CHAPTER 32.

An Act to explain and amend the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, so far as relates to the Purchase by Tenants of their Holdings.

[18th July 1872.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870, in this Act called "the principal Act," so far as relates to the purchase by tenants of their holdings:

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:

Regulations with respect to purchase of their holdings by tenants.

1. The following regulations shall be enacted with respect to purchases of their holdings by tenants:

(1.) Every application under the principal Act made by a tenant to the Board for an advance for the purchase of his holding may be made before or after such tenant has entered into any agreement for the purchase or has been declared the purchaser of the holding in respect of which such advance is required, and the Board may agree to advance to such tenant any sum not exceeding two third parts of the value of such holding as assessed by the Board:

(2.) Where any sale of his holding is made to a tenant in pursuance of the principal Act, by or through the medium of the Landed Estates Court, that court, and not the Civil Bill Court, shall have power to charge the annuity authorised to be charged by the principal Act, in favour of the Board, in respect of advances by the Board; and the forty-fourth and forty-seventh sections of the principal Act shall be amended accordingly by the substitution therein of the expression "Landed Estates Court" for the expression "Civil Bill Court:"

(3.) Notwithstanding the sale to a tenant by his landlord of his holding may not have been made in or through the medium of the Landed Estates Court, the Board may, if satisfied of the value of the security, agree to advance to such tenant for the purpose of purchasing his holding any sum not exceeding two third parts of the value of such holding, as assessed by the Board, and may take as security for the repayment of such advance a charge on such holding of an annuity of the same duration and amount as would have been charged thereon if the sale had been made in the Landed Estates Court; but no such advance shall be actually paid to the tenant until the Board are satisfied with the title of the tenant, and have taken from him a charge on the holding in such form and with such powers of sale and covenants for payment as the Board may be advised will effectually secure the annuity charged in their favour, and with the like powers for the recovery of such annuity as are contained in the principal Act in respect to the recovery of annuities under the said Act:

(4.) If while any holding is charged with the payment of an annuity to the Board under the principal Act and this Act, any part of such holding is let to agricultural labourers bonâ fide required for the cultivation of such holding, for cottages or gardens not exceeding half an acre in each case, such letting shall not be deemed to be nor shall the same be a cause of forfeiture.

In certain cases where advances made for purchase of a holding, notwithstanding forfeiture, Board may proceed to a sale.

2. In every case in which an advance shall be made after the passing of this Act for the purchase of a holding under the provisions of this or the principal Act, notwithstanding the provisions as to forfeiture in the said principal Act contained, the Board shall have power to sell the holding or any part thereof, and to convey the same to a purchaser, in the event of such holding, or any part thereof, having been alienated, assigned, subdivided, or sublet without the consent of the Board while any portion of the annuity remained unpaid; and the Board may sell the said holding, or any part thereof, by public auction, due notice being given by the Board of the time, place, terms, and conditions of such

sale; and the Board shall apply the proceeds derived from such sale in the first instance to the payment of all moneys due on foot of such annuity, and in redemption of so much of the said annuity as shall at the time of such sale remain charged on said holding, and of all costs and expenses incurred by the said Board in relation to such sale, or otherwise in respect of such holding, and shall pay the balance to the person entitled by law to receive the same.

Short title and construction of Act.

3. This Act shall be construed as one with the principal Act, and may be cited for all purposes as The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1872.

CHAPTER 33.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Procedure at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections. [18th July 1872.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to procedure at parliamentary and municipal elections:

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:

PART I.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Procedure at Elections.

Nomination of candidates for parliamentary elections.

1. A candidate for election to serve in Parliament for a county or borough shall be nominated in writing. The writing shall be subscribed by two registered electors of such county or borough as proposer and seconder, and by eight other registered electors of the same county or borough as assenting to the nomination, and shall be delivered during the time appointed for the election to the returning officer by the candidate himself, or his proposer or seconder.

If at the expiration of one hour after the time appointed for the election no more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer shall forthwith declare the candidates who may stand nominated to be elected, and return their names to the clerk of the Crown in Chancery; but if at the expiration of such hour more candidates stand nominated than there are vacancies to be filled up, the returning officer shall adjourn the election and shall take a poll in manner in this Act mentioned.

A candidate may, during the time appointed for the election, but not afterwards, withdraw from his candidature by giving a notice to that effect, signed by him, to the returning officer: Provided, that the proposer of a candidate nominated in his absence out of the United Kingdom may withdraw such candidate by a written notice signed by him and delivered to the returning officer, together with a written declaration of such absence of the candidate.

If after the adjournment of an election by the returning officer for the purpose of taking a poll one of the candidates nominated shall die before the poll has commenced, the returning officer shall, upon being satisfied of the fact of such death, countermand notice of the poll, and all the proceedings with reference to the election shall be commenced afresh in all respects as if the writ had been received by the returning officer on the day on which proof was given to him of such death; provided that no fresh nomination shall be necessary in the case of a candidate who stood nominated at the time of the countermand of the poll.

Poll at elections.

2. In the case of a poll at an election the votes shall be given by ballot. The ballot of each voter shall consist of a paper (in this Act called a ballot paper) showing the names