



The London Gazette.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1876.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
February 15, 1876.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that The Queen will hold a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, the 8th of March next, at three o'clock.

REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By Her Majesty's Command.

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

PRESENTATIONS.

Any Lady who proposes to be presented to The Queen must leave at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, *before twelve o'clock*, two clear days before the Drawing Room, a card with her name written thereon, and with the name of the Lady by whom she is to be presented. In order to carry out the existing regulation, that no presentation can be made at a Drawing Room excepting by a Lady actually attending that Court, it is also necessary that an intimation from the Lady who is to make the presentation, of her intention to be present, should accompany the presentation card above referred to, which will be submitted to The Queen for Her Majesty's approbation. It is Her Majesty's Command, that no presentations shall be made at the Drawing Room, except in accordance with the above regulations.

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

It is not expected that Gentlemen will present themselves at Drawing Rooms, except in attendance on the Ladies of their families.

Any Gentleman who under these circumstances should desire to be presented to The Queen, will

observe the same regulations as are in force for Her Majesty's Levees.

The State Apartments will be open for the reception of Company coming to Court at two o'clock.

HERTFORD,
Lord Chamberlain.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
February 4, 1876.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh will, by command of The Queen, hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at two o'clock.

It is The Queen's pleasure that Presentations to His Royal Highness at the Levee shall be considered as equivalent to Presentations to Her Majesty.

REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S LEVEE TO BE HELD BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, ON BEHALF OF HER MAJESTY, AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

By Her Majesty's Command.

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

PRESENTATIONS.

Any Nobleman or Gentleman who proposes to be presented, must leave at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, *before twelve o'clock*, two clear days before the Levee, a card with his name written thereon, and with the name of the Nobleman or Gentleman by whom he is to be presented. In order to carry out the existing regulations that no presentation can be made at a Levee excepting by a person actually attending that Levee, it is also necessary that an intimation from the Nobleman or Gentleman who is

to make the presentation, of his intention to be present, should accompany the presentation card above referred to, which will be submitted to The Queen for Her Majesty's approbation. It is Her Majesty's command that no presentations shall be made at the Levee, except in accordance with the above regulations.

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

The State Apartments will be open for the reception of Company coming to Court at one o'clock.

HERTFORD,
Lord Chamberlain.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by Her Majesty in Council for the year 1876.

ENGLAND

(excepting Cornwall and Lancashire).

<i>Bedfordshire,</i>	George Sowerby, of Putteridge Bury, Luton, Esq.	<i>Leicestershire,</i>	Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, of Bosworth Park, Bart.
<i>Berkshire,</i>	John Hargreaves, of Maiden Erleigh, near Reading, Esq.	<i>Lincolnshire,</i>	Sir John Henry Thorold, of Syston Park, Bart.
<i>Buckinghamshire,</i>	Sir William Robert Clayton, of Harleyford, Great Marlow. Bart.	<i>Monmouthshire,</i>	Edward Kennard, of Blaenavon House, near Pontypool, Esq.
<i>Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire,</i>	Charles Isham Stroug, of Thorpe Hall, Peterborough, Esq.	<i>Norfolk,</i>	Sir William Hovell Browne Ffukes, of Hillington, Bart.
<i>Cheshire,</i>	John Baskervyle Glegg, of Withington Hall, Chelford, Esq.	<i>Northamptonshire,</i>	Thomas William Rhodes, of Flore Fields, Esq.
<i>Cumberland,</i>	George John Johnson, of Castlesteads, Brampton, Esq.	<i>Northumberland,</i>	Calverley Bewicke, of Close House, Wylam - on - Tyne, Esq.
<i>Derbyshire,</i>	Nathaniel Charles Curzon, of Etwall Hall, Esq.	<i>Nottinghamshire,</i>	John Elliott Burnside, of Gedling, Esq.
<i>Devonshire,</i>	William Henry Peters, of Harefield, Esq.	<i>Oxfordshire,</i>	Holford Cotton Risley, of Deddington, Esq.
<i>Dorsetshire,</i>	John Clavell Mansel-Pleydell, of Longthorns, Esq.	<i>Rutland,</i>	Edward Frewen, of Braunston, Esq.
<i>Durham,</i>	Henry Edward Surtees, of Redworth House and Redford Grove, Esq.	<i>Shropshire,</i>	Arthur Mostyn Owen, of Woodhouse, Esq.
<i>Essex,</i>	Christopher John Hume Tower, of Weald Hall, South Weald, Esq.	<i>Somersetshire,</i>	Henry Duncar Skrine, of Warleigh, Bathford, Bath, Esq.
<i>Gloucestershire,</i>	Edmund Waller, of Farmington, near Northleach, Esq.	<i>County of Southampton,</i>	Richard Redfern Goodlad, of Hill Place, Droxford, Esq.
<i>Herefordshire,</i>	John Harding, of Tattenhall Lodge, Leamington, and the Lynch, Pembridge, Herefordshire, Esq.	<i>Staffordshire,</i>	Richard Holt Briscoe, of Somerford Hall, Brewood, near Penkridge, Esq.
<i>Hertfordshire,</i>	John Gwyn-Jeffreys, of Ware Priory, Esq.	<i>Suffolk,</i>	Harry Spencer Waddington, of Cavenham Hall, Esq.
<i>Kent,</i>	Edward Loyd, of Lillesden, Hawkhurst, Esq.	<i>Surrey,</i>	Charles Churchill, of Weybridge Park, Weybridge, Esq.
		<i>Sussex,</i>	William Courtenay Morland, of Court Lodge, Lamberhurst, Esq.
		<i>Warwickshire,</i>	William Stratford Dugdale, of Merevale, near Atherstone, Esq.
		<i>Westmorland,</i>	Edward Balme Wheatley Balme, of High Close, Loughrigg, Ambleside, Esq.
		<i>Wiltshire,</i>	William Henry Poynder, of Hartham, Chippenham, Esq.
		<i>Worcestershire,</i>	George Wallace, of Eardiston, near Tenbury, Esq.
		<i>Yorkshire,</i>	Henry Miles Stapylton, of Myton Hall, Esq.

WALES.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

<i>Anglesey,</i>	Lieutenant - Colonel Robert Bramston Smith, of Pencraig, Llangefni.
<i>Breconshire,</i>	Mordecai Jones, of Morganwg House, Brecon, Esq.
<i>Cardiganshire,</i>	George Griffiths Williams, of Wallog, near Aberystwith, Esq.
<i>Carmarthenshire,</i>	James Buckley, of Castellgorvod, Esq.

<i>Carnarvonshire,</i>	Robert Carreg, of Carreg, Esq.
<i>Denbighshire,</i>	Thomas Barnes, of The Quinta, Oswestry, Esq.
<i>Flintshire,</i>	Conwy Grenville Hercules Rowley Conwy, of Bodrhyddan, Esq.
<i>Glamorganshire,</i>	Thomas Picton Turbervill, of Ewenny Abbey, Esq.
<i>Merionethshire,</i>	Thomas Taylor, of The Cliff, Esq.
<i>Montgomeryshire,</i>	Richard John Edmunds, of Edderton, Esq.
<i>Pembrokeshire,</i>	Charles Allen, of Tenby, Esq.
<i>Radnorshire,</i>	Sir Richard Green Price, of Norton Manor, Presteign, Bart.

Duchy of Lancaster, February 12, 1876.

THE Queen has been this day pleased to appoint Oliver Ormerod Walker, Esq., of Chesham, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint Edward H. Burrows, Esquire, B.A., University College, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering or apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant-ships in the territories of any Foreign Power Her Majesty may by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given declare that seamen not being slaves who desert from merchant-ships belonging to such power when within Her Majesty's Dominions shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships and may limit the operation of such order and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications if any as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant-ships in the territories of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes:

Now therefore Her Majesty by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare and it is hereby ordered and declared

that from and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette seamen not being slaves and not being British subjects who within Her Majesty's Dominions desert from merchant-ships belonging to the Kingdom of Greece shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships Provided always that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's Dominions he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent court and until his sentence (if any) has been fully carried into effect.

And the Secretaries of State for India in Council the Home Department and the Colonies are to give the necessary directions here-in accordingly.

C. J. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the first section of "The Seal Fishery Act, 1875," it is enacted that when it appears to Her Majesty in Council that the Foreign States whose ships or subjects are engaged in the Seal Fishery in the area mentioned in the Schedule to that Act, or any part of such area, have made or will make with respect to those contained in that Act, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to direct that that Act shall, after the date mentioned in the Order, apply to the Seal Fishery within the said area, or such part thereof as may specified in the Order, and it is also enacted that Her Majesty, may from time to time by Order in Council, rescind, alter, or add to any Order made in pursuance of the said section, and make a new Order in lieu thereof.

And whereas by Order in Council dated the fifth day of February instant, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that "The Seal Fishery Act, 1875," should after the date of the Order apply to the Seal Fishery within the area mentioned in the Schedule to the said Act, and was further pleased to fix the third day of April in every year as the day before which the master and person in charge of, and every person belonging to any British ship, and every British subject should not kill or capture, or attempt to kill or capture any seal within the area mentioned in the Schedule to the said Act:

And whereas since the date of the above recited Order it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the Government of Norway, one of the Foreign States whose ships or subjects are at present engaged in the Seal Fishery in the area mentioned in the Schedule to the said recited Act, are unable this year to make in time for the fishing of this season (as they had expected) with respect to their own ships and subjects the like provisions to those contained in the said recited Act.

And whereas Norway has more ships and subjects engaged in the Seal Fishery within the said area than all other Foreign States.

Now therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to rescind the Order made by Her on the fifth day of February instant, as above mentioned.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the civil administration of Her Majesty's Government has, of late years, been greatly extended :

And whereas the permanent officers by whom the clerical part of such administration is conducted, although necessarily divided into many Departments, have, in a great degree, similar duties to perform :

And whereas, in consideration of the premisses, various inquiries have been undertaken, and various measures have been founded upon them, both for the selection and for the classification of the said permanent officers ; of which measures the latest is Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4 June, 1870, whereby, or by Orders and Regulations supplementary thereto, the selection of persons for Her Majesty's Civil Service is directed to be made principally by literary competition according to two standards of examination, and the persons so respectively selected are attached either to different Offices, or to Higher or Lower Divisions of the same Office, according to the examinations passed by them and the duties to be performed :

And whereas it appears from certain recent Reports made by the Right Honourable Lyon Playfair and others appointed by the Commissioners of the Treasury to be a Commission for inquiring into various questions connected with the organisation of Civil Departments of the State, that further regulations are required for the division of duties in Her Majesty's civil establishments, and for the selection, pay, and promotion of the officers entrusted with such duties :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :

1. A Lower Division of the Civil Service shall be constituted. It shall consist of Men Clerks and of Boy Clerks, engaged to serve in any Department of the State to which they may, from time to time, be appointed or transferred. *The term "Civil Service" in this paragraph, and the same term, and all equivalent terms, throughout this Order, mean such parts only of the said Service as are comprised in the first and second (excluding the third) of the said Reports.*

2. No Department throughout Her Majesty's Civil Service shall be permanently increased or regulated afresh, without providing for the introduction of a system whereby such of its duties as are of a suitable character shall be performed by members of the Lower Division.

3. Such situations in Her Majesty's Civil Service as are not suitable to be filled up by members of the Lower Division are excluded from this present Order, and shall, until Her Majesty's further pleasure is declared, be regulated, as now, by the Heads of the Departments to which they belong, subject to approval by the Commissioners of the Treasury, and conformably to Her Majesty's Orders applicable to them.

4. Promotions shall continue to be made, and salaries to be paid, in the case of all Clerks now serving, in like manner as if this Order had never been issued. But no vacancies shall be filled up, nor any new appointments made in any Department, except by appointing Clerks of the Lower Division, until the Commissioners of the Treasury have been satisfied that the number of Clerks serving in such Department with higher salaries than those of the Lower Division is not in excess

of the number sufficient to perform superior duties.

5. The Civil Service Commissioners shall at fixed intervals or whenever they may, with the previous approval of the Treasury, declare it to be necessary, hold competitive examinations for Men Clerks of the Lower Division, in the subjects included in the scheme of examination known as "Regulation II," and for Boy Clerks of the Lower Division, in a more limited number of subjects.

Candidates for Men Clerkships must be over 17 and under 20 years of age. Candidates for Boy Clerkships must be over 15 and under 17 years of age.

6. Before any such examination is held, the number of permanent Clerkships likely to fall vacant within the next six months shall be estimated by the Civil Service Commissioners. This number shall be increased by 10 per cent., and submitted to the Treasury for approval. When it has been approved, the Civil Service Commissioners shall deduct from it the number of unappointed persons (if any) qualified for appointments by previous examinations of the same kind, including examinations under Clause 11 of this Order ; and the remainder shall be the number of persons to be selected at the next ensuing examination. This number shall be published as part of the notice of every such examination.

7. A list of the competitors shall be made out, in the order of merit, up to this published number, if so many are found by the examination to be qualified for appointments in the Civil Service.

8. Each competitor named in a list shall remain thereon until he attains the age (if a man) of 25 years, and (if a boy) of 19 years, unless in the meantime he has been appointed to a situation in some public office.

Men on completing their 25th year, and boys on completing the 19th year of their ages respectively, or on receiving appointments, shall be removed from the list.

9. From these lists the Civil Service Commissioners, on the application of Departments having vacancies, may supply, on probation, the requisite Clerks, whether for permanent or temporary duty. Selections shall, as a general rule, be made by the Civil Service Commissioners according to the order of the names on the lists ; but the Civil Service Commissioners may select any Clerk who, in his examination, has shown special qualifications for any particular subject, among those included in "Regulation II," if special application for such a Clerk be made by any Department.

10. No clerk shall remain more than one year in any Department unless at the end of that time the Head of the Department shall signify in writing to the Civil Service Commissioners that the Clerk is accepted by the Department. If he is not accepted, the Department shall report to the said Commissioners the reasons for not accepting him ; and such Commissioners shall thereon supply another Clerk in his room, and shall decide whether the name of the rejected Clerk shall be struck off the list, as unfit for the Service generally, or whether he shall be allowed a trial in another Department.

11. Boy Clerks shall not be retained as such in any Department after completing their 19th year ; but they may, after two years (or, if admitted, after 17 years of age, one year) of good service, to be certified in writing by the Head of their Department to the Civil Service Commissioners, compete under "Regulation II," among themselves, for so many Men Clerkships of the Lower Division as shall not exceed one-fourth of the number of competitors.

The number of Men Clerkships reserved for such limited competitions shall be reckoned as part of the total number to be published, pursuant to Clause 6 of this Order.

Separate lists shall be made out of the competitors successful in the limited competitions, and selections for appointments to Men Clerkships shall (subject to Clause 9 of this Order) be made alternately from these lists and from the lists of competitors successful in the open competitions (Clause 5).

12. Appointments may be made *exceptionally* to the Lower Division of Clerks from the body of Writers serving before 4th June, 1870, if thoroughly qualified, and from those subsequently registered by the Civil Service Commissioners; provided that the age of these latter did not exceed 30 years at the time of their being placed on the Register; that at the date of this present Order in Council, they have served as Registered Writers for a period of not less than three years; that they produce certificates from the Head of the Department in which they are serving that it is desirable, in the interest of the Public Service, to retain and employ them in that same Department; and that they prove their fitness by a Supplementary Examination.

13. The salaries of Men Clerks in the Lower Division shall commence at 80*l.*, and shall rise by triennial increments of 15*l.* to 200*l.* Provided that in any office in which a regular attendance of seven hours a day is required, the commencing salary may be 90*l.*, and the maximum salary may be 250*l.*

14. The triennial increments of salary to Men Clerks shall not be allowed in full without a certificate from the immediate superior of each Clerk, countersigned by the Head of the Department, or by such officer as he may designate for the purpose, to the effect that the Clerk's conduct has been in all respects satisfactory. In cases of demerit, a part, or the whole of the increment may be withheld, or deferred, according to circumstances.

15. The salaries of Boy Clerks shall begin at 14*s.* per week, and shall rise by 1*s.* per week per annum as long as they are employed.

16. Extra pay, not exceeding 100*l.* per annum, may be attached to certain situations open to Clerks of the Lower Division whose duties involve the superintendence of other Clerks, or are otherwise of a more distinctly responsible character than such as the generality of their colleagues have to perform. The number of such situations in each Department, and the amount of extra pay, subject to the maximum of 100*l.*, to be assigned to each such situation, shall be fixed by the Head of the Department, with the consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

17. Situations carrying extra pay shall be conferred strictly according to positive merit, and not according to seniority.

18. Promotion from the Lower to the Higher Division of the Service shall not be made without a special certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, to be granted *exceptionally*, after not less than ten years' service, upon a special recommendation from the Head of the Department, and with the assent of the Treasury; and every such promotion, including such recommendation, certificate, and assent, shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall take effect only from and after the date of such publication.

19. Below the Lower Division of ordinary Clerks (including Boy Clerks) Men and Boy Copyists may be employed for mere copying, and for routine work under direct supervision, on the same conditions of service as those at present in force for Civil Service Writers (Men and Boys).

Whenever it is possible, they shall be paid by piece-work, at rates to be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners, with the consent of the Head of the Department, and of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

20. All appointments, promotions, and transfers from one office to another shall be notified to the Civil Service Commissioners as they are made, and shall by them be published together in the number of the London Gazette first issued in each month.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, it is (among other things) enacted, that where the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the examination and grant of certificates of competency to persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade reports to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons, and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council,—

1. To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said Order.

3. To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

And that upon the publication in the London Gazette of any such Order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such Order, take effect as if they had been contained in the Act, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any Order made as aforesaid.

And whereas the Legislature of the British possession of Tasmania has, by the Merchant Ships Officers Examination Act, 1874, provided for the examination of and grant of certificates of competency for foreign ships to persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, which certificates are hereinafter denominated Colonial Certificates of Competency, and the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the said examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said

Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said first recited Act, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, is pleased,—

1. To declare that the said colonial certificates of competency granted by the Governor of the said possession of Tasmania shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency for the foreign trade granted under those Acts, except so much of the 139th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the 10th section of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, as requires the delivery by the Board of Trade to any master, mate, or engineer of a copy of any certificate to which he appears to be entitled as therein mentioned, so much of the third paragraph of the 23rd section of the said last-mentioned Act as requires at the conclusion of a case relating to the cancelling or suspending of a certificate, such certificate, if cancelled or suspended, to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and the whole of the provisions of the fourth paragraph of the same section shall apply to such colonial certificates of competency.

3. To impose and make the conditions and regulations following, numbered 1 to 10 respectively, with respect to the said Colonial Certificates of Competency, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, and to impose for the breach of such conditions and regulations the penalties therein mentioned.

Form of Certificate.

1. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be on parchment, and as nearly as possible similar in shape and form to the corresponding Certificate of Competency for the Foreign Trade granted by the Board of Trade under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

Name of Possession to be inserted.

2. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall have the name of the said possession of Tasmania inserted prominently on its face and back.

Certificates to be numbered consecutively.

3. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be numbered in consecutive order.

Lists of Certificates granted, cancelled, &c., to be sent to Registrar-General of Seamen.

4. The government of the said possession shall furnish the Registrar-General of Seamen in London from time to time, with accurate lists of all such Colonial Certificates of Competency as may be granted by the Governor of the said possession as aforesaid, or as may for any cause whatsoever be cancelled, suspended, renewed, or re-issued, and shall also furnish him with duplicates of the applications for examination made by the persons to whom such Certificates are granted.

Three Years Domicile or Service necessary.

5. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to any person who, for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such Colonial Certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years, the earliest of which shall have commenced within five years prior to such applica-

tion, has been domiciled in, or has served in a ship or ships registered in one or more of the following Australasian Colonies, namely, the colonies on the continent of Australia and New Zealand, and Tasmania.

Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates not to be granted when former are cancelled.

6. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall not be granted to any person who may have had a certificate, whether granted by the Board of Trade or by the Government of a British Possession, cancelled or suspended under the provisions of the said Acts or of any Act for the time being in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless the period of suspension has expired, or unless intimation has been received from the Board of Trade, or the government by whom the cancelled or suspended certificate was originally granted, to the effect that no objection to the grant of such Colonial Certificate is known to exist, or unless a new certificate has been granted to him by such Board or Government; and in the last-named event no such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be for a higher grade than the certificate so last granted as aforesaid.

Colonial Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates improperly granted may be cancelled without formal investigation.

7. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which appears from information subsequently acquired, or otherwise, to have been improperly granted, whether in the above or in any other respect, may be cancelled by the Governor of the said possession, or by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, without any formal investigation, under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the holder of such certificate shall thereupon deliver it the Board of Trade or the Governor of the said possession, or as they or either of them may direct, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Cancellation, &c. of a Certificate shall involve cancellation of all the other Certificates possessed by its Owner.

8. Every decision with respect to the cancellation or suspension of a Certificate pronounced by any board, court, or tribunal under the provisions of the said Acts, shall extend equally to all the Colonial Certificates at the time possessed by the person in respect of whom the decision is made, as well as to all certificates granted to him under any of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and whether such certificates be specified in such decision or not.

Certificates believed to be fraudulent may be demanded.

9. Any officer of the Board of Trade, or the Registrar-General of Seamen, or any of his officers, or a superintendent of a mercantile marine office, or a consular officer, or duly appointed shipping officer in a British possession, may demand the delivery to him of any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which he has

reason to believe has been improperly issued, or is forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled, and may detain such Certificate for a reasonable period for the purpose of making inquiries respecting such issue, forgery, alteration, cancellation, suspension, or possession, and any person who, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to comply with such demand shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Suspended Certificates to be re-issued only by Colony by which originally granted.

10. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which has from any cause been cancelled or suspended, whether by a tribunal in Tasmania, or elsewhere, shall be renewed or re-issued only by the Marine Board of South Australia.

This Order shall take effect in the said Possession of Tasmania from and after the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

C. L. Pecl.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the "Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869," it is (among other things) enacted, that where the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the examination of and grant of Certificates of Competency to persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade reports to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom, under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualification and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council,—

1. To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates of Competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said Order.

3. To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

And that upon the publication in the London Gazette of any such Order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such Order, take effect as if they had been contained in the Act, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any Order made as aforesaid.

And whereas the Legislature of the British Possessions of Victoria have provided for the

examination of and grant of Certificates of Competency for the foreign trade to persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British sea-going steam ships, which certificates are hereinafter denominated Colonial Certificates of Competency, and the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the said examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner.

And whereas Her Majesty, by Order in Council dated the 30th day of March 1871, has been pleased to declare that (subject to certain conditions and regulations therein contained) the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Steam Navigation Board of Victoria appointed by the Government of the said Possession of Victoria shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

And whereas by the condition or regulation, numbered 5, contained in the said recited Order in Council, it is provided that such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to persons who have been domiciled in the said Possession of Victoria, or who have served in ships registered therein, for a period of or for periods amounting to at least three years immediately preceding their application for such Colonial Certificates, and that Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

And whereas it has been represented to Her Majesty in Council that the provisions of the said 5th condition or regulation in the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of March 1871 should be modified and amended so as to admit of domicile in or service in ships registered in any of the following Australian Colonies, viz., the Colonies on the Continent of Australia, and New Zealand and Tasmania, forming part of the three years' domicile required under the said condition or regulation: And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that such modification and amendment are expedient, and that the said recited Order in Council should be revoked and a new Order in Council, modified and amended in manner aforesaid, substituted in lieu thereof.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, doth hereby direct that from and after the 1st day of April 1876 the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of March 1871 shall be and the same is hereby revoked; provided, however, that the revocation of the said Order in Council shall not affect or invalidate any Colonial Certificate of Competency granted thereunder prior to the said 1st day of April 1876, and subsisting at that date.

And Her Majesty is further pleased,—

(1.) To declare that the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Steam Navigation Board of Victoria, appointed by the Government of the said Possession of Victoria, shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

(2.) To declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates of Competency for the foreign trade granted under those Acts, except so much of the 139th section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the 10th section of "The Merchant Shipping Act Amend.

ment Act, 1862," as requires the delivery by the Board of Trade to any master, mate, or engineer of a copy of any certificate to which he appears to be entitled as therein mentioned, so much of the 3rd paragraph of the 23rd section of the said last-mentioned Act as requires at the conclusion of a case relating to the cancelling or suspending of a certificate, such certificate, if cancelled or suspended, to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and the whole of the provisions of the 4th paragraph of the same section shall apply to such Colonial Certificates of Competency.

(3.) To impose and make the conditions and regulations following, numbered 1 to 10 respectively, with respect to the said Colonial Certificates of Competency, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, and to impose for the breach of such conditions and regulations the penalties therein mentioned.

Form of Certificate.

1. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be on parchment and as nearly as possible similar in shape and form to the corresponding Certificate of Competency for the foreign trade granted by the Board of Trade under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

Name of Possession to be inserted.

2. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall have the name of the said Possession of Victoria inserted prominently on its face and back.

Certificates to be numbered consecutively.

3. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be numbered in consecutive order.

Lists of Certificates granted, cancelled, &c., to be sent to Registrar General of Seamen.

4. The government of the said possession shall furnish the Registrar General of Seamen in London, from time to time, with accurate lists of all such Colonial Certificates of Competency as may be granted by them as aforesaid, or as may for any cause whatsoever be cancelled, suspended, renewed, or re-issued.

Three years domicile or service necessary.

5. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to any person who for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such Colonial Certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years the earliest of which shall have commenced within five years prior to such application, has been domiciled in or has served in a ship or ships registered in one or more of the following Australasian Colonies, viz., the colonies on the continent of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates not to be granted when former are cancelled.

6. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall not be granted to any person who may have had a certificate, whether granted by the Board of Trade or by the Government of a British possession, cancelled or suspended under the provisions of the said Acts, or of any Act for the time being in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless the period of suspension has expired, or unless intimation has been received from the Board of Trade or the government by whom the cancelled or suspended

certificate was originally granted to the effect that no objection to the grant of such Colonial Certificate is known to exist; or unless a new certificate has been granted to him by such board or government, and in the last-named event no such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be for a higher grade than the certificate so last granted as aforesaid.

Colonial Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates improperly granted may be cancelled without formal investigation.

7. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which appears from information subsequently acquired, or otherwise, to have been improperly granted, whether in the above or in any other respect, may be cancelled by the Government of the said possession, or by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, without any formal investigation under the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the holder of such certificate shall thereupon deliver it to the Board of Trade or the Government of the said possession, or as they or either of them may direct, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Cancellation, &c. of a certificate shall involve cancellation of all the other certificates possessed by its owner.

8. Every decision with respect to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate pronounced by any board, court, or tribunal under the provisions of the said Acts shall extend equally to all the Colonial Certificates at the time possessed by the person in respect of whom the decision is made, as well as to all certificates granted to him under any of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and whether such certificates be specified in such decision or not.

Certificates believed to be fraudulent may be demanded.

9. Any officer of the Board of Trade, or the Registrar General of Seamen, or any of his officers, or a superintendent of a mercantile marine office or a consular officer, or duly appointed shipping officer in a British possession, may demand the delivery to him of any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which he has reason to believe has been improperly issued, or is forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled, and may detain such certificate for a reasonable period for the purpose of making inquiries respecting such issue, forgery, alteration, cancellation, suspension, or possession, and any person who, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to comply with such demand shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Suspended certificates to be re-issued only by Colony by which originally granted.

10. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which has from any cause been cancelled or suspended, whether by a tribunal in Victoria or elsewhere, shall be renewed or re-issued only by the Government of Victoria.

This Order shall take effect in the said Possession of Victoria from and after the 1st day of April 1876, and shall apply not only to Colonial Certificates of Competency granted under this Order, but to such as shall have been granted under the Order hereby revoked and be subsisting at the above date.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by "The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869," it is (among other things) enacted, that where the Legislature of any British Possession provides for the examination of and grant of Certificates of Competency to persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade reports to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the Certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council,—

1. To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates of Competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said Order.

3. To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

And that upon the publication in the London Gazette of any such Order in Council, as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such Order, take effect as if they had been contained in the Act, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any Order made as aforesaid:

And whereas the Legislature of the British Possession of New Zealand have provided for the examination of and grant of Certificates of Competency for Foreign-going ships to persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, which certificates are hereinafter denominated Colonial Certificates of Competency, and the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the said examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner:

And whereas Her Majesty, by Order in Council dated the 9th day of August, 1872, has been

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pleased to declare that (subject to certain conditions and regulations therein contained) the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Governor for the time being of the said Possession of New Zealand shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts relating to Merchant Shipping: And whereas by the condition or regulation numbered 5, contained in the said recited Order in Council, it is provided that such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to persons who have been domiciled in the Possession of New Zealand, or who have served in ships registered therein, for a period of or for periods amounting to at least three years immediately preceding their application for such Colonial Certificates, and that Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted:

And whereas it has been represented to Her Majesty in Council that the provisions of the said fifth condition or regulation in the said recited Order in Council of the 9th day of August 1872 should be modified and amended so as to admit of domicile in or service in ships registered in any of the following Australasian Colonies, viz., the Colonies on the Continent of Australia, and New Zealand, and Tasmania, forming part of the three years' domicile required under the said condition or regulation:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that such modification and amendment are expedient, and that the said recited Order in Council should be revoked, and a new Order in Council, modified and amended in manner aforesaid, substituted in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, doth hereby direct that from and after the 1st day of April 1876 the said recited Order in Council of the 9th day of August 1872 shall be, and the same is, hereby revoked, provided, however, that the revocation of the said Order in Council shall not affect or invalidate any Colonial Certificate of Competency granted thereunder prior to the said 1st day of April 1876, and subsisting at that date.

And Her Majesty is further pleased,—

(1.) To declare that the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Governor for the time being of the said Possession of New Zealand shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

(2.) To declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates of Competency for the Foreign Trade granted under those Acts, except so much of the 139th section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the 10th section of "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," as requires the delivery by the Board of Trade to any master, mate, or engineer of a copy of any certificate to which he appears to be entitled as therein mentioned, so much of the third paragraph of the 23rd section of the said last-mentioned Act as requires, at the conclusion of a case relating to the cancelling or suspending of a certificate, such certificate, if cancelled or suspended, to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and the whole of the provisions of the fourth paragraph of the same section shall apply to such Colonial Certificates of Competency; provided, however, that the foregoing exceptions shall not interfere with or suspend the operation of an Act of the Legislature of New Zealand intitled "The Merchant Shipping Acts Adoption Act, 1869," (3 & 33 Vict., No. 5.)

(3.) To impose and make the conditions and regulations following, numbered 1 to 10 respec-

tively, with respect to the said Colonial Certificates of Competency, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, and to impose for the breach of such conditions and regulations the penalties therein mentioned.

Form of Certificate.

1. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be on parchment, and as nearly as possible, similar in shape and form to the Corresponding Certificate of Competency for the Foreign Trade, granted by the Board of Trade under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

Name of Possession to be inserted.

2. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall have the name of the said possession of New Zealand inserted prominently on its face and back.

Certificates to be numbered consecutively.

3. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be numbered in consecutive order.

Lists of Certificates granted, cancelled, &c., to be sent to Registrar-General of Seamen.

4. The government of the said possession shall furnish the Registrar-General of Seamen in London from time to time, with accurate lists of all such Colonial Certificates of Competency as may be granted by the Governor for the time being of the said possession as aforesaid, or as may, for any cause whatsoever be cancelled, suspended, renewed, removed, or re-issued.

Three years domicile or service necessary.

5. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to any person who for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such Colonial Certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years, the earliest of which shall have commenced within five years prior to such application, has been domiciled in, or has served in a ship or ships registered in one or more of the following Australasian Colonies, viz., the colonies on the continent of Australia, and New Zealand, and Tasmania.

Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates not to be granted when former are cancelled.

6. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall not be granted to any person who may have had a certificate, whether granted by the Board of Trade, or by the government of a British possession, cancelled or suspended under the provisions of the said Acts or of any Act for the time being in force in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, unless the period of suspension has expired, or unless intimation has been received from the Board of Trade, or the government by whom the cancelled or suspended certificate was originally granted, to the effect that no objection to the grant of such Colonial Certificate is known to exist, or unless a new certificate has been granted to him by such board or government, and in the last-named event no such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be for a higher grade than the certificate so last granted as aforesaid.

Colonial Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates improperly granted may be cancelled without formal investigation.

7. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which appears from information subsequently acquired or otherwise, to have been improperly granted, whether in the above or in any other respect, may be cancelled by the Governor for the time being of the said possession, or by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, without any formal investigation, under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the holder of such Certificate shall thereupon deliver it to the Board of Trade or the Governor for the time being of the said possession, or as they or either of them may direct, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Cancellation, &c., of a Certificate shall involve cancellation of all the other Certificates possessed by its owner.

8. Every decision with respect to the cancellation or suspension of a Certificate pronounced by any board, court, or tribunal under the provisions of the said Acts, shall extend equally to all the Colonial Certificates at the time possessed by the person in respect of whom the decision is made, as well as to all Certificates granted to him under any of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and whether such Certificates be specified in such decision or not.

Certificates believed to be fraudulent may be demanded.

9. Any officer of the Board of Trade, or the Registrar-General of Seamen, or any of his officers, or a superintendent of a mercantile marine office, or a consular officer, or duly appointed shipping officer in a British possession, may demand the delivery to him of any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which he has reason to believe has been improperly issued, or is forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled, and may detain such Certificate for a reasonable period, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting such issue, forgery, alteration, cancellation, suspension, or possession, and any person who without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to comply with such demand shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Suspended Certificates to be re-issued only by Colony by which originally granted.

10. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which has from any cause been cancelled or suspended whether by a tribunal in New Zealand or elsewhere, shall be renewed or re-issued only by the Governor for the time being of New Zealand.

This Order shall take effect in the said Possession of New Zealand from and after the 1st day of April, 1876, and shall apply not only to Colonial Certificates of Competency granted under this Order, but to such as shall have been granted under the Order hereby revoked and be subsisting at the above date.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by "The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869," it is (among other things) enacted, that where the legislature of any British possession provides for the examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade reports to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the Certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council—

1. To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates of Competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said Order.

3. To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations:

And that upon the publication in the London Gazette of any such Order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such Order, take effect as if they had been contained in the Act; and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any order made as aforesaid:

And whereas the legislature of the British possession of New South Wales have provided for the examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency for, foreign-going ships to persons intending to act as masters, first mates, or second mates, or as first class engineers, or second class engineers, on board British ships, which certificates are hereinafter denominated Colonial Certificates of Competency, and the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the said examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom, under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner:

And whereas Her Majesty, by Order in Council dated the thirtieth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three has been pleased to declare that (subject to certain conditions and regulations therein contained) the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Marine Board of the said possession of New South Wales shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts relating to Merchant Shipping:

And whereas by the condition or regulation numbered five contained in the said recited

Order in Council it is provided that such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to persons who have been domiciled in the possession of New South Wales, or who have served in ships registered therein, for a period of or for periods amounting to at least three years immediately preceding their application for such Colonial Certificates, and the Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted:

And whereas it has been represented to Her Majesty in Council, that the provisions of the said fifth condition or regulation in the said recited Order in Council of the thirtieth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three should be modified and amended so as to admit of domicile in or service in ships registered in any of the following Australasian Colonies; viz., the Colonies on the continent of Australia, and New Zealand, and Tasmania, forming part of the three years domicile required under the said condition or regulation:

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that such modification and amendment are expedient, and that the said recited Order in Council should be revoked, and a new Order in Council, modified and amended in manner aforesaid, substituted in lieu thereof.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, doth hereby direct, that from and after the 1st day of April 1876 the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of August 1873 shall be, and the same is hereby revoked, provided however that the revocation of the said Order in Council shall not affect or invalidate any Colonial Certificates of Competency granted thereunder prior to the said 1st day of April 1876, and subsisting at that date.

And Her Majesty is further pleased—

1. To declare that the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Marine Board of the said possession of New South Wales shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates of Competency for the Foreign Trade, granted under those Acts, except so much of the 139th section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the 10th section of "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," as requires the delivery by the Board of Trade to any master, mate, or engineer of a copy of any certificate to which he appears to be entitled as therein mentioned so much of the third paragraph of the 23rd section of the said last-mentioned Act as requires at the conclusion of a case relating to the cancelling or suspending of a certificate, such certificate if cancelled or suspended to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and the whole of the provisions of the fourth paragraph of the same section shall apply to such Colonial Certificates of Competency.

3. To impose and make the conditions and regulations following, numbered 1 to 10 respectively, with respect to the said Colonial Certificates of Competency, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, and to impose for the breach of such conditions and regulations the penalties therein mentioned.

Form of Certificate.

1. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be on parchment, and as nearly as possible similar in shape and form to the corresponding Certificate of Competency for the Foreign Trade

granted by the Board of Trade under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

Name of Possession to be inserted.

2. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall have the name of the said possession of New South Wales inserted prominently on its face and back.

Certificates to be numbered consecutively.

3. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be numbered in consecutive order.

Lists of Certificates granted, cancelled, &c., to be sent to Registrar General of Seamen.

4. The Government of the said possession shall furnish the Registrar General of Seamen in London from time to time with accurate lists of all such Colonial Certificates of Competency as may be granted by the Marine Board of the said possession as aforesaid, or as may for any cause whatsoever be cancelled, suspended, renewed, or re-issued.

Three Years Domicile or Service necessary.

5. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to any person who for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such Colonial Certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years, the earliest of which shall have commenced within five years prior to such application, has been domiciled in or has served in a ship or ships registered in one or more of the following Australasian Colonies, viz., the Colonies on the continent of Australia, and New Zealand, and Tasmania.

Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates not to be granted when former are cancelled.

6. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall not be granted to any person who may have had a certificate, whether granted by the Board of Trade or by the Government of a British possession, cancelled or suspended under the provisions of the said Acts, or of any Act for the time being in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless the period of suspension has expired, or unless intimation has been received from the Board of Trade or the Government by whom the cancelled or suspended certificate was originally granted to the effect that no objection to the grant of such Colonial Certificate is known to exist, or unless a new certificate has been granted to him by such Board or Government, and in the last-named event no such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be for a higher grade than the certificate so last granted as aforesaid.

Colonial Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates improperly granted may be cancelled without formal investigation.

7. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which appears, from information subsequently acquired or otherwise, to have been improperly granted, whether in the above or in any other respect, may be cancelled by the Governor for the time being or the Marine Board of the said possession, or by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, without any formal investigation under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the holder of such certificate shall

thereupon deliver it to the Board of Trade or the Governor for the time being or the Marine Board of the said possession, or as they or either of them may direct; and in default thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Cancellation, &c., of a Certificate shall involve Cancellation of all the other Certificates possessed by its Owner.

