not exceeding five pounds for each animal may be imposed instead of the penalty of twenty pounds. pursuance thereof.

Where any such offence is committed in relation to offal, dung, hay, straw, litter, or other thing, a further penalty not exceeding ten pounds may be imposed in respect of every half ton in weight of such offal or other thing after the first half ton.

9. Every penalty recoverable under the provisions of this Act shall be recovered and applied in the same manner as penalties are recovered and applied under section five of the "Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act, 1866." Recovery and application of penalties.

10. For the purpose of proceedings under this Act, or any order made hereunder, or under the "Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act, 1866," or any order made thereunder, every offence against this Act, or any such order or regulation, shall be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint under this Act, or any such order or regulation, shall be deemed to have arisen, either in the place in which the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place in which the person charged or complained against happens to be. Proceedings.

11. The certificate of an inspector, authorised to act as such under the said "Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act, 1866," or under this Act, that an animal is affected with an infectious or contagious disease, shall for the purpose of the said Acts be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice. Certificate of inspector under the "Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act, 1866," or this Act.

12. In this Act, or Orders in Council made thereunder,— Interpretation.

The term "Lord Lieutenant" shall mean the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Lords Justices or other chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being:

The term "cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves:

The term "animal" means, except where it is otherwise expressed, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine:

The term "foreign," as applied to cattle or animals, means brought from any place out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

The term "contagious or infectious disease" includes cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, and glanders, and any disease which the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, may from time to time, by order, declare to be a contagious or infectious disease for the purpose of this Act:

The term "railway company" includes a company or person working a railway under a lease or otherwise:

The term "person" includes a body corporate or incorporate:

The word "month" shall include a calendar month.

13. This Act and the said Cattle Disease Act (Ireland), 1866, shall be construed together, and all provisions of the said recited Act shall remain in full force, save to the extent to which they have been modified or altered by this Act. This Act to be construed with Act of 1866.

14. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Cattle Disease (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1870." Short title.

CHAP. 37.

An Act to enable the senior Magistrate of populous Places in Scotland to act ex officio as a Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Supply for the County in which the said populous Place is situated. [1st August 1870.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth years of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and one, intituled "An Act to make more "effectual provision for regulating the police of towns and populous places in Scotland,

" and for lighting, cleansing, paving, draining, supplying water to, and improving the " same, and also for promoting the public health thereof:"

And whereas various populous places have been established and magistrates and commissioners therein appointed under the provisions of the said recited Act and other Acts therein recited, and it is expedient that the senior police magistrate of such places should be placed in the same position with regard to the county in which the said populous places are situated as the provosts of royal and parliamentary burghs:

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:

Senior magistrate of a populous place to be a justice of the peace and a commissioner of supply.

1. In every populous place whereof the boundaries have been ascertained and fixed under the provisions of the said recited Act or the Act therein first recited, and which has adopted either of the said Acts so far as regards lighting, cleansing, draining, and the supply of water, the senior police magistrate elected under the provisions of either of the said Acts shall be ex officio a justice of the peace and commissioner of supply of the county within which the said populous place is situated; and where any such populous place is partly situated in each of two or more counties, such senior police magistrate shall in like manner be ex officio a justice of the peace and a commissioner of supply of each and all of the several counties in which any part of such populous place may be situated.

CHAP. 38.

An Act to disfranchise the Boroughs of Sligo and Cashel. [1st August 1870.]

WHEREAS representations were made to Her Majesty, in joint addresses of both Houses of Parliament, to the effect that the judges selected in pursuance of the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, for the trial of the petitions complaining of undue elections and returns for the boroughs of Sligo and Cashel at the elections of members to serve in Parliament, respectively held for the said boroughs in the month of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, had respectively reported to the House of Commons as to the said borough of Sligo that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said election, and as to the said borough of Cashel that there was reason to believe that the corrupt practice of bribery did extensively prevail at the said election:

And whereas, in pursuance of such representations, Commissioners were appointed under two several commissions, both dated the twenty-third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of such bribery and corrupt practices, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fifty-seven, intituled " An " Act to provide for the more effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices " at elections for members to serve in Parliament:"

And whereas the Commissioners so appointed reported to Her Majesty:

(1.) As respects the said borough of Sligo, that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed in Sligo at the elections of the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the said election of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight:

(2.) As respects the said borough of Cashel, that the election of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five was conducted in a corrupt manner on the part of one of the candidates, and that corrupt practices were committed at the said election, and that the said election of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight was conducted in a corrupt manner on the part of each of the candidates: