PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS

ON THE

PASSING OF PRIVATE BILLS

THROUGH

Both Houses of Parliament,

CONTAINING

THE STANDING ORDERS

OF

Lords and Commons;

ARRANGED

ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT STAGES OF THE BILLS TO WHICH THEY RESPECTIVELY APPLY:

TOGETHER WITH

FORMS FOR ALL DOCUMENTS REQUIRED BY PARLIAMENT.

BY

A PARLIAMENTARY AGENT.

LONDON:

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The following observations and instructions have been compiled and put in order at the suggestion of several eminent Solicitors, and it is believed that a proper elucidation of the Practice of Parliament, respecting the passing of Private Bills, will be favourably received by the Profession at large.

It has long been matter of surprise, at a period like the present, when the spirit of national improvement has become so general, and works of every description are extending so rapidly through the country, that no book has hitherto appeared to explain the rules of Parliament, and to render familiar those Orders which the Legislature has deemed fit to frame for the instruction and guidance of those who apply for its sanction to their undertakings. To supply this deficiency has been the object of the Author of these pages; and, he trusts, that the result of his labours will afford satisfaction.

In stating, however, that no work on the Private Business of both Houses of Parliament has hitherto appeared, the Author does not mean to overlook the "Practical Remarks" of Mr. Ellis; he cannot but feel, however, and he believes that professional men feel also, that Mr. Ellis's Work is deficient in the most material point—the stating, with clearness and accuracy, the duty of a Solicitor, on whom devolves, in a great measure, the responsibility of a Private Bill.

From the order observed, and the instructions given in the following pages, a Solicitor may now be enabled to prepare every document required by Parliament, connected with every description of Private Bill, without having recourse to the tedious method of corresponding with an Agent; he may also direct the movements of all persons connected with the contemplated measure, and give his instructions with a proper confidence in himself.

It is not considered necessary to enter mto a dissertation on the nature of Private Bills, or to point out the difference between them and those of a Public description: a few observations, however, may not be unacceptable.

Private Acts are of three descriptions, viz. *Local, Personal,* and *Private*: the first class relate to particular places, or districts, wherein certain improvements are introduced; the second, to particular individuals, for whose use and advantage they were framed; and the third, having no clause declaring them Public, are termed Private.

There are certain regulations to be observed in the passing of Private Bills which, in all cases, must be strictly observed; these regulations are comprised in the Standing Orders, of which each House of Parliament has framed and issued a distinct set.

These Orders may be classed under two separate heads; the first have a general reference to all Private Bills; the second apply to Bills of a particular description.

To explain and make clear these Standing Orders, and to simplify the passing of a Private Bill, have been the objects to which the Author has directed his attention. He has tried to avoid all obscurity, so that neither doubt nor ambiguity should arise.

The Solicitor is conducted through the various stages of the different Bills, and it may be requisite to observe, that, although the same order is preserved in the Bills which follow "Navigable Canals, &c." with which the work commences, the Author has deemed it advisable, in order to avoid repetition, to abridge their stages, and refer back to the opening Bill for general information, or minute instruction; thus, the rules which will be found under the head of "Notices," in the leading Bill, may be equally applied to Private Bills of every description, with the exception of certain points which are only applicable to that particular class of Bill. Where, however, a difference has arisen, it has been carefully noted down and explained.

As the preliminary steps to be taken by a Solicitor must commence long before Parliament assembles, or before the Agent for the Bill is actively employed, the nature of these steps is fully explained; and such remarks as occasion may suggest are given to him, in order that he may guard against error.

Not only are hints given by which to overcome existing difficulties, but care has been taken to point out those which might happen to arise during the progress of the respective Bills: by which means the Solicitor may be enabled to adopt his own remedy.

When the Solicitor is to act in conjunction with the Agent, particular attention has been paid to point out with clearness his distinct line of duty.

The Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament, relating to Bills of a particular class, are introduced at those stages of each Bill to which they immediately apply; and where the meaning of any passage is at all doubtful, every requisite information is afforded.

Those Standing Orders, which relate generally to Private Bills, are arranged and placed together in the body of the Work; as, for instance, the Standing Order (Sess. 1824.) extending the period for giving Notices, and depositing Documents with the Clerks of the Peace, (affecting alike all Bills in which those steps are required to be taken,) will be found, with others of a general tendency, in the part of the Work alluded to.

The Appendix contains Precedents for framing in a proper and official manner every document which a Solicitor will be required to prepare.

It is not to be expected, however, that the Forms contained in the Appendix are meant to anticipate the views and wishes of all who may refer to these pages for information and instruction. So much must depend on circumstances, that it would be an endless, nay, an impossible task to give a distinct precedent for each case that may arise. All that is attempted is, to give a general form of each of those documents which are necessary to be framed prior to the introduction of a Bill into Parliament. Parties of course must suit their documents to the circumstances under which they are framed.

It will be observed that the Appendix contains no Form of Petition for *opposing* a Private Bill. This seeming omission arises from the circumstance of a Resolution having been passed in the last Session, by the House of Commons, by which it is directed that parties opposing a Bill shall specify the particular points, and set forth the *distinct grounds* of their opposition: under these circumstances it would only be occupying time to little purpose, if precedents were furnished for the framing of opposition petitions, as every thing must depend on the nature of the objections to be advanced, which, of course, can neither be foreseen nor provided for.

The Index has been made as ample and explanatory as possible; and, on a reference, it will be found that this portion of the Work has been got up with more than usual care. The Standing Orders, as well as the original matter, are carefully indexed, which circumstance in itself is of great value, and cannot fail of affording satisfaction to persons at all acquainted with the nature of these intricate documents.

It will at once be observed that the Author of the present Work has differed widely from the compiler of the "Practical Remarks," not only in his object, but in his arrangement; the respectable individual alluded to, had, it is presumed, the instruction of the Agent in view, rather than the guidance of the Solicitor—if such has been his object no remark is necessary; but, it may be observed, that the Solicitor most undoubtedly requires the fullest information and advice; for, so far at least as his duty is concerned, he must be held responsible for every error he commits, and how is he to guard against error if there be no rule for his guide?—the unfrequency of transacting parliamentary business may unfit him for the task of preparing even the most simple document; and if he be at a loss he must correspond with the Agent, in order to remove his doubts, or supply his deficiency: and how, after all, is he to embody all his questions, or is it to be expected that the agent should anticipate his doubts, and answer them in due order?

The success which attended the "Practical Remarks," and the increasing demand which is made for it, furnish unquestionable proofs of the utility of a *really* practical work: and here it may not be amiss to observe, that although fourteen years have elapsed since the second and last edition, and although repeated inquiries are vainly made for it, the work being in fact some time out of print, a new edition has not as yet issued from the press. With that circumstance, however, the Author of these pages has nothing to do, further than to congratulate himself on being enabled to take the field alone, and to present to the Public, and to the Legal Profession, a book which, he hopes, will be found of real use.

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PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS,

&c. &c.

BILLS FOR MAKING NAVIGABLE CANALS, RESERVOIRS, AQUEDUCTS; FOR IMPROVING THE NAVIGATION OF RIVERS; FOR MAKING RAILWAYS OR TRAM ROADS; AND ALSO, FOR MAKING TUNNELS OR ARCHWAYS.

Summary of Documents to be prepared, and preliminary steps to be taken by the Solicitor, previous to Proceedings being had on any of the above-named Bills.

Notices—Map or Plan—Section—Book of Reference—Lists of Owners and Occupiers—Estimate of Expense—Subscription List—Petition—Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking—Deposit Plan, &c. in the Private Bill Office.*

NOTICES.

[For Forms, see Appendix A.]

The following are the Standing Orders of the House of Commons relative to notices on Bills of this description.

1.

"That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making any cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, for the purpose of navigation; or of supplying any city, town, or place with water; or for varying, abridging, extending, or enlarging any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct already made; or for making or improving the navigation of any river; or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes; or for the increase or alteration of the existing tolls, rates, or duties upon any such cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, or navigation; notices of such intended application be given.

* This document is required to be lodged in the Parliament Office, previous to the third reading of the bill in the Commons.

2.

"That such notices do contain the names of the parishes and townships, from, in, through, and into which any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct is intended to be made, varied, abridged, extended, or enlarged; or in which such river, or such part thereof as is intended to be made navigable, or the navigation thereof to be improved, is situated; and of the parishes and townships intended to be omitted by any Bill for amending any former Act; and shall specify for which of the before-mentioned objects such application is intended to be made; and if an increase or alteration in any existing tolls, rates, or duties is intended to be proposed, the intention of proposing such increase or alteration be expressed therein.

3.

"That such notices be inserted three times in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same newspaper of every county, in or through which any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct is intended to be made; or in which such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct already made, is intended to be varied, abridged, extended, or enlarged; or in which such river, or such part thereof as is intended to be made navigable, or the navigation thereof to be improved, is situated; or, if there is no such paper printed therein respectively, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining or near thereto: and that such notices (printed or written on paper) be affixed to the door of the sessions house where the general quarter-sessions of the peace shall be holden for every county, riding, or division, in or through which any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct is intended to be carried, or in which such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct already made, is intended to be varied, abridged, extended, or enlarged; or in which such river, or such part thereof as is intended to be made navigable, or the navigation thereof to be improved, is situated, at Michaelmas preceding the said session of parliament.

4.

"That, when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making any cut or canal, for the purposes of navigation or drainage, or for altering or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any of those purposes, within the Great Level of the

NOTE.—By a Resolution of last Session (see pages 44 and 126) the time limited for the giving of Notices in Newspapers, and the depositing Documents with the Clerks of the Peace, has been extended to the months of *October* and *November*. This extension of period applies to all Bills, in which such proceedings are required.

Fens, commonly called *The Bedford Level*, a further notice of such intended application shall be given, in writing, to the corporation of the *Bedford Level*, in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of parliament in which such application is intended to be made."

The promoters of any of the undertakings enumerated in the heading, having agreed as to the expediency of applying to parliament for an act to give effect to their measure, it is required by the preceding standing orders, that notice of their intention so to do should be inserted in the *newspapers*, and affixed to the *sessions-house doors*.

Notices in Newspapers.

You are required to insert your notices *three* times in some *one* and the *same* newspaper of *every* county to be affected by your undertaking; or, if there be no newspaper published therein, then in the newspaper of some adjoining county.

Although it is not mentioned in the standing orders, it is more satisfactory to parliament, when a notice is also inserted in the newspaper of the principal city or town of the county in which the projected measure is to take place: these notices are to be published at three different dates; say the 7th, 14th, and 21st. Should a portion of the parish be within the bills of mortality, a notice should appear in the London Gazette, as well as in the newspapers.

Notices on Sessions-House Doors.

The period for affixing your notice on the door of the sessions-house, agreeably to the standing orders, is during the Michaelmas quarter-sessions. The time to be selected for so doing, is while the court is open for the transacting of the public business; the person entrusted to perform this duty should post the notice in a conspicuous situation on the principal door of entrance, *prior* to the arrival of the law authorities. If the notice be left undisturbed till the court commences business, it is of no moment what becomes of it after, at least for that day. The person who puts it up should be particular as to the above directions, as the

facts will have to be verified before the committees of both houses.

Minutes of the *place, day,* and *hour,* where and when the notice was affixed, should be made by the person who performs the duty, on the back of an exact copy of the notice. If there be a borough sessions in the neighbourhood, or any place possessing a *local* jurisdiction, your notice must be affixed there, as well as on the sessions-house, in the manner already described; let it, however, be understood that, if a sessions be adjourned to another place, there is no occasion for your notice to *follow* the adjournment.

*Notices on Church Doors.**

The notice should be posted on the church doors three successive Sundays in any one of the months named in the standing orders, previous to the commencement of the service. If the notice should be torn, or obliterated, it must be renewed on the following Sunday, and so on till the three notices have been affixed.

Church-door notices have, in particular cases, been dispensed with; the practice, however, is by no means usual, nor will the omission be allowed if there happen to be a *plurality* of churches where the operations of a projected bill are to come into effect.

Minutes of the *place, day,* and *hour,* where and when the notice was affixed, should be made by the person who performs the duty.

General Observations on Notices.

Publicity being the object which parliament has in view, in ordering notices to be openly announced, it becomes the duty, as it is certainly the interest, of parties applying to the legislature for its sanction to their measures, not only to set forth their objects clearly and fairly, but to see that the wishes of parliament, regarding the *publicity* of notices, be carried fully into effect.

* Notice on church doors, for this class of bill, is not required to be affixed till the bill and plan are about to be lodged with the parish clerk, which lodgment does not take place till after the bill has been presented.