8. Every decision with respect to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate pronounced, by any Board, Court, or Tribunal under the provisions of the said Acts, shall extend equally to all the Colonial Certificates at the time possessed by the person in respect of whom the decision is made as well as to all certificates granted to him under any of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and whether such certificates be specified in such decision or not.

Certificates believed to be fraudulent may be demanded.

9. Any officer of the Board of Trade, or the Registrar General of Seamen, or any of his officers, or a Superintendent of a Mercantile Marine Office, or a Consular Officer or duly appointed Shipping Officer in a British possession, may demand the delivery to him of any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which he has reason to believe has been improperly issued, or is forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled, and may detain such certificate for a reasonable period, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting such issue, forgery, alteration, cancellation, suspension, or possession, and any person who without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to comply with such demand shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Suspended Certificates to be re-issued only by Colony by which originally granted.

10. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which has from any cause been cancelled or suspended, whether by a tribunal in New South Wales or elsewhere, shall be renewed or re-issued only by the Marine Board of New South Wales.

This Order shall take effect in the said possession of New South Wales from and after the 1st day of April 1876, and shall apply not only to Colonial Certificates of Competency granted under this Order but to such as shall have been granted under the Order hereby revoked, and be subsisting at the above date.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT.

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, it is (among other things) enacted that where the Legislature of any British possession provides for the examination of

and grant of certificates of competency to persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade reports to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council,—

1. To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates of Competency granted under those Acts, shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said Order.

3. To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

And that upon the publication in the London Gazette of any such Order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such Order, take effect as if they had been contained in the Act, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any Order made as aforesaid.

And whereas the Legislature of the British Possession of South Australia has, by the Marine Board Amendment Act, 1873, provided for the examination of and grant of Certificates of Competency for foreign ships to persons intending to act as masters, first mates, only mates, or second mates, or as first class engineers or second class engineers on board British ships, which certificates are hereinafter denominated Colonial Certificates of Competency, and the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the said examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner.

And whereas Her Majesty by Order in Council, dated the 12th day of May, 1874, has been pleased to declare that (subject to certain conditions and regulations therein contained) the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Marine Board of the said possession of South Australia shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

And whereas by the condition or regulation, numbered five, contained in the said recited Order in Council, it is provided that such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to persons who have been domiciled in the said possession of South Australia, or who have served in ships registered therein for a period of or for periods amounting to at least three years immediately preceding their applications for such Colonial Certificates, and that Certificates of

Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted:—

And whereas it has been represented to Her Majesty in Council that the provisions of the said fifth condition or regulation in the said recited Order in Council of the 12th day of May 1874 should be modified and amended so as to admit of domicile in or service in ships registered in any of the following Australasian colonies, viz., the colonies on the continent of Australia and New Zealand and Tasmania, forming part of the three years domicile required under the said condition or regulation; and whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that such modification and amendment are expedient, and that the said recited Orders in Council should be revoked and a new Order in Council, modified and amended in manner aforesaid, substituted in lieu thereof:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, doth hereby direct that from and after the 1st day of April 1876 the said recited Order in Council of the 12th day of May 1874 shall be the and same is hereby revoked; provided, however, that the revocation of the said Order in Council shall not affect or invalidate any Colonial Certificate of Competency granted thereunder prior to the said 1st day of April 1876 and subsisting at that date.

And Her Majesty is further pleased,—

1. To declare that the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Marine Board of the said possession of South Australia shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to Certificates of Competency for the Foreign Trade granted under those Acts, except so much of the 139th Section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the 10th Section of "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," as requires the delivery by the Board of Trade to any master, mate, or engineer of a copy of any Certificate to which he appears to be entitled as therein mentioned, so much of the 3rd paragraph of the 23rd Section of the said last-mentioned Act as requires at the conclusion of a case relating to the cancelling or suspending of a Certificate such Certificate, if cancelled or suspended, to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and the whole of the provisions of the 4th paragraph of the same section shall apply to such Colonial Certificates of Competency.

3. To impose and make the conditions and regulations following, numbered one to ten respectively, with respect to the said Colonial Certificates of Competency, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, and to impose for the breach of such conditions and regulations the penalties therein mentioned.

Form of Certificate.

1. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be on parchment, and as nearly as possible similar in shape and form to the corresponding Certificate of Competency for the Foreign Trade granted by the Board of Trade under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

Name of Possession to be inserted.

2. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall have the name of the said Possession of South Australia inserted prominently on its face and back.

Certificates to be numbered consecutively.

3. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be numbered in consecutive order.

Lists of Certificates granted, cancelled, &c., to be sent to Registrar-General of Seamen.

4. The Government of the said Possession shall furnish the Registrar-General of Seamen in London, from time to time, with accurate lists of all such Colonial Certificates of Competency as may be granted by the Marine Board of the said Possession as aforesaid, or as may for any cause whatsoever be cancelled, suspended, renewed, or re-issued, and shall also furnish him with duplicates of the applications for examination made by the persons to whom such certificates are granted.

Three years domicile or service necessary.

5. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to any person who for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such Colonial Certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years the earliest of which shall have commenced within five years prior to such application, has been domiciled in or has served in a ship or ships registered in one or more of the following Australasian colonies; viz., the colonies on the continent of Australia and New Zealand and Tasmania.

Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates not to be granted when former are cancelled.

6. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall not be granted to any person who may have had a certificate, whether granted by the Board of Trade or by the Government of a British possession, cancelled or suspended under the provisions of the said Acts or of any Act for the time being in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless the period of suspension has expired, or unless intimation has been received from the Board of Trade or the Government by whom the cancelled or suspended certificate was originally granted to the effect that no objection to the grant of such Colonial Certificate is known to exist, or unless a new certificate has been granted to him by such Board or Government, and in the last-named event no such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be for a higher grade than the certificate so last granted as aforesaid.

Colonial Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates improperly granted may be cancelled without formal investigation.

7. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which appears from information subsequently acquired or otherwise to have been improperly granted, whether in the above or in any other respect, may be cancelled by the Marine Board of the said possession or by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom without any formal investigation, under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the holder of such certificate shall thereupon deliver it to the Board of Trade or the Marine Board of the said possession, or as they or either of them may direct, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Cancellation, &c. of a Certificate shall involve cancellation of all the other Certificates possessed by its owner.

8. Every decision with respect to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate pronounced by any board, court, or tribunal under the provisions of the said Acts shall extend equally to all the Colonial Certificates at the time possessed by the person in respect of whom the decision is made, as well as to all certificates granted to him under any of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and whether such certificates be specified in such decision or not.

Certificates believed to be fraudulent may be demanded.

9. Any officer of the Board of Trade, or the Registrar General of Seamen or any of his officers, or a superintendent of a mercantile marine office, or a consular officer or duly appointed shipping officer in a British possession, may demand the delivery to him of any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which he has reason to believe has been improperly issued, or is forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled, and may detain such certificate for a reasonable period for the purpose of making inquiries respecting such issue, forgery, alteration, cancellation, suspension, or possession, and any person who, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to comply with such demand shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Suspended Certificates to be re-issued only by Colony by which originally granted.

10. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which has from any cause been cancelled or suspended, whether by a tribunal in South Australia or elsewhere, shall be renewed or re-issued only by the Marine Board of South Australia.

This Order shall take effect in the said possession of South Australia from and after the first day of April 1876, and shall apply not only to Colonial Certificates of Competency granted under this Order, but to such as shall have been granted under the Order hereby revoked and be subsisting at the above date.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the first session of the Parliament holden in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to abridge the holding of benefices in plurality, and to make better provision for the residence of the clergy," after reciting that "Whereas, in some instances, tithings, hamlets, chapelries, and other places or districts may be separated from the parishes or mother churches to which they belong, with great advantage, and places altogether extra-parochial may in some instances with advantage be annexed to parishes or districts to which they are contiguous, or be constituted separate parishes for ecclesiastical purposes," it is, amongst other things, enacted "That when, with respect to his

“own diocese, it shall appear to the Archbishop of the Province, or when the bishop of any diocese shall represent to the said archbishop that any such tithing, hamlet, chapelry, place, or district within the diocese of such archbishop, or the diocese of such bishop, as the case may be, may be advantageously separated from any parish or mother church, and either be constituted a separate benefice by itself or be united to any other parish to which it may be more conveniently annexed, or to any other adjoining tithing, hamlet, chapelry, place, or district, parochial or extra-parochial, so as to form a separate parish or benefice, or that any extra-parochial place may with advantage be annexed to any parish to which it is contiguous, or be constituted a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes; and the said archbishop or bishop shall draw up a scheme in writing (the scheme of such bishop to be transmitted to the said archbishop for his consideration), describing the mode in which it appears to him that the alteration may best be effected, and how the changes consequent on such alteration in respect to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, glebe lands, tithes, rent-charges, and other ecclesiastical dues, rates, and payments, and in respect to patronage and rights to pews, may be made with justice to all parties interested; and if the patron or patrons of the benefice or benefices to be affected by such alteration shall consent in writing under his or their hands to such scheme, or to such modification thereof as the said archbishop may approve, and the said archbishop shall, on full consideration and inquiry, be satisfied with any such scheme, or modification thereof, and shall certify the same and such consent as aforesaid, by his report to Her Majesty in Council, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to make an Order for carrying such scheme, or modification thereof, as the case may be, into effect.”

And whereas the Lord Bishop of Bangor hath made a representation in writing to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury in the words and figures following that is to say

“To the Most Reverend Archibald Campbell by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

“I the Right Reverend James Colquhoun by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Bangor do hereby represent to your Grace that there is in the county of Carnarvon and within my diocese of Bangor the vicarage and parish of Llanfairisgaer and that the said parish is bounded partly on one side by the parish of Bangor and partly on the other side by the parish of Llanddeiniolen.

“That the portions of the said parishes of Bangor and Llanddeiniolen which are contiguous and adjacent to the said parish of Llanfairisgaer are remote from the said several parish churches of Bangor and Llanddeiniolen and in consequence thereof the inhabitants of the said portions of the said parishes of Bangor and Llanddeiniolen are in the habit of attending Divine service in the church of the said parish of Llanfairisgaer the same being within easy access.

“That the portion of the said parish of Bangor contiguous to the said parish of Llanfairisgaer contains 440 inhabitants or thereabouts and is distant from the parish church of Bangor aforesaid about 4 miles and is distant from the parish church of Llanfairisgaer about one mile.

“That the portion of the said parish of Llanddeiniolen contiguous to the said parish of Llanfairisgaer contains 760 inhabitants and is distant

from the parish church of Llanddeiniolen about 2 miles and is distant from the parish church of Llanfairisgaer about one mile.

“That the population of the said parish of Llanfairisgaer amounts to 1554 persons and there is ample accommodation in the church of the said parish as well for the inhabitants of the said parish of Llanfairisgaer as also for the inhabitants of the said contiguous portions of the said parishes of Bangor and Llanddeiniolen.

“That it appears to me that the portions of the parishes of Bangor and Llanddeiniolen severally mentioned and described in the schedule hereunder written and delineated in the map or plan hereunto annexed may under the provisions of the Act of Parliament passed in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty cap. 106 be advantageously to the cause of religion separated from the said respective parishes of Bangor and Llanddeiniolen and annexed to the adjoining parish of Llanfairisgaer for ecclesiastical purposes.

“That pursuant to the directions contained in the 26th Section of the said Act of Parliament I the said Lord Bishop have drawn up a scheme in writing appended to this representation describing the mode in which it occurs to me that the alterations above proposed may be effected and I do submit the same to your Grace together with the consents in writing of myself, the patron in right of my see of the said parishes of Bangor and Llanfairisgaer and of the Right Honourable Hugh MacCalmont Baron Cairns Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and as such patron of the said parish of Llanddeiniolen together with the consents in writing of the Reverend Daniel Evans and the Reverend John Pryce Vicars of the parish of Bangor the Reverend Evan Owen Hughes Vicar of the parish of Llanddeiniolen and the Reverend Henry Parry Vicar of the parish of Llanfairisgaer respectively to the intent that your Grace may if on full consideration and inquiry you shall be satisfied with the said scheme certify the same and such consent to Her Majesty in Council.

“Given under my hand this first day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

“J. C. Bangor.

“The Schedule above referred to:—

“All that portion of the parish of Llanddeiniolen included within the following boundary, and coloured red on the plan hereunto annexed beginning at the point marked A in the plan sent herewith the proposed boundary follows a parish road for a short distance until it joins the highway road from Carnarvon to Bethel and Llanddeiniolen along which the boundary runs as far as the spot where Mr. Assheton Smith's slate tramway crosses the road. From this point the boundary keeps with the tramway in the direction of Portdinorwic for about three quarters of a mile when it meets the original parish boundary and the road from Portdinorwic to Llanddeiniolen. On all other sides the said parish of Llanfairisgaer forms the boundary.

“All that portion of the said parish of Bangor included within the following boundary and coloured red on the plan hereunto annexed. Beginning at the spot marked B on the said plan the boundary follows the road from Llanddeiniolen to Bangor as far as its junction with the Bangor and Carnarvon highway road which it follows in the direction of Carnarvon for a short distance when it separates from the road at a point where the Vaynol Park wall touches the same which wall it follows down to the Menai Straits. On all other sides the said parish of Llanfairisgaer, and the shores of the Menai Straits form the boundary.”

And whereas the scheme and consents in the said representation are in the words and figures following:—

“ Scheme.

“That the portion of the said parish of Llanddeiniolen mentioned and described in the above schedule and in the annexed plan be separated from the said parish and be united for ecclesiastical purposes to the said parish of Llanfairisgaer and that such portion shall be subject to the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction as the said vicarage of Llanfairisgaer.

“That the inhabitants of the said portion of the said parish of Llanddeiniolen shall not in future be entitled to any accommodation in the said parish church of Llanddeiniolen and shall be exonerated from all liability to repair the said parish church, but shall be entitled to accommodation in the said church of Llanfairisgaer and shall be liable subject to the provisions of the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Act 1868 to the repairs of the said church.

“That the incumbent of Llanfairisgaer shall have exclusive cure of souls within the limits of the above-described portion of the parish of Llanddeiniolen.

“That the portion of the said parish of Bangor mentioned and described in the above schedule and in the annexed plan be separated from the said parish and be united for ecclesiastical purposes to the said parish of Llanfairisgaer and that such portion shall be subject to the same ecclesiastical jurisdiction as the said vicarage of Llanfairisgaer.

“That the inhabitants of the said portion of the said parish of Bangor shall not in future be entitled to any accommodation in the said parish church of Bangor and shall be exonerated from all liability to repair the said parish church but shall be entitled to accommodation in the said church of Llanfairisgaer and shall be liable subject to the provisions of the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Act 1868 to the repairs of the said church.

“That the incumbent of Llanfairisgaer shall have exclusive cure of souls within the limits of the above-described portion of the parish of Bangor.

“That no alteration shall be made in the patronage of any of the benefices affected by this scheme nor shall the endowments of any of such benefices be in any wise affected.

“That all fees ecclesiastical dues offerings and other emoluments other than tithes arising from or in respect of the said portions of the said parishes of Llanddeiniolen and Bangor and usually payable to the incumbent of a benefice shall belong and be paid to the incumbent of Llanfairisgaer.

“ Consents.

“I the Right Honourable Hugh MacCalmont Baron Cairns Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and as such the patron or person entitled to present or nominate to the vicarage or parish church of Llanddeiniolen in the county of Carnarvon and within the diocese of Bangor in case the same were now vacant and I the Reverend Evan Owen Hughes, Incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish church of Llanddeiniolen do hereby respectively signify to your Grace our consent to the scheme above proposed for separating the above-described portion of the parish

of Llanddeiniolen from the rest of the said parish and for uniting the same to the vicarage of Llanfairisgaer in the county and diocese aforesaid and to every matter and thing therein contained. In witness whereof we have hereunto respectively set our hands this day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

“ Cairns, C.

“ Evan Owen Hughes.

“I the said James Colquhoun Lord Bishop of Bangor and as such the patron or person entitled to present or nominate to the vicarage or parish church of Bangor in the county of Carnarvon and within my diocese in case the same were now vacant and we the Reverend Daniel Evans Clerk, M.A. and the Reverend John Pryce Clerk, M.A. incumbents of the parish church of Bangor aforesaid do hereby respectively signify to your Grace our consent to the scheme above proposed for separating the above described portion of the parish of Bangor from the rest of the said parish and for uniting the same to the vicarage of Llanfairisgaer in the county and diocese aforesaid and to every matter and thing therein contained.

“In witness whereof we have hereunto respectively set our hands this third day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

“ J. C. Bangor.

“ Daniel Evans.

“ John Pryce.

“I the said James Colquhoun Lord Bishop of Bangor and as such the patron or person entitled to present to the vicarage or parish church of Llanfairisgaer in the county of Carnarvon and my diocese of Bangor in case the same were now vacant and I the Reverend Henry Parry Clerk M.A. the incumbent of the said vicarage of Llanfairisgaer do hereby respectively signify to your Grace our consent to the scheme above proposed for separating the above described portions of the said parishes of Llanddeiniolen and Bangor from the said parishes of Bangor and Llanddeiniolen respectively and for uniting the same respectively to the said vicarage of Llanfairisgaer and to every matter and thing therein contained.

“In witness whereof we have hereunto respectively set our hands this third day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

“ J. C. Bangor.

“ Henry Parry.”

And whereas the said Lord Bishop hath transmitted the said scheme to the said Lord Archbishop together with the said consents.

And whereas the said Lord Archbishop being on full consideration and enquiry satisfied with the said scheme hath certified the same and such consents as aforesaid to Her Majesty in Council by his report in writing dated the twelfth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five to the intent that Her Majesty in Council might in case Her Majesty in Council should think fit so to do make and issue an Order for carrying such scheme into effect.

Now therefore Her Majesty in Council by and with the advice of Her said Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said scheme of the said Lord Bishop of Bangor be carried into effect.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine; of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-four; of the Act of the thirty-first and thirty-second years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and fourteen; and of the Act of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fifth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of your Majesty chapter one hundred and thirteen of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of your Majesty chapter thirty-nine of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of your Majesty chapter eighty-four of the Act of the thirty-first and thirty-second years of your Majesty chapter one hundred and fourteen and of the Act of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of your Majesty chapter thirty-nine have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls within the new parish of Saint James Hill and within the new parish of Saint Michael Boldmere and within the new parish of Saint John Walmley: all which three several new parishes are situate in the county of Warwick and in the diocese of Worcester, and were originally part and parcel of the parish of Sutton Coldfield in the same county and diocese.

"Whereas the advowson and perpetual right of patronage of and to the perpetual curacy of each of the said several new parishes of Saint James Hill Saint Michael Boldmere and Saint John Walmley is now vested in the rector or incumbent of the said parish of Sutton Coldfield for the time being.

"And whereas under and by virtue of the powers and provisions contained in a certain indenture of settlement in contemplation of marriage which indenture bears date the seventeenth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and was made between the Reverend William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford Clerk then and now rector of Sutton Coldfield aforesaid of the first part, Amy Maria Turner Houson of Manchester in the county of Lancaster Spinster of the second part, Thomas Bradshaw of Hopetield in the county of Lancaster Esquire and Robert Garnett then of Sutton Coldfield aforesaid Esquire of the third part, the advowson and right of patronage of and to the rectory of Sutton Coldfield aforesaid is now vested in Henry Houson formerly of Artillery-street in the aforesaid city of Manchester but now of Bishopgate-street Within, in the county of Middlesex Esquire and Samuel Brandram of Pall Mall, in the county of Middlesex Esquire their heirs and assigns, but upon certain trusts and subject to certain declarations and provisoes in and by the said indenture declared and contained; and also subject to two several indentures of mortgage; the one bearing date the fourth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and made between John Swynfen St.

