, Frank Freeman.*

*Skilled Telegraphists, Edinburgh, Hector Aird, John Campbell Anderson, Robert Syme Anderson, Henry McLachlan.*

**FOR REGISTRATION AS TEMPORARY BOY  
MESSENGERS.**

Edward Charles Hickman.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

(No. 447 of the year 1889.)

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

**STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE—SOUTH SHORE.**

(1.) *Cape Norman Lighthouse—Delay in Establishment of Fog Signal:*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 890 (1), of 5th November, 1889, that about 31st October, 1889, or as soon after as the machinery could be erected, it was intended to establish a fog signal at Cape Norman Lighthouse, south shore of Strait of Belle Isle:—

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has given further notice, dated 6th November, 1889, that it has been found impossible to establish the signal this season, and that probably it will not be established before July, 1890.

The signal will be a steam horn, giving blasts of five seconds duration, with intervals of five seconds between the blasts.

Position, lat.  $51^{\circ} 38' 5''$  N., long.  $55^{\circ} 54' 5''$  W.

Further notice will be given as to the establishment of the signal.

**LABRADOR.**

**STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE—NORTH SHORE.**

(2.) *Greenly Island Fog Signal—Alteration in the Interval Between the Blasts.*

Also, has given notice, of the same date, that the following alteration has been made in the

interval between the blasts of the fog horn on Greenly Island, north shore of Strait of Belle Isle:—

The horn now gives blasts of ten seconds duration, with intervals of eighty seconds between the blasts.

Position, lat.  $51^{\circ} 22' 35''$  N., long.  $57^{\circ} 10' 50''$  W.

This alteration has been made to further mark the difference between this fog horn and the fog whistle near Amour Point Lighthouse.

**BAY OF FUNDY—SOUTH SHORE.**

(3.) *Harbour Light at Annapolis.*

Also, that on 30th July, 1889, a harbour light was exhibited from a lighthouse erected at Annapolis, south shore of Bay of Fundy:—

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 30 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of seven miles.

The lighthouse, 28 feet high, is a square wooden building, painted white. It is situated near the shore, on a piece of land locally known as the Engineer's Lot, a short distance north-eastward of the Old Government Pier.

Position, approximate, lat.  $44^{\circ} 44' 50''$  N., long.  $65^{\circ} 31' 5''$  W.

By command of their Lordships,

*W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.*

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,

11th December, 1889.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of St. Lawrence, No. 2516 (1, 2); Newfoundland, No. 2326 (1, 2); Ste. Geneviève Bay to Orange Bay, No. 282 (1); Cape Norman Bay and Cook Harbour, No. 703 (1); Cow Head Harbour to Ste. Geneviève Bay, with plan of Blanc Sablon Bay, No. 284 (2); Bay of Fundy, Nos. 352, 353 (3); Gullivers Hole to St. Croix Bay, No. 2561 (3). Also, Admiralty List of Lights on the Eastern Coasts of North America, 1889, Nos. 6, 4, page 52; Newfoundland and Labrador Pilot, 1887, pages 341, 377; and Sailing Directions for S.E. Coast of Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy, 1885, page 185.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

(No. 448 of the year 1889.)

**IRELAND—SOUTH COAST.—CORK HARBOUR.**

*Intended Leading Lights at Queenstown.*

THE Cork Harbour Commissioners have given notice, that on 1st January, 1890, two leading lights will be exhibited in the western part of Queenstown, which, kept in line, will indicate the channel fairway from Bar Rock to abreast the Admiralty Pier, leading clear of Bar Rock and No. 4 Fairway Buoys:—

The lights will be fixed green lights.

1. The eastern light will be shown from the east end of Deep Water Quay, near the Railway Terminus.

2. The western light will be shown from Upper Rushbrooke-road, and will bear W. by N.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N. from the eastern light, distant 360 yards.

[The bearing is magnetic. Variation  $22^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1889.]

By command of their Lordships,

*W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.*

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,

11th December, 1889.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Plans:—Cork Harbour, No. 1763; Queenstown and Cork Outer Harbour, No. 1777. Also, Admiralty List of Lights in the British Islands, 1889, page 144; Sailing Directions for the Coast of Ireland, Part I, 1885, pages 30, 37; and Hydrographic Notice, No. 8 of 1888, relating to Sailing Directions for the Coast of Ireland, Part I, page 4.



## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 449 of the year 1889.)

## BAY OF BENGAL.

(1.) *Calcutta and Approaches—Additional Storm Signal.*

THE Government of India has given notice, that the following cautionary signal has been adopted in connection with the previously existing storm signals for the Port of Calcutta and approaches:—

Two balls, hoisted vertically, indicate the existence of disturbed weather in the northern part of the Bay of Bengal. The disturbed conditions may consist of squally weather with strong winds to the southward, which may shortly pass away, or which may be the first stage in the formation of a cyclonic storm.

(2.) *Coasts of Orissa and Burma—Storm Signals.*

Also, that storm signals, practically identical with those in use on the coast of Madras (see Notice to Mariners, No. 297, of 8th November, 1887), are adopted on the coasts of Orissa and Burma.

ORISSA COAST.—Storm signal stations are established at Puri (Pooree), False Point (at Huki tala), Balasor, and Chandbali.

BURMA COAST.—Storm signal stations are established at Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

By command of their Lordships,

W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
12th December, 1889.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—False Point to Mutlah River, No. 814 (1); Saugor Point to Calcutta, No. 136 (1); the several charts and plans of ports on the Coasts of Orissa and Burma (2). Also, Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1887, pages 177, 142, 148, 156, 158, 211, 277, 293, 309.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 450 of the year 1889.)

FRANCE—WEST COAST.—GIRONDE RIVER  
ENTRANCE.*Withdrawal of Experimental Light-Buoy Eastward of Pointe de Grave.*

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 264, of 29th August, 1888, that an experimental light-buoy has been placed eastward of Pointe de Grave, Gironde River Entrance:—

The French Government has given further notice, that on 30th November, 1889, the buoy (lat.  $45^{\circ} 34\frac{1}{2}'$  N., long.  $1^{\circ} 2'$  W.), from which was shown a fixed white light, would be withdrawn.

By command of their Lordships,

W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
13th December, 1889.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Pointe d'Arcachon to Pointe de la Coubre, No. 2664. Also, Sailing Directions for the West Coasts of France, Spain, and Portugal, 1885, pages 85, 87.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 451 of the year 1889.)

## ENGLAND—EAST COAST.

## RIVER THAMES ENTRANCE.

(1.) *N.E. Maplin Buoy—Alteration in Position.*

THE Trinity House, London, has given notice, dated 7th December, 1889, that N.E. Maplin Buoy, West Swin, has been moved 3 cables N.E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N. from its former position, and now lies in 19 feet, with—

No. 26005.

The high tower at Clacton in line with Whitaker Beacon N.N.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., E'ty.

N.E. Barrow Buoy S.E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E., distant  $1\frac{2}{10}$  miles.

## RIVER COLNE ENTRANCE.

(2.) *Bar Buoy—Alteration in Position.*

Also, of the same date, that Bar Buoy, River Colne Entrance, has been moved half a cable W.N.W. from its former position, and now lies in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms water, with—

Brightlingsea Mill (white) open eastward of No. 2 Martello Tower, and midway between it and the western beacon on Colne Point N. by E.

No. 5 Martello Tower full half its breadth open south of No. 4 Martello Tower at Eastness E. by N.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N., N'ty.

N.W. Knowl Buoy W. by S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S., distant 5 cables.

The depths given are at low water spring tides. [The bearings are magnetic. Variation  $17^{\circ}$  Westerly in 1889.]

By command of their Lordships,

W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
13th December, 1889.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts: North Foreland to Orfordness, No. 1610; Kentish Knock and the Naze to West Swin, No. 1975; North Foreland to the Nore, No. 1607 (1); Also, North Sea Pilot, Part III, 1889, pages 318, 315.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 452 of the year 1889.)

## AFRICA—EAST COAST.—ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

*Fixed Light on Mwana Mwana Island.*

INFORMATION has been received that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse (construction commenced in 1881) on the north extreme of Mwana Mwana Island, north-west coast of Zanzibar Island:—

The light is a fixed white light.

Position, lat.  $5^{\circ} 45' 10''$  S., long.  $39^{\circ} 13' 10''$  E.

NOTE.—The regular exhibition of this light should not be relied on.

By command of their Lordships,

W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer.  
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
13th December, 1889.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Africa, east coast, No. 664; Pangani to Ras Kimbiji, and approaches to Zanzibar, No. 640b. Also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, &c., 1889, No. 51; and Africa Pilot, Part III, 1889, page 381.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 453 of the year 1889.)

## NORTH AMERICA—WEST COAST.

*Current Floats Adrift.*

INFORMATION has been received, that Lieutenant and Commander C. H. Stockton, United States ship "Thetis," has reported that during the summer of 1889, while on the north and north-west coast of Alaska, numerous drift floats were set adrift from that ship:—

These floats are made of wood, about 2 feet long and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, with the name of the ship, date, and the words "for drift" cut upon the face. In a cavity at one end of the float, plugged with soft wood, there is a copper cylinder containing a letter requesting the finder to inform the United States Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C., the nearest United States Consul, or the Commanding Officer of the "Thetis," the time and place where the float was found.

These floats are intended to show the direction

and strength of the currents off the coast of Alaska, and any information obtained from them will be of value to navigation. Mariners, or others, finding any of these floats are strongly urged to comply with the request contained therein.

By command of their Lordships,  
*W. J. L. Wharton*, Hydrographer.  
 Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,  
 13th December, 1889.

**INSTRUMENT** substituting the New Church of Saint Matthew, situate within the New Parish of Saint Matthew, Dinnington, in the County of Northumberland, and Diocese of Newcastle, for the Old Church thereof, situate within and hitherto being the Parish Church of the same New Parish.

To all to whom these presents shall come, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England send greeting:

**WHEREAS** a new church has lately been built within the new parish of Saint Matthew, Dinnington, in the county of Northumberland, and in the diocese of Newcastle, and has been consecrated and dedicated to Saint Matthew.

And whereas the Right Reverend Ernest Roland, Bishop of the said diocese of Newcastle, and Charles Loraine Bell, of Woolsington Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the said county of Northumberland, Esq., the patron of the vicarage of the said new parish of Saint Matthew, Dinnington, and the Reverend Arthur Lees, Clerk in Holy Orders, the Incumbent of the vicarage of the same new parish, have, by an instrument under their hands, bearing date on or about the eighth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, certified to us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, that it would be for the convenience of the said new parish of Saint Matthew, Dinnington, that the said new church of Saint Matthew, situate within such new parish, should be substituted for the old parish church (also dedicated to Saint Matthew), of the same new parish.

Now, therefore, we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in exercise and execution of the power or authority in that behalf contained in the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her present Majesty, chapter seventy, and in the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her said Majesty, chapter fifty-five, and of all other powers or authorities in anywise enabling us in the same behalf, do, by this instrument under our common seal, with the consent (testified as hereinafter mentioned) of the said Ernest Roland, Bishop of the said diocese of Newcastle, and of the said Charles Loraine Bell and of the said Arthur Lees, hereby declare that the said new church of Saint Matthew, situate within the said new parish of Saint Matthew, Dinnington, and duly consecrated as aforesaid, shall be, and the same is hereby, substituted for the said old parish church (dedicated to Saint Matthew as aforesaid) of the same new parish, and that such new church shall henceforth be the parish church of the said new parish of Saint Matthew, Dinnington, in lieu of the said old parish church of the same new parish, as fully in all respects as if the said new church of Saint Matthew, so hereby substituted, had been originally the parish church of the same new parish.

And we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in further pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities aforesaid, and with

such consents as aforesaid (testified as hereinafter mentioned), do hereby transfer all the endowments, emoluments, and rights of or belonging to the said old parish church (dedicated to Saint Matthew as aforesaid), of the said new parish of Saint Matthew, Dinnington, or of or belonging to the Vicar or Incumbent thereof, to the said new church of Saint Matthew (now being by virtue of these presents the parish church of the said new parish of Saint Matthew, Dinnington), and to the Vicar or Incumbent thereof, and his successors for ever.

In witness whereof to these presents, we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, have set our common seal, and the said Ernest Roland, Bishop of the said diocese of Newcastle, has set his hand and affixed his episcopal seal, and the said Charles Loraine Bell and the said Arthur Lees have respectively set their hands and affixed their seals, this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

*Seal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.* (L.S.)

*E. R. Newcastle.* (L.S.)

*Charles L. Bell.* (L.S.)

*A. Lees.* (L.S.)

**INSTRUMENT** substituting the New Church of Saint James, situate within the New Parish of Saint Paul, Shireshead, in the County of Lancaster, and Diocese of Manchester, for the Old Church of Saint Paul, situate within and hitherto being the Parish Church of the same new parish.

To all to whom these presents shall come, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England send greeting:

**WHEREAS** a new church has lately been built within the new parish of Saint Paul, Shireshead, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester, and has been consecrated and dedicated to Saint James.

And whereas the Right Reverend James, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, and the Reverend Arthur Frederic Clarke, Clerk in Holy Orders, the vicar of the parish of Cockermouth, in the said diocese, and patron in right of his vicarage of the vicarage of the said new parish of Saint Paul, Shireshead, and the Reverend John Bickerdike, Clerk in Holy Orders, the Incumbent of the vicarage of the same new parish have, by an instrument under their hands, bearing date on or about the eighteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, certified to us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, that it would be for the convenience of the said new parish of Saint Paul, Shireshead, that the said new church of Saint James, situate within such new parish, should be substituted for the old parish church (dedicated to Saint Paul) of the same new parish.

Now, therefore, we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in exercise and execution of the power or authority in that behalf contained in the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her present Majesty, chapter seventy, and in the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her said Majesty, chapter fifty-five, and of all other powers or authorities in anywise enabling us in the same behalf, do, by this instrument under our common seal, with the consent (testified as hereinafter mentioned) of the said James, Bishop of the said diocese of Man-

chester, and of the said Arthur Frederic Clarke and of the said John Bickerdike, hereby declare that the said new church of Saint James, situate within the said new parish of Saint Paul, Shireshead, and duly consecrated as aforesaid, shall be, and the same is hereby, substituted for the said old parish church (dedicated to Saint Paul as aforesaid) of the same parish, and that such new church shall henceforth be the parish church of the said new parish of Saint Paul, Shireshead, in lieu of the said old parish church of the same new parish, as fully in all respects as if the said new church of Saint James so hereby substituted had been originally the parish church of the same parish.

And we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in further pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities aforesaid, and with such consents as aforesaid (testified as hereinafter mentioned), do hereby transfer all the endowments, emoluments, and rights of or belonging to the said old parish church (dedicated to Saint Paul as aforesaid) of the said new parish of Saint Paul, Shireshead, or of or belonging to the Vicar or Incumbent thereof, to the said new church of Saint James (now being by virtue of these presents the parish church of the said new parish of Saint Paul, Shireshead), and to the Vicar or Incumbent thereof and his successors for ever.

In witness whereof to these presents we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, have set our common seal, and the said James, Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester, has set his hand and affixed his episcopal seal, and the said Arthur Frederic Clarke and the said John Bickerdike have respectively set their hands and affixed their seals, this twenty-eighth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

*Seal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. (L.S.)*

*J. Manchester. (L.S.)*

*Arthur F. Clarke. (L.S.)*

*J. Bickerdike. (L.S.)*

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a separate building, named Congregational Church, situate at Queen-street, in the township of Great Harwood, in the county of Lancaster, in the district of Blackburn, being a building certified according to law as a place of religious worship, was, 6th November, 1889, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act 6th and 7th Wm. 4, cap. 85, being substituted for the building known as Independent Chapel, Great Harwood, now disused.—Witness my hand this 8th November, 1889.

HENRY WHITTAKER, Superintendent Registrar.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a separate building, named the Belvoir-street Chapel, situate at Belvoir-street, in the hamlet of Heigham, in the county of Norwich, in the district of Norwich, being a building certified according to law as a place of religious worship, was, on the 30th day of November, 1889, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. 4, cap. 85.—Witness my hand this 3rd day of December, 1889.

GEO. R. COOKE, Superintendent Registrar.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.  
Mr. Justice North.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1867 and 1877, and in the Matter of Winfields Limited and Reduced.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a petition presented to the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 9th day of December, 1889, for confirming a special resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from £160,000 to £96,000, is directed to be heard before his Lordship Mr. Justice North, on Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1890. Any creditor or shareholder desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the reduction of the capital of the Company under the above Acts should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or shareholder requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

TRINDERS and Co., 47, Cornhill, London,  
E.C., Solicitors for the Company.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.  
In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of the Aboukir Bay Treasure Recovery Company Limited.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, was, on the 17th day of December, 1889, presented to the High Court of Justice, by Peter Rankin, of No. 136, Strand, in the county of London, Proprietor of the County Gentleman Newspaper, a creditor of the said Company; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice North, on Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1890; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Acts should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

G. APLIN NICHOLS, 19, Holles-street,  
Cavendish-square, W., Solicitor for the  
Petitioner.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.  
In the Matter of Niagara Limited, and in the  
Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

**B**Y an Order made by Mr. Justice North in the above matter, dated the 14th day of December, 1889, on the petition of Henry William Butler and Samuel Butler, both of the Stanningley Iron Works, Leeds, in the county of York, Manufacturers, carrying on business in copartnership under the firm of John Butler and Company, creditors of the abovenamed Company, it was ordered that the said Niagara Limited be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867; and it was ordered that the costs of the petitioners, and of the said Niagara Limited, of the said petition, be taxed by the Taxing Master, and paid out of the assets of the said Niagara Limited.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

EDMONDS and EDMONDS, 9, Gray's-inn-square, London, W.C., Solicitors for  
the said Petitioners.

## RECEIPTS into and PAYMENTS out of the EXCHEQUER, between the 1st April, 1889, and the 21st December, 1889.

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.	Estimate for the Year 1889-90.	Total Receipts into the Exchequer from		EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.	Estimate for the Year 1889-90.	Total Issues out of the Exchequer to meet Payments from	
		1st April, 1889, to 21st December, 1889.	1st April, 1888, to 22nd December, 1888.			1st April, 1889, to 21st December, 1889.	1st April, 1888, to 22nd December, 1888.
Balances on 1st April, 1889 :—	£	£	£	EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£
Bank of England ... ..	—	4,763,334	6,631,669	Permanent Charge of Debt ... ..	25,000,000	17,848,321	19,437,206
Bank of Ireland ... ..	—	828,668	1,015,403	Interest, &c., on Treasury Bills (Con- version of Debt), Exchequer Bonds (Suez), and Cape Railway Bonds ...	220,000	126,760	114,000
REVENUE.		5,592,002	7,647,072	Other Consolidated Fund Services ...	1,624,000	1,132,401	1,133,435
Customs... ..	20,050,000	14,999,000	14,807,000	Naval Defence Fund ... ..	1,430,000	—	—
*Excise ... ..	22,870,000	17,729,000	18,628,000	Supply Services ... ..	57,909,039	39,231,905	37,870,241
*Stamps... ..	12,580,000	9,633,000	9,176,000		86,183,039		
Land Tax and House Duty ... ..	2,960,000	658,000	640,000	EXPENDITURE ...		58,339,387	58,554,882
Property and Income Tax ... ..	12,550,000	8,723,000	3,996,000	OTHER PAYMENTS.			
Post Office ... ..	9,350,000	6,430,000	5,970,000	Conversion and Redemption of Debt :—			
Telegraph Service ... ..	2,230,000	1,630,000	1,470,000	Expenditure met out of Revenue of year ... ..		14,754	1,292,333
Crown Lands ... ..	430,000	325,000	325,000	Advances :—			
Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares, Sardinian Loan, &c. ...	280,000	173,326	128,128	Bullion, &c. ... ..		1,650,000	550,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,850,000	2,398,263	2,135,861	Imperial Defence Act, 1888 ... ..		160,000	—
REVENUE ...	86,150,000	57,698,589	57,275,989	Redemption of Funded Debt ... ..		18,824,636	—
Total including Balance ...		63,290,591	64,923,061	Treasury Bills paid off (net amount) ...		297,000	39,000
OTHER RECEIPTS.				Exchequer Bills paid off ... ..		62,100	52,000
Advances repaid :—				Surplus Income applied to reduce Debt ...		788,982	1,500,000
Bullion, &c. ... ..		1,643,439	761,872			80,136,859	61,988,215
Local Loans Fund Adjustment ... ..		—	4,685	Balances on 21st December, 1889 {Bank of England ...		2,903,661	2,754,939
Money raised under the National Debt Redemption Act, 1889 ... ..		18,678,952	—	{Bank of Ireland ...		572,462	946,464
Deficiency Advances (unrepaid) ... ..		—	—	Totals ... ..		83,612,982	65,689,618
Totals ... ..		83,612,982	65,689,618				

Treasury, December 24, 1889.

\* Exclusive of transfers to the Local Taxation Account :—

	1889-90.	1888-89.
In respect of Excise Licences ... ..	£1,955,000	—
In respect of Probate Duty ... ..	£1,274,520	£410,000

AVERAGE PRICE of Wheat, Barley, and Oats per Quarter (Imperial Measure), as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise at each of the undermentioned Towns during the week ended Saturday, the 21st December, 1889.