Let your notice be the ground-work of your intended bill. Make it as ample and explanatory as possible; for, although a parliamentary committee may allow you to *retrench* a portion of the matter in your notice, it will not suffer any *addition* to be made; and, as the future bill cannot embrace any object which is not mentioned in the notice, it is obvious that the composition of this document requires much deliberation and care. No error, however, can arise if the *commencement, progress,* and *termination* of the contemplated line be faithfully and particularly described.

When a parish church has fallen into decay, you must transfer your notice to the chapel of ease to that parish, which, owing to the ruined state of the said church, possesses all the interest and importance of a parish church, although it may not be so denominated. In case, however, that the principal house of prayer is still in existence, and that worship is continued to be performed therein, there is no necessity for a notice on the chapel of ease attached thereto, unless it possess a jurisdiction of its own.

You need not renew the posting of a notice, either on sessions-house door or church door, unless that which you originally affixed be torn down or mutilated.

If certain townships are within a parish, and that they will be in any manner affected by the proposed undertaking, and if those townships exercise in themselves a power which renders them independent of the parish in which they lie, you must affix a notice on the churches or chapels belonging to those townships, besides that which you affixed on the parochial house of worship; for, in every case where a *separate* interest exists, or is *supposed* to exist, between the inhabitants of one district and another, distinct notices are requisite for each.

The intention of depositing plan, &c. with the Clerk of the Peace, need not be expressed in the notice.

If an act is to be repealed, continued, or amended, the notice must express it; and the exact titles of such acts must be given.

It is not required of you to name the party or parties who promote the measure in the notice.

The standing orders do not require you to distinguish the parishes from the townships, or the townships from the hamlets,

which are in any way to be affected by the measures of your bill. Nevertheless, if parties please, and if it be practicable so to do, there can be no objection; but, as it is sometimes difficult to ascertain the distinction, it is satisfactory to know that they need not be separately named.

If there happen to be various parties interested in a bill, a joint notice should be agreed upon by all, as separate notices will not answer. Instances have occurred of persons having, through ignorance on this point, given distinct notices; they were afterwards obliged to blend them.

Should you discover that your notice, after having been partially advertised and posted, according to the orders of parliament, is either incomplete as to particulars, or incorrect in its details, it will be of no avail for you to endeavour to correct your error by amending your remaining copies. You must immediately renew your notices, if you find you can do so within the time prescribed by parliament.

As it might happen that the person who affixed your notices could not attend the parliamentary committee, (from illness or any other accidental cause,) in order to tender before them his proof in person, as to the fact of his having done so; an affidavit of his having affixed them himself, or of his having *seen* them affixed, will be admitted as evidence. This affidavit must be made before *two* magistrates, and it is necessary that their signatures should be proved.

MAP OR PLAN, SECTION, AND BOOK OF REFERENCE.

The standing orders that follow refer to the above.

5.

" That in cases where application is intended to be made for a Bill for making any cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, for the purpose of navigation; or for supplying any city, town, or place with water; or for varying, abridging, extending, or enlarging, any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct already made, or authorized to be made; or for making or improving the navigation of any river, a map or plan and section of

such intended cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, or navigation, and also of any intended variation, abridgment, extension, or enlargement of any cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, or navigation, already made, upon a scale of not less than three inches to a mile, so far as relates to the said cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, or navigation, or to such variation, abridgment, extension, or enlargement, be deposited for public inspection at the office of the clerk of the peace of every county, riding, or division, in or through which such cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, or navigation, or such variation, abridgment, extension, or enlargement is intended to be made, on or before the 30th day of September, previous to the Session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made; which map or plan shall describe the line or situation of such intended cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, or navigation, or of such intended variation, abridgment, extension, or enlargement, and the lands in or through which the same is intended to be made, together with a book of reference, containing a list of the names of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of such lands respectively; and the plan shall also describe the brooks and streams to be diverted into such cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, or navigation, or into such variation, abridgment, extension, or enlargement for supplying the same with water, and the elevation of any such aqueduct; and such section shall specify the levels, and describe the same by feet and inches.

6.

" That the clerks of the peace, or their respective deputies, do make a memorial, in writing, upon the plan and book of reference and section deposited with them, in manner aforesaid, denoting the time at which the same were lodged in their respective offices; and do, at all seasonable hours of the day, permit any person to view and examine the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom, such person paying for the same the usual and accustomed fees paid to such clerks of the peace, for the inspection and copying of, or making extracts from, records in their respective offices.

MAP OR PLAN.

According to the established rules of Parliament, you must draw your plan on a scale of not less than *three* inches to every mile.

You cannot by any means omit to point out *all* the property that your Bill is likely to affect. It is not required of you, however, to show the *nature* of individual property on your plan, as

the book of reference must contain, on this point, every necessary information.

In describing the various lands through which your intended undertaking is to pass, it is not sufficient that you point out each field that your plan embraces, but you must also particularize that identical portion of it which your measures are likely to require. The reason for this particularity is obvious, as the owner of the field might have no objection to the loss of one portion of it, although he might to another. If a river or brook is intended to be diverted from its usual course, the plan should show in what way, and to what extent, it is likely to be affected.

Highways and toll roads should be marked out on the plan.

If it be the object to erect an Aqueduct, its intended elevation should be given.

If parties reserve to themselves a power to extend the line of their undertaking one hundred yards on either side, the extended distance need not be pointed out on the plan.

You must describe on your plan the *commencement, progress,* and *termination* of your projected work. By duly attending to this general rule, both time and trouble may be spared.

It is not necessary that the signature of the surveyor should be attached to the plan.

SECTION.

The section is merely to describe, with accuracy, by feet and inches, the various levels of the land through which the undertaking is to pass.

BOOK OF REFERENCE.

Much will depend on the careful manner in which this book is drawn up.

The names of occupying tenants, as well as of owners of property, must be inserted; and, although the standing orders do not require the particulars described in the undermentioned form, (namely a description of property,) yet, as custom has sanctioned its adoption, and as Parliamentary Committees look for it, it is advisable that it should, by all means, be followed, particularly

as persons whose property is likely to be partly involved in your proceedings may thereby be enabled to know with facility what portion of their lands will be required. If a river or brook is intended to be diverted, the land through which it runs, and the name of the owner or occupier of such land, must be set down in the book of reference.

If mines are included in the plan, the book of reference must name their owners, as in the case of any other description of property.

If power be reserved for the extension of the line one hundred yards on either side of the land which is marked down on the plan, the portion of land which is thus reserved need not be specified in the book of reference.

Parties who wish to make a favourable impression on a Committee, cannot do so in a better way than by a careful attention to the framing of the book of reference.

The following title and form should be given to the book of reference, which must contain the names of the owners and occupiers of all such property as is intended to be taken under the authority of the contemplated Act.

"*Book of Reference, containing the Names of the Owners, or reputed Owners, and Occupiers of Property to be taken under the Authority of an Act to be obtained for making a* ————, *from* ————, *to* ————

Township of A. in the Parish of B.

No. on Plan.	Owners.	Occupiers.	Description of Property.
No. 1.	A. B.	C. D.	House, Garden, Field, (or whatever it may be.)

To prevent mistakes, it is advisable that the plan, section, and book of reference should all be made out by a person who prepared these documents on other occasions; because, although Parliament disdains to take advantage of mere technical informalities, provided the motives of a party are apparently fair, it is

always better to avoid an inaccurate statement, and, in case of opposition, a correct description of property is of double importance.

In compliance with the standing orders, you are required to prepare your plan, section, and book of reference, within a given time, and you are further directed to lodge copies of these documents with the clerk of the peace for every riding and division, through which your undertaking is intended to pass; and also with town clerks.

The person entrusted with the lodging of the above named papers should be careful to make a memorandum of the *place, day,* and *hour* where and when they had been deposited.

Two copies must be made of the plan, section, and book of reference, prior to their delivery; one set for the Committee in the Commons, and the other for the purpose of lodging in the Parliament office, for the Committee of the Lords.

Each copy must, of course, be an exact counterpart of its original.

LISTS OF OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS.

The following are the standing orders respecting the lists of owners and occupiers.

7.

"That before any application is made to the House, for a Bill for making any cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, for the purpose of navigation, or for supplying any city, town, or place with water, or for varying, extending, or enlarging any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, already made, or for making or improving the navigation of any river, previous application be made to the owners, or reputed owners and occupiers of the lands through which any such cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation is intended to be made, or any such line of variation or extension, or such enlargement, is intended to be carried; and that separate lists be made of the names of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which of them, upon such application, have assented to, or dissented from, such intended cut, canal, aqueduct, reservoir, or navigation, or such variation, extension, or enlargement, or are neuter in respect thereto.

8.

"That before any application is made to the House, for a Bill to amend any former Act for making any cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, so as to abridge the extent thereof, previous application be made to the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the lands through which the part of the said cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, intended to be retained, shall pass or be situate; and that separate Lists be made of the Names of such Owners and Occupiers, distinguishing which of them upon such application have assented to or dissented from such abridgment, or are neuter in respect thereto; and that notice in writing of such Bill be given to the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the lands in which the part of the said cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, intended to be thereby relinquished, is situate.

9.

"That before any application is made to the House, for the purposes set forth in the preceding resolution, previous application be also made to the owners and occupiers of the lands in which any reservoir is intended to be made or erected, and through which any channel or conveyance is intended to be made for the purposes of feeding, or supplying with water, from the said reservoirs, any such cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation, variation, extension, or enlargement; and separate lists shall be made of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented to or dissented from such proposed work, or are neuter in respect thereto."

Your lists of owners and occupiers, like the book of reference, must be prepared on paper and made into the form of a book.

It must be arranged according to townships, and every individual in each township whose property is to be affected by the passing of your bill, must be named therein.

You are required to make *separate* lists of owners and occupiers; the following, being the most correct and desirable form to be adopted, is here given as a guide.

Lists of the Names of Owners, or reputed Owners, of Property intended to be taken under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, to be obtained for making a ——— from ——— to ———, in the County of ———.

Township of A. in the Parish of B.

No. on Plan.	Owners.	Assents.	Dissents.	Neuters.
1.	A. B.	Assents.		
2.	C. D.		Dissents.	
3.	E. F.			Indifferent.

Lists of the Names of Occupiers of Property intended to be taken under the Sanction of an Act, &c. &c.

Township of A. in the Parish of B.

No. on Plan.	Occupiers.	Assents.	Dissents.	Neuters.
1.	A. B.	Assents.		
2.	C. D.		Dissents.	
3.	E. F.			Indifferent.

Personal application must be made to every person whose property is to be affected by the operation of the proposed Bill; application by *letter* will not answer.

As there is no rule or order of Parliament to define the class of persons whose assents or dissents are necessary to be obtained, it is of no consequence whether the individual to whom you apply be an owner or occupier; it is necessary, however, that you state the fact.

All answers must be noted down, and it is of great moment to obtain an *unequivocal* reply.

Have a *plan* with you to submit to the party, taking care to point out his property, and the manner in which that particular portion of it which you included in your views, is likely to be affected. By acting thus, the person to whom you apply will be

enabled to give you an answer more readily than otherwise; should he be induced to agree, you must not be satisfied with his verbal consent, but prevail on him to write down his answer and sign his name thereto.*

In the event of your not being enabled to find a party whose assent, or dissent, it is requisite to obtain, you must state the fact opposite to his name.

You must also prove before the Lords and Commons in Committee respectively, either by affidavit, or parole evidence, that an application had been made at the residence of the absent party, and the exact answer received there must be carefully noted down; and also the assent, or dissent, in his master's name, of the agent or steward in charge of the property.

An erroneous opinion is abroad in supposing it necessary to procure the *consent* of all parties whose property is to be affected by the measures of a Bill; it is sufficient if it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Committee, that every practicable care and diligence had been used to apprise and consult the parties concerned;† it is then the province of Parliament to determine how far the dissents to the measure shall weigh against its being adopted.

In case of Trustees to Wills, you must obtain the consent, or otherwise, of each of them; unless a given number be appointed to act for the rest; in which case, the assent, or otherwise, of the authorized persons will be deemed sufficient.

Should it be found necessary to abandon a particular branch of the undertaking, application must previously be made for the consent of such owners and occupiers as are interested in such branch; and a similar course must be adopted with respect to the owners and occupiers of that portion of the property which is to be retained.

An application to the owners and occupiers of property to be affected is all that is seemingly required by the Standing Orders;

* The necessity for observing this rule is of very great moment, as instances have frequently happened of parties denying before a Committee that they had ever assented.

† There is no point in which Parliament is more tenacious than this; it was but last session, [1824] that a Bill was obliged to be withdrawn in consequence of its being proved in Committee that wrong statements were set opposite a number of names.

yet, if there be inferior tenants who have a separate interest in the lands, it is most advisable to consult them also, and procure their assent, or otherwise; it being the wish of Parliament that every individual at all interested in the disposal of property should be fully aware of the manner in which the contemplated undertaking is likely to affect them.