Vincent Jervis late of Ben Morris House Surbiton-crescent Surbiton in the county of Surrey but now of Darlaston Hall in the parish of Store in the county of Stafford Esquire and Sir Edmond Henry Knowles Lacon of Ormesby in the county of Norfolk Baronet of the first part, Thomas Proof of Bickenhill in the county of Warwick Farmer and Henry Owen Jackson of Hill in the parish of Sutton Coldfield in the county of Warwick Gentleman of the second part, and the said William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford of the third part, which indenture is an indenture of transfer of a mortgage created by a certain other indenture of mortgage bearing date the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and made between the said Thomas Bradshaw and the said Robert Garnett of the first part, the said William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford of the second part, and Jervis John Jervis of the third part, and made for securing a sum of two thousand pounds; and the other of the same two first mentioned indentures of mortgage bearing date the same fourth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and made between the said John Swynfen St. Vincent Jervis of the first part, the said Jervis John Jervis and Philip Octavius Jervis of Uttoxeter in the county of Stafford, Esquires of the second part, the said Thomas Proof and Henry Owen Jackson of the third part, and the said William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford of the fourth part; which lastly mentioned indenture is an indenture of transfer of a mortgage created by a certain other indenture of mortgage bearing date the ninth day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and made between the said Thomas Bradshaw and Robert Garnett of the first part, the said William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford of the second part, and Swynfen Stevens Jervis of the third part, and made for securing the sum of one thousand pounds.

"And whereas the endowments of the said rectory of Sutton Coldfield aforesaid include certain rectorial tithe rent-charges arising within the limits of the said new parishes of Saint James Hill, Saint Michael Boldmere, and Saint John Walmley respectively; the several amounts of which tithe rent-charges are as follows, that is to say:—the said tithe rent-charges arising within the limits of the said new parish of Saint James Hill amount to three hundred and thirty-six pounds and three shillings and nine pence and one half-penny (£336 3s. 9½d.) per annum; and the said tithe rent-charges arising within the limits of the said new parish of Saint Michael Boldmere amount to two hundred and three pounds and eighteen shillings and eight pence (£203 18s. 8d.) per annum; and the said tithe rent-charges arising within the limits of the said new parish of Saint John Walmley amount to five hundred and fourteen pounds and twelve shillings and seven pence (£514 12s. 7d.) per annum.

"And whereas the said rectory of Sutton Coldfield aforesaid is now charged and chargeable with the payment to the incumbent of the said new parish of Saint James Hill of the annual sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds (£125), and with the payment to the incumbent of the said new parish of Saint John Walmley of the annual sum of sixty-three pounds and fourteen shillings and eight pence (£63 14s. 8d.)

"And whereas the said William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford is desirous that the said two annual sums now as aforesaid payable to the incumbents of the said two new parishes of Saint James Hill and Saint John Walmley respectively, and charged

upon the rectory of Sutton Coldfield as aforesaid, should as from the dates hereinafter in that behalf mentioned cease to be so payable and so charged and chargeable as aforesaid; and is also desirous that the several amounts of rectorial tithes rent-charge hereinbefore mentioned should as from the dates hereinafter in that behalf mentioned be separated and transferred from the said rectory of Sutton Coldfield and should be annexed respectively to the three several hereinbefore mentioned cures within which they respectively arise as aforesaid: by which transfer and annexation the endowments of each of the same three cures will (notwithstanding the cesser of the said payments now payable in the cases of Saint James Hill and Saint John Walmley) be considerably augmented: but such transfer and annexation are proposed by the said William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford, and are assented to by the other persons consenting to this scheme as hereinafter mentioned, upon the understanding and condition that the advowsons and perpetual rights of patronage of and to the same three cures and each of them shall be transferred in manner and as from the dates hereinafter in that behalf respectively recommended and proposed.

“And whereas the said Henry Houson and Samuel Brandram, as such trustees as aforesaid are willing that the said several arrangements should be carried into effect as hereinafter mentioned; and the Right Reverend Henry Bishop of Worcester, as the Bishop of the diocese, is also willing that such arrangements should be carried into effect; and the said Thomas Proof and Henry Owen Jackson, as such mortgagees as aforesaid, are also willing that such arrangements should be carried into effect; and it appears to us to be expedient that the same should be carried into effect accordingly, inasmuch as under the circumstances aforesaid the transfer of the advowsons and perpetual rights of patronage of and to the said three cures will in our opinion tend to make better provision for the cure of souls within the parishes or districts in or in respect of which the same advowsons and rights of patronage respectively arise or exist, that is to say within the new parish of Saint James Hill, and within the new parish of Saint Michael Boldmere, and within the new parish of Saint John Walmley:

“Now therefore, with the consents of the said William Kirkpatrick Riland Bedford, Henry Houson, and Samuel Brandram, and Thomas Proof, and Henry Owen Jackson (in testimony whereof they the said consenting parties have severally signed and sealed this scheme) and with the consent of the said Henry Bishop of Worcester (in testimony whereof he the said Bishop hath set his hand and episcopal seal to this scheme) We humbly recommend and propose (1.) That upon and from the day of the date of the vacancy which shall first happen after the next avoidance of the rectory of Sutton Coldfield in the incumbency of the said new parish of Saint James Hill, the advowson and perpetual right of patronage of and to the cure of the same new parish shall and (2.) That upon and from the day of the date of the vacancy which shall first happen after the next avoidance of the rectory of Sutton Coldfield in the incumbency of the said new parish of Saint Michael Boldmere, the advowson and perpetual right of patronage of and to the cure of the said last named new parish shall and (3.) That upon and from the day of the date of the vacancy which shall first happen after the next avoidance of the said rectory of Sutton Coldfield in the incumbency of the said new parish of Saint John Walmley, the advowson and perpetual right of patronage of and

to the cure of the said last named new parish shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of your Majesty in Council ratifying the same be transferred from the rector for the time being of the said parish of Sutton Coldfield; and shall, and each of such advowsons and perpetual rights of patronage shall, go, remain and be to the uses upon and for the trusts intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers provisoes and declarations in and by the said indenture of the seventeenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one limited expressed declared and contained of and concerning the advowson and perpetual right of patronage of and to the rectory of Sutton Coldfield, or as near thereto as circumstances will permit; and so and in such manner as if the advowson and perpetual right of patronage of and to each of the said three several new parishes of Saint James Hill, Saint Michael Boldmere, and Saint John Walmley had been originally and primarily comprised in and subject to the same indenture: but so nevertheless, as that the same shall not be subject to the said indentures of mortgage of the fourth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and the fourth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four respectively nor to either of them.

“And with such consents so testified as aforesaid, We further recommend and propose (1.) That upon and from the day of the date of the vacancy which shall first happen after the next avoidance of the said rectory of Sutton Coldfield in the incumbency of the said new parish of Saint James Hill the rectorial tithes rent-charges of the said parish of Sutton Coldfield which arise within the lastly mentioned new parish, and the amount of which is hereinbefore stated, shall without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of your Majesty in Council ratifying the same be transferred and annexed to the vicarage of the same new parish; and that upon such transfer and annexation the annual sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds with the payment of which the rectory of Sutton Coldfield is now charged and chargeable as aforesaid in favour of the same new parish shall cease to be payable, and such charge shall ipso facto cease and determine; and (2.) That upon and from the day of the date of the vacancy which shall first happen after the next avoidance of the said rectory of Sutton Coldfield in the incumbency of the said new parish of Saint Michael Boldmere, the rectorial tithes rent-charges of the said parish of Sutton Coldfield which arise within the lastly named new parish, and the amount of which is hereinbefore stated, shall without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than as aforesaid be transferred and be annexed to the vicarage of the same lastly named new parish; and (3.) That upon and from the day of the date of the vacancy which shall first happen after the next avoidance of the said rectory of Sutton Coldfield in the incumbency of the said new parish of Saint John Walmley, the rectorial tithes rent-charges of the said parish of Sutton Coldfield which arise within the said lastly named new parish, and the amount of which is hereinbefore stated, shall without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than as aforesaid be transferred and annexed to the vicarage of the same lastly named new parish; and that upon such transfer and annexation, the annual sum of sixty-three pounds and fourteen shillings and eight pence, with the payment of which the rectory of Sutton Coldfield is now charged and chargeable as aforesaid in

favour of the same lastly-named new parish, shall cease to be payable, and such charge shall, ipso facto, cease and determine.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of either of them or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Worcester.

C. L. Peel.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty chapter sixty; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the second day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in the words following; that is to say:—

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the third and fourth years of your Majesty, chapter sixty; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Augustine, situate within the limits of the new parish of Saint James, Halifax, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Augustine, situate within the limits of the new parish of Saint James, Halifax as aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners, humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said new parish of Saint James, Halifax, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned

as a district chapelry to the said church of Saint Augustine, situate within the limits of such new parish as aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Augustine, Halifax.'

"And with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of the said diocese of Ripon (testified as aforesaid), we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners, further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials, should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as expressing any intention on the part of us, the said Commissioners, to concur in or approve the taking of any fee for the performance of the said office of baptism or for the registration thereof.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your Royal consideration, and to make such order with respect thereto as to your Majesty, in your Royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Augustine, Halifax, being:—

"All that part of the new parish of Saint James Halifax in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon which is bounded on the north by the parochial chapelry of Illingworth on the west by the new parish of Mount Pellon on the south by the new parish of Saint Paul King Cross on the south-east by the new parish of Saint Mary Halifax all within the limits of the ancient parish of Halifax in the county and diocese aforesaid and on the remaining side that is to say on the east by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Mary Halifax from the new parish of Saint James Halifax aforesaid, at the point where Gibbet-lane is joined by Albert-street and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Hanson-lane and extending thence for a distance of nine and a half chains or thereabouts first eastward and then north-eastward along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction with Pellon-lane and extending thence north-westward for a distance of eighteen chains or thereabouts along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction at or near to the house called or known as Birk's Hall Lodge with Green-lane and extending thence northward for a distance of four chains or thereabouts along the middle of the last-named lane to the point at or near to the north-western angle of the grounds attached to the house called or known as Beech Hill where the said last-named lane bends sharply to the east and continuing thence still northward and in a direct line for a distance of five chains or thereabouts thereby crossing Birk's Hall-lane to the boundary in the middle of Hebble Brook which divides the said new parish of Saint James Halifax from the parochial chapelry of Illingworth aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the

same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Ripon.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; of the Act of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-two; and of the Act of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth years of Her Majesty, chapter fourteen; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in the words and figures following; that is to say:—

"We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of your Majesty chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of your Majesty chapter ninety-seven of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of your Majesty chapter fifty-five, of the Act of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of your Majesty chapter eighty-two, and of the Act of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth years of your Majesty chapter fourteen, have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Margaret situate at Blackfordby in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch in the county of Leicester and in the diocese of Peterborough.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, of the parish of Seale, otherwise called or known as Nether Seale, in the said county of Leicester, and in the said diocese of Peterborough, of the new parish of the Holy Trinity Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the said county of Leicester and in the said diocese of Peterborough, of the consolidated chapelry of Woodville situate partly in the said county of Leicester and partly in the county of Derby, and wholly in the said diocese of Peterborough, and of the consolidated chapelry of Saint John Donisthorpe situate partly in the said county of Derby and partly in the said county of Leicester and wholly in the diocese of Lichfield, which said extremities of such cures lie contiguous one to another and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of the said cures respectively.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, of the said parish of Seale, otherwise called or known as Nether Seale of the said new parish of the Holy Trinity Ashby-de-la-Zouch of the said consolidated chapelry of Woodville, and of the said consolidated chapelry of

Saint John, Donisthorpe should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Margaret situate at Blackfordby as aforesaid.

"Now therefore with the consent of the Right Reverend William Connor, Bishop of the said diocese of Peterborough as such bishop and also as the patron (in right of his see) of the perpetual curacy of the said consolidated chapelry of Woodville with the consent of the Right Reverend George Augustus, Bishop of the said diocese of Lichfield, as such bishop and also as the patron (in right of his see) of the perpetual curacy of the said consolidated chapelry of Saint John Donisthorpe, with the consent of Charles Frederick Abney Hastings, of Donnington Park in the said county of Derby, Esquire, the patron of the vicarage of the said parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch with the consent of the Reverend John Denton, the vicar or incumbent of the said vicarage of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and as such the patron of the vicarage of the said new parish of the Holy Trinity Ashby-de-la-Zouch and with the consent of Dame Laura Anne Gresley, of Cauldwell Hall, in the said county of Derby, Widow, acting as the guardian of Sir Robert Gresley of Drakelow, Burton upon Trent in the said county of Derby, Baronet, a minor, the patron of the rectory of the said parish of Seale otherwise called or known as Nether Seale, and also with the further consent of the said Robert Gresley (in testimony whereof they the said consenting parties have respectively signed and sealed this representation) we the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England humbly represent that it would in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, of the said parish of Seale otherwise called or known as Nether Seale, of the said new parish of the Holy Trinity Ashby-de-la-Zouch, of the said consolidated chapelry of Woodville and of the said consolidated chapelry of Saint John Donisthorpe, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions together with the boundaries thereof are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Margaret situate at Blackfordby as aforesaid and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Margaret Blackfordby' and that such consolidated chapelry should become and be and form part of the said diocese of Peterborough and of the deanery of Akeley First Portion, and of the archdeaconry of Leicester within the same diocese.

"We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to your Majesty in your Royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Margaret, Blackfordby, being:

"All those several contiguous portions of the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and of the parish of Seale, otherwise called or known as Nether Seale, which together constitute the ancient chapelry of Blackfordby in the county of Leicester and in the diocese of Peterborough and also all those contiguous portions of the new parish of the Holy Trinity Ashby-de-la-Zouch in the county of Leicester and in the diocese of Peterborough aforesaid of the consolidated chapelry of Woodville situate

partly in the said county of Leicester and partly in the county of Derby and wholly in the diocese of Peterborough aforesaid and of the consolidated chapelry of Saint John Donisthorpe situate partly in the said county of Derby and partly in the said county of Leicester and wholly in the diocese of Lichfield all which said portions of the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, of the parish of Scale otherwise called or known as Nether Scale, of the new parish of the Holy Trinity Ashby-de-la-Zouch, of the consolidated chapelry of Woodville and of the consolidated chapelry of Saint John Donisthorpe as aforesaid are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point where the turnpike-road leading from Moira to Ashby-de-la-Zouch is crossed by the road leading from Blackfordby to the house called or known as Sweet Hill Oak, at which point the boundary dividing the said consolidated chapelry of Saint John Donisthorpe from the ancient chapelry of Blackfordby aforesaid is joined by the boundary dividing the last-named chapelry from the new parish of the Holy Trinity Ashby-de-la-Zouch aforesaid and extending thence north-eastward for a distance of thirty-two chains or thereabouts along the last-described boundary thereby following the course of the said turnpike-road to the point at the house called or known as Cheatles Barn where the said boundary leaves the same turnpike-road and continuing thence eastward for a distance of fourteen chains or thereabouts along the middle of the said turnpike-road to the centre of the bridge or culvert which carries the same turnpike-road over the stream called or known as Shelbrook and extending thence for a distance of fifty chains or thereabouts first northward and then north-eastward along the middle of the said stream following the eastern branch thereof and thereby following in part the boundary which divides the said ancient chapelry of Blackfordby from the new parish of the Holy Trinity Ashby-de-la-Zouch aforesaid to the point at or near to the source of the said eastern branch of the said stream where it crosses the footpath leading from Blackfordby Church to Ashby-de-la-Zouch at or near to which last-described point a boundary stone inscribed 'B. St. M. C. C. 1875, No. 1,' has been placed by the side of the said footpath and continuing thence still north-eastward and in a direct line for a distance of thirty-three chains or thereabouts thereby passing to the east of the house and buildings called or known as Prestop Park to a point where the turnpike-road leading from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Burton-upon-Trent joins Smisby Lane upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of the Holy Trinity Ashby-de-la-Zouch from the parish or parochial chapelry of Smisby in the said county of Derby and in the diocese of Lichfield aforesaid and extending thence generally north-westward along the last-mentioned boundary and along the boundary which divides the said ancient chapelry of Blackfordby and the said consolidated chapelry of Woodville from the parish or parochial chapelry of Smisby aforesaid (thereby following in part the course of the turnpike-road leading from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Burton-upon-Trent aforesaid) to the point at or near to the junction of the road leading from Blackfordby to Melbourne with the road leading from Blackfordby to Hartshorne at which last-described point the boundary dividing the said consolidated chapelry of Woodville from the parish or parochial chapelry of Smisby is joined by the boundary dividing the said consolidated chapelry of Woodville from the parish of Hartshorne in the said county of Derby and in the diocese of Lichfield aforesaid, and continuing thence still north-

westward for a distance of twelve chains or thereabouts along the last-mentioned boundary (thereby following the course of the last-described road) to a boundary stone inscribed 'B. St. M. C. C. 1875, No. 2' and placed on the south-western side of the said last-described road at the point where the said last-mentioned boundary diverges from the same road in a westerly direction and extending thence south-westward and in a direct line for a distance of seventeen chains or thereabouts, to the northern angle of the farm house called or known as Stone House and extending thence still south-westward and in a direct line for a further distance of thirty-six chains or thereabouts to a point upon the boundary which divides the said consolidated chapelry of Woodville from the ancient chapelry of Blackfordby aforesaid at or opposite to the milestone on the turnpike-road leading from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Burton-upon-Trent as aforesaid which said milestone indicates a distance of three miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch and extending thence for a distance of rather more than one mile first south-westward and then south-eastward along the last-mentioned boundary (thereby following in part the course of the last-mentioned turnpike-road, and crossing the turnpike-road leading from Woodville to Moira) to the point where the same boundary again crosses the middle of the last-mentioned turnpike-road, and extending thence that is; from the said boundary in a direction generally southward for a distance of nearly one mile and a quarter along the middle of the same turnpike-road to a point at the centre of the bridge or culvert which carries the said turnpike-road over the stream called or known as Wash Hole Brook, upon the boundary which divides the said consolidated chapelry of Woodville from the consolidated chapelry of Saint John Donisthorpe aforesaid, and extending thence north-eastward along the last-described boundary and along the boundary dividing the said ancient chapelry of Blackfordby from the consolidated chapelry of Saint John Donisthorpe aforesaid (thereby following the course of the said Wash Hole Brook) to a point, on the western side of the house called or known as Whitborough Lodge, in the middle of Parson's Lane and extending thence south-eastward for a distance of twenty-three chains or thereabouts along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction with the turnpike-road leading from Moira to Ashby-de-la-Zouch as aforesaid and extending thence north-eastward for a distance of half-a-mile or thereabouts along the middle of the last-mentioned turnpike-road to the first-described point where the same turnpike-road is crossed by the road leading from Blackfordby to the house called or known as Sweet Hill Oak as aforesaid at which point the boundary dividing the said consolidated chapelry of Saint John Donisthorpe from the ancient chapelry of Blackfordby aforesaid is joined by the boundary dividing the last-named chapelry from the new parish of the Holy Trinity Ashby-de-la-Zouch as aforesaid at which point the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith regis-

tered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Peterborough, and by the Registrar of the said diocese of Lichfield.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in the words and figures following, that is to say;

"We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of your Majesty chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of your Majesty chapter one hundred and twenty-four have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of the benefice (being a rectory) of Langton-upon-Swale, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon for the patronage of the benefice (being a vicarage) of Sturton-en-le-Steeple in the county of Nottingham and in the diocese of Lincoln.

