

of goods there,\* but the affidavit stated that he had lived under the protection of the British Government, which implied that he did not live in the French factory.

[Mr. Justice Chambers, in his notes, observes upon this case:—"Though this and many other cases, respecting the goods of Armenians, in which letters of administration or probate of their wills have been granted, may seem not to come within the description of the charter, except when, having resided in Calcutta, the deceased was, by local allegiance, a British subject, yet, it seems reasonable to give so much latitude of construction to the words British subjects dying within the pro-[17]vinces, as to include a class of Christians who are strangers and foreigners here, and who consider themselves, whether they live in the town of Calcutta or out of it, as residing under the protection of the British Government, and not of the Subahdar. And this construction is the rather admitted in practice, because the convenience of it is acknowledged by the Armenians themselves, who are universally desirous of ascertaining in this mode the succession to their estates. A further argument in favour of this practice may be drawn from a deed poll under the Company's seal, (a) executed at London A.D. 1788, by which Armenians are permitted to live in any of the Company's towns, and to sell and purchase houses and land, and to be capable of all civil offices as if they were Englishmen born."

*Administration granted.*

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IN THE GOODS OF DIXON (1790).

*Chambers' Notes, March 27th, 1790.*

Administration granted to a married woman without joining her husband.

ON the renunciation of the executors, administration was applied for by Mrs. Smith, the sole legatee in the will. It appeared on the face of the will that the petitioner was a married woman.

The Court (*Chambers, Hyde and Jones, Js.*) at first doubted whether administration could be granted to her alone, without her husband, but on considering the cases in 2 Burn's Eccl. law 639, they held it right.

*Administration granted. (b)*

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[17] (a) *q. v. in notis.*

(b) But it should be with the husband's consent: Toller's Executors, p. 91. Com. Dig. Admor. (B) 6. The husband is entitled to administer in his wife's right, for his own safety, as he would be liable for her devastavit, and, incident to this right, he has the power of disposition over the personal estate vested in his wife as executrix or administratrix. Wms. Exors. 770 (3d edit.)