If it should so happen that an owner or occupier of land should possess a number of fields, each of which, or the majority thereof, will be affected by the proposed undertaking, a separate application must be made on account of each distinct portion of ground, and the assent, or otherwise, of the owner or occupier should be ascertained and noted down on each occasion.

When the stream of a *common river* is to be diverted, the lord of the manor should be applied to for his approval, as well as the owners or occupiers of land on each side of the embankment; and the owners or tenants of *private brooks* to be diverted in like manner should also be applied to, as in the case of any other description of property.

The owners of water-mills need not be applied to, unless their property is intended to be affected.

If it be the intention to run a line across a turnpike road, you must make application to the trustees of that road for their permission so to do.

Having perfected your lists of owners and occupiers, according to the above directions, when called upon to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, touching the manner in which you have discharged your duty, be careful to be clear and candid in the replies which you make to the questions proposed to you; have with you the original lists, in case any member should wish to inspect them, or in the event of an owner or occupier denying his assent.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE.

In this list every anticipated expense must be fairly set down. You must include, also, the value of the land which the measure will require, as it necessarily forms a part of the expenditure: it

is not requisite, however, to be very minute as to this latter point, as a rough estimate will be considered sufficient.

The estimate will have to be signed by the person who makes it out, and a proof of his signature will be required by the committee.

If a new branch is intended to be undertaken, the additional expense will have to be included in the estimate.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

This list is to contain the names of subscribers, together with the sums which they respectively subscribe.

If a party, wishing to forward the subscription, be absent at the time, and consequently unable to affix his signature to the list, a letter from him, authorizing his name to be put down for a certain sum, will be deemed sufficient, provided the hand-writing of the person can be proved; or, if it be preferred, a friend of the subscriber may put down his own name (nominally), he taking a bill of indemnity from the real party for the amount of the sum subscribed.

It is not absolutely necessary that the gross sum subscribed should equal the amount of the estimate, although there is no doubt that, when this can be accomplished, importance and respectability are thereby given to the undertaking. As it is, however, often difficult to accomplish this object, by showing that *four-fifths* of the amount of the estimate have been subscribed, Parliament will be sufficiently satisfied.

But if, as it commonly happens, your subscription list should fall far short of the estimated expenses, you will be required to show the Parliamentary Committee how you are to make good the sum which is deficient, which may be done by inserting these words under whatever sum has been subscribed—" Remainder to be paid out of the tolls and money to be borrowed."

It is most desirable that some person should see the subscribers attach the sums which they subscribe, and witness the signing of their names to the list, as the Committee will ask, " If

the list of subscribers, and the sums which are opposite their names, are correct?" the witness should then be enabled to reply, "I have seen the subscribers sign the list, and the respective sums against their signatures are correct."

If the undertaking of a new branch be deemed necessary, it will be requisite to show to Parliament the means by which the increased expense is to be met.

It is here requisite to observe that persons whose names are attached to the subscription list *cannot be admitted to give evidence on any point that affects the projected Bill.*

PETITION.

[For Forms, see Appendix A.]

Your petition must be drawn on *parchment,* or it will not be received by the House.

Let the notice which you have previously given be your guide in preparing it. Great caution must be used that no matter *foreign* to that *document* shall appear in the petition.

The petition is merely to differ from the notice in *form,* as the substance of both documents should be the same.

It should be well borne in mind that every allegation set forth in both the *notice* and the *petition* will, in due time, be required to be proved before the Committee, who have the power either to admit, or to reject your evidence, as it shall seem fitting to them.

Some persons erroneously suppose that it is requisite to have to the petition a number of names; but, unless you can induce respectable *landowners* to sign, (in which case you cannot have too many,) a number of unimportant names may injure, and cannot possibly promote your undertaking. A majority of respectable signatures has a two-fold effect, as it not only adds weight and importance to the measures to be adopted, but it removes from those who suggested the undertaking the unpleasant imputation that private advantage or emolument had influenced their actions. Twenty or thirty signatures affixed to a petition are deemed sufficient.

A misconception having arisen, in consequence of an ambiguous wording of the Standing Order, respecting the signatures of parties to a petition, the passage shall be noticed here. Parties, it says, must sign the petition who are *suitors** for the *Bill;* this has been supposed to imply that *all* who are suitors must sign their names. The meaning, however, is that *one* party cannot sign for *another.*

Previous to the ingrossing of the petition it is usual to send a draft of it to the parliamentary agent for his inspection and approval.

No person who signs the petition *will be admitted to give evidence before the Committee touching the proceedings of the Bill.*

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE TIME OF COMPLETING THE UNDERTAKING.

Although this document is not required by the Commons at any stage of the proceedings, it were as well that, by this period, the solicitor should have it made out. It is to be laid, in due time, before the Committee of the Lords.†

DEPOSIT PLAN, &c. IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

10.

"That before any petition shall be presented to the House, for making any cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, for the purpose of navigation; or for supplying any city, town, or place with water; or for varying, abridging, extending, or enlarging any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, already made; or for making or improving the navigation of any river, the lists mentioned in the preceding resolutions, and also a duplicate of the map or plan and section so to be deposited at the office of the clerk of the peace, be lodged in the Private Bill Office of this House; and that the receipt thereof be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the clerks of the said office, upon such petition."

* St. Or. C. 2. † St. Or. L. 185.

11.

"That before any petition is presented to the House, for making, varying, abridging, extending, or enlarging any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, asaforesaid, or making or improving the navigation of a river, an estimate of the proposed expense of such an undertaking, signed by the person or persons making the same; together with an account of the money subscribed for that purpose, and the names of the subscribers, with the sums subscribed by them respectively, be lodged in the Private Bill Office of this House; and that the receipt thereof be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the clerks of the said office, upon such petition."

The above Standing Orders require that previous to the presentation of the petition, the following documents shall have been lodged in the Private Bill Office.

The Map or Plan.
Section.
Book of Reference.
List of Owners and Occupiers.
Estimate of Expense.
Subscription List.

The three first named documents must be duplicates of those which have been previously lodged with the clerk of the peace.

It being requisite that proof of the lodging of these documents should be tendered to the Committee, it is advisable that some person interested in the Bill should deposit them in the office for private bills, and obtain a receipt from the clerk into whose custody he gives them, which receipt is given on the back of the petition; each document should be distinctly specified. The agent usually sees to the depositing of these instruments.*

* St. Or. C. 3. P. B. O. 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Present Petition.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Petition.—Committee Sit on Petition.—Report from Committee on Petition.—Bill Presented.—Lodge Bill and Map with Parish Clerk.—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Wait on Lord Shaftesbury.—Give Notice of Second Reading of Bill.—Bill read a Second Time.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Bill.—Deposit Bill at Private Bill Office.—Committee Sit on Bill.—Give Notice of Report of Committee on Bill.—Report Bill lies on Table of House.—Send Bills to Press.—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Give Notice of the Report being taken into Consideration.—Report Bill left at Ingrossing Office.—Bills sent to Press and Ingrossment.—Examine Ingrossment.—Bill read Third Time.

[Seven days between First and Second Reading.]

Present Petition.

It may be requisite in this place to observe, for the information of those who are unacquainted with the routine of parliamentary business, that nothing of a private nature is introduced on the first three days of opening the House. The first day is occupied in considering the King's speech, and going through certain forms, in order to show the power, and assert the rights of the Commons. The following day is passed in debating and resolving on the address to be presented to the King, in reply to his opening speech. The next day the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes his motion for supply, and not until the *fourth* day will private petitions be allowed to be presented.

All private petitions should be presented within *fourteen* days from the first Friday after the opening of Parliament.*

The choice of a member to present the petition is usually left

* St. Or. C. 1.

to the promoters of the measure, and the agent in this particular acts according to their instructions; but the member of the county or place from whence the undertaking emanates is generally selected.

Give Notice of the Sitting of Committee on Petition.

A notice of one day of the sitting of this Committee must be left at the Private Bill Office; this is the duty of the agent for the Bill; it rests, however, with the solicitor and the parties concerned to appoint a day for the Committee to sit, which is usually named as soon after the petition is presented as circumstances will permit. It is always advisable to expedite, as far as expedition may be practicable, the proceedings of a Bill; and, therefore, it were well that the Committee on the petition be appointed with all reasonable dispatch.

There are few undertakings to be accomplished where all parties can be found to agree. A work of public utility must, of necessity, disturb and inconvenience private individuals; and those who fancy, or feel themselves aggrieved, seldom want the means to promote an opposition, which, however trivial and unimportant it may be, and however unlikely to affect the contemplated measure, cannot eventually fail to retard its progress: when parties, therefore, are conducting an undertaking, they should remember that there are those to whom it is inimical, and that from unnecessary delay opposition and vexation may arise.

Committee sit on Petition.

Till the last session of Parliament a Committee consisted of eight members. It having been found, however, that the private business of the House had been, on many occasions, considerably retarded, owing to the difficulty of collecting together so many members to form a Committee, the House took the subject into consideration last session, and reduced the number of members from eight to five,* by which arrangement it is expected that the private business of the House will be much expedited.

In this Committee it will be required of you to prove the various allegations set forth in your petition.

* Res. 24th June, 1824.

By referring to the following statement, the solicitor can at once see the proofs which he will be required to advance, and the questions which the witnesses must be prepared to answer.

Produce the newspapers, of three several dates, in which the notices were inserted.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the Sessions House door, at ———, on the ———, and also at ——— on the ———, (for the county of ———); also at ———, (for the borough of ———), on the ———, at the General Quarter Sessions held at Michaelmas.

Prove that a plan, section, and book of reference, framed according to the Standing Orders, were lodged with the clerk of the peace for the county of ———, on the ——— day of ———, and also with the clerk of the peace for the borough of ———, on the ——— day of ———.

Prove the application to all owners and occupiers whose property is concerned, and also that the statement added to their names respectively in the lists which have been lodged in the Private Bill Office is correctly set down.

Prove the estimate and the signatures attached thereto.

Prove that the subscription list, and the sums and signatures attached thereto, are correct.

Prove that the plan, section, book of reference, lists of owners and occupiers, estimate of expense, and subscription list, were duly lodged in the Private Bill Office.

Prove lastly the several allegations contained in the petition.

The agent prepares a statement of the proofs.

The *originals* of the documents above alluded to should be at hand.

As it must appear that this proceeding of the Bill is one of great importance, the solicitor should make every arrangement for the attendance of the witnesses.

The member that presents the petition is almost invariably chairman of the Committee.

Report from Committee on Petition.

A member having moved in the House, that the report from the Committee on petition be brought up, and the motion being agreed to, the report is taken into the House in the following form, viz.

Report from Committee (at top.)
Committee.
Title of Bill.
Petition (at bottom.)

On the report being made, if every preliminary proceeding has been proved to have been complied with, leave will be given, as a matter of course, to bring in the Bill.

The report is drawn by the Committee clerk, and brought up by a member of the Committee, the duty, however, generally falls on the chairman.

Present Bill.

A rough draft of the bill having been prepared by the solicitor, it is submitted to the parliamentary agent, for his judgment and approval: he sees that no matter of importance, foreign to the petition, is introduced; this care is of much importance. The House-copy, (as it is called) is prepared from this draft, by the agent, who sees that this is done according to the established usage. The agent likewise sees to the proper blanks in the Bill for the House, as well as in the copy he sends to press, and that both are ready by a stated day; and, finally, that the standing orders are fully complied with, in having the clauses applicable to the particular class of Bill introduced.

A provision must be introduced, that the entire amount of the estimated expense shall be subscribed, before the measures of the Bill be allowed to come in force.

Clauses are to be inserted, by which subscribers are to pay the amount of their subscriptions, and security be taken from the treasurer, receiver, or collector, according to the following Standing Order.

13.

"That in all Bills presented to the House, for making, varying, abridging, extending, or enlarging any cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct; or for making or improving the navigation of any river, provision be made for compelling the persons who have subscribed towards carrying any such work into execution, to make payment of the sums severally subscribed by them; and also to oblige the company, commissioners, or trustees, to take security from their treasurer, receiver, or collector, for the faithful execution of his office."

If the King, as lord of the manor, should happen to be concerned in the Bill, the agent must forward to the Treasury, or the Land Revenue Office, a memorial, together with a printed copy of the Bill, in order to obtain His Majesty's sanction thereto; and until it be ascertained that the King has consented to the measure, the Bill cannot be proceeded in; in like manner, in the Lords, the Chancellor must signify to the House, that the royal consent has been obtained, or the Bill will not be permitted to pass into a law.

The Standing Orders do not contain a rule by which a clause shall be admitted or expunged.