Towns.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Towns.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London ...	30 7	33 2	19 3	Melton Mowbray ...	28 2	28 2	21 4
Uxbridge ...	24 0	24 0	22 2	Oakham ...	Nil.	...	...
Chelmsford ...	31 2	32 7	18 8	Northampton ...	29 8	31 2	18 4
Colchester ...	32 0	31 2	18 3	Peterborough ...	28 7	30 9	18 0
Romford ...	31 11	31 4	...	Kettering ...	29 6	...	...
Maldon ...	30 0	32 0	...	Bedford ...	29 9	33 5	...
Saffron Walden ...	29 10	30 10	...	Luton (Bedford) ...	28 9	29 6	17 2
Braintree ...	30 6	31 8	20 0	Huntingdon ...	...	30 6	17 11
Hertford ...	30 8	32 1	...	St. Ives (Hunts) ...	30 1	28 8	17 7
Royston (Herts) ...	30 1	29 9	19 3	St. Neots (Hunts) ...	29 4	30 9	19 7
Hitchin ...	30 4	32 2	18 10	Cambridge ...	29 9	30 7	16 3
Bishop's Stortford ...	29 2	30 11	...	Ely (Cambridge) ...	27 5	17 10	16 6
Aylesbury ...	31 2	30 6	20 0	Wisbeach ...	28 4	25 8	17 5
Newport Pagnell ...	...	28 9	19 3	Ipswich ...	31 8	32 1	...
Oxford ...	29 6	28 10	17 2	Woodbridge ...	31 0	32 1	...
Banbury ...	28 3	27 5	17 0	Sudbury (Suffolk) ...	31 4	31 4	18 0
Bicester ...	28 11	...	...	Hadleigh (Suffolk) ...	31 1	32 7	18 0
Warminster ...	28 7	27 6	17 8	Stowmarket ...	30 1	32 9	...
Devizes ...	29 2	29 7	17 4	Bury St. Edmunds ...	30 1	31 1	18 7
Salisbury ...	29 2	26 11	19 9	Beccles ...	30 4	32 10	19 4
Marlborough ...	Nil.	...	...	Bungay ...	29 9	31 8	...
Swindon (Wilts) ...	28 9	26 10	16 10	Halesworth ...	31 3	33 2	...
Reading ...	32 8	34 2	...	Framlingham ...	30 10	31 4	...
Abingdon ...	33 3	32 0	...	Eye (Suffolk) ...	30 6	33 6	...
Didcot ...	26 6	35 8	19 0	Norwich ...	29 6	30 6	17 8
Hungerford ...	29 11	30 4	17 10	Yarmouth (Norfolk) ...	29 3	30 4	19 3
Newbury (Berks) ...	30 8	30 0	18 5	Lynn ...	28 8	30 3	18 1
Wallingford ...	29 5	31 6	...	Watton (Norfolk) ...	28 1	29 2	...
Guildford ...	33 1	34 8	19 6	Diss ...	29 9	32 10	...
Farnham (Surrey) ...	31 8	32 0	...	East Dereham ...	28 4	31 8	...
Kingston (Surrey) ...	30 4	...	...	Harleston (Norfolk) ...	30 9	32 3	...
Croydon (Surrey) ...	31 0	...	...	Holt (Norfolk) ...	27 10	28 5	17 8
Reigate ...	Nil.	...	...	Fakenham ...	29 1	30 3	18 6
Maidstone ...	32 3	33 3	19 3	North Walsham (Norfolk) ...	27 9	28 1	19 6
Cantorbury ...	33 1	34 8	20 2	Lincoln ...	30 0	30 9	18 4
Dartford ...	...	32 10	...	Gainsborough ...	31 2	29 1	19 11
Ashford (Kent) ...	31 0	30 10	20 10	Brigg ...	30 6	29 8	...
Rochester (Kent) ...	32 9	26 1	...	Louth ...	29 7	28 2	17 6
Tenterden ...	31 0	...	17 6	Boston ...	29 4	28 4	18 10
Tunbridge ...	Nil.	...	...	Sleaford ...	29 7	30 5	18 9
Chichester ...	30 7	34 1	19 4	Stamford ...	29 3	33 7	16 11
Lewes ...	32 0	37 11	19 0	Spalding ...	28 2	28 6	17 8
Hayward's Heath ...	32 2	...	18 0	Grantham ...	29 7	33 9	18 9
Brighton ...	32 4	32 0	18 6	Nottingham ...	30 0	30 4	17 9
Horsham ...	31 3	30 0	16 6	Newark ...	29 6	30 9	16 9
Winchester ...	31 1	27 4	20 0	Mansfield ...	31 8	29 0	18 0
Andover ...	30 8	26 1	...	Worksop ...	32 2	30 7	19 10
Basingstoke ...	31 3	30 3	18 0	Ulverston ...	Nil.	...	...
Fareham ...	Nil.	...	...	Preston (Lancashire) ...	31 1	...	18 4
Newport (Hants) ...	Nil.	...	...	Warrington ...	...	28 2	...
Ringwood ...	29 6	...	...	Manchester ...	27 0	...	...
Southampton ...	...	33 0	...	Garstang ...	29 2	...	15 1
Blandford ...	30 3	29 0	19 11	Kendal ...	...	...	18 10
Bridport ...	31 2	31 3	...	Carlisle ...	29 9	26 8	17 8
Dorchester (Dorset) ...	27 9	23 2	...	Penrith ...	34 8	...	18 9
Shaftesbury ...	Nil.	...	...	Egremont (Cumberland) ...	Nil.	...	...
Wareham ...	...	32 6	...	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	32 6	24 6	21 5
Plymouth ...	32 9	24 4	...	Alnwick ...	30 0	25 0	18 5
Totnes ...	31 0	24 2	...	Berwick ...	30 3	25 3	18 7
Tavistock ...	...	26 0	16 10	Durham ...	Nil.	...	...
Exeter ...	30 4	26 8	17 1	Stockton-on-Tees ...	31 0	27 6	...
Kingsbridge ...	29 11	23 8	...	Darlington ...	32 9	29 6	16 6
Barnstaple ...	30 11	25 8	25 4	Sunderland ...	30 4	20 10	...
Truro ...	31 6	21 2	17 4	York ...	30 11	29 9	16 10
Launceston ...	...	20 6	16 5	Leeds ...	32 9	28 3	19 0
Penzance ...	Nil.	...	...	Wakefield ...	32 10	29 6	19 2
Bristol ...	29 8	30 9	...	Bridlington ...	29 6	26 4	17 3
Taunton ...	30 8	26 4	17 6	Beverley ...	29 8	27 9	15 10
Bridgewater ...	30 10	28 2	...	Howden ...	29 10	27 10	...
Frome ...	28 4	26 1	17 0	Sheffield ...	Nil.	...	...
Bath ...	29 0	28 2	16 9	Hull ...	29 10	29 3	16 11
Yeovil ...	28 0	29 1	...	New Malton ...	30 6	28 0	16 3
Monmouth ...	30 4	26 3	20 9	Bedale ...	...	29 4	...
Chepstow ...	28 3	31 0	...	Knaresborough ...	30 0	31 1	...
Newport (Mon.) ...	28 8	...	16 5	Northallerton ...	31 5	26 9	...
Gloucester ...	31 6	27 0	...	Ripon ...	31 5	...	...
Cirencester ...	28 3	27 10	...	Doncaster ...	30 2	27 5	18 2
Tewkesbury ...	30 9	22 8	...	Goole ...	32 8	32 6	18 0
Shrewsbury ...	29 2	27 7	19 7	Snaith ...	Nil.	...	...
Bridgenorth ...	29 4	27 10	17 1	Easingwold ...	30 5	28 8	16 9
Market Drayton ...	...	26 9	17 9	Scarborough ...	30 5	24 11	17 4
Hereford ...	29 8	27 7	17 2	Selby ...	30 7	29 6	16 3
Wolverhampton ...	30 2	30 3	...	Thirsk ...	30 11	28 8	17 3
Burton-on-Trent ...	...	34 6	...	Penistone ...	Nil.	...	...
Worcester ...	30 3	26 6	...	Denbigh ...	29 1	24 7	...
Chester ...	31 0	...	...	Wrexham ...	30 3	28 6	19 11
Derby ...	30 8	30 0	19 7	Carnarvon ...	...	25 3	16 0
Chesterfield ...	30 5	...	18 2	Haverfordwest ...	28 1	22 1	15 8
Coventry ...	29 9	30 2	20 2	Carmarthen ...	Nil.	...	...
Birmingham ...	30 2	21 7	20 0	Cardiff ...	31 9	...	16 6
Rugby ...	28 5	...	19 4	Cardigan ...	...	28 0	17 4
Stratford-on-Avon ...	28 9	28 4	19 6	Brecon ...	27 2	...	...
Leicester ...	30 0	27 7	18 10	Montgomery ...	Nil.	...	...
Loughborough ...	30 2	29 9	17 3				

STATEMENT showing the Quantities Sold and Average Price of BRITISH CORN, Imperial Measure, as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise, in the Week ended 21st December, 1889, conformably to the Act of the 45th and 46th Victoria, cap. 37.

						QUANTITIES SOLD.		AVERAGE PRICE.	
						Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	82,577	1	30	1
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	158,829	3	30	4
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	22,913	4	18	2

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the corresponding Week in each of the Years from 1885 to 1888.

Corresponding Week in			QUANTITIES SOLD.						AVERAGE PRICE.					
			WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
			Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1885	...	...	61,284	3	135,433	6	12,153	7	30	2	29	0	18	3
1886	...	...	50,168	6	109,022	6	11,786	3	33	11	26	4	16	7
1887	...	...	60,411	7	92,638	2	9,843	7	30	10	28	11	15	10
1888	...	...	55,259	3	122,543	4	9,617	2	30	8	26	11	16	3

Commercial Department, Board of Trade,  
December 21, 1889.

R. GIFFEN.

AN ACCOUNT showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce Imported into the United Kingdom in the Week ended 21st December, 1889, together with the Quantities Imported in the Corresponding Week of the Previous Year.

					Quantities.	
					1888.	1889.
Animals living:—						
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	...	...	...	Number	4,795	7,118
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	"	10,123	6,668
Swine	...	...	...	"	546	569
Dead Meat:—						
Bacon	...	...	...	cwts.	64,449	107,349
Beef, salted and fresh	...	...	...	"	34,136	42,743
Hams	...	...	...	"	9,832	45,314
Meat unenumerated, salted and fresh	...	...	...	"	2,171	2,385
" " preserved	...	...	...	"	9,973	20,992
Mutton, fresh	...	...	...	"	11,696	25,776
Pork, salted (not Hams) and fresh	...	...	...	"	11,593	7,497
Poultry and Game	...	...	...	Value £	116,751	115,366
Rabbits	...	...	...	cwts.	3,903	3,737
Butter	...	...	...	"	41,907	41,875
Margarine	...	...	...	"	27,693	32,220
Cheese	...	...	...	"	28,962	25,559
Eggs	...	...	...	Great Hundred	224,433	169,519
Lard	...	...	...	cwts.	23,783	35,519
Vegetables:—						
Onions, raw	...	...	...	Bushels	83,435	85,484
Potatoes	...	...	...	cwts.	31,650	10,115
Unenumerated	...	...	...	Value £	10,155	5,814
Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour:—						
Wheat	...	...	...	cwts.	1,149,050	1,376,176
Barley	...	...	...	"	914,110	403,714
Oats	...	...	...	"	359,119	334,262
Pease	...	...	...	"	35,867	34,745
Beans	...	...	...	"	37,275	42,430
Maize	...	...	...	"	418,429	520,730
Wheat Meal and Flour	...	...	...	"	267,738	303,610

# COTTON STATISTICS ACT, 1863.

RETURN of the Number of BALES of COTTON Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the Week and 50 Weeks ended 19th December, 1889.

PORTS	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	American.	Brazilian.	East Indian.	Egyptian.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	American.	Brazilian.	East Indian.	Egyptian.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
Week ended 19th December, 1889.												
Liverpool ... ..	107,030	2,433	...	14,762	689	124,914	1,974	100	952	184	235	3,445
London ... ..	6	...	1,484	...	3	1,493	...	...	4,375	...	...	4,375
Hull ... ..	2,421	...	50	...	...	2,471	3,276	200	323	...	...	3,799
Other Ports ... ..	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	81	...	...	...	36	117
Total ... ..	111,457	2,433	1,534	14,762	692	130,878	5,331	300	5,650	184	271	11,736
50 Weeks ended 19th December, 1889.												
Liverpool ... ..	2,795,407	150,727	384,785	253,791	60,864	3,645,574	97,386	4,844	45,150	8,313	16,951	172,644
London ... ..	11,832	...	217,415	...	3,991	233,238	30,848	...	185,127	50	1,011	217,036
Hull ... ..	73,437	...	29,836	1,418	...	104,691	117,840	31,502	38,922	3,157	1,494	192,915
Other Ports ... ..	32,079	...	2,502	1	152	34,734	16,809	...	1,168	148	535	18,660
Total ... ..	2,912,755	150,727	634,538	255,210	65,007	4,018,237	262,883	36,346	270,367	11,668	19,991	601,255

Dated December 20, 1889.

R. GIFFEN,  
Commercial Department, Board of Trade.



AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act seventh and eighth Victoria, cap. 32, of the Average Amount of BANK NOTES of the several Banks of Issue in ENGLAND and WALES, in Circulation during the Week ended Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1889.

## PRIVATE BANKS.

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.				Average Amount.
				£
Ashford Bank ... ..	Ashford ...	Pomfret and Co. ...	...	5698
Aylesbury Old Bank ... ..	Aylesbury ...	Cobb, Bartlett, and Co. ...	...	11402
Baldock Bank and Baldock and } Biggleswade Bank ... ..	Biggleswade ...	Wells, Hogge, and Co. ...	...	9120
Bedford Bank ... ..	Bedford ...	Barnard and Co. ...	...	16276
Bicester and Oxfordshire Bank and } Oxford Bank ... ..	Bicester ...	Tubb and Co. ...	...	6702
Buckingham Bank ... ..	Buckingham ...	Bartlett and Co. ...	...	12037
Bury and Suffolk Bank, Sudbury } Bank, and Stowmarket Bank ...	Bury St. Edmunds	Oakes, Bevan, and Co. ...	...	19285
Banbury Bank ... ..	Banbury ...	J. C. and A. Gillett and Co. ...	...	10045
Banbury Old Bank ... ..	Banbury ...	T. R. Cobb and Son ...	...	8301
Bedfordshire Leighton Buzzard Bank	Leighton Buzzard	Bassett, Son, and Harris ...	...	18457
Brecon Old Bank ... ..	Brecon ...	Wilkins and Co. ...	...	694
Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Bank	Cambridge ...	Messrs. Fosters ...	...	28826
Canterbury Bank ... ..	Canterbury ...	Hammond and Co. ...	...	9412
Colchester Bank ... ..	Colchester ...	Round, Green, and Co. ...	...	7762
Colchester and Essex Bank, and } Witham and Essex Bank, and } Hadleigh Suffolk Bank ...	Colchester ..	Mills and Co. ...	...	16057
City Bank, Exeter ... ..	Exeter ..	Snow and Snow ...	...	5030
Derby Bank ... ..	Derby ...	Samuel Smith and Co. ...	...	7697
Darlington Bank, Durham Bank, } and Stockton-on-Tees Bank ...	Darlington ...	Backhouse and Co. ...	...	52339
Dorchester Old Bank and Dorset- } shire Bank ... ..	Dorchester ...	R. R. Williams and Co. ...	...	21153
East Riding Bank ... ..	Beverley ...	Beckett and Co. ...	...	38795
Essex Bank and Bishop's Stortford } Bank ... ..	Chelmsford ...	Sparrow, Tufnell, and Co. ...	...	20741
Exeter Bank ... ..	Exeter ...	Sanders and Co. ...	...	10947
Faversham Bank ... ..	Faversham ...	Hilton and Co. ...	...	2582
Godalming Bank ... ..	Godalming ...	Mellersh and Co. ...	...	4600
Grantham Bank ... ..	Grantham ...	Hardy and Co. ...	...	7783
Hull Bank and Kingston-upon-Hull } Bank ... ..	Hull ...	Smith Brothers and Co. ...	...	9876
Huntingdon Town and County Bank	Huntingdon ...	Veasey and Co. ...	...	11707
Harwich Bank ... ..	Harwich ...	Cox, Cobbold, and Co. ...	...	1671
Hertfordshire, Hitchin Bank ...	Hitchin ...	Sharples and Co. ...	...	18534
Ipswich Bank ... ..	Ipswich ..	Bacon and Co. ...	...	13770
Ipswich and Needham Market Bank, } Suffolk, Hadleigh Bank, Man- } ningtree and Mistley Bank, and } Woodbridge Bank ... ..	Ipswich ..	Gurneys, Alexanders, and Co. ...	...	27026
Kington and Radnorshire Bank ...	Kington ..	Davies and Co. ...	...	14689
Kendal Bank ... ..	Kendal ...	Wakefield, Crewdson, and Co. ...	...	38507
Leeds Bank ... ..	Leeds ...	Beckett and Co. ...	...	56431
Leeds Union Bank ... ..	Leeds ...	Wm. Wms. Brown and Co. ...	...	26706
Leicester Bank ... ..	Leicester ...	T. and T. T. Paget ...	...	9475
Lincoln Bank ... ..	Lincoln ...	Smith, Ellison, and Co. ...	...	68076

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.					Average Amount.
					£
Llandovery Bank, Lampeter Bank, and Llandilo Bank ... ..	Llandovery	...	D. Jones and Co.	...	20427
Lymington Bank ... ..	Lymington	...	St. Barbe and Co.	...	904
Lynn Regis and Lincolnshire Bank ...	Lynn Regis	...	Gurneys and Co.	...	16751
Macclesfield Bank ... ..	Macclesfield	...	Brocklehurst and Co.	...	3401
Monmouth Old Bank ... ..	Monmouth	...	Bromage and Co.	...	1185
Newark Bank ... ..	Newark	...	Samuel Smith and Co.	...	9712
Newark and Sleaford Bank, and Sleaford and Newark Bank ...	Sleaford	...	Handley, Peacock, and Co.	...	17090
Newbury Bank ... ..	Newbury	...	Sloccock, Matthews, and Co.	...	5334
Newmarket Bank ... ..	Newmarket	...	Hammond and Co.	...	9113
Norwich and Norfolk and Fakenham Banks ... ..	Norwich	...	Gurneys, Birkbecks, and Co.	...	50447
Naval Bank, Plymouth ... ..	Plymouth	...	Harris, Bulteel, and Co.	...	8295
New Sarum Bank ... ..	Sarum	...	Pinckney Brothers	...	2642
Nottingham Bank ... ..	Nottingham	...	Samuel Smith and Co.	...	21112
Oxford Old Bank ... ..	Oxford	...	Parsons and Co.	...	Not received.
Old Bank, Tonbridge, Tonbridge and Tonbridge Wells Old Bank, Tonbridge and Tonbridge Wells and Sevenoaks Bank ... ..	Tonbridge	...	Beechings and Co.	...	8819
Oxfordshire Witney Bank ... ..	Witney	...	Gilletts and Clinch	...	2277
Pease's Old Bank, Hull, the Hull Old Bank and Beverley Bank ...	Hull	...	Pease and Sons	...	41518
Penzance Bank ... ..	Penzance	...	Batten and Co.	...	2424
Reading Bank ... ..	Reading	...	Simonds and Co.	...	13165
Reading Bank ... ..	Reading	...	Stephens, Blandy, and Co.	...	10505
Richmond Bank ... ..	Richmond	...	Roper and Co.	...	4774
Royston Bank ... ..	Royston	...	Fordham and Co.	...	4658
Rye Bank ... ..	Rye	...	Curteis, Pomfret, and Co.	...	2506
Saffron Walden and North Essex Bank	Saffron Walden	...	Gibson, Tuke, and Co.	...	9704
Scarborough Old Bank ... ..	Scarborough	...	Woodall and Co.	...	12085
Salop Old Bank ... ..	Shrewsbury	...	Eyton and Co.	...	15153
Stamford and Rutland Bank ... ..	Stamford	...	Eaton, Cayley, and Co.	...	7695
Thornbury Bank ... ..	Thornbury	...	Harwood and Co.	...	3292
Tring Bank and Chesham Bank ...	Tring	...	Butcher and Sons	...	8613
Uxbridge Old Bank ... ..	Uxbridge	...	Woodbridge and Co.	...	2923
Wallingford Bank ... ..	Wallingford	...	Hedges, Wells, and Co.	...	1531
Wellington Somerset Bank ... ..	Wellington	...	Fox, Fowler, and Co.	...	3291
West Riding Bank, Wakefield, and Pontefract Bank ... ..	Wakefield	...	Leatham, Tew, and Co.	...	26946
Whitby Old Bank ... ..	Whitby	...	Simpson, Chapman, and Co.	...	5397
Winchester, Alresford, and Alton Bank	Winchester	...	Bulpett and Hall	...	554
Weymouth Old Bank and Dorchester Bank ... ..	Weymouth	...	Eliot, Eliot, and Pearce-Edgumbe	...	6847
Wisbech and Lincolnshire Bank ...	Wisbech	...	Gurney and Co.	...	16722
Wiveliscombe Bank ... ..	Wiveliscombe	...	W. Hancock and Son	...	778
Worcester Old Bank and Tewkesbury Old Bank ... ..	Worcester	...	Berwick, Lechmere, and Co.	...	19652
Yarmouth and Suffolk Bank, and Halesworth and Suffolk Bank ...	Yarmouth	...	Gurneys, Birkbeck, and Co.	...	20817
Yarmouth, Norfolk, and Suffolk Bank	Great Yarmouth	...	Youell, Sir E. H. K. Lacon, Bart., and Co.	...	5100

## JOINT STOCK BANKS

Name, Title, and Principal Place of Issue.							Average Amount.
							£
Bank of Westmorland Limited ... ..	Kendal ... ..						10488
Barnsley Banking Company Limited ... ..	Barnsley ... ..						5588
Bradford Banking Company Limited ... ..	Bradford ... ..						24029
Bank of Whitehaven Limited ... ..	Whitehaven ... ..						18856
Bradford Commercial Banking Company Limited ... ..	Bradford ... ..						18575
Burton, Uttoxeter, and Ashbourne Union Bank Limited ... ..	Burton-upon-Trent ... ..						22007
Cumberland Union Banking Company Limited .. ..	Carlisle ... ..						31700
County of Gloucester Banking Company Limited ... ..	Cheltenham ... ..						41348
Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Company Limited ... ..	Carlisle ... ..						22260
Carlisle City and District Bank Limited ... ..	Carlisle ... ..						20133
Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company Limited ... ..	Derby ... ..						10139
Halifax Joint Stock Banking Company Limited ... ..	Halifax ... ..						15505
Huddersfield Banking Company Limited ... ..	Huddersfield ... ..						25289
Hull Banking Company Limited ... ..	Hull ... ..						26538
Halifax Commercial Banking Company Limited ... ..	Halifax ... ..						10148
Halifax and Huddersfield Union Banking Company Limited ... ..	Halifax ... ..						14601
Knaresborough and Claro Banking Company Limited ... ..	Harrogate ... ..						23717
Lancaster Banking Company ... ..	Lancaster ... ..						55849
Leicestershire Banking Company Limited ... ..	Leicester ... ..						40669
Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company Limited ... ..	Lincoln ... ..						47596
Moore and Robinson's Nottinghamshire Banking Company Limited ... ..	Nottingham ... ..						16534
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Banking Company Limited ... ..	Nottingham ... ..						25425
Northamptonshire Banking Company Limited ... ..	Northampton ... ..						10731
North and South Wales Bank Limited ... ..	Liverpool ... ..						59380
Pares's Leicestershire Banking Company Limited ... ..	Leicester ... ..						29374
Sheffield Banking Company Limited ... ..	Sheffield ... ..						21488
Stamford, Spalding, and Boston Banking Company Limited ... ..	Stamford ... ..						39713
Stuckey's Banking Company, Bristol Somersetshire Bank, and Somersetshire Bank ... ..	Langport ... ..						175511
Sheffield and Hallamshire Banking Company ... ..	Sheffield ... ..						12564
Sheffield and Rotherham Joint Stock Banking Company Limited ... ..	Sheffield ... ..						20368
Swaledale and Wensleydale Banking Company Limited ... ..	Richmond ... ..						46236
Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank Limited ... ..	Wakefield ... ..						12349
Whitehaven Joint Stock Banking Company Limited ... ..	Whitehaven ... ..						20907
Wilts and Dorset Banking Company Limited ... ..	Salisbury ... ..						60739
West Riding Union Banking Company Limited ... ..	Huddersfield ... ..						19246
York Union Banking Company Limited ... ..	York ... ..						66875
York City and County Banking Company Limited ... ..	York ... ..						83305
Yorkshire Banking Company Limited ... ..	Leeds ... ..						109035

Inland Revenue Office, December 21, 1889.

