vestry books, and such books, if removed, shall be restored.

burials, and marriages; and in any cases where such books have been removed by order of the Master of the Rolls they shall be committed by a further order of the Master of the Rolls to the charge of any rector, vicar, or curate of the said Church in the parish to which such records belong.

Master of Rolls may make special orders in case of parish with fit and safe buildings for records.

5. The Master of the Rolls may, if satisfied by a report or reports to be from time to time made to him on his request by one of their officials nominated in that behalf by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland (the said Commissioners being hereby authorised and required on the request of the Master of the Rolls to obtain such report or reports) that "records" are kept in fit and safe buildings, and that due provision is made for their safe custody, order and permit the same to remain in the care of any rector, vicar, or curate of the said Church in the parish to which such records belong; and may, in the case of parishes where records have been removed by the Master of the Rolls before this Act, if satisfied by such report as aforesaid that fit and safe accommodation has been provided for said records, and due provision made for their future custody, order said records to be committed to the charge of any rector, vicar, or curate of the said Church in the parish to which such records belong: Provided always, that the Master of the Rolls may at any time, if satisfied that any records permitted to be retained or committed to such charge as aforesaid under this section are kept in unfit and unsafe buildings, or that due provision is not made for their safe custody, as soon as conveniently may be, issue warrants directed to the several persons having the care of any such record or records, ordering such persons to allow the same to be removed from its or their place of custody, and deposited in the Record Office; and such records shall in all particulars be regarded as within all the provisions of the Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867, Amendment Act, 1875, and the orders made in relation thereto shall have the same effect, and be attended with the same consequences, as if made under said Act.

Annual reports to be made to the Master of the Rolls.

6. Every rector, vicar, or curate to whose custody any such records shall be entrusted under the provisions of this Act, shall once in every year make a report to the Master of the Rolls, at such time and in such form as the Master of the Rolls shall from time to time prescribe, touching the condition and the safety of the records so entrusted to him, and of the building in which the same are kept.

Powers of examining and certifying copies of records extended to third officer in Record Office.

7. All the powers of examining and certifying copies of records conferred by the said recited Acts upon the Deputy Keeper of the Records and the Assistant Deputy Keeper of the Records may at any time be exercised by the officer who shall be next in rank in the Public Record Office after the Assistant Deputy Keeper of the Records, and every copy of a record in the custody of the Master of the Rolls certified by such officer, and purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the Public Record Office, shall be received as evidence in every court of justice and before any legal tribunal, and before either House of Parliament or any committee of either House, without any further or other proof thereof, in every case in which the original record could have been received there as evidence.

CHAPTER 59.

An Act for amending the Law in respect of the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords; and for other purposes. [11th August 1876.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall, except where it is otherwise expressly provided, come into operation on the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, which day is herein-after referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Appeal.

Cases in which appeal lies to House of Lords.

3. Subject as in this Act mentioned an appeal shall lie to the House of Lords from any order or judgment of any of the courts following; that is to say,

(1.) Of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal in England; and

(2.) Of any Court in Scotland from which error or an appeal at or immediately before the commencement of this Act lay to the House of Lords by common law or by statute; and

(3.) Of any Court in Ireland from which error or an appeal at or immediately before the commencement of this Act lay to the House of Lords by common law or by statute.

Form of appeal to House of Lords.

4. Every appeal shall be brought by way of petition to the House of Lords, praying that the matter of the order or judgment appealed against may be reviewed before Her Majesty the Queen in her Court of Parliament, in order that the said Court may determine what of right, and according to the law and custom of this realm, ought to be done in the subject-matter of such appeal.

Attendance of certain number of Lords of Appeal required at hearing and determination of appeals.

5. An appeal shall not be heard and determined by the House of Lords unless there are present at such hearing and determination not less than three of the following persons, in this Act designated Lords of Appeal; that is to say,

(1.) The Lord Chancellor of Great Britain for the time being; and

(2.) The Lords of Appeal in Ordinary to be appointed as in this Act mentioned; and

(3.) Such Peers of Parliament as are for the time being holding or have held any of the offices in this Act described as high judicial offices.

Appointment of Lords of Appeal in Ordinary by Her Majesty.

6. For the purpose of aiding the House of Lords in the hearing and determination of appeals, Her Majesty may, at any time after the passing of this Act, by letters patent appoint two qualified persons to be Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, but such appointment shall not take effect until the commencement of this Act.

A person shall not be qualified to be appointed by Her Majesty a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary unless he has been at or before the time of his appointment the holder for a period of not less than two years of some one or more of the offices in this Act described as high judicial offices, or has been at or before such time as aforesaid, for not less than fifteen years, a practising barrister in England or Ireland, or a practising advocate in Scotland.

Every Lord of Appeal in Ordinary shall hold his office during good behaviour, and shall continue to hold the same notwithstanding the demise of the Crown, but he may be removed from such office on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

There shall be paid to every Lord of Appeal in Ordinary a salary of six thousand pounds a year.

Every Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, unless he is otherwise entitled to sit as a member of the House of Lords, shall by virtue and according to the date of his appointment be entitled during his life to rank as a Baron by such style as Her Majesty may be pleased to appoint, and shall during the time that he continues in his office as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and no longer, be entitled to a writ of summons to attend, and to sit and vote in the House of Lords; his dignity as a Lord of Parliament shall not descend to his heirs.

On any Lord of Appeal in Ordinary vacating his office, by death, resignation, or otherwise, Her Majesty may fill up the vacancy by the appointment of another qualified person.

A Lord of Appeal in Ordinary shall, if a Privy Councillor, be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and, subject to the due performance by a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary of his duties as to the hearing and determining of appeals in the House of Lords, it shall be his duty, being a Privy Councillor, to sit and act as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Supplemental Provisions.

Pension of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

7. Her Majesty may by letters patent grant to any Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, who has served for fifteen years, or is disabled by permanent infirmity from the performance

of the duties of his office, a pension by way of annuity to be continued during his life equal in amount to the pension which might under similar circumstances be granted to the Master of the Rolls, in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873.

Previous service in any office described in this Act as a high judicial office shall for the purposes of pension be deemed equivalent to service in the office of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary under this Act.

The salary and pension payable to a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and shall accrue due from day to day, and shall be payable to the person entitled thereto, or to his executors and administrators, at such intervals in every year, not being longer than three months, as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

Hearing and determination of appeals during prorogation of Parliament.

8. For preventing delay in the administration of justice, the House of Lords may sit and act for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and also for the purpose of Lords of Appeal in Ordinary taking their seats and the oaths, during any prorogation of Parliament, at such time and in such manner as may be appointed by order of the House of Lords made during the preceding session of Parliament; and all orders and proceedings of the said House in relation to appeals and matters connected therewith during such prorogation, shall be as valid as if Parliament had been then sitting, but no business other than the hearing and determination of appeals and the matters connected therewith, and Lords of Appeal in ordinary taking their seats and the oaths as aforesaid, shall be transacted by such House during such prorogation.

Any order of the House of Lords may for the purposes of this Act be made at any time after the passing of this Act.

Hearing and determination of appeals during dissolution of Parliament.

9. If on the occasion of a dissolution of Parliament Her Majesty is graciously pleased to think that it would be expedient, with a view to prevent delay in the administration of justice, to provide for the hearing and determination of appeals during such dissolution, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by writing under her Sign Manual, to authorise the Lords of Appeal in the name of the House of Lords to hear and determine appeals during the dissolution of Parliament, and for that purpose to sit in the House of Lords at such times as may be thought expedient; and upon such authority as aforesaid being given by Her Majesty, the Lords of Appeal may, during such dissolution, hear and determine appeals and act in all matters in relation thereto in the same manner in all respects as if their sittings were a continuation of the sittings of the House of Lords, and may in the name of the House of Lords exercise the jurisdiction of the House of Lords accordingly.

Saving as to fiat of Attorney General.

10. An appeal shall not be entertained by the House of Lords without the consent of the Attorney General or other law officer of the Crown in any case where proceedings in error or on appeal could not hitherto have been had in the House of Lords without the fiat or consent of such officer.

Procedure under Act to supersede all other procedure.

11. After the commencement of this Act error shall not lie to the House of Lords, and an appeal shall not lie from any of the courts from which an appeal to the House of Lords is given by this Act, except in manner provided by this Act, and subject to such conditions as to the value of the subject-matter in dispute, and as to giving security for costs, and as to the time within which the appeal shall be brought, and generally as to all matters of practice and procedure, or otherwise, as may be imposed by orders of the House of Lords.

Certain cases excluded from appeal.

12. Except in so far as may be authorised by orders of the House of Lords an appeal shall not lie to the House of Lords from any court in Scotland or Ireland in any case, which according to the law or practice hitherto in use, could not have been reviewed by that House, either in error or on appeal.

Provision as to pending business.

13. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the jurisdiction of the House of Lords in respect of any error or appeal pending therein at the time of the commencement of this Act, and any such error or appeal may be heard and determined, and all proceedings in relation thereto may be conducted, in the same manner in all respects as if this Act had not passed.

Amendment of Acts.

Amendment of the Act of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 91. relating to the constitution of the Privy Council.

14. Whereas by the Act of the session of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-one, intituled "An Act to make further "provision for the despatch of business by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council," Her Majesty was empowered to appoint and did appoint four persons qualified as in that Act mentioned to act as members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council at such salaries as are in the said Act mentioned, in this Act referred to as paid Judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:

And whereas the power given by the said Act of filling any vacancies occasioned by death, or otherwise, in the offices of the persons so appointed, has lapsed by efflux of time, and Her Majesty has no power to fill any such vacancies:

Be it enacted, that whenever any two of the paid Judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have died or resigned, Her Majesty may appoint a third Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in addition to the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary herein-before authorised to be appointed, and on the death or resignation of the remaining two paid Judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Her Majesty may appoint a fourth Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in addition to the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary aforesaid; and may from time to time fill up any vacancies occurring in the offices of such third and fourth Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

Any Lord of Appeal in Ordinary appointed in pursuance of this section shall be appointed in the same manner, hold his office by the same tenure, be entitled to the same salary and pension, and in all respects be in the same position as if he were a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary appointed in pursuance of the power in this Act before given to Her Majesty.

Her Majesty may by Order in Council, with the advice of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council or any five of them, of whom the Lord Chancellor shall be one, and of the archbishops and bishops being members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, or any two of them, make rules for the attendance, on the hearing of ecclesiastical cases as assessors of the said Committee of such number of the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England as may be determined by such rules.

The rules may provide for the assessors being appointed for one or more year or years, or by rotation or otherwise, and for filling up any temporary or other vacancies in the office of assessor.

Any rule made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament within forty days after it is made if Parliament be then sitting, or, if not then sitting, within forty days after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

If either House of Parliament present an address to Her Majesty within forty days after any such rule has been laid before such House, praying that any such rule may be annulled, Her Majesty may thereupon by Order in Council annul the same, and the rule so annulled shall thenceforth become void, but without prejudice nevertheless to the making of any other rule in its place, or to the validity of anything which may in the meantime have been done under any such rule.

Amendment of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts in relation to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal.

15. Whereas it is expedient to amend the constitution of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal in manner herein-after mentioned: Be it enacted, that there shall be repealed so much of the fourth section of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875," as provides that the ordinary Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal (in this Act referred to as "the Court of Appeal") shall not exceed three at any one time.

In addition to the number of ordinary Judges of the Court of Appeal authorised to be appointed by "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875," Her Majesty may appoint three additional ordinary Judges of that court.