"Whereas by an indenture dated the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and made between the Honourable Arthur Duncombe an Admiral in the Royal Navy of the first part Francis John Savile Foljambe Esquire of the second part Sir John Marjoribanks Baronet, Edward Peach William Miles Esquire and Henry Beilby William Milner Esquire of the third part, the said Arthur Duncombe by virtue and in execution of a power for that purpose limited or reserved to him by an indenture of the seventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-four therein referred to and of every other power or authority in anywise enabling him in that behalf did direct limit and appoint and also according to all his estate and interest in the premises did grant and release unto the said Sir John Marjoribanks Edward Peach William Miles Henry Beilby William Milner and their heirs all that the advowson donation right of patronage and presentation of and in and to the rectory and parish church of Langton upon Swale in the county of York with the glebe lands tithes hereditaments rights members and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging or appertaining to hold the same unto the said Sir John Marjoribanks Edward Peach William Miles and Henry Beilby William Milner and their heirs to such uses upon and for such trusts and purposes and with under and subject to such powers provisoes agreements and declarations as by an indenture of settlement of the nineteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six therein referred to were limited declared and contained of and concerning certain hereditaments which had since been sold or such of the same uses trusts powers provisoes agreements and declarations as were then subsisting or capable of taking effect so nevertheless as not to increase or multiply charges.

"And whereas the said settlement of the nineteenth of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six contains powers of sale and exchange exercisable by the said Sir John Marjoribanks Edward Peach William Miles and Henry Beilby William Milner (the present trustees thereof) with the consent in writing of the said Francis John Savile Foljambe the present tenant for life in possession under such settlement of the hereditaments comprised therein or subject to the uses thereof, and whereas the advowson or perpetual right of patronage nomination and presentation of and to the said benefice of Sturton-en-le-Steeple and the church thereof is now vested in the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Saint Peter at York.

"And whereas we have made enquiry and calculation as to the circumstances and relative value of the said benefice and patronage and we do hereby certify to your Majesty that the circumstances and the present values of the said benefices respectively are as set forth in the schedule hereunder written or hereto annexed and that it has been made to appear to us that it is in conformity with the intentions of and expedient for the objects contemplated by the said mentioned Acts to exchange the advowson and perpetual right of patronage and nomination of and to the said rectory and parish church of Langton-upon-Swale for the advowson perpetual right of patronage and nomination of and to the said vicarage and parish church of Sturton-en-le-Steeple so that the advowson and perpetual right of patronage and nomination of and to the said vicarage and parish church of Sturton-en-le-Steeple may after such exchange as aforesaid be transferred to and vested in the said Sir John Marjoribanks Edward Peach William Miles and Henry Beilby William Milner to the uses and upon the trusts of the said indenture of the fourth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four by reference to the said indenture of the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and so that the said advowson and perpetual right of patronage and nomination of and to the said rectory and parish church of Langton-upon-Swale may be vested in the said Dean and Chapter and their successors in like manner as the said advowson and perpetual right of patronage and nomination of and to the said vicarage and parish church of Sturton-en-le-Steeple is now vested in them and whereas by an indenture already prepared and intended to be executed immediately after the publication in the London Gazette of this scheme and any Order of your Majesty in Council ratifying the same and to bear date the day of the date of such publication as aforesaid and expressed to be made between the said Francis John Savile Foljambe of the first part the said Sir John Marjoribanks Edward Peach William Miles and Henry Beilby William Milner of the second part and the said Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Saint Peter at York of the third part the advowson donation right of patronage and presentation of and to the said rectory and parish church of Langton-upon-Swale in the county of York and diocese of Ripon is intended and expressed to be appointed unto and to the use of the said Dean and Chapter and their successors for ever in exchange for that assignment and transfer of the advowson of the said benefice of Sturton-en-le-Steeple which is contemplated by this present scheme as aforesaid. Now therefore with the consent of the Honourable and Very

Reverend Augustus Duncombe the Dean and the Chapter of the said Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Saint Peter at York testified by their having hereunto affixed their common or capitular seal we the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order the whole advowson and perpetual right of patronage nomination and presentation of and to the said benefice of Sturton-en-le-Steeple in the county of Nottingham and in the diocese of Lincoln and the church thereof with all and singular the glebe lands tithes hereditaments rights members and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging or appertaining shall be assigned and transferred from the said Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Saint Peter at York to and shall become and be thenceforth absolutely vested

in the said Sir John Majoribanks Edward Peach William Miles and Henry Beilby William Milner and their heirs to the uses upon and for the trusts and purposes and with under and subject to the powers provisoes agreements and declarations limited expressed or contained by and in the said indenture of the fourth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four by reference to the said indenture of settlement of the nineteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six concerning the said advowson donation right of patronage and presentation of and to the rectory and parish church of Langton-upon-Swale aforesaid or such of them as are now subsisting or capable of taking effect in exchange for the advowson donation right of patronage and nomination and presentation of and to the said benefice of Langton-upon-Swale and the church thereof so as aforesaid intended and expressed to be appointed unto and to the use of the said Dean and Chapter and their successors for ever as aforesaid."

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Scheme has reference.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Gross Income for the year 1874.	Residence.
Langton-upon-Swale, a Rectory ...	York ...	Ripon ...	221	£ 360	Yes
Sturton-en-le-Steeple, a Vicarage	Nottingham	Lincoln ...	593	331	Yes, but subject to a Mortgage to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon and also by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of your Majesty chapter thirty-

seven have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the bishoprick of Peterborough and now vested in us.

"Whereas under an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of your Majesty chapter one hundred and twenty-four and by virtue of an Order of your Majesty in Council made under the provisions of the same Act and bearing date the seventh day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and duly published in the London Gazette on the eighth day of the same month certain lands and hereditaments particularly described in the second part of the schedule to the said Order being the lands and hereditaments which are comprised in the schedule annexed to this scheme, became absolutely vested in us for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the lands and hereditaments aforesaid are not subject to any outstanding lease or grant but are now in our possession but some portions thereof on account of their character or situation are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable, under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands and hereditaments or of the proceeds thereof for the ultimate improvement of our common fund it is expedient that the said lands and hereditaments, or such part or parts thereof, as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or dis-

posed of, and accordingly, that we should be empowered to sell or dispose of our interest in such lands and hereditaments or in any part or parts thereof in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now therefore we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law from time to time to sell or dispose of and duly to convey according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of your Majesty's reign all or any of the said lands and hereditaments formerly belonging to the said bishoprick and so vested in us as aforesaid with their appurtenances and all our estate, right, title and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his or their heirs executors administrators or

assigns or otherwise as he or they shall direct or appoint and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable, it being our intention to invest the proceeds of such sale, from time to time as occasion may arise, in the purchase of other lands, titles, rent-charges, tenements, or hereditaments, or of some estate or interest therein convenient to be held by us for the purposes of the Acts by which our proceedings are governed as aforesaid, and in the meantime to invest the proceeds in some Government or Parliamentary Stock, or other public securities in England.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act of Parliament.

" SCHEDULE.

" PARISH OF PETERBOROUGH.
" COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

Number on Plan of Estate in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
324 } 325 }	Charles Dodson, Occupier. Two Allotments in Boondyke Field	3	3	39	3	3	39

" PARISH OF STANDGROUND.
" COUNTY OF HUNTS.

Number on Plan of Estate in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1 and } 2 }	Charles Little, Occupier. Close	22	1	13	22	1	13

" PARISH OF SUTTON SAINT EDMONDS.
" COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Number on Plan of Estate in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1 and } 2 }	Daniel Webster, Occupier. Two Closes	22	2	39	22	2	39"

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have

been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of
February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five; and of the Act of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-two; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in the words following; that is to say:—

“We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of your Majesty chapter seventy, of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of your Majesty chapter fifty-five, and of the Act of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of your Majesty, chapter eighty-two, have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following representation, as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew situate within the limits of the new parish of Ramsbottom in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

“Whereas at certain extremities of the said new parish of Ramsbottom, and of the new parish of Shuttleworth, in the said county of Lancaster and in the said diocese of Manchester which said extremities lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective new parishes.

“And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said new parish of Ramsbottom and of the said new parish of Shuttleworth should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Andrew, situate within the limits of the said new parish of Ramsbottom.

“Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Bishop of the said diocese of Manchester as such Bishop, and also as one of the alternate patrons, in right of his see, both of the vicarage of the said new parish of Ramsbottom, and of the vicarage of the said new parish of Shuttleworth, and also with the consent of the Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, the First Lord of your Majesty's Treasury, acting as such on behalf of your Majesty, as the other alternate patron in right of the Crown, of the same two vicarages (in testimony whereof they the said consenting parties have respectively signed and sealed this representation) we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Ramsbottom, and of the said new parish of Shuttleworth, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions together with the boundaries thereof are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Andrew, situate

within the limits of the new parish of Ramsbottom as aforesaid, and that the same should be named ‘The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Andrew Ramsbottom.’

“We, therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your Royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to your Majesty in your Royal wisdom shall seem meet.

“The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Representation has reference.

“The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Ramsbottom, being:—

“All that portion of the new parish of Ramsbottom in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester which is bounded on the west and on the south-west by the new parish of Holcombe, and on the east by the new parish of Shuttleworth, both in the county and diocese aforesaid and on the remaining side that is to say on the north by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Shuttleworth from the new parish of Ramsbottom aforesaid at the centre of Ramsbottom Bridge which carries the road leading from Fletcher Bank to Ramsbottom over the River Irwell and extending thence westward for a distance of seven chains or thereabouts along the middle of the said road to a point in the middle of the line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway and extending thence southward for a distance of eleven and a half chains or thereabouts along the middle of the said line of railway to a point on the north-western bank of the reservoir supplying the buildings and premises called or known as Grant's-square and extending thence south-westward for a distance of two and a half chains or thereabouts along the said north-western bank of the same reservoir to a point at or near to the southern end of Railway-street and opposite to the middle of the eastern end of the road called or known as Kay Brow and extending thence westward for a distance of fourteen chains or thereabouts to and along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with the Edenfield and Little Bolton Trust-road and extending thence north-eastward for a distance of one chain or thereabouts along the middle of the said Trust-road to its junction on the northern side of Spring Cottage with the footpath leading into the road from Ramsbottom to Holcombe and extending thence north-westward for a distance of twenty chains or thereabouts along the middle of the said footpath to the boundary at the houses called or known as ‘Tanners’ where the same footpath joins the said road from Ramsbottom to Holcombe which boundary divides the said new parish of Ramsbottom from the new parish of Holcombe aforesaid. And also all that contiguous portion of the said new parish of Shuttleworth which is bounded on the west and on the south by the above described portion of the new parish of Ramsbottom aforesaid and upon all other sides that is to say on the east and on the north by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Ramsbottom from the new parish of Shuttleworth aforesaid at the centre of ‘Nuttall Bridge’ where the private road leading from Nuttall past Nuttall Hall into the road called or known as the ‘New Road’ crosses the River Irwell aforesaid and extending thence northward for a distance of twenty-eight chains or thereabouts along the middle of the said private road to its junction with the ‘New Road’ aforesaid and ex-

tending thence north-westward for a distance of twelve and a half chains or thereabouts along the middle of the last named road to its junction at Rhodes with the road leading from Fletcher Bank to Ramsbottom as aforesaid and extending thence westward for a distance of five chains or thereabouts along the middle of the last described road to the first described point at the centre of Ramsbottom Bridge aforesaid upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Shuttleworth from the new parish of Ramsbottom as aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Manchester.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty chapter thirty-seven sections six and eight duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

"We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of your Majesty chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme for authorising the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Ripon and now vested in us.

"Whereas under 'The Ecclesiastical Commission Act 1868,' and by virtue of an Order of your Majesty in Council, made under the provisions of the same Act bearing date the sixth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and duly published in the London Gazette on the eleventh day of the same month all the property which then belonged to the said Dean and Chapter of Ripon (excepting certain portions thereof in such Order particularly excepted, and excepting also any ecclesiastical, educational, or other like patronage) was transferred to and became absolutely vested in us for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the property aforesaid consists to a considerable extent of reversions expectant upon grants and leases for lives and years, and produces during the subsistence of such grants and leases only small annual revenues, and on that account, and in some instances on account of its character or situation is unsuitable or inconvenient to be assigned as an endowment for the

said Dean and Chapter or to be held or applied for the other purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions or the purchase of the leasehold interests to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas with a view to the appropriation of such portions of the aforesaid property lately belonging to the said Dean and Chapter of Ripon (either with or without other property vested in us, as the case may require) as in the judgment of our Estates Committee, and subject to the approbation of the said Dean and Chapter, shall be deemed convenient to be held as an endowment for the said Dean and Chapter, and as will secure a net annual income of six thousand pounds (being the income contemplated by the above-mentioned Order of your Majesty in Council) and for that purpose, as well as with a view to the more advantageous appropriation of the remainder of the said property, or of the proceeds thereof for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said property or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the respective holders (if any), to be testified by their being made parties to such instruments, all or any part of the said property heretofore belonging to the said Dean and Chapter of Ripon, and so transferred to and vested in us as aforesaid, with its appurtenances and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her or their heirs executors, administrators or assigns or otherwise as he she or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable, it being our intention to invest the proceeds of such sales from time to time, as occasion may arise, in the purchase of other lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements or hereditaments or of some estate or interest therein, convenient to be assigned as the endowment for the said Dean and Chapter or to be held by us for the purposes of the Acts by which our proceedings are governed as aforesaid, and in the meantime to invest the said proceeds in some Government or Parliamentary Stock or other public securities in England."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by

and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twentieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

"We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of your Majesty chapter one hundred and thirteen, have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme for consolidating into one benefice to be held by one incumbent the three portions (each of which is a rectory) of the benefice of Waddesdon in the county of Buckingham and in the diocese of Oxford.

"Whereas the Right Reverend John Fielder, Bishop of the said diocese of Oxford acting under and in pursuance of the Act hereinbefore mentioned has submitted to us a plan bearing date the twenty-third day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, for effecting the consolidation aforesaid, which plan (as by the same and the schedule thereto appears) has the consent of the patron of each of the three portions of the said benefice of Waddesdon, and does not prejudice the interest of any existing incumbent of the same benefice.

"And whereas the said plan is in the words and figures following:—

"To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

"We John Fielder Lord Bishop of Oxford represent to your Board the following plan for the consolidation of the three portions of the parish of Waddesdon.

"The ancient parish of Waddesdon in the county of Buckingham, within our diocese with the hamlets of Westcott and Woodham contains an area of 6,010 acres and an aggregate population of 1838.

"The profits and spiritual charge of the said parish are subdivided into three portions for ecclesiastical purposes, constituting three separate benefices with the chapelry of Westcott, but having only one church for the three benefices and a consecrated chapel of ease for the chapelry of Westcott.

"The Reverend Edward William Forty Latimer is rector of the first and second portions and the Reverend Thomas John Williams is rector of the third portion, and His Grace the Duke of Marlborough is patron of all the three portions.

"The annual gross income of the first portion derived from glebe land, tithe rent charge, and otherwise amounts to about £255.

"The gross annual income of the second portion similarly derived amounts to about £258, and that of the third portion to about £320.

"There is only one house of residence belonging to the three benefices.

"We propose and recommend to your Board but without prejudice to the interests of the present incumbents, the three portions of the parish of Waddesdon should at the next avoidance of the first and second portions be consolidated into one benefice to be held by one incumbent to be styled the rector of Waddesdon, with the enjoyment of all the income profits and emoluments of the three portions.

"That the Most Noble John Winston Duke of Marlborough, K.G. the patron of the three portions of the parish, consents to the proposed consolidation into one benefice, as is testified by his Grace's signature hereto.

"We therefore submit to your Board that the consolidation should be carried into effect as being in our judgment likely to promote the efficient discharge of pastoral duties in the parish.

"Dated this twenty-third day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

"J. F. Oxon.

"Marlborough.

"Schedule.

"I the said Thomas John Williams the rector or incumbent of the third portion of the said parish of Waddesdon in the foregoing plan mentioned and described, do by this writing under my hand testify that I consent to the said plan and that the same does not prejudice my interests as such rector or incumbent as aforesaid.

"Given under my hand this twenty-first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

"Thomas John Williams.

"Now therefore we the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners humbly recommend and propose that the said plan shall as to the proposals which are therein made be carried into effect as in the same plan is mentioned.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing in this scheme or in the said plan (now being a part of this scheme) contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Oxford.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and

twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twentieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of your Majesty chapter one hundred and thirteen of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of your Majesty chapter thirty-seven and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of your Majesty chapter one hundred and four have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Clevedon, in the county of Somerset and in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said parish of Clevedon which is hereinafter mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine worship) should be constituted a separate district in manner hereinafter set forth.

"And whereas by a certain deed bearing date on or about the twenty-ninth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and expressed to be made under the authority of the 'New Parishes Acts, 1843, 1844, and 1856,' or some or one of them and being under the hand and seal of Sir Arthur Hallam Elton of Clevedon Court in the said county of Somerset Baronet and being also under the common seal of us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners (which deed has been enrolled in the Chancery Division of your Majesty's High Court of Justice) the said Arthur Hallam Elton did grant and confirm unto the Incumbent of the district hereinafter recommended to be constituted so soon as an Incumbent shall have been appointed and licensed thereto according to the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act and to his successors the Incumbents thereof for the time being a clear yearly rent-charge or annual sum of one hundred pounds to be issuing and payable out of and charged upon certain fee farm rents which are particularly described in the first schedule to the said deed.

"And whereas the said rent-charge or annual sum of one hundred pounds has been so granted and confirmed as aforesaid upon the understanding that we should make and pay out of the common fund created by the firstly herein mentioned Act to the incumbent for the time being of the said intended district when he shall have been duly licensed as aforesaid a grant of fifty pounds per annum and upon the further understanding and upon the condition that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the whole right of patronage of the said district and of the nomination of the incumbent thereto should be assigned in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

"And whereas we have agreed and undertaken to make such grant of fifty pounds per annum as aforesaid by an instrument to be executed by us under our common seal in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of your Majesty chapter one hundred and eleven.

"Now therefore with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Arthur Charles Bishop of the said diocese of Bath and Wells (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme) we the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners humbly recommend and propose that all that part of the said parish of Clevedon which is described

in the schedule hereunder written and which is delineated and set forth upon the map or plan hereunto annexed shall upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes and that the same shall be named 'The District of South Clevedon.'

"And we further recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted and of the nomination of the incumbent thereto shall without any assurance in the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of your Majesty in Council ratifying the same and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid be assigned to and be absolutely vested in the said Arthur Hallam Elton his heirs and assigns for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of either of them or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Scheme has reference.

"The District of South Clevedon, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Clevedon in the county of Somerset and in the diocese of Bath and Wells wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls which is bounded on the north-east and on the east by the new parish of All Saints East Clevedon in the county and diocese aforesaid on the south partly by the parish of Kenn in the same county and diocese and upon all other sides that is to say on the remaining part of the south on the west and on the north by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Kenn from the parish of Clevedon aforesaid at the point where the occupation road called or known as Cole House Green is joined by the road leading to Cole House Farm in the said parish of Kenn and extending thence first westward to and then northward for a distance of rather more than fourteen chains and a half along the middle of the first-named road to its junction with Cole House-lane and extending thence westward for a distance of thirty-six chains or thereabouts along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction with the Stroud-road and extending thence northward for a distance of nearly forty-five chains along the middle of the last-named road to the centre of the bridge which carries the same road over the stream called or known as the Land Yoo and extending thence for a distance of forty-six chains or thereabouts first north-eastward and then eastward to and along the middle of the said stream to the point where it first strikes the southern side of Church-road and extending thence first northward to a point in the middle of the last-named road and then westward for a distance of nearly fifteen chains along the middle of the same road to its junction with Victoria-road and extending thence northward for a distance of nine chains and eighty-three links or thereabouts along the middle of the last-named road to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. C. D. 1875 No. 1,' and placed on the eastern side of the same road opposite to the eastern end of the wall or fence forming the southern boundary of the grounds attached to the house called or known as Frankfort Hall and extending

thence north-eastward to such boundary stone and continuing thence still north-eastward and in a direct line for a distance of seven chains and twenty-four links or thereabouts (thereby passing along the northern side of the close called or known as Hangstone Hill and numbered 303 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Clevedon and upon the map hereunto annexed) to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. C. D. 1875, No. 2,' and placed on the western side of Sunnyside-road at a distance of five chains or thereabouts measured along such road to the south of its junction with Albert-road and continuing thence that is from the last mentioned boundary stone still north-eastward to a point in the middle of Sunnyside-road aforesaid and extending thence for a distance of nine chains and seventy links or thereabouts first southward and then eastward along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with Queen's-road and extending thence for a distance of sixteen chains and twenty-five links or thereabouts first southward and then south-eastward along the middle of the last-named road to the centre of the bridge which carries the same road over the stream called or known as the Land Yeo as aforesaid and extending thence for a distance of six chains and ninety links or thereabouts first eastward and then northward along the middle of the said stream to the centre of the bridge which carries Station-road over the same stream and extending thence north-eastward for a distance of ninety-seven yards or thereabouts along the middle of the last-named road to its junction at the Triangle with Old-street, and with the road called or known as Chapel Hill and extending thence north-westward for a distance of seventy-two yards or thereabouts along the middle of the last-named road to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. C. D. 1875, No. 3,' and placed on the eastern side of the same road at the western end of the wall or fence which divides the buildings and premises called or known as the Bristol Hotel from the houses and gardens called or known as Chapel Hill Cottages, and extending thence eastward to such boundary stone and along the said wall or fence and along the wall or fence which divides the said buildings and premises called or known as the Bristol Hotel and the houses and premises situate at the northern end of Limekiln-lane from the close called or known as Highdale Hill, to the junction of the last-described wall or fence with the wall or fence which divides the last-mentioned houses and premises and the houses and premises situate on the northern side of Old-street aforesaid from the close numbered 388 upon the said maps, and extending thence first south-eastward and then eastward along the last-mentioned wall or fence to its junction with the wall or fence forming the south-western boundary of the Clevedon National Schools and extending thence south-eastward along the last-mentioned wall or fence to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. C. D. 1875, No. 4,' and placed at the south-eastern end of the same wall or fence on the northern side of Old-street aforesaid and continuing thence still south-eastward to a point in the middle of the same street and extending thence eastward for a distance of six chains or thereabouts along the middle of the said street to the boundary at or near to the south eastern angle of the buildings and premises called or known as the Clevedon Infant Schools which boundary divides the said parish of Clevedon from the new parish of All Saints East Clevedon aforesaid."

And whereas drafts of the said scheme have, in accordance with the provisions of the secondly

hereinbefore-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the patron and to the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Clevedon, out of which it is intended that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken :

And whereas the patron of the said vicarage of the parish of Clevedon aforesaid has signified his consent to the said scheme, and the vicar or incumbent of the said vicarage has offered certain objections to the said scheme :

And whereas the said scheme has, notwithstanding such objections, been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Bath and Wells.

C. L. Peel.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

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

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

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

In the churchyard of Long Benton, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

In the churchyard of Saint John, Sheffield, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, on the conditions specified in that part of the Order in Council of the fourth of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, relating to that churchyard.

In the churchyard of the parish of Weston, near Bath, in the county of Somerset, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of the United District of Hastings, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the fifth of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 520:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. I. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXX.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR THE
UNITED SCHOOL DISTRICT OF HASTINGS.

Recital of Election of School Board.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a requisition sent by the Education Department to the Mayor of the borough of Hastings, in the county of Sussex, a School Board for the district of the said borough was duly elected on the 17th day of February, 1871, and re-elected on the 17th day of February, 1874.

And whereas, on the 31st day of March, 1875, the Education Department issued an order uniting the School Districts of the municipal borough of Hastings and the extra-municipal parts of the parishes of St. Mary-in-the-Castle and St. Leonard's.

Now, at a Meeting of the School Board of the said United School District of Hastings, held at Bank-buildings, in the said borough of Hastings, on Tuesday, the 5th day of October, 1875, at which Meeting a quorum of the Members of such Board are present, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the aforesaid powers, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, make and ordain the following Bye-laws for the United District aforesaid:—

Interpretation of Terms.

1.—The term "Education Department" means "The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education."

The term "Her Majesty's Inspectors" means the Inspectors of Schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Education Department.

The term "borough of Hastings" means the municipal borough of Hastings, as enlarged and extended by the Act for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales, and includes any future enlargement or extension of such municipal borough.

The term "School Board" or "Board" means the School Board of the United School District of

the borough of Hastings, and the extra-municipal parts of the parishes aforesaid.

The term "School," or "Public Elementary School," means a Public Elementary School as defined by the said Act, and includes a Free School, but not an Industrial School.

The term "Parent" includes guardian, and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child, but does not include the mother of a child when the father is living, and is residing within the district.

Requiring Parents to cause Children to attend School.

2.—Subject to the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and of these Bye-laws, the parent of every child not less than five years of age, nor more than thirteen years of age, residing within the said district, shall cause such child to attend school.

Determining Time during which Children shall attend School.

(See Section 7, Sub-section 2.)

3.—The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child during the time or times in which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given, and that no child shall be required—

- (a.) To attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his or her parent belongs.
- (b.) To attend school on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day set apart for a day of Public Fast or Thanksgiving, or on Saturday after twelve o'clock at noon.

(Section 76.)

- (c.) To attend school on any day fixed for the inspection of the school or the examination of the scholars therein in respect of religious subjects.

(Proviso for Total or Partial Exemption from Attendance, if Child has reached certain Standard.)

4.—In case one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools shall certify that any child between ten and thirteen years of age has reached the fourth standard of education mentioned in the Code of the Education Department in force at the date of such certificate, such child shall be totally exempt from the obligation to attend school.

Defining reasonable Excuses for non-Attendance.

5.—A child shall not be required to attend school:

- (a.) If such child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b.) If such child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (c.) If there is no Public Elementary School which such child can attend within two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

6.—Nothing in the present Bye-laws shall have any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

Providing for Remission or Payment of School Fees in case of Poverty.

7.—Where the parent of any child attending any school, which is not a free school, satisfies

the School Board that he is unable, from poverty, to pay the whole or some part of the school fees of such child, the School Board, in the case of a school provided by the Board, will remit, and, in the case of any other school, will pay the whole or such part of the fees as, in the opinion of the Board, the parent is unable to pay, for a renewable period, to be fixed by the Board, not exceeding six calendar months, provided that the amount of fees hereby undertaken to be remitted or paid shall not exceed, in any case, six pence per child per week.

Penalty for breach of Bye-laws.

8.—Any person committing a breach of these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five shillings, including costs, for each offence, provided that all breaches of these Bye-laws by a parent in one and the same week shall be deemed one offence.

9.—All Bye-laws heretofore made under section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, for any district comprised in the said United School District, are hereby wholly revoked as from the day hereinafter specified in Bye-law 10.

Date on which Bye-laws shall come into operation.

10.—These Bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which the same shall be sanctioned by Order in Council.

Sealed with the Corporate Common Seal of the School Board of the United School District of Hastings, this 5th day of October, A.D. 1875.



George Scrivens, Chairman.

Sealed in the presence of—

J. H. Tendall, Clerk.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of the United District of Llanfachraeth, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the sixteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 521 :

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXI.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS,
1870 AND 1873.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR THE UNITED
SCHOOL DISTRICT OF LLANFACHRAETH.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an order sent by the Education Department to the Clerk to the

Guardians of the Holyhead Union, a School Board for the above United School District, was duly elected on the 29th day of September, 1874.

Now, at a Meeting of the Board, held at Llanfachraeth School, on the 16th day of July, 1875, a quorum of the members being present, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the powers given to them by the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, make and ordain the following Bye-laws:—

1. The term "Parent" includes a guardian, or any person who is liable to maintain, or has the actual custody of any child, but does not include the mother of a child when the father is residing in the district.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Elementary Education Acts of 1870 and 1873, and of these Bye-laws, the parent of every child not less than six or more than thirteen years of age, residing within the District of the School Board, shall cause such child to attend such Public Elementary School as its parent may select, unless there is some reasonable excuse. Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse; viz:—

- (1.) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (2.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness, or any unavoidable cause or causes which shall be considered satisfactory by the Board.
- (3.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend, within a distance of three miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

3. Any child who has attended regularly, and has had a certificate of good conduct from his or her teacher, may, on application of a parent, leave at the age of twelve, provided the reason given by the parent shall satisfy the Board.

4. The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age during the year. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction in any religious subjects, or shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his or her parent belongs, or on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday.

5. In case one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools shall certify that any child between ten and thirteen years of age has reached the fifth standard of education mentioned in the Code of the Education Department in force at the date of the certificate, such child shall be totally exempt from the obligation to attend school; and any such child who has been so certified to have reached the fourth standard mentioned in the said Code, shall not be obliged to attend school more than fifteen hours in any one week.

6. Provided always, that if and whenever the present Bye-laws or any of them shall be contrary to, or inconsistent with, the regulations affecting any child subject thereto, contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour, the said regulations shall prevail, and the said Bye-laws shall affect such child only to such extent as they are consistent with the said regulations.

7. Any person committing a breach of these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding such a sum as, with costs,

will amount to five shillings for each offence, and all breaches of these Bye-laws in one and the same week, shall be deemed one offence.

8. These Bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which the same shall be sanctioned by Her Majesty by Order in Council.



Edward Williams, Chairman.

John Lewis, Clerk.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Donhead St. Mary, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the fifteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 522 :

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXII.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

DONHEAD ST. MARY SCHOOL BOARD.

BYE-LAWS.

I. The parent of every child of not less than five nor more than thirteen years of age, resident in the district of the School Board, is required to cause such child to attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse, namely :—

- (1) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (2) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness, or any unavoidable cause.
- (3.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within three miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

II. The time during which such child is required to attend school is the whole time during which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of a similar age; provided that such child may be withdrawn from any religious observance or instruction, and may omit to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs.

Provided also, that no child between ten and thirteen years of age, who shall be certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools as having

reached a standard of education equivalent to the fifth standard of the Code of the Education Department in force at the date of such certificate, shall be required to attend school.

Provided also, that no scholar who resides two miles or upwards from the school which he attends, and that no child above ten years of age, who shall be certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to have reached the fourth standard in the said Code, shall be required to attend more than 150 morning or evening school meetings in the year.

III. Nothing in the present Bye-laws shall have any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

IV. If the parent of any child residing in the district of the School Board satisfies the School Board that he is unable, from poverty, to pay the school fees for such child, the Board, in the case of a school provided by the Board, will remit, or in the case of any other Public Elementary School, will pay the whole, or such part of the fees, as in the opinion of the Board the parent is so unable to pay, for a renewable period, to be fixed by the Board, not exceeding six calendar months.

V. Every parent who shall not observe, or shall neglect or violate any of these Bye-laws, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding, with costs, five shillings for each offence.

J. Du Boulay, Chairman of the Board.

Samuel Ruell, Clerk to the Board.



At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of the United District of Ruthin and Llanfwrog, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 523 :

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXIII.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR THE
UNITED SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RUTHIN AND
LLANFWROG.

At a Meeting of the School Board for the United School District of Ruthin and Llanfwrog,

held at the British School, Ruthin, in the county of Denbigh, on Friday, the 1st day of October, 1875, at which Meeting a quorum of the Members of such Board are present, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the 74th section of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, make and ordain the following Bye-laws:—

Interpretation of Terms.

1. The term "Education Department" means "The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education."

The term "Her Majesty's Inspectors," means the Inspectors of Schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Education Department.

The term "School Board" or "Board," means the School Board for the United School District of Ruthin and Llanfwrog.

The term "School" or "Public Elementary School," means a Public Elementary School as defined by the said Act.

The term "Parent" includes guardian, and every person who is liable to maintain, or has the actual custody of any child.

Requiring Parents to cause Children to Attend School.

2. The parent of every child not less than five years of age, nor more than thirteen years of age, residing within the United School District of Ruthin and Llanfwrog, shall, in default of reasonable excuse, cause such child to attend school.

Defining Reasonable Excuse for non-Attendance.

3. Any of the following shall be a reasonable excuse:—

- (a.) That such child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (c.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which such child can attend, within three miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

Determining the Time during which Children shall attend School.

4. The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time during which the school is open for the instruction of children of similar age, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction in religious subjects, and that no child shall be required—

- (a.) To attend school any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his or her parent belongs.
- (b.) To attend school on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day set apart as a day of Public Feast or Thanksgiving.
- (c.) To attend school on any day fixed for the examination of the scholars therein in religious subjects.

Proviso for Total Exemption from Attendance if Child has reached a Certain Standard.

5. In case one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools shall certify that any child, not less than ten years of age, has reached the fourth standard of education, as prescribed by the Minutes of the Education Department for the time being in force, with respect to the parliamentary grant, such child shall be altogether exempt from the obligation to attend school.

Providing for Consistency of Bye-Laws with certain Acts of Parliament.

6. Provided always, that if and whenever any of these Bye-laws shall be contrary to, or inconsistent with the regulations affecting any child subject thereto, contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour, the said regulations shall prevail, and the said Bye-laws shall affect such child only to such extent as they are consistent with the said regulations.

Penalty for Breach of Bye-laws.

7. Any person committing a breach of these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two shillings and sixpence, provided that all breaches of these Bye-laws committed by a person in one and the same week shall be deemed one offence, and that no penalty imposed for the breach of any Bye-law shall exceed such a sum as with the costs will amount to five shillings for each offence.

Date on which Bye-laws shall come into Operation.

8. These Bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which the same shall be sanctioned by Her Majesty's Order in Council.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the School Board for the United School District of Ruthin and Llanfwrog, this 1st day of October, 1875.



B. Cunliffe, Chairman,
Ezra Roberts, Clerk.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Wraybury, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the sixth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 524:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXIV.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS,
1870 AND 1873.

BYE-LAWS OF THE WRAYSBURY SCHOOL BOARD.

At a Meeting of the Wraybury School Board, held at the School House, on the 6th day of April, 1875, the said Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and subject to the approval of the

Education Department, hereby make the following Bye-laws:—

1. The parent of every child of not less than five years of age, nor more than thirteen years of age, residing within the district of the said Board shall cause such child to attend school, unless there be a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

2. The time during which every child shall attend school, shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age. Provided that nothing herein contained, shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction in religious subjects, and that no child shall be required to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which the parent belongs, or on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day set apart for a day of Public Fast or Thanksgiving. And provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to apply in any way inconsistent with or contrary to any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

3. In case one of Her Majesty's Inspectors shall certify that any child between ten and thirteen years of age has reached the fourth standard of education mentioned in the New Code of Regulations of the Education Department, made on the 28th day of February, 1873, such child shall be totally exempt from the obligation to attend school, and any such child who has been so certified to have reached the third standard of education mentioned in the said Code, shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school more than fifteen hours in any one week.

4. Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse, viz:—

- (1.) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (2.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (3.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within three miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

5. When the Board is satisfied that the parent of any child is unable, from poverty, to pay the school fees of such child, the Board will in the case of a school provided by the Board, remit the whole or such part of the fees as, in the opinion of the Board, the parent is unable to pay for a renewable period, to be fixed by the Board, not exceeding six calendar months.

6. Any person committing a breach of these Bye-laws shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding 2s. 6d., provided that all breaches of these Bye-laws by a parent in one and the same week shall be deemed one offence, and no penalty shall exceed 5s., including costs, for each offence.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the School Board of the parish of Wraysbury, this 6th day of April, 1876.



Henry West, Chairman.

Jas. Doulton, Hon. Clerk.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Penrith, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the twenty-ninth of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 525:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXV.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

Parish of Penrith.

BYE-LAWS OF THE PENRITH SCHOOL BOARD.

Recital of the Meeting of the School Board.

At a Meeting of the School Board for the parish of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland, duly convened and held at the Public Offices, Sandgate, Penrith, on the 24th day of September, 1875, at which Meeting all the Members of such Board are present, the said Board, in pursuance of the powers of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, hereby make and ordain the following Bye-laws:—

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In these Bye-laws terms importing Males include Females.

The term "Education Department" means the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The term "Her Majesty's Inspectors" means the Inspectors of Schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Education Department.

The term "Parish" means the parish of Penrith.

The term "School Board" or "Board" means the School Board of the district comprising the parish of Penrith.

The term "School," or "Public Elementary School," means a Public Elementary School as defined by the said Act.

The term "Parent" includes "Guardian," and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child.

Requiring Parents to cause Children to attend School.

2. The parent of every child not less than five years of age nor more than thirteen years of age residing within the district of the said parish shall cause such child to attend school.

Determining Time during which Children shall attend School.

3. The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child during the time or times in which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given, and that no child shall be required—

- (a.) To attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his or her parent belongs.
- (b.) To attend school on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day set apart for Public Fast or Thanksgiving; or on Saturday after twelve o'clock at noon.
- (c.) To attend school on any day fixed for the inspection of the school, or the examination of scholars therein in respect of religious subjects.

Provided also that any requirement contained in these Bye-laws shall not be held or construed to apply to any child employed in labour and receiving instruction in conformity with the provisions of the Factory Acts or the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, or be of any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

Proviso for Total or Partial Exemption from Attendance if the Child has reached a Certain Standard.

4. In case one of Her Majesty's Inspectors shall certify that any child between ten and thirteen years of age has reached the fourth standard of education of the Code of the Education Department in force at the date of such certificate, such child shall be altogether exempt from obligation to attend school. And any such child who has been so certified to have reached the third standard of the said Code, who also shows to the satisfaction of the Board that he is beneficially and necessarily at work, shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school more than fifteen hours in any one week.

Defining reasonable Excuses for non-Attendance.

5. A child shall not be required to attend school

- (a.) If such child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b.) If such child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (c.) If there be no Public Elementary School which such child can attend within three miles measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

Remission and Payment of School Fees.

6. Where the parent of any child residing in the district of the Board satisfies the Board that he is unable, from poverty, to pay the whole or any part of the school fees of such child, the Board may, in the case of a school provided by the Board, remit, and in case of any other Public Elementary School elected by the parent, pay the whole or such part of the fees, as, in the opinion of the Board, the parent is unable to pay, for a period, to be fixed by the Board, not exceeding six calendar months, but to be renewable from time to time for a similar or shorter period, provided that the amount of fees remitted or paid shall not

exceed the ordinary payment at the school selected by the parent.

Penalty for breach of Bye-laws.

7. Every parent who shall not observe, or shall neglect, or violate these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings, including costs, for each offence.

8. These Bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which the same shall be sanctioned by Her Majesty by Order in Council. Sealed with the Corporate Common Seal of the Board this 29th day of October, 1875.

Joseph Wickham, Chairman of the Board.

C. N. Arnison, Clerk of the Board.



At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 526:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXVI.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1870.

BYE-LAWS OF THE WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS SCHOOL BOARD.