J. S. PURCELL, Registrar of Bank Returns.

In the Matter of Goy Limited and Reduced, and in the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1867 and 1877.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated the 7th day of December, 1889, confirming the reduction of the capital of the abovenamed Company from £25,000 to £13,725, and the Minute (approved by the Court) showing with respect to the capital of the Company, as altered, the several particulars required by the above Statutes, were registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 19th day of December, 1889. And further take notice, that the said Minute is in the words and figures following:—"The capital of Goy Limited is £13,725, divided into 18,300 shares of 15s. each. At the time of the registration of this Minute the sum of 15s. per share has been, and it is to be deemed to be, paid up on 10,839 of the said shares, and the remainder are unissued, and nothing has been paid thereon."—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

WM. NEGGS, 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields,  
W.C., Solicitor for the Company.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of the Homer District Consolidated Gold Mines Limited.

**BY** an Order made by his Lordship Mr. Justice Kay in the above matter, dated the 14th day of December, 1889, on the petition of Herbert Henry Bartlett, of Tredegar Works, Bow, in the county of Middlesex, Contractor, it was ordered that the Homer District Consolidated Gold Mines Limited be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

MUNNS and LONGDEN, 8, Old Jewry,  
London, E.C., Solicitors for the said  
Petitioner.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.  
Mr. Justice Chitty.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of the Hurst Lead Mines Limited.

**BY** an Order made in the above matters by Mr. Justice Chitty, dated the 14th day of December, 1889, on the petition of John Townsend Kirkwood, of the Club-chambers, Morris-street, Haymarket, in the county of London, it was ordered that the abovenamed Hurst Lead Mines Limited be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

MCDIARMID and TEATHER, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C., Solicitors for the  
Petitioner.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.  
Mr. Justice Kay.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of J. Clark and Co. Limited.

**MR. JUSTICE KAY** has by an Order, dated the 7th day of November, 1889, appointed John Francis Clarke, of 41, Coleman-street, in the city of London, Chartered Accountant, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.  
Mr. Justice Stirling.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of the Leeds and Bradford Glass Company Limited.

**MR. JUSTICE STIRLING** has by an Order, dated the 12th day of December, 1889, appointed John Routh, of Leeds, in the

county of York, Accountant, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

In the High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.  
Mr. Justice Stirling.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of the Guardian Horse, Vehicle, and General Insurance Company Limited.

**THE** creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 31st day of January, 1890, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to Frederick William Smith, of 61, Wool Exchange, Coleman-street, London, E.C., Accountant, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the chambers of his Lordship Mr. Justice Stirling, at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C., at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1890, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1889.

#### TIMBER AND STAVES.

**TENDERS** will be received until noon on Tuesday, the 14th January, 1890, for Ash, Beech, and Hornbeam Thickstuff and Plank.

English Oak Boat Crooks and Stems.

English Elm Timber.

Canada Yellow and Red Pine and Rock Elm Timber.

Canada Yellow Pine and Spruce Deals.

Canada Pipe Staves.

Mahogany (Mexican and Honduras).

Forms of tender, containing conditions of contract and all particulars, may be obtained on personal application at this office, or by letter addressed "Director of Navy Contracts, Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W."

Contract Department, Admiralty, Whitehall,  
December 13, 1889.

British Linen Company Bank,  
Edinburgh, November 30, 1889.

**THE** General Court of Proprietors of the British Linen Company have ordered that, to settle the Half-year's Dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company to be paid at Christmas next, the Transfer Books shall be closed from this date to the 27th proximo; and notice is hereby given to the Proprietors that the Dividend, without deduction of Income Tax, will be paid at the Company's office here on Thursday, the 26th day of December next.

JOHN GUNN, Secretary.

Welsbach and Williams Limited.

**AT** an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members of the abovenamed Company, duly convened, and held at 35, Walbrook, London, E.C., on the 5th day of December, 1889, the following Resolutions were duly passed as Special Resolutions, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at 35, Walbrook aforesaid, on the 20th day of December, 1889, the said Resolutions were duly confirmed as Special Resolutions:—

1. "That Welsbach and Williams Limited be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and that Frederick De Lafontaine Williams, of 35, Walbrook, London, and Ernest Littlejohn, of 20, Bucklersbury, London, be and are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of £52 10s., and an amount equal to £5 per cent. on all sums received in the liquidation, except cash at the Company's Bankers.

2. "That the Liquidators be and are hereby authorized to carry into effect the terms of a certain agreement made between the Company of the first part, the several persons whose names and addresses are set forth in the first and second columns of the second part of the Schedule thereto of the second part, and Frederick De Lafontaine Williams of the third part, and submitted to the Meeting; and farther that the Liquidators be and are hereby authorized to consent to any variation in the terms of the said agreement and of the agreement set out in the first part of the Schedule thereto which they may think fit."

C. H. FEILING, Chairman.

The Boccheggiano Copper Mines Limited.

**A**T an Extraordinary General Meeting of the abovenamed Company, duly convened, and held at the registered office of the Company, 59, Wind-street, Swansea, on the 23rd day of November, 1889, the following Special Resolution was duly passed; and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at the same place, on the 11th day of December, 1889, the said Special Resolution was duly confirmed, viz.:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1883."

And at such lastmentioned Meeting Richard Garnaut Cawker, of Swansea, Chartered Accountant, was appointed Liquidator for the purposes of the winding up.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1889.

COLLINS and WOODS, Solicitors for the Company.

The Pontefract Cocoa and Coffee House Company Limited.

**A**T a General Meeting of the abovenamed Company, duly convened, and held at the registered office of the Company, Ropergate, Pontefract, on the 3rd day of December, 1889, the following Special Resolution was duly passed; and at a subsequent General Meeting, also duly convened, and held at the same place, on the 20th day of the same month and year, the following Special Resolution was duly confirmed, viz.:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily; and that Joseph Dickon Smith be appointed Liquidator of the Company."

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Chairman.

The New Belgrano (Buenos Ayres) Gas Company Limited.

**A**T a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company, duly convened, and held at No. 57, Moorgate-street, in the city of London, on the 29th day of November, 1889, the following Special Resolutions were 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 20th day of December, 1889, the said Special Resolutions were duly confirmed:—

1. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2. "That Mr. Henry M. Gerrard, of 57, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the property thereof."

Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

ALFRED HOOPER, Chairman.

The New Belgrano (Buenos Ayres) Gas Company Limited.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Members of the New Belgrano (Buenos Ayres) Gas Company Limited will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 57, Moorgate-street, in the city of London, on the 31st day of January, 1890, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, for the purpose of having an account laid before them by the Liquidator (pursuant to section 142), showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also of determining, by Extraordinary Resolution, the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.—

Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

HENRY M. GERRARD, Liquidator.

The Stalybridge Oddfellows' Social Club and Institute Company Limited.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, pursuant to section 142 of the Companies Act, 1862, that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held on the 25th day of January next, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the registered office of the Company, Oddfellows' Hall, Albert-square, Stalybridge, in the county of Chester, in order that there may be laid before the said Company an account, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and in order that the said Company may hear any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.—

Dated this 9th day of December, 1889.

JNO. WHITEHEAD, 131, Stamford-street, Stalybridge, Solicitor for the Liquidator.

The Central Mining Company of Dorstfontein Limited.

**T**HE creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 1st day of January, 1890, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the undersigned, the Voluntary Liquidator of the said Company, at his address hereunder-mentioned; and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Voluntary Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—

Dated this 13th day of December, 1889.

LOUIS FLOERSHEIM, 4, Bank-buildings, London, E.C., Liquidator.

ALGERNON E. SYDNEY, 46, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., Solicitor for the Liquidator.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, William Frederick Booty and Percy William Garrod, in the business of Boot Manufacturers and Leather Merchants, under the style or firm of W. Booty and Co., at 50, Pentonville-road, Pentonville, in the county of Middlesex, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.—As witness our hands this 20th day of December, 1889.

PERCY W. GARROD.  
W. F. BOOTY.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership formerly subsisting between us the undersigned, Henry Mason, Thomas Challen Greenfield, and Henry Mason, junr., as Solicitors, practising at 84, Basinghall-street, in the city of London, under the styles or firms of Lindsay, Mason, Greenfield, and Mason, and Lindsay and Co., has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as from the 30th day of June, 1888, so far as regards the said Henry Mason, who has retired. All debts due and owing to and by the said late firms will be received and paid by the said Thomas Challen Greenfield and Henry Mason, junr., who will continue to practise as Solicitors in partnership, at 84, Basinghall-street aforesaid, under the style or firm of Lindsay, Greenfield, and Mason.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1889.

HENRY MASON.

THOS. CHALLENGER GREENFIELD.  
HENRY MASON, JR.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Maria Manuela Tosar, Widow of Don Adolfo Tosar, and Ludwig Reinhardt Voigt, carrying on business at Puerta de Sta. Maria, in Spain, under the style or firm of Vinda de Adolfo Tosar y Ca., and at 25, Great Tower-street, in the city of London, under the style or firm of V. Tosar and Co., as Wine Merchants, has been this day dissolved; and that the said businesses of Vinda de Adolfo Tosar y Ca. and V. Tosar and Co. will be continued by the said Maria Manuela Tosar, by and to whom all debts owing by and to the firm will be paid and received.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

M. M. TOSAR.

L. R. VOIGT.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership subsisting between us the undersigned, John Ford, John Francis Ford, and George William Ford, carrying on business as Builders, at No. 42, Denmark-hill, in the county of Surrey, and elsewhere, under the style or firm of John Ford and Sons, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as and from the 29th day of September last. All debts due and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said John Francis Ford, at No. 42, Denmark-hill aforesaid.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1889.

JOHN FORD.

JOHN FRANCIS FORD.

GEORGE WILLIAM FORD.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by William Scarlett and Frederick Arthur Ellis, under the firm of F. A. Ellis and Co., at the Tabard Works, situate at Glengall-road, Peckham, in the county of Surrey, and 15, Monkwell-street, in the city of London, in the trade or business of Umbrella Furniture Manufacturers, was, as from the 20th day of November, 1889, dissolved by mutual consent. The business will henceforth be carried on by F. A. Ellis and Co. Limited.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

FREDERICK ARTHUR ELLIS.

WILLIAM SCARLETT.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, carrying on business as Solicitors, under the style or firm of Macfarlane and Lefroy, at 15, George-street, Mansion House, London, E.C., has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as and from the 15th day of November, 1889, and the business is now carried on by Franklin George Lefroy alone.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1889.

JNO. MACFARLANE.

FRANKLIN G. LEFROY.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Frederick Edward Odell and Edward Richard Lawrence, carrying on business as Warehousemen and Agents, at No. 4, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, in the city of London, under the firm of style of Odell and Lawrence, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as and from the 19th day of December, 1889. And that all debts due and owing to or by the aforesaid late firm will be received and paid by the said Frederick Edward Odell; and that in future such business will be carried on by the said Frederick Edward Odell.—As witness our hands this 19th day of December, 1889.

FREDERICK EDWARD ODELL.

EDWARD RICHARD LAWRENCE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Edward Hall and George Augustus Hall, carrying on business as Coachbuilders, at 97 and 98, Long-acre, in the county of London, under the style or firm of Hall and Sons, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as and from the 19th day of December, 1889. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Edward Hall.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS HALL.

EDWARD HALL.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, George McBride Garrett and Alexander Leslie Reith, carrying on business as Commission Agents and Exporters, at No. 34, Aldermanbury, in the city of London, under the style of Garrett and Reith, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as from the 14th day of December, 1889. The business will in future be carried on by the said George McBride Garrett alone, at No. 14, Bow-lane, in the city of London.—Dated this 14th day of December, 1889.

G. M. GARRETT.

A. L. REITH.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership, lately subsisting between us the undersigned, Samuel Osborn, George Jackson Smith, Robert Woodward, Arnold Pye Smith, and William Fawcett Osborn, carrying on the business of manufacturers of Steel Springs, Files, and Tools, Rollers, of Steel and Iron and General Merchants, at Sheffield, in the county of York, under the style or firm of Saml. Osborn and Co., has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as from the 30th day of June, 1889, so far as relates to the said Robert Woodward; and that all debts due to and owing by the said late Partnership will be received and paid by the said Samuel Osborn, George Jackson Smith, Arnold Pye Smith, William Fawcett Osborn, and Samuel Osborn, Junior, by whom the said business has been from the said 30th day of June, 1889, and will in future be carried on under the said style or firm of Saml. Osborn and Co.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1889.

SAML. OSBORN,

G. JACKSON SMITH.

R. WOODWARD.

ARNOLD PYE SMITH.

WM. F. OSBORN.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Thomas Cartlich Moore, Thomas Bickley, Robert Leason, and Rosellia Taylor, carrying on business as China and Earthenware Manufacturers, at the Old Foley Works, near Longton, in the county of Stafford, under the style of Moore and Co., has been dissolved, by mutual consent, so far as concerns the said Thomas Bickley, who retires from the said Partnership, as and from the 11th November, 1889.—Dated this 17th December, 1889.

THOMAS CARTLICH MOORE.

THOMAS BICKLEY.

ROBERT LEASON.

R. TAYLOR.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between John Grey and his sister, Ann Hutchinson, carrying on business as Innkeepers, at the Red Lion Inn, Blaydon-on-Tyne, under the style or title of John Grey, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said business will in future be carried on by the said John Grey under the same name and title, by whom all future debts will be paid.—Signed by the above parties this 16th day of December, 1889.

JOHN GREY.

ANN HUTCHINSON.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Walter Sanford and Alfred Hewish, carrying on business as Drapers and Outfitters, at No. 78½, High-street, Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, under the style or firm of Sanford and Hewish, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as from the 29th day of September, 1889.—Dated this 13th day of December, 1889.

WALTER SANFORD.

ALFRED HEWISH.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, John Taylor and Arnold Alcock, carrying on business as Drapers, at Nos. 9 and 10, Bridge-street, Evesham, under the style of A. Alcock and Co., has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as and from the 4th day of February, 1889.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1889.

JOHN TAYLOR.

ARNOLD ALCOCK.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Samuel Lane Bradbury and John Phelps Hitchings, carrying on business as Stuff and Blanket Merchants, at Bradford, in the county of York, under the style or firm of Bradbury and Hitchings, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as from the 19th day of December, 1889. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Samuel Lane Bradbury.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

S. L. BRADBURY.

JOHN P. HITCHINGS.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on between John Marshall Barwick and Maurice Marshall, at the Guiseley Brick Works, Guiseley, in the county of York, under the firm of Barwick and Marshall, in the trade or business of Brick Manufacturers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st day of July last.—As witness our hands this 20th day of December, 1889.

JOHN MARSHALL BARWICK.  
MAURICE MARSHALL.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Frederick William Franks and Frederick Hartley Asquith, as Auctioneers and Valuers, at 26, Brazennose-street, in the city of Manchester, under the style or firm of Franks and Asquith, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—As witness our hands this 20th day of December, 1889.

F. W. FRANKS.  
FRED. H. ASQUITH.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Charles Wolveridge and John George Miller, carrying on business as Hairdressers and Tobacconists, at North Walsham, in the county of Norfolk, under the style or firm of Wolveridge and Miller, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as and from the 5th day of October, 1889. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said John George Miller.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1889.

CHAS. WOLVERIDGE.  
JOHN G. MILLER.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Robert Chaloner Critchley Long and Alfred Napier Barry, carrying on business as a Brewer and Wine and Spirit Merchants, at Marlborough, in the county of Wilts, under the firm or style of Long and Barry, has been dissolved, by mutual consent, as and from the 21st day of December, 1889. And that all debts due and owing to or by the aforesaid late firm will be received and paid by the said Robert Chaloner Critchley Long, and that in future such business will be carried on by the said Robert Chaloner Critchley Long.—As witness our hands this 21st day of December, 1889.

ROBERT C. C. LONG.  
ALFRED NAPIER BARRY.

**JOSEPH CAWKWELL PADGETT**, Deceased.  
Pursuant to the Statute 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 against the estate of Joseph Cawkwell Padgett, late of Tranfield Lodge, Guiseley, in the county of York, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 18th day of October, 1889, and letters of administration of whose personal estate were granted by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, at the District Registry attached to the Probate Division thereof at Wakefield, to James Padgett, of Menston Hall, near Leeds, in the said county of York, Esq., the administrator thereinnamed, on the 17th day of December, 1889), are hereby required to send the particulars in writing, of their claims or demands to the said James Padgett, at Menston Hall, near Leeds aforesaid, on or before the 4th day of February, 1890; after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

NELSON, EDDISONS, and LUTON, 34, Albion-street, Leeds, Solicitors for the Administrator.

**FREDERICK FAIR**, Esq., Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 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 debt, claim, or demand upon or against the estate of Frederick Fair, formerly of St. Andrew's, North Britain, but late of No. 5, Elm Park-gardens, Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, deceased (who died on the 9th day of March, 1889, and to whose estate letters of administration, with his will annexed, were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 6th day of December, 1889, to Amy Juana Harriot Fair, Spinster, one of the natural and lawful children of the said deceased), are hereby required to send in particulars

of their debts, claims, and demands to the said administratrix, at the office of her Solicitors, Messrs. Cunliffes and Davenport, 43, Chancery-lane, in the said county of Middlesex, on or before the 2nd day of February, 1890; after which day the said administratrix 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 she shall then have had notice; and that she will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debt, claim, or demand she shall not then have had notice as aforesaid.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

CUNLIFFES and DAVENPORT, 43, Chancery-lane, London, W.C., Solicitors for the Administratrix.

**THOMAS WILLINGTON GEORGE**, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 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 persons having any claim or demand upon or against the estate of Thomas Willington George, late of Gledhow-grove, Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, in the county of York, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 30th day of August, 1889, and whose will was proved in the Wakefield District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 9th day of December, 1889, by William Bruce, Abraham Kershaw Francis, and Richard George Brook, the executors thereinnamed), are hereby required to send the particulars of such claims or demands to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the executors, on or before the 31st day of January, 1890; after the expiration of which time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have received notice; and that the said executors will not be liable for all or any part of the said assets to any person of whose claim or demand they shall not have received such notice as aforesaid.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

RAWSON, BEST, and SON, 2, Park-row, Leeds, Solicitors for the Executors.

**FREDERICK JOHN BISSMIRE**, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 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 debts, claims, or demands against the estate of Frederick John Bissmire, late of the Cumberland Arms, North End-road, Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, and the Duke of Wellington, Meyrick-road, Clapham Junction, in the county of Surrey, Licensed Victualler (who died on the 25th day of November, 1889, and whose will was proved by Elizabeth Bissmire, the executrix thereinnamed, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 19th day of December, 1889), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims, or demands to me, the undersigned, as Solicitor for the said executrix, on or before the 20th day of February, 1890; and notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said executrix 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 she shall then have notice; and that she will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand she shall not then have had notice.—Dated the 20th day of December, 1889.

A. HUNT, 7, New-inn, London, W.C., Solicitor for the Executrix.

**JAMES METCALFE HANSON**, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that all persons having any claim against the estate of James Metcalfe Hanson, late of Cowley, Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 15th day of October, 1889, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 4th day of December, 1889, by Mary Elizabeth Hanson and James Boyton, two of the executors thereinnamed), are hereby required to send the particulars of their claims to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 30th day of January, 1890; after which date the said executors will distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

ALLEN and SON, 17, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, London, Solicitors for the Executors.



The Reverend HENRY GEORGE WATKINS, Deceased. Pursuant to the Statute 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 against the estate of the Reverend Henry George Watkins, M.A., late of the Vicarage, Potter's Bar, in the county of Middlesex (who died on the 3rd day of November, 1889, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 9th day of December, 1889, by the Reverend Henry George Watkins, Henry Parker, and the Reverend Hugh Huleatt, the executors thereinnamed), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims and demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 1st day of February, 1890; after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have notice.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

LESLIE and HARDY, 17, Bedford-row, Solicitors for the Executors.

THOMAS CUTTLE STURDY, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 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 against the estate of Thomas Cuttle Sturdy, late of 3, Martinsen-street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 1st day of July, 1889, and of whose personal estate letters of administration were granted to Amelia Sturdy, of 3, Martinsen-street aforesaid, Spinster, and sister of the deceased, in the District Registry at Liverpool aforesaid of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 9th day of December, 1889), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to me, the undersigned, William Atcherley Tetlow, on or before the 25th day of January, 1890; after which date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which she shall then have had notice; and she will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

W. ATCHERLEY, TETLOW, 8, Westminster-chambers, Liverpool, Solicitor for the Administratrix.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esq., C.I.E., Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims upon the estate of Alexander Grant, late of 16, Sypiatt-terrace, Cheltenham, Esq., C.I.E., deceased (who died on the 30th of October, 1889, and whose will and codicil were proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 12th day of December, 1889, by Jessie Murdoch Grant, Widow of deceased, and James Batten Winterbotham, both of Cheltenham aforesaid, the executors thereinnamed), are to send in particulars thereof to us, the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of February next; after which day the said executors will distribute the assets of the said deceased; and will not be liable therefor to any person of whose claims they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

WINTERBOTHAMS and GURNEY, Cheltenham, Solicitors for the Executors.

