

Board District and being specified in the licence as the Local Board see fit.

3. Such licence shall not be granted in respect of any house not being a Registered Common Lodging-house or Registered Lodging-house, nor in respect of any house where intoxicating liquor is sold, nor in respect of any house occupied or used for the purpose of business of a clothier or outfitter, or slop-dealer. Such licence shall not be granted to a person who holds a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor, or who is engaged or interested in the business of a clothier, outfitter, or slop-dealer.

4. The Local Board shall cause to be kept a Register of all licences granted under these Bye-laws, and the suspension or revocation of any licence shall be noted in that Register.

5. A licence granted to any person under these Bye-laws is not transferable to any other person, and any holder of a licence who transfers or lends the same to any other person is deemed guilty of a breach of these Bye-laws.

6. A licence granted under these Bye-laws continues (subject to suspension or revocation as in these Bye-laws provided) for one year from the date of the grant thereof; but the Local Board may at their discretion refuse to renew any licence.

7. A licence granted under these Bye-laws may be suspended or revoked by the Local Board on breach of any of its conditions or on the conviction of the holder for any felony, misdemeanour, or offence against any law, Bye-law, or Regulation for the time being in force in the Local Board District, or on the Local Board being satisfied that the holder has been guilty of a breach of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or the Acts amending the same; or has kept a house in which drunkenness, gambling, or immoral or fraudulent practices prevail, or has been a party to such proceedings, or neglects to remove from the lodging-house any persons of known immoral character who may have entered therein. Within seven days after suspension or revocation of a licence the holder shall deliver his licence to the Clerk of the Local Board; but at the expiration of a period of suspension the licence shall be returned to the holder.

8. Every (person) keeper of a Seamen's Licensed Lodging-house and every other person having or acting in the care of or management thereof, shall at all times when required by the Medical Officer of Health, or Lodging-house Inspector, or Inspector of Nuisances of the District, the Chief Constable, or any Superintendent or Inspector of the Police Force for the county of Glamorgan, or any Detective Officer especially authorized by the Chief Constable for the purpose, or any Officer of the Board of Trade, give them or any of them free access to such house.

9. Any person who not being the holder of a licence under these Bye-laws, and any holder of a licence who, during a period of suspension, uses or publishes any sign, notice, inscription, ticket, placard, advertisement circular, letter, or other document stating or implying that his house is a Seamen's Licensed Lodging-house, is deemed guilty of a breach of the Bye-laws. Every person guilty of a breach of these Bye-laws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

10. Nothing in these Bye-laws shall in any way prejudice or affect the operation of the enactments, Bye-laws, or Regulations applicable to any Registered Common Lodging-house or Registered Lodging-house as such, or to any keeper of any such house.

11. These Bye-laws shall take effect from the

fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

The Common Seal of the Penarth Local Board was hereto affixed on the fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, by George Pile (Chairman) in the presence of

J. W. MORRIS, Clerk to the Board.

Sanctioned—A. J. MUNDELLA,

President of the Board of Trade.

14th July, 1893.

L.S.

At the Court at Windsor, the 23rd day of November, 1893.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by section twenty-six of "The Pluralities Act 1838" 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 enquiry, 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 by section eight of "The Church Building Act, 1839," it is amongst other things, further enacted, "That when by any Order of Her Majesty in Council, as aforesaid, a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes is consti-