THE School Board for the parish of Willoughby-or-tie-Wolds, in the county of Nottingham, at a Meeting held at their office in the said parish, on the 1st day of October, 1875, in pursuance of the powers to them given by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and subject to approval of the Education Department, do hereby make and enact the following Bye-laws:—

Interpretation of Terms.

1.—In these Bye-laws:—

The term "Willoughby-on-the-Wolds" means the parish of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, the term "Education Department" means the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The term "Her Majesty's Inspectors" means the Inspectors of Schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Education Department.

The term "School Board" or "Board" means the School Board of the district comprising the parish of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds. The term implying Males includes Females, except where otherwise defined.

The term "School" or "Public Elementary School," means a Public Elementary School, as defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and includes a Free School, but not an Industrial School.

The term "Parent" includes guardian, and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child, but does not include the mother of a child when the father is living and residing within the district of the School Board.

Parents shall cause Children between Five and Thirteen years of Age to attend School.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and of these Bye-laws, the parent of every child residing within the parish of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, and not less than five nor more than thirteen years of age, shall cause such child to attend a Public Elementary School, unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance of such child.

Reasonable Excuses.

Any of the following shall be considered to be reasonable excuses:—

- (a.) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (c.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend, within one mile, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.
- (d.) That the child is employed in labour, and receiving instruction in conformity with any Act of Parliament for regulating the education of children employed in labour.
- (e.) That the child, having attained the age of ten years, has reached such a standard of education as would enable it to pass a public examination according to the fourth standard of the Code of Regulations of the Education Department, then in force, and has obtained a certificate to that effect from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.
- (f.) That the child having attained the age of ten years, and being an orphan, or the child of a widow, has passed a public examination according to the third standard of the said Code, and has obtained a certificate to that effect from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The Board retains the power to exempt a child from attendance at School for such renewable period not exceeding three months, as they may think fit, if illness in the family or other urgent reason shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Board to exist.

Remission of School Fees in cases of Poverty.

3. If the parent of any child satisfies the School Board that he or she is unable, from poverty, to pay the school fees of such child, the School Board, in the case of a school provided by the Board, will remit the whole or such part of the fees as, in the opinion of the Board, the parent is unable to pay, for a renewable period, to be fixed by the Board, such period not exceeding six calendar months.

Child to attend whole Time of Ordinary Instruction, except Religious Instruction, and on certain Holidays.

4. Except as aforesaid, the time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time in which the ordinary instruction of the school is given; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance, or instruction in religious subjects, or shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which the parent of such child belongs.

5. Nothing in the present Bye-laws shall have any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

Penalty for Breach of Bye-laws.

6. Any person committing a breach of these Bye-laws, or of any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two shillings and six pence for the first offence, and for any subsequent offence not exceeding five shillings, provided always that all breaches of these Bye-laws by a parent in one and the same week, shall be deemed one offence, and provided that no penalty shall exceed such sum as with costs shall amount to five shillings for each offence.

Bye-laws to take effect.

7. These Bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which the same shall be sanctioned by Her Majesty by Order in Council.

Sealed with the Common Corporate Seal of the School Board of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, at a meeting of the said Board, held the day and year first above written.



W. B. Garton, Chairman.

John Jarratt, Clerk.

A T the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Stafford, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the fifteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 527:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXVII.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

Borough of Stafford.

BYE-LAWS OF THE STAFFORD SCHOOL BOARD.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of a requisition sent by the Education Department to the Mayor of the borough of Stafford, in the county of Stafford, a School Board for the district of the said borough was duly elected on the 20th day of March, 1871.

Now, at a Meeting of the School Board of the said borough of Stafford, duly convened and held at the Guildhall, in the Market-place, in the said borough, this 1st day of March, 1875, at which meeting a quorum of the members of such Board are present, the same Board do hereby, in pursuance of the powers given to them by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, make the following Bye-laws, to come into effect forthwith, after the same shall receive the sanction of Her Majesty in Council :—

Interpretation.

1. In these Bye-laws—

The term "Education Department" means the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The term "Her Majesty's Inspectors" means the Inspectors of Schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Education Department.

The term "Borough of Stafford," or "Borough," means the municipal borough of Stafford, as enlarged and extended by the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, and includes any future enlargement or extension of such municipal borough.

Terms importing males include females.

The term "School Board" or "Board" means the School Board of the district comprising the borough of Stafford.

The term "Stafford School District," or "School District," means the school district to which the School Board belongs.

The term "School" or "Public Elementary School," means a Public Elementary School as defined by the said Act.

The term "Parent" includes a guardian and every person who is liable to maintain, or has the actual custody of any child, but does not include the mother of a child when the father is living and is residing within the Stafford School District.

The term "Child" means a child residing within the Stafford School District.

Attendance.

2. Subject as hereinafter mentioned, the parent of every child of not less than five years nor more than thirteen years of age shall cause such child to attend a Public Elementary School, unless there be a reasonable excuse for non-attendance. Any of the following reasons shall be deemed to be a reasonable excuse :—

1. That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
2. That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or an unavoidable cause, or a cause that to the School Board shall seem to be sufficient.
3. That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within one mile, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

Proviso.

Any child between ten and thirteen of age who has been certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools as having reached a standard of education which would enable it to pass a public examination according to the fourth standard of education of the Government Code of February, 1871, shall be totally exempt from the obligation to attend school : and any child of the like age who has been in like manner certified as having reached a standard of education which would enable it to pass a public examination according to the third standard of education of the same Code, shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school more than one half the meetings of the school in any one week.

Time of Attendance.

3. Except as aforesaid, the time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age ; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction in religious subjects, or shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which the parent of such child belongs.

4. Nothing in the present Bye-laws shall have any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

Penalty for Breach of Bye-laws.

5. Every parent committing a breach of these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall, upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding with the costs five shillings for each offence ; provided that all breaches of these Bye-laws by a parent in one and the same week shall be deemed to be one offence.

Remission or Payment of Fees.

6. If any parent who has been served with a notice by the Board requiring him to cause his child to attend school, satisfies the School Board that he is unable from poverty to pay the school fees of such child, the School Board, in the case of a school provided by the Board, will remit, and in the case of any other Public Elementary School, will pay, the whole or such part of the fees as, in the opinion of the Board, the parent is unable to pay, for a renewable period, to be fixed by the Board, not exceeding six calendar months, provided that the amount of fees to be remitted or paid shall not exceed either the ordinary payment of the school selected by the parent, or the following scale :—

Boys' Schools and Girls', and all Mixed Schools, 3d. per week.

Infants' Schools and all Children under six years of age, 2d. per week.

7. All Bye-laws heretofore made by the School Board in pursuance of the aforesaid powers are hereby wholly revoked as from the day on which the present Bye-laws shall have effect.

As witness the Common Seal of the School Board, and the signatures of the Chairman and Clerk of the Board, this 15th day of March, 1875.

John Morgan, Chairman of the School Board for the borough of Stafford.

Wm. Morgan, Clerk to the said Board.



At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Soham, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 528 :

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXVIII.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SOHAM SCHOOL BOARD.

At a Meeting of the School Board for the parish of Soham, duly convened and held at the Board Room, in Soham, on Thursday, the 30th day of September, 1875, at which Meeting the whole of the Members of the Board are present, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the powers to them given by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, make and ordain the following Bye-laws:—

1.—In these Bye-laws—

The term "School" means either a Public Elementary School or any other school at which efficient elementary instruction is given.

The term "Public Elementary School" means a school or department of a school at which elementary education is the principal part of the education given, and at which the ordinary payments in respect of instruction do not exceed nine pence per week, and which is conducted in accordance with the regulations contained in the 7th section of the Elementary Education Act.

The term "Board" or "School Board" means the School Board for Soham.

2.—The parent of every child residing within the School District shall cause such child not being less than five years, nor more than thirteen years of age, to attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse.

3.—Any of the following shall be a reasonable excuse:—

(a.) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.

(b.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or some other unavoidable cause.

(c.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which such child can attend within three miles from the residence of such child.

4.—The time during which every such child shall attend school shall (except as has been hereinbefore specified) be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction

of children of similar age, such time not being less than twenty-three hours a-week, except on Sundays, provided also that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious service or instruction in religious subjects, nor shall any child be required to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which the parents of the child belong.

5.—The following are cases exempting from attendance:—

(1) A child not less than ten years of age, who has obtained from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors a certificate that he or she has reached a standard equivalent to the fourth standard of the Government New Code of 1875, shall be altogether exempt from obligation to attend school.

(2) A boy not less than ten years of age, who shows to the satisfaction of the Board that he is beneficially and necessarily at work, shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school during the whole time for which the school shall be opened as aforesaid, but every such boy is required to attend school for at least ten hours in every week in which the school is opened as aforesaid, and in computing, for the purpose of this section, the time during which the child has attended any school, there shall not be included any time during which such child has attended either:—

(a.) In excess of three hours at any one time, or in excess of five hours on any one day, or

(b.) On Sundays.

(3) A boy of not less than ten years of age, who shows to the satisfaction of the Board that he is beneficially and necessarily at work shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school upon producing to the Board a certificate from the master of the school that such boy has completed one hundred attendances at school since the first day of October, or the first day of April, whichever day shall last have happened previous to the date of such certificate, and such exemption shall continue until the first day of April, or the first day of October, whichever shall first follow the date of such certificate and no longer.

6.—Provided always, that if and whenever Bye-laws 4 and 5, or either of them, shall be contrary to or inconsistent with the regulations affecting any child subject thereto, contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour, the said regulations shall prevail, and the said Bye-laws shall affect such child only to such extent as they are consistent with the said regulations.

7.—Every parent who shall not observe, or shall neglect or violate these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings, including costs, for each offence.

8.—If any parent whose child is or has been attending any school, or who has been required under these Bye-laws to cause his child to attend school, shall satisfy the Board that he is unable, from poverty, to pay the whole or some part of the school fees of such child, the Board will at schools, provided by the Board, remit the whole of the fees, or such part thereof as, in the opinion of the Board, the parent is unable to pay, for such renewable period, not exceeding six calendar months, as shall be from time to time fixed by the Board.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the School

Board, for the parish of Soham, this 30th day of September, 1875.



John Cyprian Rust, Chairman.

Sealed in the presence of
Thomas Hustwick,
Clerk to the Board.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of the United District of Trimley, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the thirteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 529 :

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXIX.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD UNITED
DISTRICT OF TRIMLEY, SUFFOLK.

AT a Meeting of the School Board for the United District of Trimley, Suffolk, held on Wednesday, the 13th day of October, 1875, in pursuance of the powers given by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, the following Bye-laws are made and ordained :—

1. The parent of every child residing within the said United District of Trimley, shall cause such child, being not less than five years old nor more than twelve years old, to attend school, unless there be a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

2. It shall be a reasonable excuse for the non-attendance of a child at school—

- (1.) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (2.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or by any unavoidable cause.
- (3.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which such child can attend within three miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

3. The time during which every such child is required to attend school is the whole time for which the school shall be opened for the instruction of children of a similar age; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or in-

struction in religious subjects; and that no child shall be required to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his or her parent belongs.

4. Any child of not less than ten years of age, who has obtained from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools a certificate that he or she has reached the fifth standard of education of the Code of the Education Department, in force at the date of such certificate, shall be totally exempt from the obligation to attend school; and any child of like age, who has been so certified to have reached the fourth standard mentioned in the said Code, shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school more than fifteen hours in any one week.

5. Nothing in the present Bye-laws shall have any force or effect, in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

6. If the parent (not being a pauper) of any child, who is required by these Bye-laws to attend school, satisfies the Board that he or she is unable, from poverty, to pay the whole of the school fees of such child, the Board will, at a school provided by the Board, remit the whole or such part of the fee as, in the opinion of the Board, the parent is so unable to pay, for a renewable period, to be fixed by the Board, not exceeding six calendar months.

7. Any person committing a breach of these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings, including costs, for each offence.

8. These Bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which the same shall be sanctioned by Her Majesty by Order in Council.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the School Board of the United District of Trimley, this 13th day of October, 1875.

Thos. Palmer, Chairman.

Spencer Dixon, Clerk.



AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Calstock, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 530 :

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXX.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS,
1870 AND 1873.

BYE-LAWS OF THE CALSTOCK SCHOOL BOARD.

WHEREAS a School Board was duly elected for the parish of Calstock on the 26th day of February, 1874, now at a Meeting of the said Board, held in a room at the Calstock National School, used as a temporary Board Room, in the parish of Calstock, on the 4th day of October, 1875, at which Meeting four members, being a quorum of such Board, are present, the said Board do, subject to the approval of the Education Department, make the following Bye-laws:—

I.—*Interpretation of Terms.*

A.—The term "Education Department" means the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

B.—The term "Her Majesty's Inspectors" means the Inspectors of Schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Education Department.

C.—The term "School District" means the parish of Calstock.

D.—The term "School Board" means the School Board for the parish of Calstock.

E.—The term "School" means a Public Elementary School within the meaning of the Elementary Education Acts of 1870 and 1873.

F.—The term "Parent" includes a guardian, and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child.

II.—*Requiring Parents to cause Children to attend School.*

Subject to the provisions of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and of these Bye-laws, the parent of every child of not less than five nor more than twelve years of age, residing within the school district, shall cause such child (unless there is some reasonable excuse) to attend school.

Any one of the following reasons shall be deemed a reasonable excuse:—

A.—That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.

B.—That the child has been prevented attending school by sickness or some unavoidable cause.

C.—That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within the distance of two and a half miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

D.—That the child, having attained the age of ten years, and being certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors as having reached such a standard of education as would enable it to pass in the fourth standard of the New Code of Regulations of the Education Department of 1875, it shall be exempt from the obligation to attend more than ten hours in every week during which the school shall be open; and in computing for the purpose of this section the time during which a child has attended school, there shall not be included any time during which such child has attended either:—

(1.) In excess of three hours at any one time, or in excess of five hours in any one day,

or
(2.) On Sundays.

III.—*Determining Time during which Children shall attend School.*

Subject to the provisions of the Elementary Education Acts of 1870 and 1873, and of these

Bye-laws, the time during which every child shall attend school, shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance, or instruction in religious subjects, or shall require any child to attend school:—

(1.) On any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs.

(2.) On any day fixed for the examination of children in respect of religious subjects, or

(3.) Provided that nothing contained in these Bye-laws shall be of any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

IV.—*Providing for remission of Fees in case of Poverty.*

If the parent of any child satisfy the Board that he or she is unable from poverty to pay the whole, or some part, of the school fees of such child, the Board shall at a school provided by the Board remit the whole of the fees, or such part thereof as in their opinion the parent is unable to pay, for such renewable period, not exceeding six calendar months, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Board.

V.—*Penalty for Breach of Bye-laws.*

Any person committing a breach of these Bye-Laws, or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two shillings and sixpence;

Provided that all breaches of these Bye-laws by a parent in one and the same week shall be deemed one offence, and that no penalty imposed for the breach of any Bye-law shall exceed such a sum as with the costs will amount to five shillings for each offence.

VI.—*Date on which these Bye-laws shall come into operation.*

These Bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which they shall be sanctioned by Her Majesty by Order in Council.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the Calstock School Board, this 4th day of October, 1875.



J. D. Reed, Chairman.

W. H. Rowe, Clerk.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Llanerfyl, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the fifth of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, numbered 531:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration,

is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXXI.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS,
1870—1873.

Parish of Llanerfyl.

BYE-LAWS OF LLANERFYL SCHOOL BOARD.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a requisition sent by the Education Department to the Clerk of the Guardians of the Llanfyllin Union, in the county of Montgomery, a School Board for the district of the parish of Llanerfyl, in the said county, was duly elected on the 7th day of November, 1871.

Now, at a Meeting of the School Board of the parish of Llanerfyl, duly convened at Diosg Chapel, in the parish of Llanerfyl aforesaid, on Thursday, the 1st day of October, 1874, at which Meeting a quorum of the Members of the said Board are present, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the powers given to them by the Elementary Education Acts, 1870, 1873, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, make and ordain the following Bye-Laws:—

I. The parent of every child of not less than five, and of not more than thirteen years of age, residing within the district of the said parish, shall cause such child to attend some efficient school. Provided that a child shall not be required to attend school.

- (1) If the child is between ten and thirteen years of age, and if one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools shall certify that such child has reached such a standard of education as would enable it to pass the third standard of education mentioned in the New Code of Regulations of the Education Department.
- (2) If the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (3) If the child is prevented attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (4) If there is no Public Elementary School, which the child can attend within the following distances, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of the child.
From five to eight years of age one mile. From eight to thirteen years of age three miles.

II. The time during which each child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age, provided that nothing in these Bye-laws shall prevent the withdrawal of any child during the time or times in which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects given, or shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which the parent belongs, or shall be of any force or effect in so far as it is contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

III. The Board may from time to time, for a renewable period not exceeding six months, remit in the case of a school provided by the Board, the whole or any part of the school fees in the case of any child, when they are of opinion that the parent of such child is unable from poverty to pay the same, provided that the amount so remitted shall not exceed the ordinary payments of the school.

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IV. Any person committing a breach of these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two shillings, provided that all breaches of these Bye-laws by a parent in one and the same week shall be deemed one offence. And that no penalty imposed for the breach of any Bye-law shall exceed such a sum, as with the costs, will amount to five shillings for each offence.

V. In these Bye-laws the term "Education Department" means "The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education."

The term "Her Majesty's Inspectors" means "The Inspectors of Schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Education Department."

The term "School Board" means "The School Board for the parish of Llanerfyl."

The term "School" or "Public Elementary School" means "Public Elementary School" as defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

The term "Parent" includes Guardian and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child; but does not include the mother of a child when the father is living and residing within the said parish.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the School Board of the parish of Llanerfyl, this 5th day of November, 1874.



Cadwalader Thomas, Chairman.

John Vaughan, Vice-Chairman.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Shipley, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the twenty-ninth of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 532:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-Laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXXII.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR SHIPLEY

THE School Board for the District of Shipley, in the county of York, at a Meeting held on the 29th day of October, 1875, in the Board Room within the said district, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Elementary Education

Act, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, do hereby make and ordain the following Bye-laws:—

Explanation of Terms.

1. In these Bye-laws—

Terms implying "Males" include "Females."

The term "School" means a Public Elementary School within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

The term "Parent" includes "Guardian," and every person who is liable to maintain, or has the actual custody of any child.

Bye-Laws.

2. The parent of every child residing within the School District of Shipley shall, whilst, and so long as such child shall be more than five and not more than thirteen years of age, cause him to attend a Public Elementary School; unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

3. The following shall be deemed reasonable excuses:—

(a.) That the child is under efficient instruction.

(b.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.

(c.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within one mile, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of the child.

(e.) That the child, having attained the age of ten years, has been certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to have reached a standard equivalent to the fifth standard of the New Code of the Education Department in force at the date of such certificate.

4. A child having attained the age of ten years, who has been certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to have reached a standard equivalent to the fourth standard of the said Code shall be exempt from obligation under these Bye-laws to attend more than one half of the meetings of the school at which such child may attend in any one week.

5. The Board retain the power to exempt a child from attendance at school for such period as they may think fit, on the ground of illness in the family of the child, or any other urgent reason, having been proved to the satisfaction of the Board.

6. Subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, the time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time during which the ordinary instruction of the school is given.

7. Provided:—

(a.) That nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance, or instruction, inspection, or examination in religious subjects.

(b.) That no child shall be required to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his or her parent belongs.

(c.) That nothing in these Bye-laws shall be of any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

8. Any parent who shall commit a breach of these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall for every such breach be subject to a penalty not exceeding, with costs, the sum of 5s.