JAMES DANIELS, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 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 against the estate of James Daniels, late of No. 95, Weston-street, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, Beerseller deceased (who died on the 21st day of November, 1889, and whose will was proved in the District Registry at Manchester of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 17th day of December, 1889, by James Daniels and Sarah Daniels, the executors thereinnamed), are hereby required to send in particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims, or demands, to the said executors, at the office of their Solicitor, Mr. James Ryley, 39, Mawdsley-street, Bolton aforesaid, on or before the 16th day of January, 1890; after which

time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased, having regard only to the debts, claims, and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that the said executors will not be liable or accountable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not have had notice as aforesaid.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

JAMES RYLEY, 39, Mawdsley-street, Bolton, Solicitor for the Executors.

WILLIAM WESTGARTH, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 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 persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of William Westgarth, late of 10, Bolton-gardens, South Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and No. 8, Finch lane, in the city of London, Australian and Colonial Agent and Broker, deceased (who died on the 28th day of October, 1889, and probate of whose will, with a codicil thereto, was granted to Ellison Westgarth, of 10, Bolton-gardens aforesaid, Widow William George Devon Astle, of 160, Denmark-hill, Surrey, Merchant, and Robert Macfie Cunningham, of 114, Earl's Court-road, South Kensington aforesaid, Gentleman, by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 10th day of December, 1889), are hereby required, on or before the 15th day of February, 1890, to send to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executors, the particulars, in writing, of their claims and demands upon or against the estate of the said deceased; and that after the lastmentioned date the said executors will distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be answerable or liable for the assets, so distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

NICOL, SON, and JONES, 39, Lime-street, London, Solicitors for the Executor.

JOHN IRELAND, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 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 persons claiming to be creditors of John Ireland, late of Nantwich-road, Crewe, in the county of Chester, Locomotive Inspector, deceased (who died on the 17th day of November, 1889, and whose will has since been proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, by George Kerr and Caroline Cockett Ireland, the executors thereinnamed), are required to send in the particulars of their debts to me, the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said executors, on or before the 15th day of February next; and in default thereof the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1889.

ARTHUR G. HILL, Market-street, Crewe, Solicitor for the Executors.

THOMAS CATTLE, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Statute 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 Thomas Cattle, late of Alconbury Hill, in the county of Huntingdon, retired Farmer (who died on the 16th day of June, 1889, and whose will was proved in the District Registry at Peterborough of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 2nd day of September, 1889, by the Reverend Henry Cattle, of New Basford, in the county of Nottingham, Wesleyan Minister, and Edward Walter Hunnybun, of the town of Huntingdon, Solicitor, the executors named in the said will), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 31st day of January, 1890; and notice is hereby further given; that after that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have notice; and that they 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 19th day of December, 1889.

HUNNYBUN and SONS, Huntingdon, Solicitors for the Executors.

**JOHN MANCHESTER, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of John Manchester, late of 5, Cadley-villas, Cadley, near Preston, in the county of Lancaster, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 13th day of November, 1889, and whose will, with three codicils thereto, was proved at Lancaster, on the 14th day of December, 1889, by William Haworth and George Savage, the executors thereof), are hereby required to send in particulars of such claims to us, the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of February, 1890; after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

SHUTTLEWORTH and CUMMINS, 1, Chapel-street, Preston, Solicitors for the Executors.

**CHARLES RICHARD STANHAM, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Charles Richard Stanham, late of 3, Edwardes-terrace, Kensington, in the county of London, Builder and House Agent (who died at No. 3, Edwardes-terrace aforesaid, on the 1st of October, 1889, a Bachelor without a parent, and intestate, and letters of administration of whose personal estate were, on the 7th day of December, 1889, granted by Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, at the Principal Registry of the Probate Division thereof, to Jane Anne Stanham, of No. 3, Edwardes-terrace, Kensington, Spinster, the natural and lawful Sister and one of the next-of-kin of the said intestate), are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned, Messrs. Reyroux, Phillips, and Golding, the Solicitors for the said administratrix, at the office of the said Solicitors, situate 99, Cannon-street, E.C., in the city of London, on or before the 14th day of February, 1890; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the lastmentioned day the said administratrix will be at liberty and will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Charles Richard Stanham among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said administratrix has then had notice; and that the said administratrix will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said administratrix has not had notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

REYROUX, PHILLIPS, and GOLDING, 99, Cannon-street, London, E.C., Solicitors for the Administratrix.

**JAMES BEVAN COULSON, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of James Bevan Coulson, late of Penzance, in the county of Cornwall, Merchant, deceased (who died on the 29th day of September, 1889, and whose will was proved in the Bodmin District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 4th day of December, 1889, by Thomas Haacker Bodilly and William Chellev, the executors therein-named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned, Trythall and Bodilly, on or before the 28th day of January, 1890; after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1889.

TRYTHALL and BODILLY, Penzance;

WILLIAM JENKINS, Falmouth; Solicitors.

**EDWIN BUTTERWORTH, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Edwin Butterworth, late of Spotland Bridge, Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, Cotton Spinner, deceased (who died on the 27th day of August, 1889, and whose will was proved in the Manchester District Registry the Probate Division of Her

Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 14th day of December instant, by Margaret Ann Butterworth and Edwin Holroyd, two of the executors therein-named), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 28th day of January next; after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

STANDRING, TAYLOR, and STANDRING, 1, King-street, Rochdale, Solicitors for the Executors.

**JOHN DENTON, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of John Denton, late of Loxley Steel Works, Wisewood, in the parish of Ecclesfield, and county of York, Forgemaster and Tilter, deceased (who died on the 14th day of November, 1889, and of whose estate and effects, letters of administration, with his will annexed, were granted out of the District Registry at Wakefield of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, to Robert Styring, on the 13th day of December, 1889), are hereby required to send, in writing, particulars of their claims or demands to the said Robert Styring, at his office, No. 3, Hartshead, Sheffield, in the said county of York, on or before the 30th day of January, 1890; after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not after that date be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

JOHN THOMPSON, Haxworth-chambers, Freetree-lane, Sheffield, Solicitor for the Administrator.

**GEORGE TOMLINE, Esq., Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of George Tomline, late of No. 1, Carlton House-terrace, in the county of London; Orwell Park, in the county of Suffolk; and Riby Grove, in the county of Lincoln, Esq. (who died on the 25th day of August, 1889, and whose will was proved by the Reverend Frederic Pretzman, Clerk, Honorary Canon of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and William Joseph Jarrett, Esq., the executors therein-named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 9th day of December, 1889), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims, or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 1st day of February, 1890; and notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that 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 notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

FARRER and CO., 66, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London, Solicitors for the Executors.

**HARRY STEELE, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of Harry Steele, late of 40, New-street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, Hair Dresser and Perfumer (who died on the 27th day of January last, and whose will was proved in the Probate District Registry at Birmingham, on the 25th day of March following, by John Cheshire and Edward Sampson Stokes, the executors), are hereby required to send written particulars thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 27th January next; after which day the executors will distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

WILLIAM THOMAS, 24, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, Solicitor for the Executors.

**WILLIAM McCULLOCH, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of William McCulloch, late of No. 44, Princess-road, Regent's Park, in the county of Middlesex, Horse Buyer to Messrs. Pickford and Co., deceased (who died on the 31st day of October, 1889, and letters of administration, with the will annexed, of whose estate and effects were granted to Margaret McCulloch, Spinster, the daughter of the said deceased, on the 18th day of December, 1889, by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice), are hereby required to send particulars of their claims and demands to me, the undersigned, her Solicitor, on or before the 31st day of January, 1890; and notice is hereby also given, that after that date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have had notice; and that she will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debts or claims she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

**THEODORE ALLINGHAM, 10, Throgmorton-avenue, London, E.C., Solicitor for the Administratrix.**

**GEORGE SMITH, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of George Smith, late of No. 8, West Croft Villas, Carshalton, in the county of Surrey, Gentleman (who died on the 29th day of November, 1889, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 20th day of December, 1889, by William Gosden, of 3, Spencer-road, New Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, and James Thatcher, of 175, Leytonstone-road, Stratford, in the county of Essex, the executors thereinnamed), are hereby requested to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of February, 1890; after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1889.

**ROBINS, CAMERON, KEMM, and L'OTHECARY, Gresham House, London, E.C., Solicitors for the Executors.**

**WILLIAM ANCLIFF, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims against the estate of William Ancliff, late of Mansfield Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham, Farmer, deceased (who died on the 2nd day of December instant, and whose will was proved in the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at Nottingham, on the 20th day of December instant, by Edward Ancliff and Joseph Chambers, the executors thereinnamed), are required to send particulars, of such claims to me, the undersigned, before the 31st day of January, 1890; after which date the executors will distribute the assets of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated the 21st day of December, 1889.

**J. E. ALCOCK, White Hart-chambers, Mansfield, Solicitor for the Executors.**

**WILLIAM FREDERICK VERNON, Esq., Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of William Frederick Vernon, late of Harefield Park, Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., deceased (who died on the 27th day of September, 1889, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 13th day of December, 1889, by William Ross-Lewin Lowe, of 2, Temple-gardens, Inner Temple, in the city of London, Solicitor, and Charles Stuart Pringle, of Farnlie, Beckenham, in the county of Kent, Esq., the executors thereinnamed), are hereby required to send

full particulars of such claims to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the 31st day of January next; after which day the 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 the executors will not then be liable for or in respect of the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated the 20th day of December, 1889.

**LOWE and CO., 2, Temple-gardens, E.C., Solicitors for the Executors.**

**JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of John Russell Smith, late of 22, Nalcott-road, Battersea-rise, in the county of Surrey, Examiner of Accounts in Her Majesty's Office of Works, deceased (who died on the 26th day of October, 1889, and letters of administration, with the will annexed, of whose estate and effects were granted to Adah Smith, Widow of the said deceased, on the 9th day of December, 1889, by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned, her Solicitors, on or before the 20th day of January, 1890; and notice is hereby also given, that after that day the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have had notice; and that she will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

**ROSS and DOUGLAS-NORMAN, 4, New-court, Carey-street, London, W.C., Solicitors for the Administratrix.**

**RICHARD JACKSON, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any debt, claim, or demand upon or against the estate of Richard Jackson, late of the Woodlands, Garstang, in the county of Lancaster, Gentleman (who died on the 31st day of October, 1889, and whose will was proved on the 29th day of November, 1889, in the Lancaster District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, by John Mason and Edward Kelsall, the executors thereinnamed), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims, and demands to us, the undersigned, on or before the 24th day of January, 1890; 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 debts, claims, and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and the said executors will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased distributed, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

**CHARNLEY, FINCH, and JOHNSON, 18, Fox-street, Preston, Solicitors for the Executors.**

**HELEN BEVISS, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claim or demand on or against the estate of Helen Beviss, late of Chard, in the county of Somerset, Widow, deceased (who died on the 28th day of October last, and of whose will, dated the 24th day of August, 1886, William Salter Beviss, Esq., and Mrs. Louisa Ann Salter Paul, both of Chard aforesaid, are the executor and executrix), are hereby required to send full particulars, in writing, of such claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said executor and executrix, on or before the 6th day of January next; after which day the said executor and executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have had notice; and the said executor and executrix will not be liable for the assets, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 6th day of December, 1889.

**CLARKE and LUKIN, Chard, Somerset, Solicitor for the Executor and Executrix.**

**WILLIAM TRINGHAM WINGROVE, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vict., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to release Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of William Tringham Wingrove, late of Horwood House, Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, in the county of Herts, Gentleman, deceased, previously of the Red Lion, Water End, Hemel Hempstead, in the county of Herts, Licensed Victualler, and prior to that of 87 and 88, Long-lane, Smithfield, in the city of London, and Grove House, Grove-place, Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, Stencil Plate Cutter, Engraver, Letter, Door Plate, Brand, and Stamp Maker and Cock Founder, deceased (who died on the 16th day of March, 1889, and whose will was proved by Emma Wingrove, of Horwood House, Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead aforesaid, Widow, one of the executors thereinnamed, on the 9th day of September, 1889, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice), are required, on or before the 31st day of January, 1890, to send in particulars, in writing, of their claims and demands to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said executrix; after which date the said executrix 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 she shall then have had notice; and the said executrix will not be liable or accountable for the assets, or any part thereof, to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

HILLEARYS, 5, Fenchurch-buildings, in the city of London, Solicitors for the Executrix.

**JOHN TURNER, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of John Turner, late of Adam Snickle-road, near Holmfirth, in the county of York, Gentleman, deceased (who died on the 21st day of October, 1889, and whose will was proved in the Wakefield District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 9th day of December, 1889, by Jonathan Sandford, of Ash House, Underbank, near Holmfirth aforesaid, Woollen Cloth Manufacturer, and Joseph Turner, of Victor-terrace, Manningham, Bradford, in the said county, Quarryman, the executors thereinnamed), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to me, the undersigned, Robert Meller, on or before the 14th day of January, 1890; after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

ROBERT MELLER, Holmfirth and Queen-street, Huddersfield, Solicitor for the Executors.

**Mrs. CHARLOTTE BRAITHWAITE, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Mrs. Charlotte Braithwaite, late of Holmdale, Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, Widow, deceased (who died on the 16th day of October, 1889, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 2nd day of November, 1889, by Edward Masterman, Esq., of 27, Clements-lane, London, Basil Braithwaite, Esq., of 32, Abchurch-lane, London, and the Reverend Ernest Lloyd Savory, of Palgrave Rectory, Diss, the executors thereinnamed), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to me, the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said executors, on or before the 10th day of January next; after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1889.

ROBT. LEY WOOD, Cheltenham, Solicitor for the Executors.

**MARGARET NIXON, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Margaret Nixon, Wife of James Nixon, late of No. 12, Coal Clough-lane, Burnley, in the county of Lancaster, deceased (who died on the 6th day of December, 1889, and whose will was proved by Thomas Shepley, of Burnley aforesaid, Grocer and Tailor, the sole executor thereinnamed, on the 16th day of December, 1889), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims and demands to me, the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said executor, on or before the 21st day of January, 1890; after which day the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

JAS. SMITH, 3, Yorke-street, Burnley, Solicitor for the Executor.

**ISABELLA NICHOLSON, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Isabella Nicholson, late of Ripley, in the county of York, Spinster (who died on the 27th day of December, 1888, and whose will was duly proved on the 9th day of October, 1889, by John Wood, of the city of Ripon, Accountant, the lawful Attorney of Charlotte Ann Pearson, of Melbourne, Victoria, Spinster, the sole executrix named in such will, in the Wakefield District Registry of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, Probate Division), are hereby required to send the particulars of their debts, claims, or demands upon or against the said estate, with the nature of their securities, if any, to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors for the said executrix, on or before the 1st day of February, 1890; at the expiration of which time the said executrix 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 she shall then have received notice; and that the said executrix will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands she shall not then have received notice.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1889.

S. WISE and SON, 77, North-street, Ripon, Solicitors for the Executrix.

**JOHN JACKSON, Deceased.**

Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees."

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of John Jackson, late of Pocklington Grange, in the township of Pocklington, in the East Riding of the county of York, Farmer, deceased (who died on the 31st day of October, 1889, and whose will was proved by William Jackson, of Hemingbrough, in the said county of York, Farmer, and Richard Massey English, of Pocklington aforesaid, Corn Merchant and Auctioneer, the executors thereinnamed, in the York District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1889), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said executors, on or before the 1st day of March, 1890; and notice is hereby also given, that after that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have 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 20th day of December, 1889.

THOMAS ROBSON, Pocklington, Solicitor for the Executors.

**SATTERTHWAITE.**

**P**URSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made in the matter of the estate of Mary Satterthwaite, Spinster, deceased, and in an action Tyson against Graves, 1889, S., No. 1461, the persons claiming to be next-of-kin, according to the Statutes for the Distribution of Intestates' Estates, of Mary Satterthwaite, late of New-street, Cockermouth, in the

county of Cumberland, who died in or about the month of November, 1874, living at the time of her death, or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said next-of-kin as are now dead, are, by their Solicitors, on or before the 31st day of January, 1890, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of Mr. Justice North, at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Friday, the 7th day of February, 1890, at twelve of the clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

#### HECKLES—BRENNAN or PROUD—and PATTERSON.

**P**URSUANT to the Judgments of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in the respective actions of Heckles v. Heckles, 1886, H., 4121, and Heckles v. Nesbitt, 1886, H., 4122, dated respectively the 18th day of December, 1886, and on an Order in the said actions dated the 6th day of December, 1889, dispensing with service of notice of the said Judgments upon the persons described in the Schedule thereto, the children and issue of the persons named and described in the Schedule hereto, and any persons claiming by, through, or under them or any of them, and all persons claiming to be entitled to the property to which the said actions respectively relate, who are not parties to the said actions, or have not been served with notice of the said Judgments, are hereby required to come in and establish their respective claims in respect thereof at the chambers of Mr. Justice Stirling, the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on or before the 24th day of January, 1890, or in default thereof they will be bound by the proceedings in the said actions as if they had been served with notice of such Judgments. Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1890, at twelve of the clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

#### THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

No.	Description of Person.	
1	The children and issue of John Heckles, a son of Richard Heckles and Sarah Heckles, both late of Chirton, in the parish of Tynemouth, in the county of Northumberland, Innkeepers	The said John Heckles married Ann Pearson, at Tynemouth, on the 13th March, 1831, and died at Chirton, North Shields, on the 3rd May, 1853
2	The children of Ellen otherwise Helen Brennan, wife of Matthew Brennan, previously the wife of Proud, formerly Ellen Nesbitt, Spinster, a granddaughter of the said Richard Heckles and Sarah Heckles	The said Ellen otherwise Helen Nesbitt, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Nesbitt, late of Chirton aforesaid, married firstly Proud and secondly Matthew Brennan, and died at Lochee, Dundee, Forfar, Scotland, on the 21st October, 1865. She is supposed to have left two daughters, Susan and Mary Ann, who were last heard of in Dundee in 1880
3	The children of Mary Thirlwell Patterson, wife of John Robson Patterson, formerly Mary Thirlwell Heckles, Spinster, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a granddaughter of the said Richard Heckles and Sarah Heckles	The said Mary Thirlwell Heckles, married John Robson Patterson, at Tynemouth, on the 1st January, 1875, and died at Preston, North Shields, on the 25th September, 1884

**P**URSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Liverpool District Registry, made in the matter of the estate of Harold Owen, deceased, and in an action Frisby Dyke v. Owen, 1889, O., No. 1779, and dated the 30th day of November, 1889, the creditors of Harold Owen, late of Tuebrook Villa, Green-lane, West Derby, in the county of Lancaster, Doctor of Medicine, who died in or about the month of March, 1883, are, on or before Saturday, the 1st day of February, 1890, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Alfred Pearce Jones, of No. 33, John-street, Bedford-row, London, the Solicitor for the defendants, the executors 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 security (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 Mr. Justice Kekewich, at the chambers of the District Registrar, Government-buildings, Victoria-street, Liverpool, on Monday, the 24th day of February, 1890, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1889.

**P**URSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made in the matter of the estate of George Attfield, deceased, 1889, A., No. 1237, and in an action Thomas Perring against Eliza Attfield, the creditors of George Attfield, deceased, late of Stroud, near Egham, in the county of Surrey, Farmer and Beer Retailer, who died in or about the month of February, 1889, are, on or before the 20th day of January, 1890, to send by post, prepaid, to Henry Morton Ody, of 264, Camberwell New-road, Surrey, the Solicitor for the plaintiff, Thomas Perring, their Christian and surname, 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 Mr. Justice Kay, at his chambers, the Royal Courts of Justice, London, on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1890, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

HENRY MORTON ODY, 264, Camberwell New-road, London, S.E., Plaintiff's Solicitor.

**P**URSUANT to a Judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made in the matter of the estate of John Brooke, Brooke v. Brooke, 1889, B., 5167, the creditors of John Brooke, late of Hockliffe Grange, Leighton Buzzard, in the county of Bedford, who carried on the business of a Paper Manufacturer, at Soyland, near Ripponden, in the county of York, who died in or about the month of September, 1888, are, on or before the 21st day of January, 1890, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Henry Kinneir, of Swindon, in the county of Wilts, a member of the firm of Kinneir and Tombs, of the same place, the Solicitors for the defendant, Jane Elizabeth Brooke, the executrix 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 Judgment. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Kay, at his chambers, the Royal Courts of Justice, London, on the 28th day of January, 1890, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated the 19th day of December, 1889.

SPENCER WHITEHEAD, of No. 183, Fleet-street, E.C., Solicitor for the Plaintiffs.

**P**URSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in the matter of the estate of William Farmer, deceased, and in an action of Farmer against Farmer, the creditors of William Farmer, late of Rotherwas, in the parish of Dinedor, in the county of Hereford, who died in or about the month of November, 1888, are, on or before the 20th day of January, 1890, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. Corner and Corner, of the city of Hereford, the Solicitors for the defendants, James Thomas Farmer and William John Farmer, the executors 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 Order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Chitty, at his chambers, the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February, 1890, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1889.

BARLOW and JAMES, 49, Lime-street, London; Agents for

JAMES, BODENHAM, and JAMES, of the city of Hereford, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

**P**URSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in an action in the matter of an estate of Henry Eardley Aylmer Dalbiac, deceased, Habin v. Dalbiac, 1889, D., No. 1812, the creditors of Henry Eardley Aylmer Dalbiac, late of Durrington, near Worthing, in the county of Sussex, who died in or about



the month of June, 1889, are, on or before the 20th day of January, 1890, to send by post, prepaid, to John Percy Gordon, of No. 2, Bedford-row, London, W.O., the Solicitor for the executors of the said Henry Eardley Aymer Dalbiac, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, or 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 Mr. Justice Stirling, at his chambers, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Tuesday, the 24th day of January, 1890, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated the 18th day of December, 1889.

ROBINSON, PRESTON, and STOW, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Agents for  
RAPER and FREELAND, Chichester, Plaintiffs Solicitors.

