

AT the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS it hath been represented that it would be of advantage to the public that the County Court of Derbyshire now holden by the name of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Buxton, and New Mills, should be holden by the name of "The County Court of Derbyshire holden at Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and New Mills."

Her Majesty having taken the premises into consideration is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the County Court of Derbyshire now holden by the name of "The County Court of Derbyshire holden at Chapel-en-le-Frith, Buxton, and New Mills," shall be holden by the name of "The County Court of Derbyshire holden at Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and New Mills."

*Herbert M. Suft.*

AT the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of May, 1892.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Act for Facilitating the Union of Liberties with the Counties in which they are situate," it is enacted that where it shall seem expedient to the Justices of any liberty, or to the Justices of the county in which any liberty is situate, that the union of the liberty with the county in which the same is situated should be effected under this Act it shall be lawful for such Justices in General or Quarter Sessions assembled, to resolve that a petition shall be presented to Her Majesty praying that such union take place, and thereupon to adjourn the further consideration of such petition until notice thereof shall be given as hereinafter described; and that previously to the consideration of any such petition notice of the resolution of such Justices shall be advertised in a London newspaper and also in some newspaper circulating in the county to which the liberty is proposed to be united for three successive weeks, and shall also (unless the Clerk of the Peace of the county and of the liberty is the same person) be given to the Clerk of the Peace of the county, in case the resolution shall be the resolution of the Justices of the liberty, or in case the resolution shall be the resolution of the Justices of the county, to the Clerk of the Peace of the liberty, and such notice shall be so advertised and given by the Clerk of the Peace of the county or liberty, the Justices of which shall come to the resolution, and shall mention the time and place when the petition for union will be taken into consideration by the Justices of the county or liberty coming to the resolution, and the said Justices shall confer with any person who shall attend the meeting of the said Justices for that purpose, and who shall appear to the said Justices to be interested in the matter of the said petition touching the said petition, and such other circumstances as shall appear to the said Justices fit to be considered in effecting a union of the liberty with the county under the provisions of this Act; And such petition (which shall set forth the reasons upon which the same is founded, and also the terms and conditions upon or under which it is desired that

the union shall take place, and particularly the mode in which the gaol and other property of the liberty, and the debt, if any, charged on the rates of such liberty, is proposed to be dealt with, and the nature and amount of compensation, if any, to be paid to any custos rotulorum, hereditary Sheriff, Clerk of the Peace, Coroner, Treasurer, or other person holding, or entitled to, any permanent franchise or office in, or belonging to, the said liberty, and in what manner such compensation is proposed to be raised and paid, and such other matters and things as are proper to be provided for on the union of the liberty with the county) shall be certified to Her Majesty under the hand of the Chairman of the Justices present when such petition shall be agreed to.

And whereas it was also enacted that where any such petition as aforesaid as well of the Justices of the county as of any liberty situate therein shall be certified as aforesaid to Her Majesty it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if She shall think fit, with the advice of Her Privy Council, after taking into consideration such petition and also any other petition which may be presented to Her by any person concerning any proposed union of the liberty with the county, to order the union of such liberty with the county, from such time, upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such restrictions, and generally in such manner as to Her Majesty with the advice, aforesaid, shall seem expedient.

And whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of the aforesaid Act, the Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex assembled in Quarter Sessions at Chelmsford in the said county on Wednesday the twenty-first day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one presented a petition to Her Majesty setting forth as follows:—

That in the opinion of the said Justices it was desirable to unite the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower with the county of Essex for all purposes for which it was not already united by the Local Government Act 1888, for the following reasons:—

1. That the cost of the separate Quarter Sessions for the liberty had to be paid by the county although there was no power to rate the liberty separately for that purpose. That that expense would be put an end to by union with the county except as regards certain pensions by way of compensation hereinafter referred to.

2. That the separate jurisdiction not only to use the words of the Municipal Commission in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, served no useful end, but was mischievous. That the County Justices having no jurisdiction within the liberty, all the inconveniences of conterminous jurisdictions were felt, aggravated by the circumstance that the liberty was almost surrounded by the county.

3. That the Liberty Justices being by its constitution limited to three in number there was constant danger that a quorum might not be present either at Quarter or Petty Sessions.

4. That the separate jurisdiction was a bar to any rearrangement of County Petty Sessional Divisions that might, from time to time, become desirable either to the east or west of it, owing to changes in population and means of communication.

5. That the property of the liberty was merged in that of the county by the Local Government Act 1888. That there was no gaol or hereditary Sheriff; that the Treasurer had been compensated out of the county fund for the loss of his office, as had the Clerk of the Peace, so far as his administrative duties were concerned. That it was proposed to deal with his remaining emoluments.