The Corporate Common Seal of the School Board for the School District of Shipley afore-

said, hath been hereunto affixed this 29th day of October, 1875.



James Fyfe, Chairman of the Meeting.

Sealed in the presence of—

Ellis Ingham, Clerk to the Board.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Crumpsall, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the third of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 533:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXXIII.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1870.

Parish of Crumpsall.

BYE-LAWS OF THE CRUMPSALL SCHOOL BOARD.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of a requisition sent by the Education Department, a School Board for the parish of Crumpsall was duly elected on the 5th day of February, 1875.

Now, at a Meeting of the School Board of the said parish of Crumpsall, held at and in the Overseers' Offices, in the said parish, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of August, 1875, at which meeting a quorum of the members of such Board are present, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the powers given to the School Board by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, make and ordain the following Bye-laws:—

Interpretation of Terms.

I.—In these Bye-laws—

The term "Education Department" means the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education.

The term "Her Majesty's Inspectors" means the Inspectors of Schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Education Department.

The term "School Board" or "Board" means the School Board of the district comprising the parish of Crumpsall.

The term "School" means a Public Elementary School, or any other school in which efficient instruction is given.

The term "Public Elementary School" means a Public Elementary School, as defined in the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

The term "Parent" includes guardian and every person who is liable to maintain, or has the actual custody of any child, but does not include the mother of a child when the father is living and is residing within the parish.

The terms implying "Males" include females, except where otherwise defined.

Parents shall cause Children between Five and Thirteen Years of Age to attend School.

II.—The parent of every child residing within the school district of the parish of Crumpsall shall cause such child, not being less than five nor more than thirteen years of age, to attend school, unless there is some reasonable excuse for non-attendance. Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse, namely:—

Reasonable Excuses for non-Attendance.

- (a.) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (c.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within one mile and a half, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

Exemption of Children who have reached a certain Standard.

Provided that if any child having attained the age of ten years shall be certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to have reached such a standard of education as would enable it to pass an examination in the fourth standard of education of the Code of the Education Department for the time being in force, such child shall be totally exempt from the obligation to attend school.

Children who have reached a certain Standard may attend half-time.

Provided also, that if any child having attained the age of ten years shall be certified as aforesaid to have reached such a standard of education as would enable it to pass an examination in the third standard of education of the said Code, such child shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school more than one-half the school meetings in any one week.

Time during which every Child shall attend School.

III.—The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction in religious subjects, or shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs.

IV.—Nothing in the present Bye-laws shall have any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

Penalty for Neglect or non-Observance.

V.—Any person committing a breach of these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding 5s., including costs, provided that all the breaches of these Bye-laws committed by a parent in one and the same week shall be deemed one offence.

School Fees may be paid for Children whose Parents are unable from poverty to pay the same.

VI.—Whenever the parent of any child residing in the district of the School Board satisfies the School Board that he is unable, from poverty, to pay the school fees for such child, the School Board shall, for a renewable period (to be fixed by the School Board), not exceeding six calendar months, pay such fees to the managers of the Public Elementary School attended, or proposed to be attended by such child; provided that the amount hereby undertaken to be paid shall not exceed the following scale:—

For any child in an infant school ... 3d. per week.
For any child under the age of six years 3d. do.
For any girl above the age of six years 3d. do.
For any boy above the age of six years 4d. do.

Provided also that school fees shall only be paid in the following cases, unless by special order of the Board, or of a Committee thereof appointed for that purpose, that is to say—

Where the family consists of 2 persons whose gross weekly income does not exceed 10s.

Where the family consists of 3 persons whose gross weekly income does not exceed 14s.

Where the family consists of 4 persons whose gross weekly income does not exceed 17s.

Where the family consists of 5 persons whose gross weekly income does not exceed 20s.

Where the family consists of 6 persons whose gross weekly income does not exceed 22s 6d.

Where the family consists of 7 persons whose gross weekly income does not exceed 24s 6d.

Where the family consists of 8 persons whose gross weekly income does not exceed 26s.

Where the family consists of more than 8 persons, and their gross weekly income does not exceed 3s. per head.

Bye-laws to take effect from date of Order in Council.

VII.—These Bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which the same shall have been sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council.



Matthew Wilks, Chairman.

Richard Smith, Clerk.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1875.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Southwick, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the ninth of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 534:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy

Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-Laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXXIV.

**THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS,
1870 AND 1873.**

**BYE-LAWS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR THE
DISTRICT OF SOUTHWICK, IN THE COUNTY OF
DURHAM.**

At a Meeting of the School Board for the District of Southwick, held at the offices of the Board, High Southwick, on the 9th day of August, 1875, the said Board in pursuance of the powers given to them by the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, hereby make and ordain the following Bye-laws:—

1. In construing these Bye-laws:

Terms importing "Males" shall include "Females."

The term "School" means either a Public Elementary School or any other school at which efficient elementary instruction is given.

The term "Public Elementary School" means a school or department of a school at which elementary education is the principal part of the instruction given, and at which the ordinary payments in respect of instruction from each scholar do not exceed nine pence per week, and which is conducted in accordance with the regulations contained in the 7th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

The term "School Board" means the School Board for the District of Southwick, in the county of Durham.

2. The parent of every child not less than five years of age nor more than thirteen years of age, residing in the district, shall cause such child to attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

3. The following shall be deemed to be reasonable excuses for the non-attendance at school of any child:—

(a.) That such child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.

(b.) That such child has been prevented from attending school through sickness or any unavoidable cause.

(c.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

4. A child between ten and thirteen years of age, who has been certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to have reached a standard of education which would enable such child to pass a public examination according to the sixth standard of the Government Code, or a child having attained the age of eleven years and who proves, to the satisfaction of the School Board, that he is beneficially and necessarily at work, shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school during the whole time for which the school selected shall be open for the instruction of children as hereinafter mentioned. Provided that every such child shall attend school for at least ten hours in every week in which the school shall be open as aforesaid, and in computing for the purposes of this Bye-law the time during which any such child has attended school there shall not be included any

time during which such child has attended school either:—

- (a.) In excess of three hours at any one time, or in excess of five hours in any one day; or
(b.) On Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday.

5. Subject to the provisions of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and of these Bye-laws, the time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time during which the school is open for the instruction of children of a similar age. Provided that nothing contained in these Bye-laws shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction in religious subjects, or shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which the parent belongs, or shall be of any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

6. When the parent of any child satisfies the School Board that he is unable by reason of poverty to pay the school fees of such child the School Board will, in the case of a school provided by the Board, remit the whole or such part of the fees as in the opinion of the School Board the parent is unable to pay for a renewable period to be fixed by the School Board not exceeding six calendar months.

7. Every parent who shall not observe or shall neglect or violate these Bye-laws or any of them shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings, including costs, for each offence.

In witness whereof we, the School Board for the District of Southwick, have hereunto set our Common Seal this 9th day of August, 1875.

C. S. Collingwood, Chairman.

John Chas. Wilford, Clerk.



At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of the United District of Caerhun, Llanbedr-y-Cennin, and Dolgarrog, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the twenty-second of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 535:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel,

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

DXXXV.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

Parishes of Caerhun, Llanbedr-y-Cennin, and Dolgarrog.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR THE UNITED DISTRICT OF CAERHUN, LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN, AND DOLGARROG.

AT an Ordinary Meeting of the School Board of the said district, held in the Board Room, at Ty'n-y-groes, in the parish of Caerhun, on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1875, at which Meeting a quorum of the Members of such Board are present, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the 74th section of the Education Act, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, make and ordain the following Bye-laws.

1.—The parent or guardian of every child, not less than six years of age, or more than thirteen years of age, residing within the United District of Caerhun, Llanbedr-y-Cennin and Dolgarrog, shall, in default of reasonable excuse, cause such child to attend a Public Elementary School.

2.—Any of the following shall be a reasonable excuse.

- (a.) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (c.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of the child.

3.—The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time during which the school is open for the instruction of children of similar age.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child during the time or times in which any religious observance is practised or instruction in religious subjects is given, and that no child be required—

- (a.) To attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his or her parent or guardian belongs.
- (b.) To attend school on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any day set apart as a day of Public Fast or Thanksgiving.
- (c.) To attend school on any day fixed for the examination of the scholars therein in religious subjects.

4.—In case one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools shall certify that any child between ten and thirteen years of age has reached the fifth standard of education set out in the New Code of Regulations of the Education Department for the time being in force, such child shall be wholly exempt from the obligation to attend school, and any child, who has been so certified to have reached the third standard of education set out in the said Code shall be exempt from the obligation to attend school more than ten hours in any one week.

5.—Nothing in the present Bye-laws shall have any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

6.—Any person committing a breach of any of these Bye-laws shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding 2s. 6d., provided that no penalty shall

exceed such amount as, with the costs, will amount to 5s. for each offence.

7.—These Bye-laws shall take effect upon and after the fifteenth day from the date on which the same shall be sanctioned by Her Majesty's Order in Council.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1875.



Edwd. Elias, Chairman.

Thomas Jones, Clerk.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Hunstanton, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the fourteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 536 :

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXXVI.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

BYE-LAWS OF THE HUNSTANTON SCHOOL BOARD,
COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

At a Meeting of the Hunstanton School Board, duly convened and held at the Girls' School on the 14th day of October, 1875, at which Meeting a quorum of the Members of the Board are present, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the powers given to them by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, make and ordain the following Bye-laws :—

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In these Bye-laws the term "School Board" or "Board" means the School Board for the district comprising the parish of Hunstanton.

The term "School" or "Public Elementary School" means a Public Elementary School as defined by the above-mentioned Act.

The term "District" means the parish of Hunstanton.

The term "Parent" includes guardian and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child, but does not include the mother of the child when the father is living and is residing within the district.

Parents shall cause their Children to attend School.

2. The parent of every child not less than five nor more than thirteen years of age, and

residing within the district, shall cause such child (unless there be some reasonable excuse) to attend school.

Specifying reasonable Excuses for non-Attendance.

3. Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse, namely:—

- (a.) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (c.) That there is no Public Elementary School open within two miles, measured according to the nearest road, from the residence of such child.

Proviso for Total or Partial Exemption from Attendance if the Child has reached certain Standard.

4. In case one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools shall certify that any child between ten and thirteen years of age has reached the fifth standard of education set forth in the Code of the Education Department in force at the date of such certificate, such child shall be totally exempt from the obligation to attend school; and any child who has been so certified to have reached the fourth standard of education set forth in the above Code, shall be exempt from the obligation to attend more than one-half of the meetings of the school in any one week.

Time during which Children shall Attend School.

5. The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age. Provided

- (a.) That nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child during the time or times in which any religious observance is practised or instruction in religious subjects is given.
- (b.) That no child shall be required to attend school on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, or any day set apart for a day of Public Fast or Thanksgiving, or on Saturday after twelve o'clock at noon, or on any day exclusively set apart for religious observances by the religious body to which his or her parent belongs.
- (c.) That nothing contained in these Bye-laws shall have any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

Payment and Remission of School Fees in case of Poverty.

6. Where the parent of any child residing in the district of the School Board satisfies the Board that he or she is unable from poverty to pay the whole or some part of the school fees of such child, the School Board shall remit at their own schools, or pay at any other Public Elementary School selected by the parent, the whole or such part of the fees as, in the opinion of the Board, the parent is unable to pay, for a renewable period, to be fixed by the Board, not exceeding six calendar months, provided that the amount of fees hereby undertaken to be remitted or paid shall not exceed the sum of three pence per week.

Penalty for Breach of Bye-laws.

7. Any person committing a breach of these Bye-laws, or of any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five shillings, including costs,

for each offence, provided that all breaches of these Bye-laws by a parent in one and the same week shall be deemed one offence.

Date on which Bye-laws shall come into Operation.

8. These Bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which they shall be sanctioned by Her Majesty by Order in Council.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the School Board of the parish of Hunstanton, this 14th day of October, 1875.



Hamon Lestrangle, Chairman.

Geo. Whitby, Clerk.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Pudsey, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the thirteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 539:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

Bye-Laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXXXIX.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

School District of the Township of Pudsey.

BYE-LAWS OF THE PUDSEY SCHOOL BOARD.

At a Meeting of the School Board for the township of Pudsey, held at the Cemetery Lodge, Pudsey, on Wednesday, the 13th day of October, 1875, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the powers to them given by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, make and ordain the following Bye-laws:—

Interpretation of Terms.

1. The term "School Board," or "Board," means the School Board for the township of Pudsey.

The term "School" or "Public Elementary School" means a Public Elementary School as defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

The term "Parent" includes "Guardian," and every person who is liable to maintain, or has the actual custody of any child.

Parents to cause Children between Five and Thirteen years of Age to attend School.

2. The parent of every child residing within the School District of the Board shall cause such child—not being less than five, nor more than

thirteen years of age—to attend a Public Elementary School, unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

Reasonable Excuses for non-Attendance.

3. Any of the following shall be a reasonable excuse, namely:—

- (a.) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.
- (b.) That the child has been prevented from attending school, by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- (c.) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within two miles (measured according to the nearest road) from the residence of such child.

Exemption of Children who have reached a certain Standard.

4.—(a.) Provided always, that if any child between ten and thirteen years of age has been certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to have reached a standard equivalent to the sixth standard of the New Code, 1875, of the Education Department such child shall be altogether exempt from the obligation under these Bye-laws, to attend school.

(b.) Provided also, that any child between ten and thirteen years of age, who has been certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to have reached a standard equivalent to the fifth standard of the New Code, 1875, of the Education Department, shall be exempt from the obligation under these Bye-laws, to attend more than one half of the meetings of the school in any one week.

Time of Attendance.

5. The time during which every child shall attend school shall (except in the cases specified in these Bye-laws) be every time, and the whole time for which the school shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age. Provided:—

- (a.) That nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance, or instruction, inspection, or examination in religious subjects.
- (b.) That no child shall be required to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his or her parent belongs.
- (c.) That nothing contained in these Bye-laws shall be of any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

Penalty for Breach of Bye-laws.

6. Any parent who shall commit a breach of these Bye-laws or any of them, shall for every such offence, be subject to a penalty, including costs, not exceeding five shillings.

Sealed with the Common Seal of the Pudsey School Board this 13th day of October, 1875.

George Hinings, Chairman of the Board.

James Brook, Hon. Clerk to the Board.



AT the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of the United District of Kirkby Thore, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870,"

have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the eighteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, numbered 540:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Lee.

Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXL.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS,
1870 AND 1873.

United District of Kirkby Thore, Westmorland.

BYE-LAWS OF THE KIRKBY THORE SCHOOL BOARD.

At a Meeting of the School Board for the United District of Kirkby Thore, duly convened and held in the Board Room in Kirkby Thore, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, 1875, at which Meeting a quorum of the Board are present, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the powers to them given by the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and subject to the approval of the Lords of the Privy Council, make and ordain the following Bye-laws:—

1. In the following Bye-laws:—

The term "School" means either a Public Elementary School or any other school at which efficient elementary instruction is given.

The term "Public Elementary School" means a school, or department of a school, at which elementary education is the principal part of the education given, at which the ordinary payments do not exceed nine pence a-week, and which is conducted in accordance with the regulations contained in the 7th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

The term "Board" or "School Board" means the School Board for the United District of Kirkby Thore. The term "Parent" means a parent as defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Words in the singular include words in the plural number, and words of the masculine include those of the feminine gender.

2. The parent of every child of not less than five nor more than thirteen years of age, residing within the district of this School Board, is required to cause such child to attend school, unless there is some reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

3. Subject to the provisions of the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 and 1873, and of these Bye-laws, the time during which every such child is required to attend school is the whole time for which the school selected shall be open for the instruction of children of a similar age, on the days respectively hereinafter specified; viz:—

- (a.) For all children between five and ten years of age, all the days on which the school is open.
- (b.) For all children between ten and thirteen years of age:—

1. Between the 1st day of February and the 30th day of April, all the days on which the school is open,

2. Between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of July, not less than forty days or eighty attendances.
 3. Between the 1st day of August and the 31st day of October, not less than forty days or eighty attendances.
 4. Between the 1st day of November and the 31st day of January, all the days on which the school is open.
- (c.) For all children between five and thirteen years of age, the day of the annual inspection of the school by Her Majesty's Inspector.
4. Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction, inspection, or examination in religious subjects; or shall require any child to attend school on Sundays, or any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs.
 5. Nothing in the present Bye-laws shall have any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.
 6. The parent of a child, who, being between ten and thirteen years of age, shall be certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to have reached a standard of education, equivalent to the fifth standard of the Code of the Education Department in force at the date of such certificate, shall not be required to cause such child to attend school.
 7. No parent shall be required to cause his child to attend school,—
 - (a.) If such child be under efficient instruction in some other manner.
 - (b.) If such child is prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.
- [(c.) If there is no Public elementary School which such child, being under six years of age, can attend, within one mile; or being over six years of age, can attend within two miles; the distance in either case being measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child.
8. Where the parent of any child, residing in the District of the School Board, satisfies the School Board that he is unable from poverty to pay the whole, or some part of the school fees of such child, the School Board, in the case of a school provided by the Board, will remit, and in the case of any other Public Elementary School selected by the parent, will pay, the whole or such part of the fees as, in the opinion of the Board, the parent is not able to pay, for a renewable period to be fixed by the Board, not exceeding six calendar months, provided that the amount of fees hereby undertaken to be remitted or paid shall not exceed the sum of three pence per week.
 9. Every parent who shall not observe, or shall neglect or violate these Bye-laws, or any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding five shillings, including costs, for each offence.
 10. These Bye-laws shall take effect from and after the day on which the same shall be sanctioned by Order in Council.

Sealed with the Corporate Common Seal of the said School Board this 18th day of November, 1875.

John Nicholson, Chairman of the said Board.

Sealed in the presence of
Richard Winter Crosby, Clerk
to the said Board.



AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 12th day of *February*, 1876.

PRESENT.

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the School Board of Croydon, appointed under "The Elementary Education Act, 1870," have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the seventy-fourth section of that Act, with the approval of the Education Department, made certain Bye-laws, bearing date the fourth of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, numbered 544:

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Bye-laws, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act, have been fulfilled, and the said Bye-laws have been submitted for the sanction of Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, having taken the said Bye-laws (copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare, and doth hereby declare, Her sanction of the same.

C. L. Peel.

'Bye-laws referred to in the foregoing Order.

No. DXLIV.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT,
1870.

Parish of Croydon.

BYE-LAWS OF THE CROYDON SCHOOL BOARD.

Recital of Election of School Board.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of a requisition sent by the Education Department to the Returning Officer of the parish of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, a School Board for the district of the said parish was duly elected on the 4th day of March, 1871.

Now, at a Meeting of the School Board of the said parish of Croydon, held at the Townhall, in the said parish of Croydon, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of November, 1875, at which Meeting a quorum of the Members of such Board are present, the said Board do hereby, in pursuance of the powers given to them by the Elementary Education Acts, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Education Department, make and ordain the following Bye-laws:—

Interpretation of Terms.

PRELIMINARY:—

The term "Education Department" means "The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education."

The term "Her Majesty's Inspectors" means "The Inspectors of Schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Education Department."

The terms importing males in these Bye-laws include females.

The term "School Board," or "Board," means "The School Board of the District comprising the parish of Croydon."

The term "School District," or "District," means "the parish of Croydon."

The term "School," or "Public Elementary School," means a Public Elementary School as defined by the said Act, and includes a Free School, but not an Industrial School.

The term "Parent" includes Guardian, and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child.