#### COUNTY COURTS' JURISDICTION.

**P**URSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, made in the matter of the estate of John Brook, deceased, and in action Sucksmith and others against Brook and another, 1889, B, 3559A, transferred by the same Order to the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Halifax, the creditors of or claimants against the estate of John Brook, late of Catherine Slack, near Halifax aforesaid, Inn-keeper, who died in or about the month of May, 1889, are, on or before the 28th day of January, 1890, to send by post, prepaid, to the Registrar of the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Halifax, 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 4th day of February, 1890, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims; but creditors need not attend personally, or otherwise, or make any affidavit in support of their claims without notice from the Registrar requiring them so to do.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

A. W. ALEXANDER, Registrar.

In the Matter of a Deed of Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors, executed on the 25th day of November, 1889, by James Aldridge, of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, Ironmonger.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Trustee under the above deed will, on the 24th day of January next, or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, declare a First and Final Dividend under the above deed. All creditors who have not sent in particulars of their debts are requested to send the same, on or before the 24th day of January next, to the Trustee, William Linney, of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, Stationer, and must be prepared to prove the same, otherwise they will be excluded from participation in the said Dividend.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1889.

J. E. ALCOCK, Mansfield, Solicitor for the Trustee.

#### The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at York.  
**A** FINAL Dividend of 1½d. in the pound has been declared in the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with creditors, instituted by James Henry Cockett, of Harrogate, in the county of York, Schoolmaster, and will be paid by Edward Towler Wilkinson, at No. 28, Stonegate, in the city of York, on and after the 30th day of December, 1889, between the hours of ten A.M. and four P.M.

E. T. WILKINSON, Official Receiver and ex-Officio Trustee.

#### The Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

In the County Court of Northumberland, holden at Newcastle.

In the Matter of a Special Resolution for Liquidation by Arrangement of the affairs of Joseph Pollard and Joseph Pollard the younger, carrying on business in copartnership at Love-lane, in the city and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as Corn and Flour Factors and Merchants, under the firm of Joseph Pollard and Co., the said Joseph Pollard residing at 11, Victoria-square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, and the said Joseph Pollard the younger residing at the Terrace, Riding Mill, in the county of Northumberland.

**T**HE creditors of the abovenamed Joseph Pollard and Joseph Pollard the younger who have not already proved their debts are required, on or before the 31st day of December, 1889, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to me, the undersigned, Frederick Robertson Goddard, of St. Nicholas-chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 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 19th day of December, 1889.

FRED. R. GODDARD, Trustee.

W. and W. A. HARLE, Solicitors for the Trustee.

#### The Bankruptcy Act, 1861, and

#### The Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1868.

In the High Court of Justice, in Bankruptcy.

Mr. Registrar Hazlitt.

In the Matter of Henry Elt, of 66 and 122, Snargate-street, Dover, in the county of Kent, Printer and Stationer, a Bankrupt.

**O**N the application of the abovenamed bankrupt, and on reading the affidavit of the said bankrupt and Sidney Francis St. Jermain Steadman and Frank Orme and the exhibits therein referred to, filed on the 5th day of December, 1889, and the consents of certain creditors, and hearing Mr. Herbert Reed, of Counsel on behalf of the bankrupt, Mr. Herbert, of Counsel on behalf of the creditors' assignee, and the said Sidney Francis St. Jermain Steadman, as Assignee of certain debts proved in the bankruptcy, it is ordered that the order of adjudication, dated 18th September, 1869, made against the abovenamed bankrupt, be and the same is hereby annulled. And it is further ordered that the estate of the said bankrupt do revert in him.—Dated 13th December, 1889.

#### In the High Court of Justice, in Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of a Bankruptcy Petition, filed the 13th day of December, 1889.

To Harry A. Henderson, formerly of No. 125, Great Portland-street, in the county of Middlesex, and of No. 33, Northumberland-place, Westbourne-grove, in the same county, and whose present residence the Judgment Creditor is unable to ascertain.

**T**AKE notice, that a Bankruptcy Petition has been presented against you to this Court by E. M. Marcoso, of 23, Hatton-garden, in the county of Middlesex, Diamond Merchant, and the Court has ordered that the publication of this notice in the London Gazette and in the Times newspaper shall be deemed to be service of the petition upon you; and further take notice, that the said petition will be heard at this Court on the 3rd day of January, 1890, at twelve o'clock at noon, on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear the Court may make a Receiving Order against you in your absence. The petition can be inspected by you on application at this Court.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

J. E. LINKLATER, Registrar.

# THE BANKRUPTCY (DISCHARGE AND CLOSURE) ACT, 1887.

## APPLICATION FOR DEBTOR'S DISCHARGE.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	Date of Adjudication or Resolution for Liquidation.	Day and Hour fixed for Hearing
Bencraft, Richard Incedon ... ..	Barnstaple, Devon ... ..	Solicitor ... ..	Bristol ... ..	Oct. 7, 1882 ...	Jan. 10, 1890, 11 A.M.

## ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	Date of Adjudication or Resolution for Liquidation.	Date of Order.	Nature of Order made.
Henderson, Thomas Archibald ...	Late of No. 17, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, in the city of London, now of Eskdale Cottage, Victoria-street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire	Artist ... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Aug. 16, 1872 ...	Nov. 22, 1889 ...	For Discharge



**THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.**  
**RECEIVING ORDERS.**

No.	Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	Date of Filing Petition.	No. of Matter.	Date of Receiving Order.	No. of Receiving Order.	Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition.	Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition.
4505	Appleton, Henry...	35, Coborn-street, Bow, Middlesex, lately trading at London House, Buckingham-road, Stratford, and 126, Station-road, Forest Gate, both in Essex	Provision Dealer ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 21, 1889	1451 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889	828	Debtor's	
4506	Bullock, William	19, Leighton-grove, Kentish Town, Middlesex, lately carrying on business at 56, Great Marlborough-street and 27, Edgware-road, both in Middlesex	Commercial Traveller, lately Silk Agent	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 20, 1889	1449 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	825	Debtor's	
4507	Crane, Joseph Albion	Oak Cottage, St. Ann's-road, Stamford Hill, Middlesex, and trading in copartnership with others at 126, Houndsditch, London, late of 50, Wellington-street, Leeds, Yorkshire	Wholesale Clothier ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 19, 1889	1438 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889	822	Debtor's	
4508	Gall, Emmes	121, Oxford-street and 186, Wardour-street, Oxford-street, Middlesex	Restaurant Keeper ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 20, 1889	1442 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	824	Debtor's	
4509	Gifford, Walter G.	Late of 45, Stanhope-gardens, Queen's-gate, London, present residence the Petitioning Creditor is unable to ascertain	Lately an Officer in Her Majesty's Army	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Nov. 21, 1889	1310 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	823	Creditor's ...	Sec. 4-1 (G.)
4510	Hall, Henry Stephenson	86, Rossiter-road, Balham, Surrey	Clerk to a Lithographer	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 6, 1889	1381 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	827	Creditor's ...	Sec. 4-1 (G.)
4511	Heather, Richard John	King's Arms, Castle-street, Long Acre, Middlesex	Licensed Victualler	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Nov. 12, 1889	1279 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889	829	Creditor's ...	Sec. 4-1 (G.)
4512	Monson, Henry John	29, Hogarth-road, Earl's Court, county of London, lately residing at St. George's-place, Mount Vale, York	...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Aug. 27, 1889	1000 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889	821	Creditor's ...	Sec. 4-1 (G.)
4513	Pappin, Richard	1A, Little James-street, Gray's-inn-road, and 5, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, and lately residing at 13, Albany-street, Regent's Park, all in Middlesex	Law Stationer ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	Dec. 20, 1889	1450 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	826	Debtor's	

RECEIVING ORDERS—continued.

No.	Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	Date of Filing Petition.	No. of Matter.	Date of Receiving Order.	No. of Receiving Order.	Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition.	Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition.
4514	Upton, Joseph Parker ...	10, Bartholomew-road, Kentish Town, in the county of London	Provision Merchant ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy Birmingham ...	Dec. 21, 1889	1453 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889	831	Debtor's	
4515	Wildsmith, John Westwood	Lately residing at 222, Moseley-road, Balsall Heath, Worcestershire, now of 2, Limegrove, Moseley-road aforesaid	Out of business ...		Dec. 20, 1889	101 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	88	Debtor's	
4516	Sharples, Richard ...	57, Charlotte-street, Blackburn, Lancashire, trading at 1, Lord-street, Blackburn, and lately trading at 80, Victoria-street, Blackburn	Jeweller ...	Blackburn ...	Nov. 26, 1889	27 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	26	Creditor's ...	Sec. 4-1 (A.)
4517	Hills, George ...	Burwell, Cambridgeshire ...	Farmer and Cab Proprietor	Cambridge ...	Dec. 21, 1889	33 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889	31	Debtor's	
4518	Morris, Richard ...	10, Arthur-street, Gloucester ...	Cabinet Manufacturer's Manager	Gloucester ...	Dec. 21, 1889	30 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889	26	Debtor's	
4519	Fox, James ...	4, Sea View-street, Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire	Plumber, Painter, Paperhanger, Stationer, Fancy Dealer, and Tobacconist	Great Grimsby...	Dec. 18, 1889	61 of 1889	Dec. 18, 1889	61	Debtor's	
4520	Westover, Maria...	247, High-street, Lewisham, Kent ...	Grocer and Provision Dealer, Widow	Greenwich ...	Dec. 13, 1889	40 of 1889	Dec. 13, 1889	35	Debtor's	
4521	Poulton, Charles...	St. Margaret's Green, Ipswich ...	Mineral Water Manufacturer	Ipswich ...	Dec. 16, 1889	51 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	47	Creditor's ...	Sec. 4-1 (F.)
4522	Dartnall, Thomas ...	London-street, Norbiton, Surrey, and Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey	Butcher and Livery Stable Keeper	Kingston, Surrey	Dec. 18, 1889	38 of 1889	Dec. 18, 1889	27	Debtor's	
4523	Needler, George ...	202, Regent-street, Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire	Cooper ...	Kingston-upon-Hull	Dec. 20, 1889	49 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	48	Debtor's	
4524	Cromack, John ...	6, Hayes-street, Meanwood-road, Leeds, Yorkshire, lately residing at 40, Wilming-ton-terrace, Meanwood-road, Leeds, and lately trading at Oatlands Mills, Meanwood-road, Leeds	Out of business, lately Deal Furniture Maker	Leeds ...	Dec. 20, 1889	129 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	122	Debtor's	
4525	Pattinson, Jesse Nanson Taylor	90, Louis-street, Leeds, Yorkshire, lately carrying on business at 165, Briggate, Leeds	Commercial Traveller, lately Commission Agent	Leeds ...	Dec. 20, 1889	128 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	121	Debtor's	
4526	Brown, Purrant ...	66, Erskine-street and Vestry-street, Leicester	Builders' Merchant ...	Leicester ...	Dec. 19, 1889	105 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889	102	Debtor's	

## RECEIVING ORDERS—continued.

No.	Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	Date of Filing Petition.	No. of Matter.	Date of Receiving Order.	No. of Receiving Order.	Whether Debtor's or Creditor's Petition.	Act or Acts of Bankruptcy proved in Creditor's Petition.
4527	Walker, Henry ...	1, Bootin-street East, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, and trading at 54, Rusholme-road, Chorlton-upon-Medlock	Baker and Flour Dealer	Manchester ...	Dec. 21, 1889	125 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889	108	Debtor's	
4528	Bradfield, Samuel Birt ...	16, St. Stephen's-square, in the city of Norwich	Commission Agent ...	Norwich ...	Dec. 20, 1889	60 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889	59	Debtor's	
4529	Flower, Alfred John William Saunders	Constitution-hill, parish of Kinson, Dorsetshire	House Painter, Builder, and Brick Manufacturer	Poole ...	Dec. 18, 1889	21 of 1889	Dec. 18, 1889	23	Debtor's	
4530	Whittingham, C....	The Mount, Chatham, Kent ...	No occupation, late Coal-dealer	Rochester ...	Dec. 3, 1889	40 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889	42	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (G.)
4531	Duff, William ...	Westow, Yorkshire ...	Tailor and Draper ...	Scarborough ...	Dec. 12, 1889	28 of 1889	Dec. 12, 1889	27	Debtor's	
4532	Kemp, Harry ...	19, Wellgate, Rotherham, Yorkshire ...	Confectioner ...	Sheffield ...	Dec. 21, 1889	75 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889	67	Debtor's	
4533	Siddons, Walter ...	Penistone-road, Sheffield, Yorkshire ...	Cattle Dealer ...	Sheffield ...	Dec. 6, 1889	72 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889	66	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (G.)
4534	Hart, Thomas ...	72, Lancashire-hill, Heaton Norris, Lancashire	Pharmaceutical Chemist	Stockport ...	Dec. 19, 1889	13 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889	13	Debtor's	
4535	Appleton, Arthur Henry	Woodside Hall, Preston-on-Tees, Darlington, in the county of Durham	Late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 18th Hussars	Stockton - on - Tees and Middlesborough	Nov. 22, 1889	63 of 1889	Dec. 18, 1889	66	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (G.)
4536	Williams, George Richards (trading as Betts and Williams)	22, Wodehouse-terrace and Victoria-yard, Falmouth, Cornwall	Shipwright ...	Truro ...	Dec. 21, 1889	35 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889	29	Debtor's	
4537	Bale, John Snow Manley	2, St. James-road, Upper Tooting, Surrey ...	No occupation, formerly Draper's Assistant	Wandsworth ...	Dec. 17, 1889	50 of 1889	Dec. 17, 1889	37	Debtor's	
4538	Reynolds, Arthur ...	65, Emscote-road, Warwick ...	Coal Merchant ...	Warwick ...	Dec. 17, 1889	20 of 1889	Dec. 17, 1889	19	Debtor's	
4539	Turner, Felicia ...	Ullenhall, Warwickshire, formerly the Spur Inn, Ullenhall	Out of business, formerly Licensed Victualler, Widow.	Warwick ...	Dec. 6, 1889	19 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889	20	Creditor's...	Sec. 4-1 (G.)

# FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

No. 23005.

L

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Barringer, William James Joseph Smith	3, Ludgate-circus-buildings, in the city of London, residing at 86, Caversham-road, Kentish Town, Middlesex	Wholesale Provision Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1330 of 1889	Jan. 14, 1890	12 noon	Bankruptcy - buildings, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London	Jan. 29, 1890	11.30 A.M.	34, Lincoln's-inn - fields, London, W.C.	
Branston, Frederick Robert Edward (trading as Ritchie and Co.)	Miranda, St. John's-road, East Molesey, Surrey, 3, Crooked-lane, in the city of London, and 13, Pockock-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey	Engineer, Millwright, Mill-maker, and Stove Manufacturer	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1365 of 1889	Jan. 10, 1890	12 noon	Bankruptcy - buildings, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London	Jan. 29, 1890	12 noon	34, Lincoln's-inn - fields, London, W.C.	
Brewer, George ...	15, Bellenden-road, Ryelane, Peckham, and also of Hanover-yard, Ryelane, Peckham, and lately of Beckwith-place, Walworth, all in Surrey	Cab Proprietor ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1395 of 1889	Jan. 14, 1890	11 A.M.	33, Carey - street, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London	Jan. 29, 1890	12 noon	34, Lincoln's-inn - fields, London, W.C.	Dec. 14, 1889
Culver, Samuel Elijah and Culver, Isaac Edwin... (trading as Culver, Culver, and Co.)	2, Wayland-avenue, Dalston Rise, Middlesex Poole Villa, the Grove, Hackney, Middlesex Pemberton Works, Hackney, Middlesex	Manufacturers of Cocoa	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1369 of 1889	Jan. 10, 1890	11 A.M.	33, Carey - street, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London	Jan. 29, 1890	12 noon	34, Lincoln's-inn - fields, London, W.C.	Dec. 12, 1889
Gentry, Charles Herbert	Lately of 4, Percy-terrace, otherwise known as 18, Lordship-lane, Dulwich, and now residing at 53, Gipsy-hill, Norwood, both in Surrey	... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1290 of 1889	Jan. 10, 1890	2.30 P.M.	33, Carey - street, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London	Jan. 27, 1890	11.30 A.M.	34, Lincoln's-inn - fields, London, W.C.	Dec. 9, 1889
Green, John ... and Lee, Frank Lovell ... (trading as Green and Lee)	Sunnyside, Higham Hill, Walthamstow, Essex 14, Gray's-inn-square, in the county of London Anton-street Works, Amherst-road, Hackney, in the county of London	Builders and Contractors	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1255 of 1889	Jan. 9, 1890	11 A.M.	Bankruptcy - buildings, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London	Jan. 27, 1890	11.30 A.M.	34, Lincoln's-inn - fields, London, W.C.	

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Heath, Charles ...	40, Lena-gardens, Hammersmith, and trading at Rutland-yard, Kensington-road, Knightsbridge, both in Middlesex	Shopfitter ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1362 of 1889	Jan. 9, 1890	2.30 P.M.	33, Carey - street, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London	Jan. 27, 1890	11 A.M.	34, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London, W.C.	Dec. 9, 1889
Inkersole, John (trading as J. Inkersole and Co.)	332, Edgware-road, in the county of London, lately residing at Marlesbury College, East Dulwich-road, Surrey	Fancy Draper ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1334 of 1889	Jan. 8, 1890	11 A.M.	33, Carey - street, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London	Jan. 27, 1890	11.30 A.M.	34, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London, W.C.	Dec. 2, 1889
Pedrazzoli, Liborio ...	330, Old-street, St. Luke's, Middlesex	Looking Glass Manufacturer	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1313 of 1889	Jan. 9, 1890	11 A.M.	33, Carey - street, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London	Jan. 24, 1890	12.30 P.M.	34, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London, W.C.	Nov. 26, 1889
Robinson, Philip ...	Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, in the city of London, lately carrying on business at 169, Fleet-street aforesaid and 142, Strand, Middlesex	Editor of the Sunday Times and Journalist	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1039 of 1889	Jan. 8, 1890	12 noon	33, Carey - street, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London	Jan. 28, 1890	12.30 P.M.	34, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London, W.C.	
Sewell, Frederick John	The War Office, Pall Mall, Middlesex, and Elmgrove, Binfield, Berkshire	Civil Service Clerk	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1135 of 1889	Jan. 9, 1890	12 noon	33, Carey - street, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London	Jan. 28, 1890	12.30 P.M.	34, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London, W.C.	
Weston, John ...	The Two Ships Public-house, Wardour - street, Oxford-street, Middlesex	Licensed Victualler	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1040 of 1889	Jan. 8, 1890	11 A.M.	Bankruptcy - buildings, Portugal-street, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London	Jan. 21, 1890	12.30 P.M.	34, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London, W.C.	
Youlten, William ...	50, Finsbury-square, lately of 39, Great James-street, Bedford-row, both in Middlesex	Architect and Surveyor	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	660 of 1889	Jan. 7, 1890	2.30 P.M.	33, Carey - street, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London	Jan. 21, 1890	12.30 P.M.	34, Lincoln's - inn - fields, London, W.C.	
Uzzell, George Frederick (previously trading as Vigus Brothers and Co.)	Malvern Hill - road, Nechells, Birmingham, Warwickshire, previously residing at 1, Penrhos-terrace, Miller-street, and trading at 125, Newtown-row, both in Birmingham	Late Merchant and Manufacturer, now out of business	Birmingham ...	99 of 1889	Jan. 3, 1890	3 P.M.	25, Colmore - row, Birmingham	Jan. 16, 1890	11 A.M.	County Court, Birmingham	Dec. 18, 1889

**FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—continued.**

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Irving, James, and ... France, James ... (trading as Irving and France) ...	Cook-street, Leigh Vicarage-square, Leigh Railway-road, Leigh, Lancashire	Joiners and Builders, Contractors, Masons, and Slaters	Bolton ...	38 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	11 A.M.	16, Wood - street, Bolton	Jan. 6, 1890	11 A.M.	Bolton County Court	Dec. 20, 1889
Kerney, Richard ...	Residing at 7, Collier-street, and trading at 38, St. James's-market and 127, Manchester-road, all in Bradford	Wholesale and Retail Fruiterer	Bradford ...	102 of 1889	Jan. 1, 1890	11 A.M.	Official Receiver's Chambers, 31, Manor-row, Bradford	Jan. 17, 1890	10 A.M.	County Court, Manor - row, Bradford	Dec. 19, 1889
L. 2 Wall, John ...	Farfield, Addingham, and at Ilkley, both in Yorkshire	Farmer and Coal-dealer	Bradford ...	99 of 1889	Jan. 8, 1890	11 A.M.	Official Receiver's Chambers, 31, Manor-row, Bradford	Jan. 17, 1890	10 A.M.	County Court, Manor - row, Bradford	Dec. 19, 1889
Simmonds, James, the younger	Midhurst, Sussex ...	Clothier and Boot-dealer	Brighton ...	84 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	2 P.M.	Dolphin Hotel, Chichester	Jan. 9, 1890	11 A.M.	Court - house, Church-street, Brighton	Dec. 20, 1889
Clough, James ...	Pike Hill and Brownside, both near Burnley, Lancashire	Farmer ...	Burnley ...	37 of 1889	Jan. 9, 1890	2 P.M.	Exchange Hotel, Nicholas - street, Burnley	Jan. 9, 1890	11 A.M.	Court - house, Burnley	Dec. 18, 1889
Hammond, Charles Walter	9, Somerset-road, Ashford, lately residing at 19, Somerset-road, Ashford, Kent	Draper's Assistant	Canterbury ...	84 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	3 P.M.	Saracen's Head Hotel, Ashford	Jan. 10, 1890	10.20 A.M.	Guildhall, Canterbury	Dec. 17, 1889
Norton, George ...	37, James-street, Cardiff, Glamorganshire	Grocer ...	Cardiff ...	52 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	12 noon	Official Receiver's Office, 29, Queen-street, Cardiff	Jan. 14, 1890	11 A.M.	Townhall, Cardiff	Dec. 12, 1889
Wood, John Robert ...	Parkfields, Woodville-road West, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, and trading at 3, Castle-street, Cardiff	Optician and Fine Art Dealer	Cardiff ...	50 of 1889	Jan. 2, 1890 ...	11 A.M.	Bankruptcy - buildings, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, London	Jan. 14, 1890	11 A.M.	Townhall, Cardiff	
Beard, William ...	65, St. Paul's-street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire	Baker and Grocer	Cheltenham ...	19 of 1889	Jan. 2, 1890 ...	11 A.M.	County Court-buildings, Cheltenham	Jan. 2, 1890...	12 noon	County Court, Cheltenham	Dec. 10, 1889

