

14. It shall be lawful for the Gaoler of the Gaol in which prisoners who are to take their trial at the said Spring Assizes for the said Spring Assize County shall be in custody, three days before the day upon which the said Spring Assizes for the said Spring Assize County are appointed to be held, to send, without any Writ of Habeas Corpus, such prisoners to Her Majesty's Gaol at Leeds for the purposes of their trial, and to take all proper steps for their transmission to the said Gaol, and their maintenance by the way, and the Gaoler of the said Gaol shall receive such prisoners into his charge and custody on their arrival, and shall keep and maintain them in the said Gaol until they are either ordered to be discharged or remanded by proper authority, or until they shall have been tried and sentenced, and proper arrangements have been made for their being sent back to the prison from which they were sent for trial, or sent to any other prison which has been duly appointed as an alternative for such prison. If, however, the said Gaol has itself been duly appointed as an alternative prison for the prison from which such prisoners were sent to trial, the Governor of the said Gaol shall, subject to the orders of the Secretary of State, keep and maintain in the said Gaol such prisoners after sentence, until they are discharged in due course of law.

15. The Clerk of Assize at the said Spring Assizes for the said Spring Assize County shall have all powers of taxation of Bills of Costs, expenses of prosecution and witnesses, and all other powers necessary for checking and paying such costs relating to the trial of prisoners that the Clerk of Assize in the county where such prisoners were committed would have had if such prisoner had been tried at the Assizes held in such last-mentioned county.

Where any person is committed for trial, or is bound by any recognizance to appear and answer, in the said Spring Assize County, any Judge of the High Court of Justice, or the committing Justice or Justices, or any two of the Justices of the county or place from which he is committed or admitted to bail, may, upon the application of such person, direct the Treasurer of the county or place where such person was committed, or entered into any recognizance to appear and answer as aforesaid, to advance to such person a sum not exceeding 20*l.*, to enable him to defray the travelling expenses of such of his witnesses as may have been bound by recognizances to appear on his behalf, and the Treasurer shall advance such sum, and shall deduct it out of the amount ultimately allowed in respect of such witnesses.

16. In any case where money is ordered by the Court at the said Spring Assizes for the said Spring Assize County to be paid in respect of costs and expenses of prosecutors and witnesses, the same shall be paid by the Treasurer of the county or place by whom the same would have been payable had a like order been made by a Court of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery in the county where the trial would have taken place but for the Spring Assizes Act, 1879, and this Order; and every such Treasurer, or some known agent on his behalf, shall attend the said Spring Assizes during the sitting of the Court to pay all such orders.

17. Where the Court at the said Spring Assizes for the said Spring Assize County remand a prisoner or adjourn any trial, or otherwise make an order respecting a prisoner committed for trial but not acquitted or convicted, the Court may make such order with respect to the removal of such prisoner to a prison in the

county or place in which he was committed for trial as to the Court seems just, and the prisoner may be removed accordingly without any Writ of Habeas Corpus.

18. Except where the context otherwise requires, terms used in this Order shall have the same meaning as that which the same terms have in the Spring Assizes Act, 1879.

19. This Order, unless earlier revoked, shall be in force during the continuance of the Spring Assizes, 1888. C. L. Peel.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 17th day of March, 1888.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the first session of Parliament holden in the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to abridge the holding of benefices in plurality, and to make better provision for the residence of the clergy," it is, amongst other things, enacted, "That whenever it shall appear to the Archbishop of the Province, with respect to his own diocese, and whenever it shall be represented to him by the Bishop of any diocese, or by the Bishops of any two dioceses, that two or more benefices, or that one or more benefice or benefices, and one or more spiritual sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages, in his or their diocese or dioceses, being either in the same parish or contiguous to each other, and of which the aggregate population shall not exceed one thousand five hundred persons, may, with advantage to the interests of religion, be united into one benefice, the said Archbishop of the Province shall inquire into the circumstances of the case; and if on such inquiry it shall appear to him that such union may be usefully made, and will not be of inconvenient extent, and that the patron or patrons of the said benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages respectively, is or are consenting thereto, such consent being signified in writing under the hands of such patron or patrons, the said Archbishop shall, six weeks before certifying such inquiry and consent to Her Majesty as herein after directed, cause, with respect to his own diocese, a statement in writing of the facts, and in other cases a copy in writing of the aforesaid representation to be affixed on or near the principal outer door of the church, or in some public and conspicuous place in each of such benefices, sinecure rectories, or vicarages, with notice to any person or persons interested, that he, she, or they, may, within such six weeks, show cause in writing under his, her, or their hand or hands, to the said Archbishop, against such union; and if no sufficient cause be shown within such time, the said Archbishop shall certify the inquiry and consent aforesaid to Her Majesty in Council, and thereupon it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to make and issue an Order or Orders for uniting such benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages, into one benefice, with cure of souls, for ecclesiastical purposes only; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to give directions for regulating the course and succession in which the patrons, if there be more than one patron, shall present or nominate to such united benefice, from time to time, as the same shall become vacant."

And whereas the Lord Archbishop of Canter-