If the object of the Bill be to run a canal across a public road, there must be a clause inserted, by which the ascent to the bridge, which it may be expedient to erect over the canal, shall be limited to one foot in thirteen; and that the parapet wall on each side of the bridge shall not be less in height than four feet.*

The Bill is presented in the following manner:

Two Prints, with the member's name on *one*.
Order of leave.
House-copy, (with brief inclosed.)

It is usual to present a Bill about a month or five weeks after the petition has been presented.

* St. Or. L. 193.

The order of leave (which is made after the report on petition) states the names of the members who composed the committee that reported the Bill to the House: it is necessary that one of these members should present the Bill, and move for its first reading; if, however, none of these members should happen to be in attendance on the day that you wish for its presentation, any member will be allowed to introduce the measure, by moving for leave to be added to the members who were appointed to bring in the Bill.

If a Bill were presented by a member *not* named in the order of leave, or who did not apply to be included in that order, the measure, owing to the irregularity, can proceed no further.

After the Committee have reported on the petition, the sooner the Bill is presented, the sooner will the solicitor be enabled to arrange the clauses with Lord Shaftesbury: by expediting this stage of the Bill parties save much expense.

In the case of a Bill having been improperly prepared, or if from any motive the friends of the measure are desirous to withdraw it after it has been introduced to the House, and bring it in in another shape, a member must rise and move that the order for bringing in the Bill be forthwith discharged, and that leave be granted to present another.

No one but a member can oppose a Bill, without having previously presented a petition against it. It is the privilege of members to oppose a Bill in any of its stages; and if the assents and dissents be at all equal, or if either party insists on a division, the sense of the House is then taken, and should the opposition succeed, the measure cannot be again introduced for that session.

Should an opposition to the *principles* of the Bill be contemplated, a petition, stating the grounds on which it is opposed, and the reason why it should not be further entertained, should be presented on the *first* reading; an order is then made, that the opposing party be heard by counsel at the bar of the House, on the *second* reading of the Bill.

Petitions, in favor of a Bill, may be presented at any of its *subsequent* stages.

The leading points of a Bill should, if possible, neither be added to nor disturbed after the first stage. If circumstances, however,

require that a Bill should be re-modelled, or if it be necessary to introduce clauses of importance, it would be well that these steps were adopted before the Bill goes into Committee.

The Bill having been read a first time, it is sent to the Private Bill Office, in order that the clerk may examine and ascertain its substance: he sees that the brief and Bill agree; that the several provisions are according to the petition and the order of leave; that neither *interlineations* nor *erasures* have taken place; and that the clauses directed by the Standing Orders are duly inserted.*

The Bill remains for *seven* clear days in the keeping of the clerk of the Private Bill Office. The agent must give *three* days' notice of the second reading; it is then laid on the table of the House, on the day named by the agent in his notice.

Twenty-one days must intervene between the first and second reading of all Bills relating to Ireland.†

Note.—Persons wishing to accomplish a measure, yet dubious of the fate that might attend the introduction of a Bill into Parliament, would save time, trouble, and expense, by watching the proceedings on a Bill of a similar nature to that which they may wish to introduce themselves.

Lodge Bill and Map with Parish Clerk.

15.

"That after any Bill for making any cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, for the purpose of navigation; or for supplying any city, town, or place with water; or for varying, abridging, extending, or enlarging any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, already made; or for making or improving the navigation of any river; shall have been presented, and ten days at least before the Committee on such Bill shall sit, a printed copy of such Bill, with a map annexed thereto, engraved or printed upon a scale of an inch, at least, to a mile, and authenticated by the signature of the person or persons soliciting the same, be deposited with the parish clerk of the several parishes or places, from, in, through, and into which any such cut, canal, reseservoir, or aqueduct, or any such variation, abridgment, extension, or enlargement is intended to be made, for the inspection and examination of all persons concerned; and that seven days' previous notice be given, once in some newspaper of the county,

* P. B. O. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. † St. Or. C. 7.

and a copy of such notice affixed on the church door of every such parish or place, that such bill, with a map annexed thereto, will be deposited as aforesaid."

The above Standing Order requires that, *ten* days previous to the sitting of the Committee on the Bill, a print, signed by the solicitor, with a map of the intended undertaking annexed, should be lodged with the parish clerks of the respective parish churches, through or near which your line is to pass.

Notice must be given *once* in the county newspaper, seven days previous to the sitting of the Committee.

Notice to the same effect must be also affixed on the several church doors, one day previous to depositing the documents. Although a *particular day* is not named for doing so, *Sunday* is the one which should be selected.

These proceedings occupy eleven days.

It is advisable that a Bill and map should be deposited with the parish clerks of *all* the places of *public worship* in the immediate neighbourhood of the contemplated measure, notices having been previously posted on the doors.

If it be the intention of the promoters to proceed through the different stages of the Bill without delay, and to pass it as quickly as the Standing Orders of the House will permit, notice should be given immediately after the bill has been presented; this will enable parties to bring forward their proofs at the Committee in due time.

If, on the other hand, dispatch is not the object, parties may select their own time, provided notices are given and the Bill deposited, agreeably to the Standing Order, and in time to lay the proof before the Committee.

The notice may be to the same effect as the one inserted in the newspapers. [See page 4, on Church Door Notices.]

Leave Prints at Door of House.

Fifteen printed copies of the Bill (prior to its being presented) must be deposited with the door-keepers of the House for the use of Members. Members can, however, claim any number of

prints for their constituents. It is against the orders of Parliament to distribute printed copies of a Bill before it has been presented to the House.*

Wait on Lord Shaftesbury.

Lord Shaftesbury is the perpetual chairman of Committees in the House of Lords. In this stage, or rather immediately after the first reading of the Bill, the agent and solicitor should wait on his Lordship, and submit to his inspection a printed copy of the Bill; on which occasion he reads it over with them, and makes his observations on its various provisions, &c. It is likewise necessary to forward to Lord S. three days prior to the sitting of the Committee on the Bill, a printed copy, with the blanks filled up, when his Lordship adds to or expunges from it whatever he thinks proper. By adopting the above measures, the parties interested in its welfare are not only spared much time and expense, but have a further advantage of being enabled to foresee and provide for the objections to which the Bill would be liable in the Lords. It is therefore incumbent on persons who wish to forward their measures through parliament, with as little delay as possible, to pay particular attention to this interview.

Give Notice of Second Reading.

Three clear days' notice of the second reading must be given by the agent for the Bill to the Private Bill Office.†

Bill read a Second Time.

Fees are payable prior to the second reading.

Seven clear days having elapsed since the first reading of the Bill, and the agent having given his notice to the Private Bill Office, the parties may, if it be deemed expedient so to do, proceed to the second reading on the eighth day. The following is the Standing Order on this point.

14.

"That there be seven clear days between the first and second reading of such Bills."

* St. Or. C. 6. † St. Or. C. 8. P. B. O. 8.

A resolution was passed last session, by which no private Bill can be read a second time, till after the expiration of two months from the last notice given in the newspapers.*

If the *principles* of the Bill are intended to be opposed, and petitions to that effect have been presented on the first reading, the opposing parties may now appear by counsel, at the bar of the House, for the purpose of advancing their objections; in this stage they cannot oppose any one particular provision; this must be deferred till the sitting of the Committee on the Bill.

The promoters will also be heard by counsel, in favour of the measure.

If it be the opinion of the House, that the Bill should stand committed, and that the objections advanced have been overruled, it is committed for the eighth day, after the second reading.

If no opposition takes place, the Bill, as a matter of course, stands for the eighth day, after the second reading.

Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Bill.

In the appointment of a day for the sitting of the Committee on the Bill, the solicitor (who must of course be guided by circumstances) is usually advised by the agent as to fixing the time. Three clear days' notice must be lodged in the Private Bill Office, of the sitting of the Committee; let it, however, be borne in mind, that seven clear days must intervene between the second reading and the Committee.†

When a time is fixed for the sitting of the Committee, the attendance of witnesses should be thought of; the necessity for a proper understanding on this point is apparent; and it may not be improper in this place to remark, that it has often furnished matter of just complaint, that witnesses to a Bill should be desired to attend the House on a given day, when, in reality, the appointment of a time for the Committee to sit had not been determined on by the agent. The expense and inconvenience occasioned by this mode of transacting business have been too well felt to need further comment. The surest remedy to obviate any

* Res. 24th June, 1824. † St. Or. C. 10 & 11. P. B. O. 9.

mistakes, and to save witnesses the unnecessary trouble of travelling, perhaps a considerable distance, to the prejudice of their several professions or occupations, is, that a mutual understanding should subsist between the conductors of the Bill in town and the solicitor in the country, that the attendance of the latter should not be required till the day that had been *determined* for the Committee to sit. A solicitor may, by a reference to the proceedings on a Bill, as they are here laid down, be enabled to calculate the time when it shall be necessary for the witnesses to attend, and advise them accordingly. Particular circumstances will no doubt sometimes oblige an agent to make frequent adjournments of a Committee.

Deposit Bill at Private Bill Office.

By a resolution of last session,* the agent for the Bill is obliged, at the time of giving notice of the sitting of the Committee, to deposit a Bill, filled up as it is intended to pass the Committee, at the Private Bill Office.

Opposing parties having frequently found it difficult to procure a copy of a Bill, as it was intended to pass the Committee, the above resolution was framed to remedy the evil.

Committee sit on Bill.

Seven clear days having intervened since the second reading, the Committee may sit. Prior to the sitting, however, the printed copy of the Bill, which had been previously submitted to Lord Shaftesbury, should be obtained, for the purpose of adopting in the Bill for the Committee the several alterations which his Lordship may have thought proper to suggest: by adopting this step, as has been before remarked, the impediments which the Bill might meet with in the Lords are not only fully anticipated, but carefully provided for.

There are four committee clerks, and four deputies appointed to take down the proceedings of Committees. A book is kept in the committee clerks' office, containing a list of the bills, and the

* Res. 24th June, 1824.

days they stand committed for, together with the names of the clerks who are to attend to the respective Bills.

When the Committee is ready to sit, the agent notifies the same to the committee clerk, who attends to take down the proceedings.

You must prove before the Committee the act of your having deposited a copy of the Bill and plan with the parish clerks of the different parish churches, and of your having inserted *once* in some newspaper of the county.

15.

"That after any Bill for making any cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, for the purpose of navigation; or for supplying any city, town, or place with water; or for the varying, abridging, extending, or enlarging any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct already made; or for making or improving the navigation of any river, shall have been presented, and ten days at least before the Committee on such Bill shall sit, a printed copy of such Bill, with a map annexed thereto, engraved or printed upon the scale of an inch at least to a mile, and authenticated by the signature of the person or persons soliciting the same, be deposited with the parish clerk of the several parishes or places, from, in, through, and into which any such cut, canal, reservoir, or aqueduct, or any such variation, abridgment, extension, or enlargement is intended to be made, for the inspection and examination of all persons concerned; and that seven days' previous notice be given once in some newspaper of the county, and a copy of such notice affixed on the church door of every such parish or place, that such Bill, with a map annexed thereto, will be deposited as aforesaid."

You must give evidence of all parties that *dissent* from the measure by producing the Bill in which such dissent is written, together with a certificate annexed, of which the following is the form:

"We certify, that we have seen this printed copy of the Bill for ———————————————— [insert exact title of the Bill]; and that we do dissent therefrom.

(Signed) A. B.
C. D."

The signatures of the dissenting parties must be proved, unless they attend the Committee personally.

16.

"That evidence be adduced before the Committee to whom the said Bill shall be committed, that the preceding resolution has been duly complied with; and that all such owners and occupiers, or reputed owners and occupiers of the land from, in, through, or into which any such cut, canal, reservoir, aqueduct, or navigation, or any such variation, abridgment, extension, or enlargement is intended to be made, who shall dissent to the said Bill, do give their certificate in writing, signifying that they have seen a printed copy of the said Bill, and do dissent thereto; and that the hand-writing to such certificate be proved by one or more witnesses before the Committee to whom such Bill shall be committed; or if the said owners or occupiers so dissenting do not give such certificate, they shall personally attend the said Committee; and the said Committee shall report to the House, together with the report of the said Bill, a list of the names of such persons as shall appear to them to dissent to the said Bill."

By this Standing Order, it would appear, that the parties interested in the passing of a Bill are not called upon to prove the signatures of those persons who may have *dissented;* but notwithstanding the wording of the order, it is the custom to prove the hand-writing of dissenting parties; and all Committees on bills of this nature expect a compliance with the practice.*

The following are the remainder of the proofs required:

Produce the newspapers of three several dates in which the notices were inserted.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the Sessions House door, at ————————, on the ————————, and also at ————————, on the ———————— (for the county of ————————); also at ————————, (for the borough of ————————,) on the ————————, at the General Quarter Session held at Michaelmas.