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any for Summary Administration.
Taylor, Thomas ...	11, Station-road, Keswick, Cumberland	RestaurantKeeper	Cockermouth and Workington	8 of 1889	Jan. 2, 1890 ...	12.15 P.M.	67, Duke - street, Whitehaven	Jan. 10, 1890	11 A.M.	Court - house, Workington	Dec. 18, 1889
Dyer, John Henry ...	229, White Horse - lane, South Norwood, Surrey	Banker's Clerk ...	Croydon ...	44 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	3 P.M.	119, Victoria-street, Westminster	Jan. 9, 1890 ...	11 A.M.	Townhall, Croydon	Dec. 10, 1889
Clegg, Thomas Benjamin (trading as Benjamin Clegg and Son)	David-lane, Batley Carr, Dewsbury, and 32, Cardigan-lane, Leeds, both in Yorkshire	MungoandShoddy Manufacturer	Dewsbury ...	56 of 1889	Jan. 2, 1890 ...	3 P.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, Bank-chambers, Batley	Jan. 14, 1890	11 A.M.	County Court-house, Dewsbury	
Wilson, George Henry (trading as G. H. Wilson and Co.)	Greengate Mills, ChickenleyHeath, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire	Mungo Manufacturer	Dewsbury ...	55 of 1889	Jan. 2, 1890 ...	11 A.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, Bank-chambers, Batley	Jan. 14, 1890	11 A.M.	County Court-house, Dewsbury	
Brockway, Thomas Goddard	Cobden Villa, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire	Commercial Traveller	Gloucester ...	26 of 1889	Jan. 1, 1890 ...	11.30 A.M.	Railway Hotel, Nailsworth	Jan. 15, 1890	11.30 A.M.	Shirehall, Gloucester	Dec. 14, 1889
Hogg, Samuel ...	Horsepools, near Stroud, Gloucestershire	Stone and Lime Merchant	Gloucester ...	27 of 1889	Jan. 4, 1890 ...	3 P.M.	Official Receiver's Office, 15, King-street, Gloucester	Jan. 15, 1890	11.30 A.M.	Shirehall, Gloucester	
Kilsby, John ...	County Shades Hotel, Westgate-street, Gloucester	Hotel Manager ...	Gloucester ...	28 of 1889	Jan. 7, 1890 ...	3 P.M.	Official Receiver's Office, 15, King-street, Gloucester	Jan. 15, 1890	11.30 A.M.	Shirehall, Gloucester	Dec. 14, 1889
Lamerton, Walter Edmund	Residing at Clifton House, 26, Falkner - street, and trading as the Steam Cabinet Works, Barton-street, lately trading at Bull-lane, all in Gloucester	WholesaleCabinet Manufacturer	Gloucester ...	25 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	3 P.M.	Bell Hotel, Gloucester	Jan. 15, 1890	11.30 A.M.	Shirehall, Gloucester	
Earle, John Frederick and Little, Charles William (trading as Earle and Little)	141, Stanley-street, New Clee, Lincolnshire 139, Stanley-street, New Clee, Lincolnshire The Fish Docks, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire	Mast and Block Makers, and Smackowners	Great Grimsby...	59 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	12.30 P.M.	Office of the Official Receiver, 3, Haven-street, Great Grimsby	Jan. 1, 1890 ...	11 A.M.	Townhall, Great Grimsby	Dec. 3, 1889



**FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—continued.**

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Earle, John Frederick (Separate Estate)	141, Stanley-street, New Clee, Lincolnshire	Mast and Block Maker, and Smackowner, trading with Charles William Little, as Earle and Little	Great Grimsby...	59 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	1 P.M.	Office of the Official Receiver, 3, Haven- street, Great Grimsby	Jan. 1, 1890 ...	11 A.M.	Townhall, Great Grimsby	
Little, Charles Wil- liam (Separate Estate)	139, Stanley-street, New Clee, Lincolnshire	Mast and Block Maker, and Smackowner, trading with John Frederick Earle, as Earle and Little	Great Grimsby...	59 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	1 P.M.	Office of the Official Receiver, 3, Haven- street, Great Grimsby	Jan. 1, 1890 ...	11 A.M.	Townhall, Great Grimsby	
Lister, Joe ... ..	51, Taunton-road, Lee, Kent, late 12, Lenham- road, Lee, Kent	Gardener ... ..	Greenwich ...	39 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	12 noon	119, Victoria-street, Westminster	Jan. 17, 1890	1 P.M.	Court - house, Greenwich	Dec. 20, 1889
Bird, Edgar George ...	33, Spital-street, Guildford, Surrey	Fishmonger and Poulterer	Guildford and Godalming	18 of 1889	Jan. 1, 1890	1 P.M.	Borough and County Hall, Guildford	Jan. 16, 1890	1 P.M.	Townhall, Guildford	Dec. 19, 1889
Buckingham, John ...	Clenchwarton, Norfolk ...	Machine Owner ...	King's Lynn ...	12 of 1889	Jan. 16, 1890	10.30 A.M.	Court-house, King's Lynn	Jan. 16, 1890	11 A.M.	Court - house, King's Lynn	Dec. 13, 1889
Paxton, George ...	1, London-road, Norbiton, Surrey	Major in Her Ma- jesty's Army	Kingston, Surrey	30 of 1889	Jan. 2, 1890	11 A.M.	No. 16 Room, 30 and 31, St. Swithin's- lane, London, E.C.	Jan. 10, 1890	3.30 P.M.	Court - house, Kingston, Sur- rey	
Henson, Joseph ...	The Half Way House, Cookridge, near Leeds, Yorkshire	Farmer, lately also Milkdealer	Leeds ... ..	121 of 1889	Jan. 2, 1890	11 A.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, 22, Park- row, Leeds	Jan. 14, 1890	11 A.M.	County Court - house, Leeds	
Brown, Purrant ...	66, Erskine-street and Vestry-street, Leicester, Leicestershire	Builders' Merchant	Leicester ...	105 of 1889	Jan. 3, 1890	3 P.M.	Office of the Official Receiver, 34, Friar- lane, Leicester	Jan. 15, 1890	10 A.M.	The Castle, Leicester	
Basnett, Thomas ...	Hughes-street, Appleton, in Widnes, Lancashire, formerly of 55, Mersey- road, Widnes aforesaid	Cooper, formerly Stationer and Hardware Dealer	Liverpool ...	106 of 1889	Jan. 2, 1890	3 P.M.	Offices of the Official Receiver, 35, Victo- ria-street, Liver- pool	Jan. 2, 1890	11 A.M.	Court - house, Government - buildings, Victo- ria - street, Liverpool	Dec. 13, 1889

## FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Collings, Rose, and Collings, Clara (trading as R. and C. Collings) ...	311, Derby-road, Bootle, Lancashire	Boot and Shoe Dealers	Liverpool ...	105 of 1889	Jan. 3, 1890	2 P.M.	Offices of the Official Receiver, 35, Vic- toria-street, Liver- pool	Jan. 2, 1890	11 A.M.	Court - house, Government - buildings, Vic- toria - street, Liverpool	Dec. 21, 1889
Coyle, William ...	357, Oxford-street, Man- chester, Lancashire	Ladies' Tailor ...	Manchester ...	122 of 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	1 P.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, Ogden's- chambers, Bridge- street, Manchester	Jan. 13, 1890	11 A.M.	Court - house, Quay - street, Manchester	Dec. 14, 1889
Granichstaedten, Joseph, and Walton, Samuel (lately trading as J. and S. Granton and Co. also lately trading as Thomas Topping and Co.)	Residing at Melbourne Cottage, Platt - lane, Rusholme, Lancashire Residing at 52, Great Cheetham - street West, Lower Broughton, Lan- cashire Lately trading at 35, George - street, Man- chester, Lancashire, and at Victoria Mills, Hend- ham - vale, Harpurhey, Lancashire Also lately trading at 63, Faulkner - street, Man- chester, and at Mount Mills, Radcliffe, Lanca- shire	Lately Manu- facturers of Coloured Goods, now Managers in the employ of a Limited Com- pany	Manchester ...	124 of 1889	Jan. 9, 1890...	3 P.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, Ogden's- chambers, Bridge- street, Manchester	Jan. 22, 1890	11 A.M.	Court - house, Quay - street, Manchester	
Morgan, John ...	Ty Coch Farm, Llanhen- nock, Monmouthshire	Farmer ...	Newport, Mon.	36 of 1889	Jan. 1, 1890...	12 noon	Office of Official Re- ceiver in Bank- ruptcy, 12, Trede- gar-place, Newport, Monmouthshire	Jan. 23, 1890	11 A.M.	Townhall, New- port, Mon- mouthshire	Dec. 19, 1889
Robinson, Frederick William, and Wiggins, Edward Thomason (trading as Robinson and Wig- gins)	5, Kingsley-road, North- ampton 49, Derby-road, North- ampton 58, Broad-street, North- ampton	Boot and Shoe Manufacturers	Northampton ...	29 of 1889	Jan. 1, 1890...	2 P.M.	County Court-build- ings, Northampton	Jan. 14, 1890	12 noon	County Hall, Northampton	
Bradfield, Samuel Birt	16, St. Stephen's-square, in the city of Norwich	Commission Agent	Norwich ...	60 of 1889	Jan. 4, 1890 ...	12 noon	Official Receiver's Office, 8, King- street, Norwich	Jan. 20, 1890	11 A.M.	Shirehall, Nor- wich Castle	Dec. 21, 1889

**FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—continued.**

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Gibby, William Henry	2, Clarence-street, formerly of 44, Front-street, late of the Commercial Hotel, Queen-street, all in Pembroke Dock, Pembroke-shire	Haulier, Dairy Farmer, and Cab Proprietor, and late Hotel Keeper and Licensed Victualler	Pembroke Dock	21 of 1889	Jan. 7, 1890 ...	1.30 P.M.	Temperance Hall, Pembroke Dock	Jan. 8, 1890...	11.30 A.M.	Temperance Hall, Pembroke Dock	
Harries, George ...	Castlewillian, in the parish of Brawdy, Pembroke-shire	Farmer ... .	Pembroke Dock	22 of 1889	Jan. 7, 1890...	11 A.M.	Castle Hotel, Haverfordwest	Jan. 8, 1890...	11.30 A.M.	Temperance Hall, Pembroke Dock	Dec. 19, 1889
Flower, Alfred John William Saunders	Constitution Hill, parish of Kinson, Dorsetshire	House Painter, Builder, and Brick Manufacturer	Poole ...	21 of 1889	Jan. 6, 1890	11.15 A.M.	King's Head Hotel, Wimborne	Jan. 8, 1890	12 noon	Townhall, Poole	
Whittingham, C. ...	The Mount, Chatham, Kent	No occupation, late Coaldealer	Rochester ...	40 of 1889	Jan. 2, 1890...	11.30 A.M.	Official Receiver's Office, High-street, Rochester	Jan. 16, 1890	2 P.M.	Court - house, Eastgate, Rochester	
Crosby, Martha ...	64, Newborough - street, Scarborough, Yorkshire	Saddler, Widow ...	Scarborough ...	26 of 1889	Jan. 3, 1890...	11 A.M.	Official Receiver's Office, 74, Newborough - street, Scarborough	Jan. 14, 1890	12 noon	Court - house, Scarborough	Dec. 13, 1889
Duff, William ...	Westow, Yorkshire...	Tailor and Draper	Scarborough ...	28 of 1889	Jan. 3, 1890 ...	3.30 P.M.	Official Receiver's Office, 74, Newborough - street, Scarborough	Jan. 14, 1890	12 noon	Court - house, Scarborough	Dec. 13, 1889
Munro, Emily Westlake	Formerly 21, Esplanade-gardens, Scarborough, now Rydale House, West-street, Scarborough, Yorkshire	Widow ...	Scarborough ...	25 of 1889	Jan. 6, 1890...	11 A.M.	Official Receiver's Office, 74, Newborough - street, Scarborough	Jan. 14, 1890	12 noon	Court - house, Scarborough	
Ley, George ...	Formerly Market-street, Ulverston, late 81, Dalton-road, Barrow-in-Furness, now Tudor-square, Dalton-in-Furness, all in Lancashire	Fruiterer ...	Ulverston and Barrow - in - Furness	10B of 1889	Jan. 15, 1890	11.30 A.M.	16, Cornwallis-street, Barrow-in-Furness	Jan. 15, 1890	2.15 P.M.	Court - house, Townhall, Barrow-in-Furness	Dec. 13, 1889
Machin, John ...	81, Anson-street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire	Steelworker ...	Ulverston and Barrow - in - Furness	9B of 1889	Jan. 15, 1890	11 A.M.	16, Cornwallis street, Barrow-in-Furness	Jan. 15, 1890	2.15 P.M.	Court - house, Townhall, Barrow-in-Furness	Dec. 13, 1889

FIRST MEETINGS AND PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of First Meeting.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Public Examination.	Hour.	Place.	Date of Order, if any, for Summary Administration.
Ashmore, Charles ...	43, Stafford-street, Walsall, formerly in lodgings at 8, Stafford-street, Walsall	Butcher ...	Walsall ...	31 of 1889	Jan. 23, 1890	11.15 A.M.	Official Receiver's Office, Walsall	Jan. 23, 1890	12 noon	Court - house, Walsall	Dec. 11, 1889
Reynolds, Arthur ...	65, Emscote-road, Warwick	Coal Merchant ...	Warwick ...	20 of 1889	Jan. 3, 1890	12 noon	Official Receiver's Offices, 17, Hertford-street, Coventry	Jan. 22, 1890	2 P.M.	Shirehall, Warwick	
Turner, Felicia ...	Ullenhall, Warwickshire, formerly the Spur Inn, Ullenhall	Out of business, formerly Licensed Victualler, Widow	Warwick ...	19 of 1889	Jan. 3, 1890	2 P.M.	Official Receiver's Offices, 17, Hertford-street, Coventry	Jan. 22, 1890	2 P.M.	Shirehall, Warwick	
House, John Robert...	Chesnut Farm, Mark, Somersetshire	Farmer ...	Wells ...	7 of 1889	Jan. 14, 1890	12.15 P.M.	Offices of J. R. Poole and Sons, Solicitors, High-bridge	Jan. 21, 1890	11 A.M.	Townhall, Wells	
Hattee, Joseph ...	64, Holgate-road, York, late the Bay Horse Inn, Marygate, York	Wholesale Dealer in Firewood and Coaldealer, late Innkeeper	York ...	51 of 1889	Jan. 8, 1890	11.30 A.M.	Official Receiver's Office, York	Jan. 10, 1890	11 A.M.	Guildhall, York	Dec. 19, 1889

## NOTICES OF DAYS APPOINTED FOR PROCEEDING WITH PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No. of Matter.	Date fixed for proceeding with Examination.	Hour.	Place.
Sims, James Frederick Carl ...	Lately of the Somers Arms, Ossulton-street, Somers-town, and now residing at 53, Richmond-terrace, Clapham-road, both in the county of London	Formerly Licensed Victualler ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	635 of 1889	Jan. 28, 1890 ...	12 noon	34. Lincoln's-inn-fields, Middlesex
Stomm, W. J. ...	51, Imperial-buildings, Ludgate-hill, in the city of London	Patent and General Agent ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	692 of 1888	Jan. 28, 1890 ...	12 noon	34. Lincoln's-inn-fields, Middlesex

# ADJUDICATIONS.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Date of Petition.
Crane, Joseph Albion ... ..	Oak Cottage, St. Ann's-road, Stamford Hill, Middlesex, and trading in copartnership with others at 126, Houndsditch, London, late of 50, Wellington-street, Leeds, Yorkshire	Wholesale Clothier ... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1438 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889 ...	Dec. 19, 1889
Hecquard, Charles, otherwise Charles Adolphe Frois	Lately of 11, Rue Lepelletier, Paris, previously of 16, Rue Halévy, Paris, previously of 32, Piccadilly-circus, Regent-street, and the Hotel Continental, Regent-street, both in Middlesex, sometime of 4, Rue Gounod, 88, Avenue Wagram, and the Theatre Renaissance, 24, Boulevard Malesherbes, all in Paris, in the French Republic, now not resident in England, and whose place of residence the Petitioning Creditor is unable to ascertain	... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1051 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889 ...	Sept. 9, 1889
Mantua and Montferrat, Charles, the Prince of	18, Elgin-avenue, Harrow-road, Maida-vale, Middlesex	... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1342 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889 ...	Nov. 29, 1889
Saunion, Henry ... ..	9, Botolph-alley, lately trading at 34, Fish-street-hill, both in the city of London, and formerly residing at 31, Claverton-street, St. George's-square, Middlesex	Oyster Merchant ... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1268 of 1889	Dec. 18, 1889 ...	Nov. 11, 1889
Sharp, Robert ... ..	118, Cannon-street, in the city of London	Iron and Steel Agent ... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1200 of 1889	Dec. 18, 1889 ...	Oct. 23, 1889
Vickers, Edward Charles (otherwise Edward Charles Berthold Vickers)	82, Wells-street, Oxford-street, and trading at 54, Golden-lane, Rose-courts, Golden-lane, and Playhouse-yard, Barbican, all in Middlesex, and at George-street, Luton, Bedfordshire, and at Thaxted, Essex	Hat Manufacturer and Furrier	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1431 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889 ...	Dec. 18, 1889
Roadknight, Charles ... ..	Coleshill-road, Atherstone, Warwickshire	Lime Merchant ... ..	Birmingham	93 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889 ...	Nov. 22, 1889
Wildsmith, John Westwood	Lately residing at 222, Moseley-road, Balsall Heath, Worcestershire, now of 2, Lime-grove, Moseley-road aforesaid	Out of business ... ..	Birmingham	101 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889 ...	Dec. 20, 1889
Irving, James, and ... .. France, James (trading as ... .. Irving and France) ... ..	Cook-street, Leigh Vicarage-square, Leigh Railway-road, Leigh, Lancashire	Joiners and Builders, Contractors, Masons, and Slaters	Bolton	38 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889 ...	Dec. 5, 1889
Cook, Theodore ... ..	Late of Servia House, Pierrepont House, Acton, Middlesex	Retired Captain ... ..	Brentford	14 of 1889	Dec. 17, 1889 ...	Oct. 23, 1889
Gardner, John ... ..	King's Cottage, Whitton, Middlesex	Commercial Clerk ... ..	Brentford	18 of 1889	Dec. 17, 1889 ...	Dec. 13, 1889

ADJUDICATIONS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Date of Petition.
Hills, George ... ..	Burwell, Cambridgeshire ... ..	Farmer, and Cab Proprietor... ..	Cambridge ... ..	33 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889 ...	Dec. 21, 1889
Maclear, Henry Wallick ... ..	2nd Battalion of the Buffs, now residing at the North Camp, Aldershot, in the county of Southampton, lately residing at the Infantry Barracks, Canterbury, Kent	Major ... ..	Canterbury ... ..	66 of 1889	Dec. 13, 1889 ...	Oct. 21, 1889
Fox, James ... ..	4, Sea View-street, Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire ... ..	Plumber, Painter, Paperhanger, Stationer, Fancy Dealer, and Tobacconist	Great Grimsby ... ..	61 of 1889	Dec. 18, 1889 ...	Dec. 18, 1889
Westover, Maria ... ..	247, High-street, Lewisham, Kent ... ..	Grocer and Provision Dealer, Widow	Greenwich ... ..	40 of 1889	Dec. 13, 1889 ...	Dec. 13, 1889
Morgan, Henry ... ..	The Dell, Goldsworth, Woking, Surrey, lately residing at the Beacon, Goldsworth, Woking	No occupation... ..	Guildford and Godalming	19 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889 ...	Nov. 27, 1889
Cragg, Nathaniel ... ..	Upwell, Norfolk ... ..	Grocer and Draper ... ..	King's Lynn... ..	11 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889 ...	Dec. 9, 1889
Paxton, George ... ..	1, London-road, Norbiton, Surrey ... ..	Major in Her Majesty's Army	Kingston, Surrey ... ..	30 of 1889	Dec. 18, 1889 ...	Oct. 9, 1889
Needler, George ... ..	202, Regent-street, Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire ... ..	Cooper ... ..	Kingston-upon-Hull	49 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889 ...	Dec. 20, 1889
Cromack, John ... ..	6, Hayes-street, Meanwood-road, Leeds, Yorkshire, lately residing at 40, Wilmington-terrace, Meanwood-road, Leeds aforesaid, and lately trading at Oatlands Mills, Meanwood-road, Leeds	Out of business, lately Deal Furniture Maker	Leeds ... ..	129 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889 ...	Dec. 20, 1889
Henson, Joseph ... ..	The Halfway House, Cookridge, near Leeds, Yorkshire ... ..	Farmer, and lately also Milkdealer...	Leeds ... ..	121 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889 ...	Dec. 5, 1889
Pattinson, Jesse Nanson Taylor ... ..	90, Louis-street, Leeds, Yorkshire, lately carrying on business at 165, Briggate, Leeds	Commercial Traveller, lately Commission Agent	Leeds ... ..	128 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889 ...	Dec. 20, 1889
Brown, Purrant ... ..	66, Erskine-street, and Vestry-street, Leicester ... ..	Builders' Merchant ... ..	Leicester ... ..	105 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889 ...	Dec. 19, 1889
Preston, James ... ..	86, Erskine-street, Leicester ... ..	Commercial Traveller] ... ..	Leicester ... ..	98 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889 ...	Dec. 4, 1889
Walker, Henry ... ..	1, Booth-street East, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, and trading at 54, Rusholme-road, Chorlton-upon-Medlock	Baker and Flour Dealer ... ..	Manchester ... ..	125 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889 ...	Dec. 21, 1889



