certifying and registering of Places of Religious Worship in England, whether during the Celebration of Divine Service or at any other Time, or in any Churchyard or Burial Ground, or who shall molest, let, disturb, vex, or trouble, or by any other unlawful Means disquiet or misuse any Preacher duly authorized to preach therein, or any Clergyman in Holy Orders ministering or celebrating any Sacrament or any Divine Service, Rite, or Office in any Cathedral, Church, or Chapel, or in any Churchyard or Burial Ground, shall on Conviction thereof before Two Justices of the Peace be liable to a Penalty of not more than Five Pounds for every such Offence, or may, if the Justices before whom he shall be convicted think fit, instead of being subjected to any pecuniary Penalty, be committed to Prison for any Time not exceeding Two Months.

Offenders may be immediately after Offence committed, apprehended, &c.

III. Every such Offender in the Premises after the said Misdemeanor so committed immediately and forthwith may be apprehended and taken by any Constable or Churchwarden of the Parish or Place where the said Offence shall be committed, and taken before a Justice of the Peace of the County or Place where the said Offence shall have been so committed, to be dealt with according to Law.

Persons aggrieved may appeal against Conviction.

IV. Any Person convicted as aforesaid who shall think himself aggrieved by such Conviction may forthwith appeal to the next Court of General or Quarter Sessions, which shall be holden not less than Twelve Days after the Day of such Conviction for the County, Riding, Division, City, or Borough wherein the Cause of Complaint shall have arisen; provided such Person shall enter into a Recognizance with Two sufficient Sureties before the convicting Justices, conditioned personally to appear at the said Sessions and to try such Appeal, and to abide the Judgment of the Court thereupon, and to pay such Costs as shall be by the Court awarded; and upon such Recognizance being entered into, the Justices shall liberate such Person, and the Court at such Sessions shall hear and determine the Matter of the Appeal, and shall make such Order therein, with or without Costs to either Party, as to the Court shall seem meet; and in case of the Dismissal of the Appeal or the Affirmance of the Conviction, shall order and adjudge the Offender to be punished according to the Conviction, and to pay such Costs as shall be awarded, and shall, if necessary, issue Process for enforcing such Judgment.

Chapter 4. of Statute 5 & 6 Edw. 6. repealed.

V. The Act Chapter Four of the Statute passed in the Session of Parliament of the Fifth and Sixth Years of the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth is hereby repealed, so far as relates to Persons not in Holy Orders.

Act not to affect Statutes of 1 Mar. Sess. 2. c. 3., 1 Eliz. c. 2., or Sect. 18. of 1 W. & M. c. 18.

VI. Nothing herein-before contained shall be taken to repeal or alter the Statute passed in the Second Session of the First Year of the Reign of Queen *Mary*, Chapter Three; or the Statute passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Chapter Two; or the Eighteenth Section of the Statute passed in the First Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Chapter Eighteen.

Nothing to limit Power of Ordinary over Fabric of Churches, &c.

VII. Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall limit, restrain, or abolish the Power possessed by the Ordinary over the Fabric of any Church or over the Churchyard or Burial Ground connected therewith.

C A P. XXXIII.

An Act to amend certain Provisions in the Bankrupt Law of *Scotland*.

[3d *July* 1860.]

19 & 20 Vict. c. 79.

'WHEREAS it is expedient that certain Provisions of "The Bankruptcy (*Scotland*) Act, 1856," should be amended:' 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:

Short Title.

I. This Act may be cited as "The Bankruptcy (*Scotland*) Amendment Act, 1860."

Where it appears to Court of Session, &c. that the Estate ought to be distributed in England or Ireland, Sequestration may be recalled.

II. If in any Case where Sequestration has been or shall be awarded in *Scotland* it shall appear to the Court of Session or to the Lord Ordinary, upon a summary Petition by the Accountant in Bankruptcy, or any Creditor or other Person having Interest, presented to either Division of the said Court or to the Lord Ordinary at any Time within Three Months after the Date of the Sequestration, that a Majority of the Creditors in Number and Value reside in *England* or in *Ireland*, and that from the Situation of the Property of the Bankrupt or other Causes his Estate and Effects ought to be distributed among the Creditors under the Bankrupt or Insolvent Laws of *England* or *Ireland*, the said Court in either Division thereof or the Lord Ordinary, after such Inquiry as to them shall seem fit, may recal the Sequestration.

Discharge of Bankrupt may in certain Cases be refused, although no Opposition be made by Creditors.

III. The said Court, in either Division thereof, or the Lord Ordinary, or the Sheriff, may refuse the Application for the Discharge of any Bankrupt, although Two Years have elapsed from the Date of the Sequestration, and although no Appearance or Opposition shall be made by or on the Part of any of the Creditors, if it shall appear from the Report of the Accountant in Bankruptcy or other sufficient Evidence that the Bankrupt has fraudulently concealed any Part of his Estate or Effects, or has wilfully failed to comply with any of the Provisions of "The Bankruptcy (*Scotland*) Act, 1856."

Interlocutors subject to Review.

IV. All Interlocutors pronounced by the Lord Ordinary or the Sheriff under the Provisions of this Act shall be subject to the Review of the said Court of Session.

"Gazette" in said Act to mean Edinburgh Gazette.

V. To remove Doubts which have arisen, it is declared that the Word "Gazette" in the Sixty-seventh Section of the said Act shall be held to mean the "*Edinburgh Gazette*;" and the Provisions contained in the said Act relative to Deeds of Arrangement shall extend to and include Settlements or Arrangements by way of Composition.

Fee to Sheriff abolished.

VI. The Fee provided to be paid to the Sheriff under Schedule I. of the said Act is hereby abolished; but no Claim shall exist in respect of any such Fee which shall have been paid prior to the passing of this Act.

Fee payable to Sheriff for Attendances, &c.

VII. For attending any Meeting of Creditors or Examination a Fee of One Pound One Shilling shall be payable to the Sheriff for each such Meeting or Diet of Examination not being on the same Day.

Recited Act to remain in force.

VIII. "The Bankruptcy (*Scotland*) Act, 1856," except in so far as altered by this Act, shall be and remain in full Force and Effect, and shall be construed with this Act; and Words interpreted in the said Act shall when used in this Act have the same Meanings as are assigned to them respectively by the said Act.

CAP. XXXIV.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Petitions of Right, to simplify the Proceedings, and to make Provisions for the Costs thereof. [3d *July* 1860.]

'WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Petitions of Right, to simplify the Procedure therein, to make Provision for the Recovery of Costs in such Cases, and to assimilate the Proceedings, as nearly as may be, to the Course of Practice and Procedure now in force in Actions and Suits between Subject and Subject:' Be it therefore 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:

Petitions of Right may be intituled in any of the Superior Courts at Westminster.

I. A Petition of Right may, if the Suppliant think fit, be intituled in any One of the Superior Courts of Common Law or Equity at *Westminster* in which the Subject Matter of such Petition or any material Part thereof would have been cognizable if the same had been a Matter in dispute between Subject and Subject, and if intituled in a Court of Common