Prove that a plan, section, and book of reference, framed ac-

* As the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament are framed for the guidance and instruction of those only who apply for a legislative sanction to their measures, it is not expected that parties who oppose a Bill should comply with their rules, or submit to their restrictions.

cording to the Standing Orders, were lodged with the clerk of the peace for the county of ————, on the ——— day of ———, and also with the clerk of the peace for the borough of ————, on the ——— day of ———.

Prove the application to all owners and occupiers whose property is concerned, and also that the statement added to their names respectively, in the lists which have been lodged in the Private Bill Office, is correctly set down.

Prove the estimate and the signatures attached thereto.

Prove that the subscription list and the sums and signatures attached thereto are correct.

Prove that the plan, section, book of reference, lists of owners and occupiers, estimate of expense, and subscription list, were duly lodged in the Private Bill Office.

The originals of the documents above alluded to should be at hand.

Having tendered your various proofs to the satisfaction of the Committee, you will next be required to prove and support the preamble of your Bill; and here the necessity of having bestowed due consideration in framing this portion of it will be seen and felt; for the success of your measure is by no means certain should you fail in proving your preamble.

If Acts are recited, produce the last copies from the King's Printer.

If there be any opposition to the Bill, as to a particular point, or clause, a petition, particularizing the part objected to, should have been previously presented.

Up to last Session, parties merely petitioned to be heard against a measure, in a general way, they were not required distinctly to specify the ground of objection; they are now required to do so.*

The committee clerk places the petition before the Committee. The Chairman asks, who appears to support its prayer? the parties may then come forward, and either in person, or by counsel, or agent, advance their objections against the point in question; for it should be understood that any opposition to the *principles* of the Bill cannot be entertained by this Committee, whose peculiar province it is to examine its details, not its general tendency, the utility of the measure having been already admitted. The propriety of not allowing sweeping objections to be raised against a Bill when it arrives at this advanced stage, cannot but be generally acknowledged. If the opposition succeed, the Committee is vested with sufficient power to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, by erasing from the Bill the particular provision or clause contained therein, against which their arguments had been directed, or of introducing whatever may be deemed expedient to satisfy the parties.

* Res. 24th June, 1824.

After all parties have been heard for and against the measure, the Bill is debated clause by clause, and such amendments and alterations, as the Committee may deem fit to adopt, are then made: and all blanks which have been previously left for dates, penalties, or sums of money to be raised, or expended, are finally filled up, the Bill then receives the signature of the Chairman in full.

If it be necessary to add clauses to a Bill, the time for proposing them for adoption is now arrived, as they cannot be offered before the Bill and its amendments have been agreed to. Each clause must be drawn up separately, and distinguished by a letter, by which it will be seen, on a reference to the Bill, where they are intended to be introduced. If they meet with the approval of the Committee, they are passed separately; the Chairman signs each clause with his initials.

It is required of the Chairman to sign with his name, in full, the map, plan, book of reference, &c.*

Each clause having been proposed and voted singly, the Chairman moves, that the Bill, in its amended state, may be reported to the House. On the vote being put, it is at the option of any member of the Committee to move an additional amendment to any part of the Bill.

* St. Or. C. 13. P. B. O. 12.

The chairman has no voice in the Committee, unless the votes *pro* and *con* are equal, in which case he votes in favour of the measure.

The Bill having been agreed to, a vote is passed for the chairman to report to that effect to the House, and on the passing of this vote, the Committee is forthwith dissolved.*

After the Bill has passed the Committee, it remains in the possession of the committee clerk, together with all the documents with which it is connected, until the day following the Committee, when it is reported.

It is now fully known that, when a petition is presented against a Bill, any member may have a voice in the Committee; formerly, however, only those members whose names appeared in the order of commitment, or those who were added to the Committee by a subsequent order of the House, had the privilege of voting at Committees; custom, however, has now superseded this latter practice, and the fact of a Bill being opposed by petition necessarily creates an open committee.

If it be inconvenient for a solicitor and the witnesses to attend a Committee on an appointed day, the agent has it in his power to postpone the meeting of the Committee from time to time, till the convenience of the parties be suited.†

Give Notice of Report from Committee on Bill.

The Bill having passed the Committee, it is the duty of the agent to give notice to the Private Bill Office, after the Committee is dissolved, that on the day following, the Bill will be reported.‡ Before it can be reported, it must be ascertained whether the following Standing Order with respect to bridges is complied with; that is, if the Bill requires such a clause.

17.

"That no such Bill be reported to the House, unless there shall be contained therein a provision that the ascent to every bridge to be made over such cut, canal, or aqueduct, for the purpose of such public road,

* The Committee, however, may resume their powers again by the reporting member stating to the House that the Bill will require further consideration.

† Res. 8. 24th June, 1824. ‡ St. Or. C. 15.

shall not be more than one foot in thirteen; and that the fence on each side of such bridge shall not be less than four feet above the surface of the bridge."

Report Bill lies on Table of House.

The Bill, as it passed the Committee, together with the papers connected with it, remain in the keeping of the committee clerk till the day it is to be reported. The agent having given notice at the Private Bill Office, procures the bill, &c. from the committee clerk, and hands them to the member that is to report, in the order that follows, viz.

Print of the Bill (at top.)
Report from Committee.
House Copy, (with Amendments inside.)
Petitions against (at bottom.)

The print of the Bill, as it passed the Committee, is filled up by the agent, and amendments prepared, &c.

Any member of the Committee is competent to report, but the duty generally devolves on the chairman.

Send Bills to Press.

This step should be taken immediately after the sitting of the Committee; all amendments made by the Committee should be carefully inserted by the agent in the Bill sent to press. The words "*as amended by the Committee,*" should be inserted after "*A Bill.*" Twenty copies are generally sufficient, as they are merely for the use of members.

Leave Prints at Door of House.

Three days prior to the report being taken into consideration, twelve printed copies of the Bill, "as amended by the Committee," must be left at door of House, for the use of members, in compliance with the following Standing Order.

19.

"That after such Bill is reported to the House, the Bill, as amended by

the committee, be printed, at the expense of the parties applying for the same; and be delivered at the door to the members of the House, three clear days at least before such report shall be taken into consideration."

Give Notice of Report being taken into Consideration.

A day previous to the report being taken into consideration, a notice to that effect must be lodged at Private Bill Office: the following Standing Order will fully explain.

"That in all cases where reports on Bills are ordered to lie on the table, notice in writing of the day on which such report is intended to be taken into consideration be given, by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, at least one clear day before such report shall be taken into consideration."

Seven clear days must elapse between the report being made from Committee, and the day of its being taken into consideration,* as will appear by the following Standing Order.

18.

"That there be seven clear days between the day on which such Bill is reported to the House, and the day when the said report shall be taken into consideration."

Consideration Report brought to the Ingrossing Office.

The report being taken into consideration, a member brings it to the Ingrossing Office, where it remains.

Bills sent to Press and Ingrossment.

As soon as the report has been taken into consideration, an order is sent by the agent to the printer, who furnishes copies as *acts;* if it should happen that amendments have been made on the consideration of the report, the agent introduces them before he gives his instructions to the printer; but, as these amendments are seldom numerous, acts are generally ready by the time the

* The Speaker may, however, allow reports to be taken into consideration before the time specified in the Standing Order; but he never departs from the rule, in case of opposition.

ingrossment has been examined at the Private Bill Office, and is ready for the third reading.

The ingrossment of a bill is invariably prepared from a copy furnished by the agent to the Ingrossing Office: in this copy, all amendments made by the Committee are introduced; the agent should leave his copy at the Ingrossing Office, between the time the Bill is reported and of its being taken into consideration; by this means, the ingrossment is ready to be lodged in the Private Bill Office on the evening of the day the report is considered, it is put down for examination on the following morning, and the Bill may be read a third time in the evening of that day. If amendments have been made on the report being considered, they may be introduced in the ingrossment.

Examine Ingrossment.

It is usual for the solicitor to wait on the agent, to examine the ingrossment of the Bill, against the last copy furnished by the printer: this examination should be managed, so as to admit of the ingrossment being lodged in the Private Bill Office on the evening of the day the report is taken into consideration, as has been already mentioned.

By an examination of the ingrossment with the solicitor, errors may be detected, which would otherwise probably be overlooked; if it should be deemed expedient to make any additions to the Bill, they should not be deferred beyond the third reading, as difficulties may arise in the Lords, which would not occur in the Commons.

If it be necessary to introduce on the third reading any additional amendments, they must be written on a sheet of paper, and lodged in the Private Bill Office, with the ingrossment. The agent apprizes the member who is to move the third reading, of the amendments; he proposes them to the House; if they are agreed to, they will be inserted in the ingrossment by the ingrossing clerk.

The Committee Bill must agree with the ingrossment; if, therefore, amendments take place on the third reading, the duty of correcting it devolves on the clerk in the Private Bill Office.

If errors are made in the ingrossment, by the clerks who prepare it, they are to be noted down in the following manner, and given into the Ingrossing Office when the errors are corrected.

Press. Line.

1 — 2. After [naming the word] insert [naming whatever has been left out]; or, after [naming the word] strike out [whatever has been erroneously inserted.]

Bill read Third Time.

There is no notice required of the third reading of any Bill. The day after the report has been taken into consideration, the Bill may be read a third time, provided the clerks in the Private Bill Office have examined the ingrossment in time to lay it on the table.

When the ingrossment has been laid upon the table, the agent generally apprizes the member that is to read it.

Amendments are often introduced on the third reading of a Bill; they must be drawn, on a sheet of paper, the presses of the ingrossment; and the lines of the presses where the amendments come in must be named, as thus:—Press—line—After [naming the word] insert [so and so]; or, after [naming the word] strike out [so and so.]

Should it be found necessary to introduce a schedule, or a new clause, at this stage of the Bill, such schedule or clause is named a rider; blanks must be left in each, for dates or sums of money, and the member moves them as amendments.

A clause, however, which is intended to impose a pecuniary fine or penalty, should not be introduced into the Bill at this advanced stage.

But if circumstances render such a proceeding necessary, the course to be adopted is this: after the member, in charge of the Bill, has twice read the clause, he moves that it be committed to a Committee of the whole House, in order that the blanks may be filled up. The motion being agreed to, the House resolves itself into a Committee, and fixes the amount of the fine or penalty to be inflicted, according to the circumstances of the case; the

Speaker then resumes the chair, the clause is reported, read a third time, and passed.

Solicitors very often see the necessity to alter the title of a Bill, yet some of them may not be aware that this alteration may be made on the third reading; it is not, however, a matter of any difficulty. The course to be adopted is simply to write the new title on a sheet of paper, and attach it to the ingrossment, previous to its being sent into the House from the Private Bill Office. The member who is to read the bill, having been previously made acquainted with the change, moves that the new title be substituted in lieu of the old; when the new title is adopted, the ingrossment is carried to the Ingrossing Office, for the purpose of having the new title indorsed upon it; and, when completed, it is returned to the House, for the purpose of receiving the signature of the clerk of the table.

This closes the proceedings of the House of Commons.

IV.

" Bills for making Tunnels or Archways.

" That the Standing Orders of the House, relating to Bills for making navigable canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, and the navigation of rivers; or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament, for any or either of those purposes; be extended to Bills for making tunnels or archways: but if either of the same be situate within the Bills of Mortality, then the notices required to be given in the newspapers, shall, in like manner, be inserted in the London Gazette."

V.

" Bills for making Railways or Tram Roads.

" That the Standing Orders of the House, relating to Bills for making navigable canals, reservoirs, aqueducts, and the navigation of rivers, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament for any or either of those purposes, be extended to Bills for making any ways or roads, commonly called railways or tram roads.—*See* IV. NAVIGABLE CANALS, &c."

Deposit Plan, &c. Parliament Office.

The following documents will have to be deposited in the Parliament Office, House of Lords, previous to the third reading of the Bill in the Commons: the following is the Standing Order to this effect.

185.

"Ordered, That no Bill for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, except turnpike roads, shall be read a third time in this House, unless, previously to such Bill being brought to this House from the Commons, a map or plan of such intended cut or canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or of any intended extension or alteration in any cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour already made (as the case may be), and of the several lands from which any streams of water shall be intended to be taken for the use of any such cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation, shall have been deposited with the clerk of the Parliaments; in which map or plan shall be described the line of such intended cut, canal, aqueduct, or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or of such intended alteration, and the lands through which the same is intended to be carried, or from which any streams of water are intended to be taken, together with the book of reference, containing a list of the names of the owners or reputed owners, and also of the occupiers of such lands respectively; and that there be also annexed to the said map or plan, an estimate of the expense of such undertaking (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising money to defray such expense), such estimate to be signed by the person or persons making the same; and if such money is proposed to be raised by subscription, that there be also annexed to the said map or plan, an account of the money subscribed for that purpose, and the names of the subscribers, with the sums by them subscribed respectively; and there shall also be annexed to such map or plan, an estimate of the probable time within which the whole of such work may be completed, if not prevented by inevitable accident."