## ADJUDICATIONS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Date of Petition.
Morgan, John ... ..	Tycoch Farm, Llanhennock, Monmouthshire ... ..	Farmer ... ..	Newport, Mon. ...	86 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889 ...	Dec. 18, 1889
Bradfield, Samuel Birt ... ..	16, St. Stephen's-square, in the city of Norwich ... ..	Commission Agent ... ..	Norwich ... ..	60 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889 ...	Dec. 20, 1889
Harries, George ... ..	Castlewillian, in the parish of Brawdy, Pembrokeshire ... ..	Farmer ... ..	Pembroke Dock ...	22 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889 ...	Dec. 13, 1889
Duff, William ... ..	Westow, Yorkshire... ..	Tailor and Draper ... ..	Scarborough ...	28 of 1889	Dec. 12, 1889 ...	Dec. 12, 1889
Kemp, Harry ... ..	19, Wellgate, Rotherham, Yorkshire ... ..	Confectioner ... ..	Sheffield ... ..	75 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889 ...	Dec. 20, 1889
Hart, Thomas ... ..	72, Lancashire-hill, Heaton Norris, Lancashire ... ..	Pharmaceutical Chemist ... ..	Stockport ... ..	13 of 1889	Dec. 20, 1889 ...	Dec. 19, 1889
Williams, George Richards (trading as Betts and Williams)	22, Wodehouse-terrace and Victoria-yard, Falmouth, Corn- wall	Shipwright ... ..	Truro ... ..	35 of 1889	Dec. 21, 1889 ...	Dec. 21, 1889
<i>The following Amended Notice is substituted for that published in the London Gazette of the 3rd December, 1889.</i>						
Goodman, John George ... ..	32, Foster-street, Birmingham, Warwickshire ... ..	Coal Merchant and Haulier ... ..	Birmingham ...	89 of 1889	Nov. 28, 1889 ...	Nov. 14, 1889

# ORDER ON APPLICATION TO APPROVE COMPOSITION OR SCHEME.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No. of Matter.	Date of Order.	Nature of Scheme or Composition sanctioned or Order made.
Moore, A. M. G....	Late 49, Gower-street, Middlesex	Esquire, late an Officer in the North Mayo Militia, now Theatrical Business Manager	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	650 of 1886	Dec. 19, 1889	To pay in full forthwith, on the approval by the Court of this Composition arrangement, all preferential debts and payments, and all proper fees, costs, charges, and expenses. To pay to all bankrupt's unsecured creditors, in full satisfaction and discharge of all debts provable under the Receiving Order made against him, a Composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound, payable on the approval by the Court. Payment of the aforesaid preferential debts, fees, costs, charges, and expenses, and the Composition is secured to the satisfaction of the Official Receiver. The bankruptcy is annulled, and the estate re-vested in the said A. M. G. Moore

## NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Last Day for Receiving Proofs.	Name of Trustee.	Address.
Block, Alfred Samuel ...	The City Arms, Weston-street, Bermondsey, Surrey	Licensed Victualler ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	745 of 1884	Jan. 8, 1890 ...	R. P. Harding, Chief Official Receiver	33, Carey-street, Lincoln's- inn, London, W.C.
Fuller, William Henry (trading as Fuller Brothers)	6, Railway-approach, London Bridge, London, residing at 2, Surrey-villas, Thornton Heath, Surrey	Blind Manufacturer...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1056 of 1889	Jan. 8, 1890 ...	R. P. Harding, Chief Official Receiver	33, Carey-street, Lincoln's- inn, London, W.C.
Gribble, Charles (trading as Gribble and Co.)	Vauxhall Cross, South Lambeth-road, Surrey, and residing at Hope Villa, Belle Ville-road, Wandsworth Common, Surrey	Importer of Doors, Mould- ings, and Trellis Work, lately trading with Arthur Wellington Peaty	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	647 of 1887	Jan. 11, 1890 ...	Tom Willie Smith ...	98, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, S.E.
Tisley, Alfred ...	St. Dunstan's Vestry, St. Dunstan's-in-the- West, Fleet-street, in the city of London, and 2, Lovelace-villas, Long Ditton, Surrey	Vestry Clerk ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	533 of 1888	Jan. 8, 1890 ...	R. P. Harding, Chief Official Receiver	33, Carey-street, Lincoln's- inn, London, W.C.
Willis, Frederick ...	Willis's Rooms, 27, King-street, St. James's, Middlesex	Wine and Spirit Merchant and Restaurant Proprietor	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	998 of 1885	Jan. 14, 1890 ...	Thomas Kennedy ...	11, Old Jewry - chambers, London
Baron, Joseph ...	17, Market-place, Hyde, Cheshire, and residing at 58, Edna-street, Hyde	Grocer and Provision Dealer	Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge	16 of 1888	Jan. 8, 1890 ...	Samuel Tilzey ...	79, Mosley-street, Manches- ter
Crankshaw, Thomas ...	23, Blackburn-road and 19, Bridge-street, both in Accrington, Lancashire	Tailor and Woollen Draper...	Blackburn ...	25 of 1885	Jan. 7, 1890 ...	Thomas Edelston, Offi- cial Receiver	14, Chapel-street, Preston
Ainley, Eliza ...	2, Clerk-green, Batley, Yorkshire ...	Milliner and Dressmaker ...	Dewsbury ...	44 of 1887	Jan. 7, 1890 ...	Edgar Ernest Deane ...	Official Receiver's Offices, Bank-chambers, Batley
Hebblethwaite, John Arthur	Commercial-buildings, Mirfield, Yorkshire ...	Grocer and Wine and Spirit Merchant	Dewsbury ...	41 of 1889	Jan. 7, 1890 ...	Edgar Ernest Deane ...	Official Receiver's Offices, Bank-chambers, Batley
Megson, Joseph ...	Great Field, Ossett, Yorkshire ...	Rag Merchant ...	Dewsbury ...	50 of 1889	Jan. 7, 1890 ...	Edgar Ernest Deane ...	Official Receiver's Offices, Bank-chambers, Batley
Noble, John ...	6, Hirst-road, Batley Carr, Dewsbury, York- shire, lately residing and trading at 134, Bradford-road, Dewsbury	Late Confectioner and Grocer	Dewsbury ...	43 of 1889	Jan. 7, 1890 ...	Edgar Ernest Deane ...	Official Receiver's Offices, Bank-chambers, Batley
Gibbs, William ...	169, 171, 230, 232, and 415, Seaside-road, Eastbourne, Sussex	Grocer and Stationer, Boot and Shoe, Earthenware, and General Dealer	Eastbourne and Lewes	25 of 1886	Jan. 11, 1890 ...	Frederick George Clark, Chartered Accountant	56, Ship-street, Brighton

**NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS—continued.**

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Last Day for Receiving Proofs.	Name of Trustee.	Address.
Willcocks, George ...	40, William-street, Morice Town, Devonport, Devonshire	Coal Merchant ... ..	East Stonehouse ...	71 of 1887	Jan. 8, 1890 ...	S. Hugh Duff ... ..	23, Westwell - street, Ply- mouth
Chapman, William ...	Loddon, Norfolk ... ..	Farmer, Miller, Corn, Coal, and Seed Merchant	Great Yarmouth ...	27 of 1889	Jan. 11, 1890 ...	H. P. Gould, Official Receiver	8, King-street, Norwich
Pedley, Edward Townley	The Wheat Sheaf, Shelton, Staffordshire ...	Licensed Victualler ... ..	Hanley, Burslem, and Tunstall	13 of 1889	Jan. 13, 1890 ...	T. Bullock, Official Re- ceiver	Newcastle-under-Lyme
Browning, Frederick (trading as Holdsworth Browning and Co.)	14, Park-place, Leeds, and 53, St. Mark's-road, Leeds, Yorkshire	Cloth Merchant ... ..	Leeds... ..	50 of 1889	Jan. 16, 1890 ...	John Bowling, Offi- cial Receiver	22, Park-row, Leeds
Dixon, Thomas ... ..	Manor Farm, Middleton, near Leeds, Yorkshire	Farmer ... ..	Leeds... ..	110 of 1889	Jan. 16, 1890 ...	John Bowling, Offi- cial Receiver	22, Park-row, Leeds
Johnson, Thomas ... ..	Scottleton-street, Presteigne, Radnorshire ...	Carrier and Haulier... ..	Leominster ... ..	3 of 1889	Jan. 10, 1890 ...	M. J. G. Scobie ...	Official Receiver, 2, Offa- street, Hereford
Armstrong, Matthew ...	Residing at 86, Park-road, and carrying on business at 136, Pilgrim - street, both in Newcastle-on-Tyne	Accountant ... ..	Newcastle-on-Tyne...	65 of 1889	Jan. 11, 1890 ...	Arthur S. Maples, Offi- cial Receiver	Pink - lanc, Newcastle-on- Tyne
Cassels, John Donaldson...	19, Shields-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne ... ..	Hat and Cap Maker, Hosier, and Clothier	Newcastle-on-Tyne...	33 of 1889	Jan. 7, 1890 ...	Arthur S. Maples, Offi- cial Receiver	Pink - lane, Newcastle-on- Tyne
McKay, Hugh (trading as McKay Brothers)	Burt-terrace, Gateshead, county of Durham, and residing at 9, Musgrave-terrace, Gates- head aforesaid	Mineral Water Manufacturer	Newcastle-on-Tyne...	62 of 1889	Jan. 11, 1890 ...	Arthur S. Maples, Offi- cial Receiver	Pink - lane, Newcastle-on- Tyne
Scott, James ... ..	Residing in lodgings, and trading at 37, Denmark-street, Gateshead, county of Durham	Painter and Paperhanger ...	Newcastle-on-Tyne...	25 of 1889	Jan. 7, 1890 ...	Arthur S. Maples, Offi- cial Receiver	Pink - lanc, Newcastle-on- Tyne
Walker, William ... ..	20, Clayton Park - road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, trading at Osborne-road, Newcastle, and formerly residing at 12, Mistletoe-road, Newcastle	Builder ... ..	Newcastle-on-Tyne...	64 of 1885	Jan. 11, 1890 ...	Arthur S. Maples, Offi- cial Receiver	Pink - lane, Newcastle-on- Tyne
Clack, William Henry ...	The Alexandra Cigar Stores, High - street, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, late of 2, Norfolk- square, Southsea, Hampshire	Tobacconist ... ..	Newport and Ryde...	34 of 1889	Jan. 7, 1890 ...	Samuel Wheeler, Offi- cial Receiver	Holyrood-chambers, New- port, Isle of Wight
Buckby, George William...	Kettering, Northamptonshire ... ..	Cabinet Maker ... ..	Northampton ...	3 of 1888	Jan. 8, 1890 ...	Augustus Cnfaude Palmer	42, Newland, Northampton

## NOTICES OF INTENDED DIVIDENDS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Last Day for Receiving Proofs.	Name of Trustees.	Address.
Dunning, David Henry ...	49, Wellington-road, Freemantle, and trading at 49, Wellington-road, Freemantle, Hamp- shire	Grocer and Baker ... ..	Southampton ...	12 of 1889	Jan. 4, 1890 ...	Official Receiver ...	4, East-street, Southampton
Legg, Edwin John ...	Leigh-road, Eastleigh, in the county of South- ampton, lately residing at Pease-lane, Dor- chester, Dorsetshire	Butcher ... ..	Southampton ...	15 of 1889	Jan. 4, 1890 ...	Official Receiver ...	4, East-street, Southampton
Sant, John ... ..	17, Winton-terrace and Glebe-street, Stoke- upon-Trent, Staffordshire	Accountant and Estate Agent	Stoke-upon-Trent and Longton	9 of 1888	Jan. 13, 1890 ...	T. Bullock, Official Receiver	Newcastle-under-Lyme
Stevens, Andrew Leah ...	Penryn, Cornwall, and Trevervah, Budock, Cornwall	Grocer... ..	Truro... ..	26 of 1889	Jan. 15, 1890 ...	Thomas Chirgwin ...	26, River-street, Truro
Robinson, Thomas ...	8, Ainslie-street and Brogden-street, both in Ulverston, Lancashire	Butcher ... ..	Ulverston and Bar- row-in-Furness	70 of 1889	Jan. 22, 1890 ...	Henry Garencières Pearson	16, Cornwallis - street, Barrow-in-Furness
Smith, Thomas ...	15, Lower Rushall-street, Walsall, and 35, Richmond-street, Walsall, Staffordshire	Hay and Corn Dealer ...	Walsall ... ..	20 of 1887	Jan. 10, 1890 ...	W. M. Evans ... ..	Old Hill, Staffordshire

# NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS.

No. 26005.

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Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final, or Otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Boyce, John Raymond ...	Granite Wharf, High-street, Wapping, Baltic Wharf, Thomas-street, Limehouse, and 70, King Edward's-road, South Hackney, all in Middlesex	Timber Merchant ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1156 of 1885	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Second and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Offices of the Trustee, 61, Cheapside, London, E.C.
Hall, Edmond John Barnard (also trading as E. J. Hall and Co. ... and as Griffiths, Hall, and Co.)...	Trading and residing at Baltic Timber Yard, Hornsey-road, Middlesex 143, Hornsey-road, Middlesex 91, Finsbury-pavement, in the city of London	Timber and Slate Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	469 of 1889	10d.	First and Final	January 6, 1890 ...	Offices of Trustee, Bloomsbury-mansions, Hart-street, London, W.C.
Murrell, William Charles	16, Dockhead and Murrell's Wharf, Bermondsey Wall, both in Surrey, and of Regent's Canal Basin, Limehouse, Middlesex, residing at 1, Angel Park-gardens, Brixton, and also 11, Kennington Park-road, both in Surrey	Coal Factor and Merchant and Forage Contractor	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	845 of 1889	3s.	First	Any day between 10 and 2	Offices of Chief Official Receiver, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London
Parsons, Walter Avant (trading as Williamson and Co.)	1, Heath-street, Hampstead, Middlesex ...	Fancy Draper ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	650 of 1889	2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	First and Final	Any day between 10 and 2	Offices of Chief Official Receiver, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London
Ronald, John ...	Residing at 498, King's-road, Chelsea, Middlesex, and trading at 498 and 487, King's-road aforesaid	Grocer and Provision Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	335 of 1889	1s.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889, or any subsequent Monday or Wednesday between 10 and 1	Office of Francis Nicholls White and Company, 14, Old Jewry - chambers, London, E.C.
Stretton, William Hanson	10, Percy-terrace, Lordship-lane, Dulwich, Surrey	Builders' Merchant ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1225 of 1887	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Second and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Offices of Trustee, 61, Cheapside, London, E.C.
Wilkinson, Herbert, and Crisp, Henry Field (trading as Wilkinsons) ...	12, Effingham-road, Lee, Kent 67, Barbican, in the city of London, carrying on business in 67, Barbican, in the city of London ...	Eating-house Keepers ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	575 of 1889	1s. 10d.	First and Final	Any day between 10 and 2	Offices of Chief Official Receiver, 33, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, London
Davies, John ...	6, Bellevue-terrace, Rhyl, Flintshire, lately residing at 60, West-parade, Rhyl aforesaid	Joiner, Insurance Agent, and Lodging-house Keeper	Bangor ...	33 of 1889	3s. 11d.	First and Final	Jan. 12, 1890 ...	Official Receiver's Office, Crypt-chambers, Chester
Evans, Mary ...	Castle View, Caradoc Place, Llanfairfechan, Carnarvonshire	Lodging-house Keeper ...	Bangor ...	28 of 1889	14s. 8d.	First and Final	Jan. 12, 1890 ...	Official Receiver's Office, Crypt-chambers, Chester
Hughes, Thomas John ...	Craigydun, Cwmyglo, parish of Llanrug, Carnarvonshire	Joiner and Builder ...	Bangor ...	14 of 1889	2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	First and Final	Jan. 12, 1890 ...	Official Receiver's Office, Crypt-chambers, Chester

## NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final, or Otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Lock, James ... ..	Ford Mills, Ford, near Chippenham, Wiltshire	Miller ... ..	Bath ... ..	1 of 1889	4s. 4d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, Bank-chambers, Bristol
Millard, Arthur Charles	The Newmarket Tavern, 26, Walcot-street, Bath	Beerhouse Keeper and Bath Attendant	Bath ... ..	14 of 1889	2s. 11d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, Bank-chambers, Bristol
Willcox, Francis John ...	9, Calton-road, in the city of Bath ...	Timber Merchant's Foreman	Bath ... ..	15 of 1889	3s.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, Bank-chambers, Bristol
Dearden, Henry Maiden	31, Fleet-street and 1, Brierley-street, both in Bury, Lancashire	Printer and Stationer ...	Bolton ... ..	21 of 1889	1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Office of Official Receiver, 16, Wood-street, Bolton
Dowall, John ... ..	The School House, Bradshaw, Lancashire	Manager at a Bleach Works	Bolton ... ..	32 of 1886	3s. 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.	Third	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Office of Official Receiver, 16, Wood-street, Bolton
Hutton, John Garth ...	36, High-street, Idle, near Bradford, Yorkshire	Grocer, Wine and Beer Retailer	Bradford ... ..	27 of 1889	1s.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Chambers, 31, Manor-row, Bradford
Roberts, Benjamin ...	Oakenshaw, near Bradford, Yorkshire ...	Contractor ... ..	Bradford ... ..	83 of 1888	1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Chambers, 31, Manor-row, Bradford
Swaine, Sidney (trading as S. Swaine and Co.)	Field Head House, Denholm, in the parish of Bradford, Yorkshire and Millergate, Bradford, Yorkshire	Wool Merchant and Top Maker	Bradford ... ..	85 of 1888	4s.	Second	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	William M. Gray's, Chartered Accountant, District Bank-chambers, Bradford, Yorks
Hellier, John, and Hellier, Thomas (trading as J. and T. Hellier) ...	Wick St. Lawrence, Somersetshire ...	Milk Contractors ...	Bridgwater ... ..	10 of 1889	6s. 6d.	First and Final	Dec. 24, 1889 ...	Trustee's Office, the Eagles, Yatton, near Bristol
Hellier, John ... .. (Separate Estate)	Wick St. Lawrence, Somersetshire ...	Milk Contractor, trading with Thomas Hellier, as J. and T. Hellier;	Bridgwater ... ..	10 of 1889	4s.	First and Final	Dec. 24, 1889 ...	Trustee's Offices, the Eagles, Yatton, near Bristol
Stone, Walter Samuel ... and	36, Bishop-street, St Paul's, Bristol							
Scull, Frederick George (trading as W. S. Stone and Co.)	2, Cheltenham-place, Upper Eastville, parish of Stapleton, Gloucestershire Trading at 36, Bishop-street, St. Paul's, Bristol	Travelling Drapers ...	Bristol ... ..	53 of 1889	1s. 7d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, Bank-chambers, Bristol
Scull, Frederick George (Separate Estate)	2, Cheltenham-place, Upper Eastville, parish of Stapleton, Gloucestershire	Travelling Draper, trading with Walter Samuel Stone, as W. S. Stone and Co.	Bristol ... ..	53 of 1889	1s. 1d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, Bank-chambers, Bristol
Bartlett, Richard J. ...	43, Vals-road, Ramsgate, Kent ... ..	... ..	Canterbury ... ..	14 of 1888	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	First and Final	Dec. 28, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, Canterbury



## NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final, or Otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Forsey, Daniel Churchill	70, Coburn-street, Cathays, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, and 58, Tudor-road, Cardiff	Boot and Shoe Dealer ...	Cardiff ...	41 of 1888	1½d.	Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	29, Queen-street, Cardiff
Waite, John Armstrong	Wood-street, Maryport, Cumberland ...	Joiner and Furniture Dealer	Cockermouth and Workington	13 of 1888	6s. 3½d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Office of Official Receiver, 67, Duke-street, Whitehaven
Arnold, William ...	Formerly 2, Lorne-street, then 129, Boyer-street, afterwards 1, Sherwood-street, and now in lodgings at 63, Whitaker-street, all in Derby	Gasfitter, late Grocer, Greengrocer, and Beer Retailer	Derby ...	4 of 1888	7½d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Offices, St. James's-chambers, Derby
Hand, Charles ...	35, Mount-street, Derby, Derbyshire ...	Provision Merchant ...	Derby ...	24 of 1889	2s. 6d.	First	Dec. 21, 1889 ...	T. H. Harrison's, 18, Wardwick, Derby
Needham, William ...	Mill-street, Bakewell, Derbyshire ...	Saddler ...	Derby ...	10 of 1888	9½d.	First and Final	Dec. 27, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Offices, St. James's-chambers, Derby
Ogden, Matthew...	Main-street, Long Eaton, Derbyshire ...	Clothier ...	Derby ...	5 of 1889	8s. 3d.	First and Final	Jan. 1, 1890 ...	Joseph H. Richardson, Commercial Bank-chambers, Derby
Shenton, Tom ...	The Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire ...	Tobacconist, Fancy Goods Dealer, and Refreshment-house Keeper	Derby ...	43 of 1887	1s. 1½d.	First and Final	Dec. 27, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Offices, St. James's-chambers, Derby
Rutherford, Robert ...	Hagg House, Framwellgate Moor, near Durham	Farmer ...	Durham ...	9 of 1887	4s. 9½d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 25, John-street, Sunderland
Clarke, Edwin James ...	65, Lower Union-street, Torquay, Devonshire	Baker and Confectioner...	Exeter ...	2 of 1887	3½d.	First and Final	Jan. 10, 1890 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 13, Bedford-circus, Exeter
Lamble, William Edwin	3, Courtenay-street, Newton Abbot, Devonshire	Tailor ...	Exeter ...	51 of 1888	½d.	Second and Final	Jan. 10, 1890 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 13, Bedford-circus, Exeter
Williams, John ...	65, Queen-street, Newton Abbot, Devonshire	Coachbuilder ...	Exeter ...	29 of 1888	10½d.	Final	Jan. 6, 1890 ...	Offices of Trustee, 1, Post Office-street, Bedford-circus, Exeter
Clissold, William ...	London-road, Stroud, Gloucestershire ...	Architect and Surveyor...	Gloucester ...	14 of 1889	1s. 1½d.	First and Final	Dec. 24, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 15, King-street, Gloucester
Robertson, Robert Arthur	7, St. James's-terrace, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire	Smackowner and Musician	Great Grimsby ...	28 of 1887	2s. 6d.	Fifth	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Office of the Official Receiver, Trinity House-lane, Hull
Foord, Albert ...	Devonshire-road, Bexhill, Sussex ...	Grocer ...	Hastings. ...	12 of 1889	2s. 8d.	First and Final	Jan. 8, 1890 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 4, Pavilion - buildings, Brighton

## NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final, or Otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Haygarth, James Nelson	Ottage-lane, Aughton, near Ormskirk, Lancashire, lately residing at Ridding Farm, Howgill, West Riding of Yorkshire	Farmer ... ..	Kendal ... ..	1 of 1889	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	Second and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 16, Cornwallis-street, Barrow-in-Furness
Rudd, Robert ... ..	50, Stramongate, Kendal, Westmorland ...	Photographer and Stationer	Kendal ... ..	10 of 1889	5s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Office of Official Receiver, 16, Cornwallis-street, Barrow-in-Furness
Plummer, John Edward (trading as J. E. Plummer and Co.)	Perseverance Mills, Kirkstall-road, Leeds, Yorkshire, and residing at Tannery House, North-lane, Headingley, Leeds	Worsted Coating Manufacturer	Leeds ... ..	90 of 1889	4s. 4d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	32, Park-row, Leeds
Bott, Frederick ... ..	6, Nichols-street, Leicester and 31, Moor-gate-street, Leicester	Boot and Shoe Manufacturer	Leicester ... ..	81 of 1889	9d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 34, Friar-lane, Leicester
Dixon, John Scott. ...	52, Hart-road and Royal Arcade, both in Leicester	Paper Merchant ... ..	Leicester ... ..	55 of 1889	11d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 34, Friar-lane, Leicester
Gamble, Elizabeth Bown	Claybrooke Magna, Leicester	Draper ... ..	Leicester ... ..	54 of 1889	2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 34, Friar-lane, Leicester
Marlow, Thomas... ..	Peatling End, Countesthorpe, Leicester-shire	Tripe Drosser ... ..	Leicester ... ..	17 of 1889	5s. 3d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 34, Friar-lane, Leicester
Pickard, Walter, and ... Pickard, Arthur ... ..	42, Medway-street, Leicester 45, Biddulph-street, Leicester, trading at 42, Medway-street, Leicester	Boot and Shoe Manufacturers	Leicester ... ..	60 of 1889	2s. 5d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 34, Friar-lane, Leicester
Potterton, Samuel Oliver (known and trading as Sam Shaw)	5, New Bond-street and 10, Erskine-street, formerly 10, High-street and 7, Silver-street, all in Leicester	Furniture Dealer ...	Leicester ... ..	77 of 1889	1s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Offices of Official Receiver, 34, Friar-lane, Leicester
Deane, John ... ..	47, Demesne-street, Seacombe, Cheshire, late 14, Myrtle-street, Liverpool, Lancashire	Boot and Shoe Dealer ...	Liverpool ... ..	45 of 1889	2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	First and Final	Forthwith ... ..	Office of Official Receiver, 35, Victoria-street, Liverpool
Stanley, Charles Frederick and Hamilton, Robert John... (lately trading as James Hamilton and Co.)	Residing at 88, Heaton Moor-road, Heaton Chapel, Lancashire Residing at 33, Forest-road, Southport, and trading at Faulkner-street and 39, Piccadilly, Manchester Lately trading at 31, Faulkner-street, Manchester	Salesman Stuff Merchant Merchants ... ..	Manchester ... ..	27 of 1888	1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Second	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Trustee's Office, 2, Clarence-buildings, Booth-street, Manchester

**NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS—continued.**

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final, or Otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Newton, George ...	2, St. Mary's-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	Surgeon ... ..	Newcastle-on-Tyne...	11 of 1889	2s.	Second	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, Pink-lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Preece, George Lewis (Separate Estate)	16 and 31, Whitecross-street, Monmouth ...	Coachbuilder, trading with Thomas Lewis Preece, as Preece and Son	Newport, Mon. ...	20 of 1888	8s. 10d.	First and Final	Jan. 4, 1890 ...	16, Agincourt-square, Monmouth
Preece, Thomas Lewis (Separate Estate)	16 and 31, Whitecross-street, Monmouth ...	Coachbuilder, trading with George Lewis Preece, as Preece and Son	Newport, Mon. ...	20 of 1888	17s.	First and Final	Jan. 4, 1890 ...	16, Agincourt-square, Monmouth
Cooke, Thomas ...	Bedale, Yorkshire ... ..	Painter ... ..	Northallerton ...	6 of 1888	1s. 9d.	First and Final	Jan. 14, 1890 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 8, Albert-road, Middlesborough
Fletcher, William ...	Thornthwaite, near Ripley, Yorkshire ...	Corn Miller ... ..	Northallerton ...	12 of 1888	2½d.	First and Final	Jan. 14, 1890 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 8, Albert-road, Middlesborough
Spence, Sarah Ann ...	Victoria House, Ripon, Yorkshire ...	Milliner ... ..	Northallerton ...	11 of 1889	2s. 6d.	First and Final	Jan. 14, 1890 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 8, Albert-road, Middlesborough
Fox, George ...	Victoria-street and the Huntsman Inn, 26, St. Ann-street, both in Nottingham	Tailor and Licensed Victualler	Nottingham...	123 of 1888	1s. 6d.	First	Dec. 23, 1889 ...	Office of Trustee, E. G. Sackett, 17, Low-pavement, Nottingham
Towler, William ...	Peterborough, Northamptonshire ...	Builder and Contractor...	Peterborough ...	7 of 1888	1s. 2½d.	First and Final	Dec. 24, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Offices, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge
Jackson, John Upton ...	12, Brincliffe Edge-road and 9, George- street, Sheffield, Yorkshire	Tailor ... ..	Sheffield ...	71 of 1887	1s. 7½d.	Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Office of Trustee, 23, John William-street, Huddersfield
Jones, George Herbert ...	29, Castle-street, Shrewsbury ...	Tobacconist ... ..	Shrewsbury ...	12 of 1889	4s. 11½d.	First and Final	Dec. 28, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, Ludlow
Jones, John ...	Robertsford, near Shrewsbury, lately trading at Pride-hill, Shrewsbury	Farmer, also lately Butcher	Shrewsbury ...	4 of 1889	1s. 6½d.	First and Final	Dec. 28, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, Ludlow
Ward, Robert ...	The Angel Hotel, Whitby, Yorkshire ...	Innkeeper... ..	Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesborough	56 of 1889	5s.	First	Jan. 14, 1890 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 8, Albert-road, Middlesborough
Ward, Smith ...	The Waterloo Hotel, Darlington, county of Durham	Innkeeper ... ..	Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesborough	52 of 1889	2s. 8½d.	First and Final	Jan. 14, 1890 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 8, Albert-road, Middlesborough
Snowdon, Charles Henry	Formerly 50, Roker-avenue, now 4, Borough Road-terrace, Sunderland, county of Durham	Painter and Decorator ...	Sunderland ...	5 of 1887	11½d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 25, John-street, Sunderland

NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Amount per Pound.	First, or Final, or Otherwise.	When Payable.	Where Payable.
Alewood, Edwin ...	66, Wind-street, Swansea, Glamorganshire	Chemist and Druggist ...	Swansea ...	34 of 1889	5s.	Composition	Dec. 31, 1889 ... (three months bill)	Offices of Official Receiver, 97, Oxford-street, Swansea
Symons, John, the younger	Wheal Rose, St. Agnes, Cornwall, and lately trading at Redruth and elsewhere	Carpenter and Builder ...	Truro ...	22 of 1889	2s. 11½d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, Boscawen-street, Truro
Wood, Richard Drury ...	6, Harley-street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire	Timekeeper ...	Ulverston and Barrow-in-Furness	7B of 1889	7s. 3d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Office of Official Receiver, 16, Cornwallis-street, Barrow-in-Furness
Birks, Enoch ...	49, Stafford-street, Wednesbury, Staffordshire	Pattern Maker and Iron Cock Manufacturer	Walsall ...	10 of 1889	5s. 8¾d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, Wolverhampton
Griffith, Thomas Arthur (trading as T. and A. Griffith)	Old Brewery, Lichfield, Staffordshire ...	Wine Merchant and Brewer	Walsall ...	22 of 1889	1s. 6d.	First and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	14, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham
Elliott, Ernest Robert ...	104, Parade, Leamington, Warwickshire ...	Draper ...	Warwick ...	10 of 1889	7½d. (2s. 1½d. on new proofs)	Second and Final	Dec. 31, 1889 ...	17, Hertford-street, Coventry
Pooler, William ...	165, Rolfe-street, Smethwick, Staffordshire	Draper ...	West Bromwich ...	12 of 1889	2s. 3½d.	First and Final	Jan. 2, 1890 ...	Whitehall-chambers, 25, Colmore-row, Birmingham
Wade, Robert ...	The General Tallerton Inn, Ferrensby, near Knaresborough, Yorkshire	Innkeeper...	York ...	62 of 1888	6d.	First and Final	Dec. 30, 1889 ...	Official Receiver's Office, 28, Stonegate, York

# APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTORS' DISCHARGE.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Day fixed for Hearing.
Abbott, John George Nelson ...	25, Austinfriars, in the city of London, and 6, Holly Village, Highgate, Middlesex	Stockbroker ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	973 of 1889	Jan. 23, 1890, 12 noon
Blennerhasset, John Frederick ...	1B, Vernon-street, King's Cross-road, Middlesex, lately carrying on business at 1A and 1B, Vernon-street aforesaid	Hydraulic Engineer ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	849 of 1889	Jan. 30, 1890, 12.30 P.M.
Clifford, William Edward ...	50 and 52, High-street, Peckham, Surrey ...	Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant, and Provision Dealer	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1128 of 1889	Jan. 30, 1890, 12 noon
Hayes, Frederick Robert ...	8, King-street West, Hammersmith, and 13, James-street, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, both in Middlesex	Auctioneer ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	89 of 1886	Jan. 24, 1890, 11 A.M.
Isbister, William; ...	Dunraven, Tulse Hill Park, Surrey, and 9, Buckingham-street, Strand, London	Publisher ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	465 of 1889	Jan. 27, 1890, 11 A.M.
Jones, Edward L. ...	Colchester-street, Whitechapel-road, Middlesex ...	Coachbuilder, trading with Edward John Wragg, as Jones and Wragg, at 60, Whitechapel High-street, Middlesex	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	941 of 1888 (Under Order of Consolidation dated Nov. 5, 1888)	Jan. 24, 1890, 11 A.M.
Walker, James Robinson ...	Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, and Hitchin, Hertfordshire	Tailor ...	Bedford ...	8 of 1889	Jan. 23, 1890
Coningsby, Alfred Richard ...	Whaddon, Cambridgeshire ...	Farmer and Coal Merchant ...	Cambridge ...	22 of 1887	Jan. 29, 1890, 2 P.M.
Edwards, William ...	3, Clara-street, Hillhouse, trading at Halifax Old-road, Hillhouse, both in Huddersfield, Yorkshire	Mineral Water Manufacturer ...	Huddersfield ...	20 of 1889	Jan. 22, 1890, 11 A.M.
Harrison, Charles ...	68, Bailgate, Lincoln ...	Plumber ...	Lincoln ...	11 of 1889	Jan. 20, 1890, at 10.30 A.M., Sessions House, Lincoln
Barton, Henry ...	Buglawton, near Congleton, Cheshire ...	Silk Throwster ...	Macclesfield ...	4 of 1888	Jan. 28, 1890, 12 noon, the Town-hall, Macclesfield
Jackson, Thomas ...	30, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester, Lancashire ...	Baker and Flour Dealer ...	Manchester ...	8 of 1889	Feb. 8, 1890, 10.30 A.M., Court-house, Quay-street, Manchester
Hands, William Charles ...	The Market-place, Norwich, previously of Davey-place, Norwich, and lately residing in Dereham-road, Norwich	Jeweller and Watch Maker, previously Tobacconist, and Billiard Club Proprietor	Norwich ...	52 of 1888	Jan. 22, 1890, 12 noon, the Shire-hall, Norwich Castle
Holborn, Charles ...	Wensum-street, Norwich ...	Plumber and Decorator ...	Norwich ...	25 of 1887	Jan. 22, 1890, 12 noon, the Shire-hall, Norwich Castle

**APPLICATIONS FOR DEBTORS' DISCHARGE—continued.**

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Day fixed for Hearing.
Morris, Thomas Joseph ... ..	Residing and trading at 13, High-street, Grantham, Lincolnshire	Music Dealer, Music Teacher, Furrier, and Milliner	Nottingham... ..	11 of 1889	Jan. 17, 1890, 10 A.M., County Court-house, St. Peter's-gate, Nottingham
Powell, Robert ... ..	167, Alfreton-road, Nottingham ... ..	Tobacconist ... ..	Nottingham ... ..	108 of 1889	Jan. 17, 1890, 10 A.M., County Court-house, St. Peter's-gate, Nottingham
Brandon, George Henry ... ..	27, Ethel-road, Landport, Hampshire ... ..	Builder ... ..	Portsmouth ... ..	37 of 1889	Jan. 23, 1890, 12 noon, Court-house, Portsmouth
Leaper, William Adolphus (trading as Leaper and Co.)	Formerly of West-street, Havant, now trading in King-street, Emsworth, and residing at the Laurels, Emsworth, all in Hampshire	Corn, Seed Cake, and Manure Merchant ...	Portsmouth ... ..	47 of 1888	Jan. 23, 1890, 12 noon, Court-house, Portsmouth
Cooper, Joseph ... ..	93, 95, and 105, Chapel-street, Salford, Lancashire	General Dealer ... ..	Salford ... ..	16 of 1889	Feb. 10, 1890
Davis, William ... ..	41, Victor-street, Walsall, Staffordshire ... ..	Police Constable ... ..	Walsall ... ..	27 of 1887	Jan. 22, 1890, 12 noon, Court-house, Lichfield-street, Walsall
Osborn, Edith ... ..	Bransford-road, in the parish of St. John-in-Bedwardine, in the city of Worcester	General-shop Keeper, Widow ... ..	Worcester ... ..	22 of 1889	Jan. 22, 1890, 11 A.M., Shirehall, Worcester

# ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

No. 26005.

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Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Nature of Order made.	Grounds named in Order for refusing an Absolute Order of Discharge.
Benham, Mary Anne ...	34, Belsize-road, Hampstead, Middlesex	Widow ... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1264 of 1885	Nov. 27, 1889	Discharge granted	
Chapman, John William	49, Tabernacle - street, Finsbury, and 70, Brooke-road, Stoke Newington-common, both in Middlesex	Boot Manufacturer ...	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	316 of 1889	Nov. 27, 1889	Discharge suspended for three months. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 27th February, 1890	Bankrupt's books do not sufficiently disclose his financial position since 31st December, 1886; bankrupt had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; and had on a previous occasion made an arrangement with his creditors
Foord, Frederick William	30, Estcourt-road, Wandsworth Common, Surrey, lately trading at 13, Midland Potato Market, St. Pancras, Middlesex, and formerly 6, Russell - street, Covent Garden, and the Great Northern Potato Market, King's Cross, both in Middlesex	Of no occupation, lately Potato Salesman, and formerly Potato and Fruit Salesman	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	488 of 1889	Nov. 21, 1889	Discharge suspended for three months. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 21st February, 1890	Bankrupt had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; and had within three months preceding the date of the Receiving Order, when unable to pay his debts as they became due, given an undue preference to one of his creditors
King, Jacob ... ..	200, Whitechapel-road and 1, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, both in Middlesex	Leather, Skin, and Hide Merchant	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	499 of 1889	Nov. 22, 1889	Discharge suspended for two years. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 22nd November, 1891	Bankrupt had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; and had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent
Somerville, Annie Maria	37, Courtneil-street, Bayswater, lately residing at 25, St. Mary's - road, Westbourne Park, and formerly of 94 and 96, Talbot-road, Bayswater, all in the county of London	Formerly Boarding-house Keeper, now of no occupation, Widow	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	905 of 1889	Nov. 26, 1889	Discharge suspended for six months. Bankrupt to be discharged as from 26th May, 1890	Bankrupt had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by her, and as sufficiently disclose her business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding her bankruptcy; had continued to trade after knowing herself to be insolvent; and had on a previous occasion made an arrangement with her creditors
Watson, Robert...	The Ship Hotel, Dover, Kent	Gentleman ... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy (transferred from Canterbury)	774 of 1889	Nov. 26, 1889	Discharge granted	



# ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Nature of Order made.	Grounds named in Order for refusing an Absolute Order of Discharge.
Abbott, John ...	Torrige Works, Bideford, Devonshire	Ironfounder, and also trading as a Collar Manufacturer in partnership with William Henry Turrall, of Great Torrington, Devonshire, as Abbott and Turrall	Barnstaple ...	2 of 1889	Nov. 23, 1889	Discharge suspended for seven months. Bankrupt to be discharged as from the 23rd June, 1890	Bankrupt had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy
Hare, Stephen ...	Appledore, Devonshire	Innkeeper and Master Mariner	Barnstaple ...	21 of 1888	Nov. 23, 1889	Discharge suspended for four calendar months. Bankrupt to be discharged as from the 23rd March, 1890	Bankrupt had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy
Pickett, Henry Jeremiah (trading as Pickett and Company)	Barnstaple, Devonshire	Coal and Corn Merchant	Barnstaple ...	8 of 1889	Oct. 16, 1889	Discharge suspended for three months. Bankrupt to be discharged as from the 16th January, 1890	Bankrupt had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him
Davies, John ...	Broughton House, Ledbury-road, the Ship Inn, St. Owen-street, and the Ship Brewery, St. Owen-street, all in the city of Hereford	Licensed Victualler (a member of the firm of John Davies and Co., Common Brewers)	Hereford ...	11 of 1888	Nov. 29, 1889	Discharge suspended for one month	Bankrupt had omitted to keep proper books of account
Wheatstone, Albert ...	1 and 2, Lower Church-street, Hereford	Clothier and Outfitter	Hereford ...	8 of 1889	Nov. 29, 1889	Discharge suspended for two months from 27th September, 1889	Bankrupt had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent
Rayner, Fred ...	Formerly Gibraltar Farm, Knostrop, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and 22, Crown Point-road, Leeds	Farmer and Milk Dealer (trading with Joseph Walker)	Leeds ...	50 of 1889	Nov. 28, 1889	Discharge suspended for one calendar month	Bankrupt had not kept any books, and had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent
Daniels, John William...	73, Holdenhurst - road, Bournemouth, Hampshire	Cab Proprietor and Saddler	Poole ...	16 of 1888	Nov. 18, 1889	Discharge suspended for three months. Bankrupt to be discharged as from the 18th February, 1890	Bankrupt had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; and had contracted a debt provable in the bankruptcy without having at the time of contracting it reasonable or probable grounds of expectation of being able to pay it

# ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE—continued.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Date of Order.	Nature of Order made.	Grounds named in Order for refusing an Absolute Order of Discharge.
Gibson, Frederick ...	9, St. Peter's-place, Fleet-wood, Lancashire	Chemist ... ..	Preston... ..	18 of 1889	Nov. 26, 1889	Discharge suspended nine months...	Bankrupt had omitted to keep such books of account as are usual and proper in the business carried on by him, and as sufficiently disclose his business transactions and financial position within the three years immediately preceding his bankruptcy; had continued to trade after knowing himself to be insolvent; and had contracted debts provable in the bankruptcy, without having at the time of contracting them any reasonable or probable grounds of expectation of being able to pay them

# APPOINTMENTS OF TRUSTEES.

Debtor's Name.	Address.	Description.	Court.	No.	Trustee's Name.	Address.	Date of Certificate of Appointment.
Webb, James... ..	Manor-mansions, Belsize Park-gardens, Belsize Park, and 44, Piccadilly, formerly of Albert Gate Studios, Knightsbridge, and then of Queen's-terrace, St. John's Wood, all in the county of London	Artist ... ..	High Court of Justice in Bankruptcy	1238 of 1889	Attree, William Orton	52, Gracechurch-street, E.C.	Dec. 20, 1889
Dunbar, John ... ..	59, Higher Temple-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, Lancashire	Travelling Draper ... ..	Manchester ... ..	112 of 1889	Chesney, Peter Kerr	Market-street-chambers, 32, Market-street, Bradford, Yorkshire	Dec. 18, 1889
Winter, Joseph ... ..	Oak House, Farnworth, Lancashire, and 21, Marsden-square, Manchester, Lancashire	Manager ... ..	Manchester ... ..	110 of 1889	White, John... ..	37, Brown - street, Manchester	Dec. 10, 1889
Rushworth, Thomas... ..	Residing and trading at 8, Spring-gardens, Buxton, Derbyshire, and carrying on business at Staden, near Buxton, Derbyshire	Grocer, Wine and Spirit Merchant and Farmer	Stockport ... ..	11 of 1889	Russell, George Henry	49, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, Accountant	Dec. 19, 1889

# ADMINISTRATION ORDER IN THE CASE OF DECEASED DEBTOR.

Name of Deceased.	Address.	Description.	Date of Death.	Court.	No. of Master.	Date of Order.	Date of Filing Petition or Application for Transfer.	Act or Acts of Bankruptcy, if any, committed by Deceased within three months before the date of his Decease.	Whether Will or other Testamentary Disposition (with date thereof), or Letters of Administration.	Date when proved or granted.
Evans, Louisa ...	60 and 64, Fisherton-street, Salisbury, Wiltshire	Draper ... ..	July 16, 1888	Salisbury ...	15 of 1889	Dec. 19, 1889	Dec. 19, 1889 ...	... ..	Will dated Jan. 6, 1888	Sept. 25, 1888

Pursuant to the Act and Rules, notices to the above effect have been received by the Board of Trade,  
JOHN SMITH, Inspector-General in Bankruptcy.

**T**HE estates of Donald Maclean, Baker and Grocer, Stornoway, were sequestrated on the 17th day of December, 1889, by the Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland.

The first deliverance is dated the 17th December, 1889. The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock, noon, on the 3rd day of January next, 1890, within the Sheriff Court-house, Stornoway.

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, 1890.

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

C. G. MACKENZIE, Solicitor, Stornoway, Agent.

**T**HE estates of George Birrel Livingston, Merchant and Commission Agent, Oswald-street, Glasgow, were sequestrated on 19th December, 1889, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 19th December, 1889.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 30th December, 1889, within the Faculty Hall, St. 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 19th April, 1890.

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

DOWNIE and AITON, Writers,  
115, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, Agents.

**T**HE estates of George William Guy, lately General Merchant, Garvald, in the county of Haddington, and presently residing there, were sequestrated on 20th December, 1889, by the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.

The first deliverance is dated the 20th day of December, 1889.

The meeting to elect a Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, 1889, within the County Buildings, Haddington.

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 20th day of April, 1890.

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

R. MAXWELL MAIN, Solicitor,  
16, Hardgate-street, Haddington, Agent.

**T**HE estates of John Watson, Commission Agent, 109, Hope-street, Glasgow, were sequestrated on the 19th day of December, 1889, by the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

The first deliverance is dated the 19th December, 1889.

The meeting to elect the Trustee and Commissioners is to be held at one o'clock, afternoon, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1889, within the Faculty Hall, St. 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 19th day of April, 1890.

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

STRANG and WEIR, Agents,  
103, West Regent-street, Glasgow.

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