

Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown.

III. Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an enemy destination, or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, unless they are contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

Provided that this Article shall not apply in any case falling within Articles II. or IV. of this Order.

IV. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after the 1st March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown.

V.—(1) Any person claiming to be interested in, or to have any claim in respect of, any goods (not being contraband of war) placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court under this Order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the Prize Court against the proper Officer of the Crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him, or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The practice and procedure of the Prize Court shall, so far as applicable, be followed *mutatis mutandis* in any proceedings consequential upon this Order.

VI. A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, or which has been allowed to pass having an ostensible destination to a neutral port, and proceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured

on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

VII. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this Order.

VIII. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this Order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag.

*Almeric FitzRoy.*

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 11th day of *March*, 1915.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by Section 16 of the Pluralities Act, 1838, as amended by the Pluralities Act, 1850, 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 1,500 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 His Majesty as hereinafter 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 His Majesty in Council; and thereupon it shall be lawful for His 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 His 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