The first three appointments of additional Judges under this Act shall be made by such transfer to the Court of Appeal as is in this section mentioned of three Judges of the High Court of Justice, and the vacancies so created in the High Court of Justice shall not be filled up, except in the event and to the extent herein-after mentioned.

Her Majesty may by writing, under her Sign Manual, either before or after the commencement of this Act, but so as not to take effect until the commencement thereof, transfer to the Court of Appeal from the following Divisions of the High Court of Justice, that is to say, the Queen's Bench Division, the Common Pleas Division, and the Exchequer Division, such of the Judges of the said Divisions, not exceeding three in number, as to Her Majesty may seem meet, each of whom shall have been a Judge of any one or more of such Divisions for not less than two years previously to his appointment, and shall not be an ex-officio Judge of the Court of Appeal, and every Judge so transferred shall be deemed an additional ordinary Judge of the Court of Appeal in the same manner as if he had been appointed such Judge by letters patent. No Judge shall be so transferred without his own consent.

Every additional ordinary Judge of the said Court of Appeal appointed in pursuance of this Act shall be subject to the provisions of sections twenty-nine and thirty-seven of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873," and shall be under an obligation to go circuits and to act as Commissioner under commissions of assize or other commissions authorised to be issued in pursuance of the said Act, in the same manner in all respects as if he were a Judge of the High Court of Justice.

There shall be paid to every additional ordinary Judge appointed in pursuance of this Act, in addition to the salary which he would otherwise receive as an ordinary Judge of the Court of Appeal, such sum on account of his expenses on circuit or under such commission as aforesaid as may be approved by the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

Each of the Judges of the High Court of Justice who is in pursuance of this Act transferred to the Court of Appeal, by writing under the Sign Manual of Her Majesty, shall retain such officers as are attached to his person as such Judge, and are appointed and removable by him at his pleasure, in pursuance of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873," and the officers so attached shall have the same rank, and hold their offices by the same tenure, and upon the same terms and conditions, and receive the same salaries, and if entitled to pensions be entitled to the same pensions, and shall, as nearly as may be, perform the same duties as if the Judges to whom they are attached had not been transferred to the Court of Appeal.

Subject as aforesaid, the provisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875, for the time being in force in relation to the appointment of ordinary Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, and to their tenure of office, and to their precedence, and to their salaries and pensions, and to the officers to be attached to such Judges, and all other provisions relating to such ordinary Judges, shall apply to the additional ordinary Judges appointed in pursuance of this section in the same manner as they apply to the other ordinary Judges of the said Court.

For the purpose of a transfer to the Court of Appeal under this section, service as a Judge in a court whose jurisdiction is transferred to the High Court shall be deemed to have been service as a Judge in any one or more of such Divisions of the High Court as are in this section in that behalf mentioned; and for the purpose of the pension of any person appointed under this Act an additional ordinary Judge of appeal, service in the High Court of Justice, or in any Court whose jurisdiction is transferred to the High Court of Justice or to the Court of Appeal, shall be deemed to have been service in the Court of Appeal.

Orders in relation to conduct of business in Her Majesty's Court of Appeal.

16. Orders for constituting and holding divisional courts of the Court of Appeal, and for regulating the sittings of the Court of Appeal, and of the divisional courts of appeal, may be made, and when made, in like manner rescinded or altered, by the President of the Court of Appeal, with the concurrence of the ordinary Judges of the Court of Appeal, or any three of them; and so much of section seventeen of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875," as relates to the regulation of any matters subject to be regulated by orders under this section, and so much of any rules of court as may be inconsistent with any order made under this section, shall be repealed, without prejudice nevertheless to any rules of court made in pursuance of the section so repealed, so long as such rules of court remain unaffected by orders made in pursuance of this section.

Regulations as to business of High Court of Justice and divisional courts of High Court.

17. On and after the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, every action and proceeding in the High Court of Justice, and all business arising out of the same, except as is herein-after provided, shall, so far as is practicable and convenient, be heard, determined, and disposed of before a single Judge, and all proceedings in an action subsequent to the hearing or trial, and down to and including the final judgment or order, except as aforesaid, and always excepting any proceedings on appeal in the Court of Appeal, shall, so far as is practicable and convenient, be had and taken before the Judge before whom the trial or hearing of the cause took place: Provided nevertheless, that divisional courts of the High Court of Justice may be held for the transaction of any business which may for the time being be ordered by rules of court to be heard by a divisional court; and any such divisional court when held shall be constituted of two Judges of the court and no more, unless the President of the Division to which such divisional court belongs, with the concurrence of the other Judges of such Division, or a majority thereof, is of opinion that such divisional court should be constituted of a greater number of Judges than two, in which case such court may be constituted of such number of Judges as the President, with such concurrence as aforesaid, may think expedient; nevertheless the decisions of a divisional court shall not be invalidated by reason of such court being constituted of a greater number than two Judges; and

Rules of court for carrying into effect the enactments contained in this section shall be made on or before the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and may be afterwards altered, and all rules of court to be made after the passing of this Act, whether made under "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875," or this Act, shall be made by any three or more of the following persons, of whom the Lord Chancellor shall be one, namely, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and four other Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to be from time to time appointed for the purpose by the Lord Chancellor in writing under his hand, such appointment to continue for such time as shall be specified therein, and all such rules of court shall be laid before each House of Parliament within such time and subject to be annulled in such manner as is provided by "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875."

There shall be repealed on and after the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six so much of sections forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, and forty-six of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873," as is inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

Power in certain events to fill vacancies occasioned in High Court of Justice by removal of Judges to Court of Appeal.

18. Whenever any two of the said paid Judges of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have died or resigned, Her Majesty may, upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, representing that the state of business in the High Court of Justice is such as to require the appointment of an additional Judge, fill up one of the vacancies created by the transfer herein-before authorised, by appointing one new Judge of the said High Court in any Division thereof; and on the death or retirement of the remaining two paid Judges of the said Judicial Committee, Her Majesty may, upon the like address, fill up in like manner another of the said vacancies, and from time to time fill up any vacancies occurring in the offices of Judges so appointed.

Attendance of Judges of High Court of Justice on Court of Appeal.

19. Where a Judge of the High Court of Justice has been requested to attend as an additional Judge at the sittings of the Court of Appeal under section four of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873," such Judge shall, although the period has expired during which his attendance was requested, attend the sittings of the Court of Appeal for the purpose of giving judgment or otherwise in relation to any case which may have been heard by the Court of Appeal during his attendance on the Court of Appeal.

Amendment of Judicature Acts as to appeals from High Court of Justice in certain cases.

20. Where by Act of Parliament it is provided that the decision of any Court or Judge the jurisdiction of which Court or Judge is transferred to the High Court of Ju tice is to be final, an appeal shall not lie in any such case from the decision of the High Court of Justice, or of any Judge thereof, to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal.

Continuation until 1st January 1878 of s. 34 of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 77. as to vacancies in legal offices.

21. Whereas by section thirty-four of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875," it is enacted that upon the occurrence of any vacancy in an office coming within the provisions of section seventy-seven of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873," the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain may, with the concurrence of the Treasury, suspend the making any appointment to such office for any period not later than the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and may, if it be necessary, make provision in such manner as he thinks fit for the temporary discharge in the meantime of the duties of such office, and it is expedient to extend the said period as herein-after mentioned: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

The said section shall be construed as if the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight were therein inserted in lieu of the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Appointment of deputy by district registrars.

22. A district registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature may from time to time, but in each case with the approval of the Lord Chancellor and subject to such regulations as the Lord Chancellor may from time to time make, appoint a deputy, and all acts authorised or required to be done by, to, or before a district registrar may be done by, to, or before any deputy so appointed: Provided always, that in no case such appointment shall be made for a period exceeding three months. This section shall come into force at the time of the passing of this Act.