It is immaterial whether it be the solicitor or the agent who deposits these papers; all that will be required to be proved is, that they were duly lodged, in compliance with the Standing Order.

The documents to be deposited are—

Map or Plan.
Book of Reference.
List of Owners, } with their Answers.
Do. of Occupiers, }
Estimate of Expense, { signed by the person making it.
Subscription List.

The above are to be duplicates of those lodged in the Private Bill Office; in addition to which, the Lords require that "An Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking" should be given into the Parliament Office with the other Papers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Bill read First Time—Bill read Second Time—Leave Prints at Door of House—Swear Witnesses—Committee Sit—Report from Committee—Read Third Time—Royal Assent.

Bill read First Time.

The member who took charge of the Bill, through its several stages in the Commons, usually carries it to the Lords.

If parties wish for expedition, and that no amendments have taken place on the third reading in the Commons, the ingrossment may be carried to the Lords, for first reading, on the same day that it was read a third time in the Lower House.

If amendments have been made in the Bill, on the third reading in the Commons, it is usual for the member to carry it to the Lords on the following day.

Leave Prints at Door of House.

The day of the second reading of the Bill, twelve prints, with a map or plan attached to each, must be deposited at the House of Lords, at or before the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon.

The map must be engraved upon a scale of at least one inch to each mile, according to the following Standing Order.

186.

"Ordered, That previous to the second reading, in this House, of any Bill, for making any navigation, aqueduct, cut or canal, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or for improving the same, the map or plan of the said navigation, aqueduct, cut or canal, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, which is directed to be lodged in the Parliament Office as before mentioned, shall be engraved or printed upon the scale of an inch at least to a mile, and annexed to the printed copies of the Bill, and shall be laid upon the table of this House."

When the agent delivers to the clerk of the House of Lords the twelve prints, with maps annexed, he gives in, also, on a slip of paper, the names of the witnesses that are to be sworn for the Committee.

The following is the form:

A. B.
C. D.
E. F. } To be sworn on the ———— [giving the Title of the Bill] for the Committee.

The witnesses are sworn at the Bar of the House immediately after the Bill has been read a second time. No certificate of their having been sworn is required by the Committee.

Bill read Second Time.

There are no notices required to be given of the different readings of private Bills in the Lords.

The printed bills and maps having been placed on the table of the House by the proper clerk, my Lord Shaftesbury reads the Bill a second time.

A day is named by his lordship for the sitting of the Committee; in kindness to parties, the day following the second reading is sometimes named; but this is unusual—the day next but one is generally appointed.

By referring to the minutes of the House of Lords, at the Parliament Office, the day named for the sitting of the Committee can be at once ascertained.

Committee Sit.

The Committee see that the following Standing Orders have been complied with.

183.

"Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That no Bill for making any cut, canal, or aqueduct, for the purpose of supplying any city, town, or place with water, or for making, extending, or improving the navigation of any river, or for making any canal for the purposes of navigation, or for making any railway, tram

road, or any tunnel or archway, or any bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road, or for varying or altering any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road, already made, or for altering any act of parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, by increasing or altering any tolls or duties, or by altering, extending, or diminishing any works mentioned in such act, shall be read a third time in this House, unless notice that an application was intended to be made to Parliament to obtain such Bill shall be inserted in some one newspaper of every county in or through which any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, or any turnpike road, is intended to be made or carried, or in which any such cut, canal or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, or any turnpike road, already made or intended to be varied or altered, shall be, or in which such river, or such part thereof as is intended to be made navigable, or the navigation thereof to be extended or improved, is situated, (or if there be not any newspaper printed in such counties respectively, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining thereto,) three times at the least in the months of August, September, October, and November, or any of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made; and unless such notice shall also have been given at the general quarter session of the peace which shall have been holden for every and each county, riding, or division in or through which any such cut, canal or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, or any turnpike road, is intended to be made or carried, or in which such cut, canal or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, or any turnpike road, already made and intended to be varied or altered, shall be, or in which such river, or such part thereof as is intended to be made navigable, or the navigation thereof to be extended or improved, is situated, at Michaelmas preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, by affixing such notice on the door of the session house of each and every such county, riding or division, where such general quarter session shall be holden."

" *Emendat. per Ord.* 17 *Junii*, 1814.
" *Emendat. per Ord.* 24 *Junii*, 1824."

184.

" Ordered, That such several notices shall contain the names of the parishes and townships in, to, or through which any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, or turnpike road, is intended to be made, carried, varied or altered, or in which such river, or such part thereof as is intended to be made navigable, or the navigation thereof to be extended or improved, is situated."

187.

" Ordered, That no Bill for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, except turnpike roads, shall be read a third time in this House, unless, previously to such Bill being brought to this House from the Commons, application shall have been made to the owners or reputed owners, and also to the occupiers of the lands in or through which any such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, is intended to be made or carried, or any such alteration is intended to be made, for the consent of such persons respectively; and unless such map or plan as aforesaid, or a duplicate thereof, shall at the time of such application have been shewn to them respectively; and unless separate lists shall have been made of the names of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which of them, upon such application, have assented to or dissented from such intended cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, or such alteration, or are neuter in respect thereof, and unless such list shall be deposited with the clerk of the Parliaments at the same time as the map or plan and book of reference mentioned in the Standing Order, No. 185."

188.

" Ordered, That in case any Bill for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, except turnpike roads, shall contain a clause to empower the persons who shall make such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to vary or deviate from the line particularly described in the map or plan deposited as aforesaid with the clerk of the Parliaments, such Bill shall not be read a third time in this house, unless a like application shall have been made to the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the lands through which such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or arch-

way, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour, might pass by virtue of the power so given to alter or vary the line thereof; and unless a like list as aforesaid of such owners or reputed owners and occupiers be deposited at the time and in the manner aforesaid with the clerk of the Parliaments as if it had been originally proposed to carry such cut, canal, aqueduct or navigation, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port or harbour through the lands of such persons respectively."

189.

"Ordered, That no Bill for making or improving any navigation, aqueduct, cut or canal, shall be read a third time in this House, unless, previously to such Bill being brought to this House from the Commons, application shall have been made to the owners or reputed owners, and also to the occupiers of lands, streams and mills from which any waste shall by such Bill be proposed to be taken for the purposes of such navigation, aqueduct, cut or canal, to the prejudice of such owners, or reputed owners or occupiers of such lands, streams, and mills respectively."

191.

"Ordered, That no Bill for any such purposes as aforesaid, except turnpike roads, shall be read a third time in this House, unless there shall be contained therein a provision that in case the work intended to be carried into effect under the authority of such Bill shall not have been completed, so as to answer the objects of such Bill within a time to be limited by such Bill, all the powers and authorities given by such Bill shall thenceforth cease and determine, save only as to so much of such work as shall have been completed within such time, with such provisions and qualifications as the nature of the case shall require."

192.

"Ordered, That no Bill for any such purposes, except turnpike roads, shall be read a third time in this House, unless four fifths of the probable expense of the proposed work shall have been subscribed by persons under a contract, binding the subscribers, their heirs, executors, and administrators, for payment of the money so subscribed within a limited time; nor unless there shall be contained in such Bill, a provision that the whole of the probable expense of such work shall be subscribed in like manner, before the powers and authorities to be given by such Bill shall be put in force."

193.

"Ordered, That no such Bill for any cut, canal, or aqueduct, which shall cross any public road, shall be read a third time in this House, unless there shall be contained therein a provision that the ascent to every bridge to be made over such cut, canal, or aqueduct, for the purpose of such public road, shall not be more than one foot in thirteen, and that the fence on each side of such bridge shall not be less than four feet above the surface of the bridge."

"Ordered, That the said Orders be declared Standing Orders; and that they be entered upon the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

195.

"Ordered, That upon every Bill for making any cut, canal, or aqueduct, for the purpose of supplying any city, town, or place in *Scotland* with water, or for making, extending, or improving the navigation of any river, or for making any canal for the purposes of navigation, or for making any railway or tram road, or any tunnel or archway, or any bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any turnpike road, in *Scotland*, or for varying or altering any such cut, canal, or aqueduct, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, or any such turnpike road already made, or for altering any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, by increasing or altering any tolls or duties, or by altering, extending, or diminishing any works mentioned in such Act, in *Scotland*, an affidavit taken before the sheriff or stewart depute, or sheriff substitute or sheriff depute of the county or stewartry in *Scotland*, to which any such Bill may in whole or in part relate, attested under the hand and seal of such sheriff or stewart depute, or sheriff substitute or stewart depute, shall be received by the Committee to whom any such Bill shall be referred, as evidence that the several matters required by the Standing Orders of the 6th day of *July*, 1813, Nos. 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, and 190, have been complied with."

196.

"Ordered, That every such affidavit shall be accompanied with a certificate of the sheriff or stewart depute, or sheriff substitute or stewart depute, before whom it is made, stating that a printed copy of the Bill to which such affidavit relates was in his possession three days before the person making the affidavit appeared before him; and that, after having

examined such person as to the grounds of his knowledge of the facts therein set forth, he was of opinion, that the affidavit was made by a person in every respect competent of his own knowledge to speak to the facts therein attested."

"Ordered, That the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, and that they be entered upon the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

In order that parties may the more clearly see the various proofs which the Committee in this House will require, and that they may be prepared with them accordingly, a statement is given; and, as this statement affords every information on the subject, any further remarks would be superfluous.

Proofs required at the Committee in the House of Lords.

Produce the newspapers of three several dates, in which the notices were inserted.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the sessions-house door, at————on the————and also at———— on the———— [for the county of————]; also at———— [for the borough of————], on the———— at the general quarter sessions held at Michaelmas.

Prove that a plan, section, and book of reference, lists of owners and occupiers, estimate of expense (signed by the person who prepared it), subscription list, and estimate of the probable time of completing the work, was delivered into the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, prior to the Bill being brought from the House of Commons.

Prove the application to all owners and occupiers whose property is concerned or to be affected; and also that the statement added to their names, respectively, in the lists which have been lodged in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, is correctly set down.

Produce recited acts (if any).

If the object of the Bill be to raise an additional fund for the purpose of completing or giving a new direction to a line already laid down, or for altering and improving the existing tolls thereof, an account of the sum or sums expended in prosecuting the former Acts, and an estimated amount of the monies to be laid out for making new and additional works, and also a return of the sums which have been yearly collected for tolls, under the authority of former Acts, should be handed into the Committee.

If it be requisite to introduce clauses, or make amendments in this stage of the Bill, the practice which has been laid down in the Commons, on this head, may also be followed in the Lords.

Report from Committee.

Unless amendments have been made, or clauses added, while the Bill was in the Committee, it may be reported to the House on the same day that it passes the Committee.

Read Third Time.

Should it be requisite to make amendments in the Bill, on its being read for the third time in this House, a printed copy of the Bill, with the proposed amendments inserted and pointed out to my Lord Shaftesbury, should be submitted for his approval; if his Lordship has no objection to their being made, he will move them with the Bill on the third reading.

If the Bill be amended in the Lords, a print of it, pointing out the amendments made, should be handed to the member who introduced and supported the measure through its different stages in the Commons; and, as the Bill must be returned to the Lower House, to obtain its approval and concurrence, the member seeing no reasonable objection to the proposed amendments, moves them in the House, and they are passed as a matter of course; the Bill is then taken back to the Lords, and from thence transmitted to the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, where it remains till it receives the Royal Assent.

If an amendment made in either House of Parliament be not agreed to by both, a conference takes place between those members of the Lords and Commons, who took part in the proceed-

ings of the Bill, and a mutual agreement is generally the result; should it be otherwise, however, the Bill must be withdrawn.

Royal Assent.

The Royal Assent may be given, either by the king in person, or by a commission under the great seal, bearing his signature: the last course is that which is most usually adopted.

A Bill is not virtually an Act of Parliament, until it has received the royal sanction.

BILLS FOR MAKING FERRIES OR DOCKS.

Summary of Documents to be prepared, and preliminary steps to be taken by the Solicitor, preparatory to Proceedings being had on either of these Bills.

Notices—Map or Plan—Section—Book of Reference—Lists of Owners and Occupiers—Estimate of Expense—Subscription List—Petition—Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking—Deposit Plan, &c. in the Private Bill Office.*

NOTICES.

[For Forms, see Appendix B.]

1.

"That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for establishing any ferry, or for making any dock, or for altering any such ferry or dock, or altering any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, or for the increase or alteration of the existing tolls, rates, or duties, at any such ferry or dock, notices of such intended application be given.

2.

"That such notices do contain the names of the parishes and townships in which such ferry or dock is proposed to be made, established, or altered; and if an increase or alteration in any existing tolls, rates, or duties, is intended to be proposed, the intention of proposing such increase or alteration be expressed therein.

3.

"That such notices be inserted three times in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same newspaper of every county in which such ferry or dock is proposed to be made, established, or altered; or, if there is no

* This document is required to be lodged in the Parliament Office, previous to the third reading of the Bill in the Commons.

such paper printed therein respectively, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining, or near thereto: and that such notices be affixed (printed or written on paper) to the church door of the parish or parishes in which such ferry or dock shall be proposed to be made, established, or altered, for three Sundays in the said months of *August* and *September;* and to the door of the sessions house where the general quarter-sessions of the peace shall be holden for every county, riding, or division, in which such ferry or dock is proposed to be made, established, or altered, at the Michaelmas preceding the said session of parliament."

The following are the Notices required—

Notices in Newspapers.
Notices on Church Doors.
Notices on Sessions-House Doors.

If the proposed dock is intended to communicate with a river, the notice must name the place or places at which the junction is to take place.

MAP OR PLAN.

BOOK OF REFERENCE.

4.

"That a map or plan of such intended ferry or dock be deposited, for public inspection, at the office of the clerk of the peace of every county, riding, or division, in which such ferry or dock is proposed to be made, established, or altered, on or before the 30th day of *September* previous to the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made: which map or plan shall describe the situation of such intended ferry or dock, and the lands through which any communication to or from such ferry or dock shall be made; together with a book of reference, containing a list of the names of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of such lands respectively.

5.

"That the clerks of the peace, or their respective deputies, do make a memorial in writing, upon the plan and book of reference deposited with them in manner aforesaid, denoting the time at which the same was lodged in their respective offices; and do, at all seasonable hours of the day, permit any person to view and examine the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom; such person paying for the same the usual

and accustomed fees paid to such clerks of the peace, for the inspection and copying of, or making extracts from, records in their respective offices."

In compliance with the preceding Standing Orders, a map or plan, describing the intended ferry or dock, must be lodged with the clerk of the peace of the county in which the proposed undertaking is to take place, on or before a certain day; also a book of reference, containing the names of such owners and occupiers of land as are likely to be affected by the proposed measure.

The clerk of the peace, with whom the documents have been lodged, is to note down on each document the day on which they were deposited in his office.

LISTS OF OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS.

6.

"That before any application is made to the House, for any or either of the purposes aforesaid, previous application be made to the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of the lands in which any such dock shall be made or altered, or through which any communication to or from such ferry or dock shall be made; and that separate lists be made out of the names of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which of them, upon such application, have assented to or dissented from such intended ferry or dock, or are neuter in respect thereto."

Prior to the presenting of the petition, application must be made to those owners and occupiers in whose lands the projected dock is to be made, or through which any line of communication to or from the proposed ferry is to run; and separate lists, distinguishing those who assented to the measure, or dissented therefrom, or are neuter, must be prepared, to be lodged with other documents in the Private Bill Office.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

PETITION.

[For Form, see Appendix B.]

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE TIME OF COMPLETING THE UNDERTAKING.

Deposit Plan, &c. in the Private Bill Office.

7.

"That before any petition shall be presented to the House, for any or either of the purposes aforesaid, the lists mentioned in the preceding resolution, and also a duplicate of the map or plan so to be deposited at the office of the clerk of the peace, be lodged in the Private Bill Office of this House; and that the receipt thereof be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the clerks of the said office, upon such petition.

8.

"That before any petition is presented to the House, for making, varying, or altering any such ferry or dock, an estimate of the proposed expense of such undertaking, signed by the person or persons making the same, together with an account of the money subscribed for that purpose, and the names of the subscribers, with the sums by them subscribed respectively, be lodged in the Private Bill Office of this House; and that the receipt thereof be acknowledged accordingly by one of the clerks of the said office, upon such petition."

The following are the documents which must be lodged in the Private Bill Office, prior to the presentation of the petition, agreeably to the foregoing Standing Orders.

Map or Plan.
Section.
Book of Reference.
Lists of Owners and Occupiers.
Estimate of Expense, and
Subscription List.

A second copy of all these documents will be required for the House of Lords, with the addition of An Estimate of the probable Time of Completing the Undertaking.

[For instructions as to the preparation and lodgment of the documents named in the preceding Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Present Petition.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Petition.—Committee sit on Petition.—Report from Committee on Petition.—Bill presented.—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Wait on Lord Shaftesbury.—Give Notice of Second Reading of Bill.—Bill read Second Time.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Bill.—Deposit Bill at Private Bill Office.—Committee sit on Bill.—Give Notice of Report from Committee on Bill.—Report Bill lies on Table of House.—Send Bills to Press.—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Give Notice of the Report being taken into Consideration.—Report Bill left at Ingrossing Office.—Bills sent to Press, and Ingrossment.—Examine Ingrossment.—Bill read Third Time.

[Seven clear days must intervene between first and second reading.]

Committee Sit on Petition.

9.

"That the Committee, to whom such petition shall be referred, do examine, in the first place, how far the preceding Orders have been complied with; and do report the same to the House, on the report of such petition."

The following are the proofs required by the Committee on the petition.

Produce the newspapers of *three* different dates, in which the *Notices* appeared.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the Sessions House door, at ———, on the ——— day of ———,

(for the county of ———,) also at ———, (for the borough of ———,) on the ——— day of ———, at the General Quarter Sessions held at Michaelmas.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the church door at ———, on the ——— day of ———, and at ——— [insert chapel of ease, if any), on the ——— day of ——, all in the county of ———.

Prove that a plan (on a scale of not less than three inches to a mile), a section and book of reference had been deposited with the clerk of the peace for the county of ———, on the —— day of ———, and also with the clerk of the peace for the borough of———, on the ——— day of ———.

Prove that application had been made to the owners and occupiers of all property intended to be taken, and that the statements set against their respective names, as set down in the lists produced, are correct.

Prove the estimate, or prove the *signature* attached thereto.

Prove that the list of subscribers, and the sums attached to their respective names, are correct.

Prove that the plan, section, book of reference, lists of owners and occupiers, estimate of expense, and subscription list were all duly lodged in the Private Bill Office.

Prove the allegations contained in the petition.

Bill presented.

10.

"That in all Bills presented to the House, for either of the purposes aforesaid, provision be made for compelling the persons, who have subscribed towards carrying any such work into execution, to make payment of the sums severally subscribed by them; and also to oblige the company, commissioners, or trustees, to take security from their treasurer, receiver, or collector, for the faithful execution of his office."

Provision must be made in the Bill, compelling the persons who have subscribed to the undertaking, to make payment of their several subscriptions, and also to oblige the company, commissioners, or trustees, to take security from their treasurer, receiver, or collector, for the faithful execution of his office.

Agreeably to the Standing Orders of the House of Lords,* provisions must be inserted, that in case the work intended to be carried into effect shall not have been completed, so as to answer the objects of such Bill, within a time to be limited, all the powers and authorities of the Bill shall cease and determine, except as to so much of the work as shall have been completed within such time, and also that the whole of the probable expense of such work shall be subscribed, before the powers of the Bill shall be put in force.

Bill read Second Time.

11.

"That there be seven clear days between the first and second reading of such Bills."

Committee sit on Bill.

12.

"That all persons, owners, or reputed owners and occupiers of the land in or through which any dock shall be made or altered, or through which any communication to or from such ferry or dock shall be made, do personally attend the Committee to whom such Bill shall be committed; or if they do not attend, do give their certificate in writing, signifying that they have seen a printed copy of the said Bill, and do give their consent or dissent thereto, or declare themselves neuter in respect thereof: and that the hand-writing of such owner or occupier to such certificate be proved by one or more witnesses before the said Committee; and the said Committee shall report to the House, together with the report of the said Bill, a list of the names of such persons who shall appear to them to have given such assent, or dissent, or to have been neuter, in respect to the said Bill."

* St. Or. L. 191 and 192.

If parties cannot personally attend the Committee to give their *consent* or *dissent* to the Bill, or to declare themselves *neuter*, the following form of certificate will be satisfactory to the Committee. The *hand-writing* to the certificate must be *proved*. "We certify, that we have seen this printed copy of the Bill for ———, [insert title of Bill], and that we do *consent* thereto," or "dissent therefrom," or "are indifferent to the measure."

(Signed) A. B.
C. D."

The same proofs are gone through by the Committee on the Bill, as by the Committee on the Petition, with the difference that it will not be necessary to prove the allegations of the Petition, in substitution of which the Preamble of the Bill must be proved.

The two following Standing Orders relate to the subsequent stages of these Bills.

13.

"That there be seven clear days between the day on which such Bill is reported to the House, and the day when the said Report shall be taken into consideration.

14.

"That after such Bill is reported to the House, the Bill, as amended by the Committee, be printed, at the expense of the parties applying for the same; and be delivered at the door to the Members of the House, three clear days at least before such report shall be taken into consideration."

[For a detail of the proceedings on these Bills, as laid down in the Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

Deposit Plan, &c. in the Parliament Office.

Prior to the third reading of any of these Bills in the Com-

mons, the following documents must be deposited in the Parliament Office.

Map or plan.
Section.
Book of Reference.
Lists of Owners and Occupiers.
Estimate of Expense.
Subscription List, and
Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking.

[See "Navigable Canals, &c." as to depositing these documents.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Bill read First Time.—Bill read Second Time.—Prints left at the Door of House.—Witnesses sworn.—Committee sit.—Report from Committee.—Bill read Third Time.

Committee sit.

The proofs advanced before the Committee in the Lords are similar to those previously laid before the Committee on the Bill in the Commons, with the addition of

An Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking.

The person who lodged the various documents in the Parliament Office will be required to prove his having done so.

[For a detail of the proceedings on these Bills, as laid down in the Summary, and for the Standing Orders of this House relating to Ferries or Docks, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

BILLS FOR MAKING AND IMPROVING PIERS, PORTS, OR HARBOURS.*

Summary of Documents to be prepared, and preliminary steps to be taken by the Solicitor preparatory to Proceedings being had on any of these Bills.

Notices.—Map or Plan.—Section.—Book of Reference.—Lists of Owners and Occupiers.—Estimate of Expense.—Subscription List.—Petition.—Estimate of the probable Time of Completing the Undertaking.†—Deposit Plan, &c. in the Private Bill Office.

NOTICES.

(For Forms, see Appendix C.)

I.

"That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making or improving any pier, port, or harbour, or for the continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, or for the increase or alteration of the existing tolls, rates, or duties, at any such pier, port, or harbour, notices of such intended application be given.

2.

"That if any increase or alteration of the existing tolls, rates, or duties, is intended to be proposed, the intention of proposing such increase or alteration be expressed therein.

* On referring to the Standing Orders of the House of Commons on these Bills, it will be observed, that they merely require *Notices, Estimate of Expense,* and *Subscription List* to be proved and produced before the Committee; let it, however, be understood, that where *property* is in any case likely to be affected by the undertaking, the additional documents named in the Summary will be required to be lodged with the clerks of the peace, and in the Private Bill Office, and proof adduced before the Committee to this effect, as in the case of Navigable Canals, &c. If this course is adopted by parties, there can be no possible objection raised; otherwise, persons have the option of giving or withholding their consents, in case their property is intended, or should hereafter be required to be taken.*

† This document is required to be lodged in the Parliament Office previous to the third reading of the Bill in the Commons.

3.

"That such notices be inserted three times in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same newspaper of the county in which such pier, port, or harbour is situate; or, if there is no such paper printed therein, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining or near thereto: and that such notices be affixed (printed or written on paper) to the door of the sessions house where the general quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden, for every county, riding, or division, in which such pier, port, or harbour, is proposed to be made or improved, at the *Michaelmas* preceding the said session of parliament."

The following notices are required by the preceding Standing Orders.

Notices in Newspapers.
Notices on Sessions-House Doors.

MAP OR PLAN.
SECTION.
BOOK OF REFERENCE.

These documents must be lodged with the clerk of the peace of the county, riding, or division in which the undertaking is intended to be effected.

LISTS OF OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS.

Application must be made to the owners and occupiers of such property as is required to be taken, and separate lists must be prepared of each, distinguishing the *assents, dissents,* and *neuters.*

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE.
SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The estimate of expense must be signed by the person who makes it out. If the undertaking is to be carried on by subscription, a list of subscribers will be required.

PETITION.

(For Form, see Appendix C.)

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE TIME OF COMPLETING THE UNDERTAKING.

Deposit Plan, &c. in the Private Bill Office.

4.

"That before any petition shall be presented to the House, for making or improving such pier, port, or harbour, or continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, an estimate of the proposed expense of such undertaking, signed by the person or persons making the same; together with an account of the money subscribed for that purpose, and the names of the subscribers, with the sums by them subscribed respectively, be lodged in the Private Bill Office of this House; and that the receipt thereof be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the clerks of the said office, upon such petition."

