

NOTICE is hereby given, that a separate building, named the Moravian Chapel, situated at No. 32, Fetter-lane, in the parish of Saint Dunstan in the West, in the city of London, in the district of West London, being a building certified according to law as a place of religious worship, was, on the 3rd day of August, 1867, duly registered for solemnizing marriages therein, pursuant to the Act of 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 85.

Witness my hand this 7th day of August, 1867.

Jn. Pontifex, Superintendent Registrar.

India Office, August 5, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Secretary of State for India has received from the Administrator-General of Bengal the undermentioned Schedules; viz. :—

- A. Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid, during the six months ending on 31st December, 1866.
- B. Schedule of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received by the Administrator-General on account of estates, not being Hindoo or Mahomedan, remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st December, 1866.
- C. Schedule of all sums of money, bonds, and other securities received by the Administrator-General, on account of Hindoo and Mahomedan estates remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances in hand.
- D. Schedule of balances in the hands of the Administrator-General set apart to meet the admitted claims of creditors against the estates therein mentioned.
- E. Schedule of unclaimed balances of estates under 500 rupees, deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's letter of the 8th of October, 1852, interest being allowed thereon by Government.

And that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public, in the Department of the Official Agent to the Administrators-General of India, at this office.

In pursuance of the provisions of an Act 7 William 4, and 1st Victoria, c. 73, sec. 32, entitled "An Act for better enabling Her Majesty to confer certain powers and immunities on Trading and other Companies."

NOTICE is hereby given, that application has been made to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council by petition, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to extend the powers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company under its existing Charters, by enlarging the limits of its operations, and authorizing an increase of its capital.—Dated this 7th day of August, 1867.

Pearce, Phillips, and Pearce, Solicitors to the Petitioners, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

London and Birmingham Gun Barrel Proof.

Advertisement of Alterations in proving Breech loading Military Small Arms in respect to which the existing Rules and Regulations of Proof are insufficient.

New Rule and Regulation for the proof of breech-loading barrels for military small arms, for which the proof as stated in Schedule B to "The Gun Barrel Proof Act, 1855," annexed, is deemed insufficient, made under the authority of the Act by the two Companies in the Act called "The Gunmakers' Company" and "The Birmingham Company," with the approval of the Right Honourable Sir John Somerset Pakington, Bart., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, in the month of July, 1867.

WHEREAS under and according to the existing Rules and Regulations for the proof under the Act of barrels for small arms barrels for breech-loading arms are liable to provisional proof and also to definitive proof and after being duly proved are to bear proof marks denoting provisional proof and definitive proof respectively, according to the Rules and Regulations in Schedule B to the Act annexed.

And whereas since the passing of the Act, a practice has arisen of converting barrels originally made and intended for muzzle-loading arms (commonly called and known in the gun trade as muzzle-loaders) into barrels for breech-loading arms (commonly called and known in the gun trade as breech loaders).

And whereas it commonly happens in the process of so converting barrels, that the provisional proof mark borne by the barrels before their conversion, disappears by reason of that portion of the barrel whereon the provisional proof mark is impressed, being cut off, and under the Act barrels so converted are liable after conversion to be proved, provisionally as well as definitively, whether they have or have not been so proved theretofore, but it is inexpedient that barrels so converted, and which before the conversion have been submitted to and have stood the test of provisional proof, and thereupon received provisional proof marks, should be again submitted to that proof.

And whereas danger may arise to persons using breech-loading military arms upon the faith of the guarantee afforded by the proof mark thereon, without reference to the fitness of the cartridge with which such arms are used, and that in consequence accidents may happen whereby the value of the proof mark may be improperly and unfairly deteriorated, unless public notice is given of the extent to which the proof mark upon breech-loading military arms can be safely relied on as a guarantee for the safe user of such arms.

And whereas breech-loading military barrels, of the 1853 pattern, made for the use of Her Majesty's Forces, are now in use, and are proved at the Government Factory at Enfield, according to certain scales and rules of proof, and a particular description of cartridge which are deemed by the Director of Small Arms sufficient as a test or security for the safe user thereof, and it is deemed expedient to assimilate the proof of breech-loading military barrels by the two companies to the same description of cartridge and the same weight of gunpowder as are now used, or may hereafter be used at the Government Factory, at Enfield, for the proof of similar barrels.

And whereas by section 95 of the Act power is given to the two Companies from time to time,