Appointment of vice-admiral, judge, and officers of Vice-Admiralty Court.

23. Whereas by "The Vice-Admiralty Courts Act, 1863," it is enacted, that "nothing "in this Act contained shall be taken to affect the power of the Admiralty to appoint "any vice-admiral, or any judge, registrar, marshal, or other officer of any Vice-Admiralty "Court, as heretofore, by warrant from the Admiralty, and by letters patent issued under "the seal of the High Court of Admiralty of England:"

And whereas since the commencement of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875, doubts have arisen with respect to the exercise of the said power of the Admiralty, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted as follows:

Any power of the Admiralty to appoint or cancel the appointment of a vice-admiral, or a judge, registrar, marshal, or other officer of a Vice-Admiralty Court, may, after the passing of this Act, be exercised by some writing under the hands of the Admiralty, and the seal of the office of Admiralty, and in such form as the Admiralty from time to time direct.

Every appointment so made shall have the same effect, and every vice-admiral, judge, registrar, marshal, and other officer so appointed shall have the same jurisdiction, power, and authority, and be subject to the same obligation, as if he had been appointed before the commencement of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875, under the seal of the High Court of Admiralty of England.

"Admiralty" in this section means the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing his office, or any two of such Commissioners.

Repeal and Definitions.

Repeal of certain sections of the Church Discipline Act and of the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts.

24. Section sixteen of the Act for better enforcing Church Discipline, passed in the session of the third and fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-six, and sections twenty, twenty-one, and fifty-five of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, and section two of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, shall be repealed (with the exception of so much of section two as declares the day on which that Act is to commence).

Definitions:

25. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following expressions have the meaning herein-after respectively assigned to them; that is to say,

"high judicial office:"

"High judicial office" means any of the following offices; that is to say,

The office of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain or Ireland, or of paid Judge of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or of Judge of one of Her Majesty's superior courts of Great Britain and Ireland:

"Superior courts of Great Britain and Ireland" means and includes,— "superior courts:"
As to England, Her Majesty's High Court of Justice and Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, and the superior courts of law and equity in England as they existed before the constitution of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice; and
As to Ireland, the superior courts of law and equity at Dublin; and
As to Scotland, the Court of Session:
"Error" includes a writ of error or any proceedings in or by way of error. "error."

CHAPTER 60.

An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. [15th August 1876.]

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, towards making good the supply which we have cheerfully granted to Your Majesty in this session of Parliament, have resolved to grant unto Your Majesty the sum herein-after mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Grant out of Consolidated Fund.

1. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being may issue out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and apply towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the sum of twenty-eight million seven hundred and three thousand and forty-three pounds. Issue of 28,703,043*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund.

2. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may borrow from time to time on the credit of the said sum of twenty-eight million seven hundred and three thousand and forty-three pounds, any sum or sums of equal or less amount in the whole, and shall repay the moneys so borrowed, with interest not exceeding five pounds per centum per annum, out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund at any period not later than the next succeeding quarter to that in which the said sums were borrowed. Power for the Treasury to borrow.

Any sums so borrowed shall be placed to the credit of the account of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and shall form part of the said Consolidated Fund, and be available in any manner in which such fund is available.

Appropriation of Grants.

3. All sums granted by this Act and the other Acts mentioned in Schedule (A.) annexed to this Act out of the said Consolidated Fund towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty, amounting, as appears by the said Schedule, in the aggregate to the sum of fifty-three million eight hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-three pounds five shillings and one penny, are appropriated and shall be deemed to have been appropriated as from the date of the passing of the first of the Acts mentioned in the said Schedule (A.) for the purposes and services expressed in Schedule (B.) annexed hereto. Appropriation of sums voted for supply services.