

to be held, to send, without any Writ of Habeas Corpus, such prisoners to His Majesty's Gaol at Leeds for the purposes of their trial, and to take all proper steps for their transmission to the said Gaol, and their maintenance by the way, and the Gaoler of the said Gaol shall receive such prisoners into his charge and custody on their arrival, and shall keep and maintain them in the said Gaol until they are either ordered to be discharged or remanded by proper authority, or until they shall have been tried and sentenced, and proper arrangements have been made for their being sent back to the prison from which they were sent for trial, or sent to any other prison which has been duly appointed as an alternative for such prison. If, however, the said Gaol has itself been duly appointed as an alternative prison for the prison from which such prisoners were sent to trial, the Governor of the said Gaol shall, subject to the orders of the Secretary of State, keep and maintain in the said Gaol such prisoners after sentence, until they are discharged in due course of law.

15. The Clerk of Assize at the said Spring Assizes for the said Spring Assize County shall have all powers of taxation of Bills of Costs, expenses of prosecution and witnesses, and all other powers necessary for checking and paying such costs relating to the trial of prisoners that the Clerk of Assize in the county where such prisoners were committed would have had if such prisoner had been tried at the Assizes held in such last-mentioned county.

Where any person is committed for trial, or is bound by any recognizance to appear and answer, in the said Spring Assize County, any Judge of the High Court of Justice, or the committing Justice or Justices, or any two of the Justices of the county or place from which he is committed or admitted to bail, may, upon the application of such person, direct the Treasurer of the county or place where such person was committed, or entered into any recognizance to appear and answer as aforesaid, to advance to such person a sum not exceeding 20*l.*, to enable him to defray the travelling expenses of such of his witnesses as may have been bound by recognizances to appear on his behalf, and the Treasurer shall advance such sum, and shall deduct it out of the amount ultimately allowed in respect of such witnesses.

16. In any case where money is ordered by the Court at the said Spring Assizes for the said Spring Assize County to be paid in respect of costs and expenses of prosecutors and witnesses, the same shall be paid by the Treasurer of the county or place by whom the same would have been payable had a like order been made by a Court of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery in the county where the trial would have taken place but for the Spring Assizes Act, 1879, and this Order; and every such Treasurer, or some known agent on his behalf, shall attend the said Spring Assizes during the sitting of the Court to pay all such orders.

17. Where the Court at the said Spring Assizes for the said Spring Assize County remand a prisoner or adjourn any trial, or otherwise make an order respecting a prisoner committed for trial but not acquitted or convicted, the Court may make such order with respect to the removal of such prisoner to a prison in the county or place in which he was committed for trial as to the Court seems just, and the prisoner may be removed accordingly without any Writ of Habeas Corpus.

18. Except where the context otherwise requires, terms used in this Order shall have the

same meaning as that which the same terms have in the Spring Assizes Act, 1879.

19. This Order, unless earlier revoked, shall be in force during the continuance of the Spring Assizes, 1903.

*A. W. FitzRoy.*

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 12th day of *March*, 1903.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, it is provided (section one) that all marriages between parties of whom one at least is a British subject solemnized in the manner in that Act provided in any foreign country or place, by or before a marriage officer within the meaning of that Act, shall be as valid in law as if the same had been solemnized in the United Kingdom with a due observance of all forms required by law;

And whereas the said Act also provides (section two) that in every case of a marriage intended to be solemnized under that Act, one of the parties intending marriage shall give such notice as is therein mentioned to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding; but the said Act makes no provision for cases where one only of the parties has had such residence;

And whereas the said Act (section twenty-one) authorized Her Majesty the Queen in Council to make Regulations for (amongst other purposes) modifying in special cases or classes of cases the requirements of that Act as to residence and notice, so far as such modification should appear to Her Majesty to be consistent with the observance of due precautions against clandestine marriages;

And whereas by the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1892, passed in pursuance of the said last-mentioned authority, it was provided (Article six) as follows:—

"6. The following modifications of the requirements of the Foreign Marriage Act as to residence and notice which appear to Her Majesty to be consistent with the observance of due precautions against the solemnization of clandestine marriages shall have effect in cases where one only of the parties has dwelt within the district of the marriage officer:—

"(1.) A marriage may be solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Act in the official house of a marriage officer in whose district one of the parties has dwelt—

"(a.) If the marriage officer is satisfied that such notice as is mentioned below in Sub-Articles (3) and (4) of this Article has been given of the intended marriage in the place where the other party has dwelt; or

"(b.) If a Secretary of State is satisfied that the intended marriage is not clandestine, and that adequate notice has been given, and gives permission for the same to be solemnized.

"(2.) In either case the oath, affirmation, or declaration under section seven of the Foreign Marriage Act shall, in addition to the matters specified in sub-sections (a) and (c) of that section, state that one of the parties has for three weeks immediately preceding had his or her usual place of abode within the district of the marriage officer, and further state the place where the party who has not dwelt within that district has, within three months immediately preceding, had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual