re-annexation of parts of baronies, &c., such orders to be binding.

annexed to any county, shall cease to form part of the barony, half-barony, or parish in which same shall be or shall have been situate, and that same shall be annexed to and form part of any barony, half-barony, or parish of the county to which such parcel of land shall be annexed, and which shall be specified in such order; and the said Lord Lieutenant in Council shall and may by such order, or by any other order, define and determine the purposes to which such union and annexation shall extend, and fix and declare the period from which the same shall take effect, and settle and adjust all matters and things proper or necessary to be settled or adjusted in consequence of such union and annexation; and every such order shall be binding and conclusive in law, in respect of the matters therein contained; and a copy or copies of such order, certified under the hand of the clerk of the said Council, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the peace for each county to which such order shall in any way relate, to be by him kept and preserved in his office, and exhibited at all reasonable hours to any person or persons who may desire to inspect the same, without fee or reward.

Interpretation: "Lord Lieutenant."

6. In the Acts mentioned in the schedule to this Act annexed and in this Act—
The term "Lord Lieutenant" shall mean Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the lords justices or other chief governors or governor of Ireland for the time being.

SCHEDULE.

1.—17 Vict. c. 17.
2.—20 & 21 Vict. c. 45.
3.—22 & 23 Vict. c. 8.
4.—34 & 35 Vict. c. 106.

CHAPTER 49.

An Act to provide for the free Use of Seats in certain Churches.

[6th August 1872.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that church seats which are intended by the founders or promoters of the churches to which they shall belong to be free from pew or seat rent shall so continue:

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:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Church Seats Act, 1872."

Ecclesiastical Commissioners may accept a church site under a grant in which it is declared that pews or seats shall not be let.

2. It shall be lawful for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in the exercise and fulfilment of the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon them by the Acts administered by them or any or either of the same Acts, to accept a church site under a grant or conveyance in which it is declared that the pews or seats in the church erected or to be erected on the same site, or some specified portion of the same pews or seats, shall not be let for any payment of money, and thereupon it shall be unlawful to let the same pews or seats or portion of the same for payment of money.

Securing stipend to incumbent

3. In every case in which it is so declared that no portion of the pews or seats shall be let for any payment of money, a sufficient endowment or stipend of not less than one hundred pounds per annum shall be secured to the incumbent by or to the satisfaction of

the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and in every case in which a portion only of the pews or seats may not be so let, an endowment or stipend of such amount as the said Commissioners may determine, regard being had to the proportion of pews or seats which may not be so let, shall be in like manner secured. when seats are wholly or partially free.

CHAPTER 50.

An Act to protect Railway Rolling Stock from Distraint when on hire.

[6th August 1872.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that protection from distress should in certain cases be extended to rolling stock:

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:

1. This Act may be cited as The Railway Rolling Stock Protection Act, 1872. Short title.

2. In this Act— Interpretation of terms.

"Rolling stock" includes waggons, trucks, carriages of all kinds, and locomotive engines used on railways:

"Rent" includes royalty or other reservation in the nature of rent:

"Work" includes any colliery, quarry, mine, manufactory, warehouse, wharf, pier, or jetty, in or on which is any railway siding:

"Tenant" includes a lessee, sub-lessee, or other person having an interest in a work under a lease or agreement, or by use and occupation, or being otherwise liable to pay rent in respect of a work:

"Person" includes a body corporate:

"Court of summary jurisdiction" means any justices of the peace, metropolitan police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, sheriff, sheriff substitute, or other magistrate or officer, by whatever name called, who is capable of exercising jurisdiction in summary proceedings for the recovery of penalties.

3. Rolling stock being in a work shall not be liable to distress for rent payable by a tenant of the work, if such rolling stock is not the actual property of such tenant, and has upon it a distinguishing metal plate affixed to a conspicuous part thereof, or a distinguishing brand or other mark conspicuously impressed or made thereon, sufficiently indicating the actual owner thereof. Rolling stock protected from distress or sale in certain cases.

4. Where any such rolling stock as aforesaid is distrained, a court of summary jurisdiction may make against the landlord such summary order for restoration of the rolling stock or for payment of the real value thereof, and respecting costs or otherwise, and may make against the person distraining such order in the matter, and respecting costs, as to the court seems just. Remedy in case distress proceeded with.

5. This Act shall not extend to protect from distress the interest which any tenant may have in any rolling stock otherwise protected under this Act, but such interest may be distrained upon by the landlord and disposed of in the same manner as the whole interest of such tenant, if he had possessed the same; and in case of disagreement between the landlord and the parties claiming such rolling stock as to the mode of disposing of such interest, the same shall be settled by the court of summary jurisdiction; and the court shall, on the application of either party, make such order therein as to the court shall seem fit. Not to extend to protect tenant's interest in rolling stock.