The following are the documents which must be lodged in the Private Bill Office, prior to the presentation of the Petition, agreeably to the foregoing Standing Order.

Map or Plan.
Section.
Book of Reference.
Lists of Owners and Occupiers.
Estimate of Expense, and
Subscription List.

A second copy of all these documents will be required by the House of Lords, with the addition of

An Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking.

[For instructions as to the preparation and lodgment of the documents named in the preceding Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Present Petition.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Petition.—Committee sit on Petition.—Report from Committee on Petition.—Bill presented.—Leave Prints at the Door of House.—Wait on Lord Shaftesbury.—Give Notice of the Second Reading of Bill.—Bill read Second Time.—Give Notice of the Sitting of Committee on Bill.—Deposit Bill at Private Bill Office.—Committee sit on Bill.—Give Notice of Report from Committee on Bill.—Report Bill left at the Ingrossing Office.—Bill sent to Press, and Ingrossment.—Examine Ingrossment.—Bill read Third Time.

[Three clear days must intervene between first and second reading.]

Committee sit on Petition.

5.

"That the Committee, to whom such Petition shall be referred, do examine, in the first place, how far the preceding Orders have been complied with; and do report the same to the House, on the report of such petition."

The following are the proofs required by the Committee on the Petition.

Produce the newspapers of three different dates, in which the notices respectively appeared.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the Sessions House Door, at ———, on the ——— day of ———, (for the county of ———); also at ———, (for the borough of ———), on the ——— day of ———, at the General Quarter-Sessions held at Michaelmas.

Prove that a Plan (on a scale of not less than three inches to a mile) a section and book of reference had been deposited with the clerk of the peace for the county of ———, on the ——— day of ———, and also with the clerk of the peace for the borough of ———, on the ——— day of ———.

Prove that application had been made to the owners and occupiers of all property intended to be taken, and that the statements against their respective names, as set down in the lists produced, are correct.

Prove the estimate, or *prove* the *signature* attached thereto.

Prove that the list of subscribers and the sums attached to their respective names are correct.

Prove that the plan, section, book of reference, lists of owners and occupiers, estimate of expense and subscription list, were duly lodged in the Private Bill Office.

Prove the allegations contained in the petition.

Bill Presented.

6.

"That in all Bills presented to the House, for any or either of the purposes aforesaid, provision be made for compelling the persons who have subscribed any money towards carrying any such work into execution, to make payment of the sums severally subscribed by them; and also to oblige the company, commissioners, or trustees, to take security from their treasurer, receiver, or collector, for the faithful execution of his office."

Provisions must be made in the Bill compelling the persons who have subscribed to the undertaking to make payment of their several subscriptions; and also to oblige the company, commissioners, or trustees, to take security from their treasurer, receiver, or collector for the faithful execution of his office.

Agreeably to the Standing Orders of the Lords,* provisions must must be inserted in the Bill, that in case the work intended to be carried into effect shall not have been completed, so as to answer the objects of such Bill within a time to be limited; all the powers and authorities of the Bill shall cease and determine, except as to so much of the work as shall have been completed within such time; and also that the whole of the probable expense of such work shall be subscribed before the powers of the Bill shall be put in force.

Previous to the sitting of the Committee on the Bill, printed copies should be forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty, and and also to the Trinity Company.

Committee sit on Bill.

The same proofs are gone through by the Committee on the Bill as by the Committee on the petition, with the difference that, it will not be necessary to prove the allegations of the petition, in lieu of which, the preamble of the Bill must be proved.

[For a detail of the proceedings on these Bills, as laid down in the Summary, see " Navigable Canals, &c."]

Deposit Plan, &c. in the Parliament Office.

Prior to the third reading of any of these Bills in the Commons, the following documents must be deposited in the Parliament Office.

Map or Plan.
Section.
Book of Reference.
Lists of Owners and Occupiers.
Estimate of Expense.
Subscription List, and
Estimate of the probable time of completing the undertaking.

[See " Navigable Canals, &c." as to depositing the documents.]

* St. Or. L. 191 and 192.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Bill read First Time.—Bill read Second Time.—Prints left at the Door of House.—Witnesses sworn.—Committee sit.—Report from Committee.—Bill read Third Time.

Committee sit.

The proofs advanced before the Committee in the Lords are similar to those previously laid before the Committee on the Bill in the Commons with the addition of an

Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking.

The person who lodged the various documents in the Parliament Office will be required to prove his having done so.

[For a detail of the proceedings on these Bills, as laid down in the Summary, and for the Standing Orders of this House relating to *Ferries* or *Docks*, see " Navigable Canals, &c."]

BILLS FOR MAKING BRIDGES.*

Summary of Documents to be prepared, and Preliminary Steps to be taken by the Solicitor preparatory to Proceedings being had on this Bill.

Notices.—Map or Plan.—Section.—Book of Reference.—Lists of Owners and Occupiers.—Estimate of Expense.—Subscription List.—Petition.—Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking.†—Deposit Plan, &c. in the Private Bill Office.

NOTICES.

(For *Form* see Appendix D.)

1.

" That when any application is intended to be made to the House for leave to bring in a Bill for erecting a bridge, or for the continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing tolls, rates, or duties upon any bridge, notices of such intended application be given."

2.

" That such notices do describe the parish or parishes in which the said bridge is erected or intended to be erected; and if any increase or alteration in any existing tolls, rates, or duties is intended to be proposed, the intention of proposing such increase or alteration be expressed therein."

* The Standing Orders of the House of Commons, relating to this description of Bill, require notices only; but, as it is presumed, that all bridges require *approaches*, and as these approaches cannot be made without infringing on private property, the legislature, under such circumstances, view the measure as partaking of the nature of a *Road* as well as a Bridge Bill. It is therefore, necessary, to comply with the Standing Orders relating to *both* Bills; and, with this object in view, the documents named in the Summary should be prepared and lodged with the clerk of the peace, and in the Private Bill Office, and also in the Parliament Office.

† This document is required to be lodged in the Parliament Office previous to the third reading of the Bill in the Commons.

3.

"That such notices be inserted three times in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same newspaper of every county to which such bridge extends or is intended to extend; or, if there is no such paper printed therein, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining or near thereto: and that such notice be affixed, (printed or written on paper,) to the door of the Sessions House where the general quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden for every county, riding, or division, to which such bridge extends, or is intended to extend, at the Michaelmas preceding the said session of Parliament."

The following notices are required by the preceding Standing Orders.

Notices in Newspaper.

Notices on Sessions House Doors.

MAP OR PLAN,

To point out the approaches to the bridge on both sides of the river.

SECTION.

BOOK OF REFERENCE.

Containing the names of the owners, or reputed owners, and occupiers of the land required to be taken on both sides of the river through which the approaches are intended to be made.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

As a Standing Order of the Commons requires a clause to be inserted, compelling the payment of subscriptions, these two last named documents should be in readiness at the Committee, whether approaches will be required to the bridge or not.

PETITION.

[For *Form*, see Appendix D.]

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE TIME OF COMPLETING THE UNDERTAKING.

Deposit Plan, &c. in the Private Bill Office.

The following documents, in the event of property being required for the undertaking, must be lodged in the Private Bill Office.

Map or Plan.
Section.
Book of Reference.
List of Owners and Occupiers.
Estimate of Expense, and
Subscription List.

[For instructions as to the preparation and lodgment of the documents named in the preceding Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Present Petition.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Petition.—Committee sit on Petition.—Report from Committee on Petition.—Bill Presented.—Leave Prints at the Door of House.—Wait on Lord Shaftesbury.—Give Notice of Second Reading of Bill.—Bill read a Second Time.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Bill.—Deposit Bill at Private Bill Office.—Committee sit on Bill.—Give Notice of Report of Committee on Bill.—Report Bill left at Ingrossing Office.—Bills sent to Press and Ingrossment.—Examine Ingrossment.—Bill read Third Time.

[Three clear days must intervene between First and Second Reading.]

Committee sit on Petition.

4.

"That the Committee, to whom such petition shall be referred, do examine, in the first place, how far the preceding Orders have been complied with; and do report the same to the House, on the report of such petition."

The following are the proofs required by the Committee on the petition:

Produce the newspapers of *three* different dates in which the notices respectively appeared.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the Sessions House door, at ———, on the ——— day of ——— (for the county of ———); also at ———, (for the borough of ———,) on the ——— day of ———, at the General Quarter Session held at Michaelmas.

Prove that a plan (on a scale of not less than *three* inches to a mile), a section, and book of reference had been deposited with the clerk of the peace for the county of ———, on the ——— day of ———, and also with the clerk of the peace for the borough of ———, on the ——— day of ———.

Prove that application had been made to the owners and occupiers of all property intended to be taken, and that the statements set against their respective names, as set down in the lists produced, are correct.

Prove the estimate, or prove the signature attached thereto.

Prove that the list of subscribers, and the sums attached to the respective names are correct.

Prove that the plan, section, book of reference, lists of owners and occupiers, estimate of expense, and subscription list, were duly lodged in the Private Bill Office.

Prove the allegations contained in the petition.

Bill presented.

5.

"That in all Bills presented to the House, for any or either of the purposes aforesaid, provision be made for compelling the persons who have subscribed any money towards carrying any such work into execution, to make payment of the sums severally subscribed by them; and also to oblige the company, commissioners, or trustees, to take security from their treasurer, receiver or collector, for the faithful execution of his office."

Provisions must be made in the Bill compelling the persons who have subscribed to the undertaking to make payment of their several subscriptions; and also to oblige the company, commissioners, or trusteees, to take security from their treasurer, receiver, or collector, for the faithful execution of his office.

Agreeably to the Standing Orders of the Lords,* provisions must be inserted in the Bill, that in case the work intended to be carried into effect shall not have been completed, so as to answer the objects of such Bill, within a time to be limited; all the powers and authorities of the Bill shall cease and determine, except as to so much of the work as shall have been completed within such time, and also that the whole of the probable expense of such work shall be subscribed before the powers of the Bill shall be put in force.

Committee sit on Bill.

The same proofs are gone through by the Committee on the Bill, as by the Committee on the Petition; with the difference, that it will not be necessary to prove the allegation of the petition, in lieu of which the preamble of the Bill must be proved.

[For a detail of the proceedings on this Bill, as laid down in the Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

Deposit Plan, &c. in the Parliament Office.

Prior to the third reading of the Bill in the Commons, the following documents must be deposited in the Parliament Office.

Map or Plan.
Section.
Book of Reference.
Lists of Owners and Occupiers.
Estimate of Expense.
Subscription List, and
Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking.

[See "Navigable Canals, &c." as to depositing these documents.]

* St. Or. L. 191 and 192.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Bill read First Time.—Bill read Second Time.—Prints left at the Door of House.—Witnesses sworn.—Committee sit.—Report from Committee.—Bill read Third Time.

Committee sit.

The proofs advanced before the Committee in the Lords are similar to those previously laid before the Committee on the Bill in the Commons, with the addition of

An Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking.

The person who lodged the various documents in the Parliament Office, will be required to prove his having done so.

[For a detail of the proceedings on these Bills, as laid down in the Summary, and for the Standing Orders of this House, relating to *Bridges*, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

BILLS FOR MAKING TURNPIKE ROADS.*

Summary of Documents to be prepared, and preliminary steps to be taken by the Solicitor, previous to Proceedings being had on the above named Bill.

Notices.—Map or Plan.—Book of Reference.—Lists of Owners and Occupiers.—Estimate of Expense.—Subscription List.—Petition.—Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking.†—Deposit Plan, &c. in the Private Bill Office.

NOTICES.

[For Forms, see Appendix E.]

1.

"That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making a turnpike road, or for the continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing tolls, rates, or duties, upon

* "*Jovis, 4º die Julij*, 1822.—That every Bill for the sole purpose of extending the term for the execution of the existing powers and provisions of any Turnpike Road Act, be considered, as to the payment of fees, as a single Bill; provided that no alteration be made in the powers and provisions of such Act, and no new clauses introduced in such Bill, except such as are now required to be inserted in all Turnpike Road Bills, by the Standing Orders of the two Houses of Parliament.

"That every Bill for the simple consolidation of any two or more turnpike road trusts into one and the same trust, be considered, as to the payment of fees, as a single Bill.

"That if provision is made in such Bill, for extending the term for the execution of any or all the trusts thereby to be consolidated as aforesaid, such Bill shall be considered, as to the payment of fees, as a double Bill.

"That when application is made to the House by petition, to bring in any of such Bills, it shall not be necessary to refer such petition to a Committee, to consider the matter thereof, and to examine whether the Standing Orders have been complied with; but such Bill may be ordered to be brought in, pursuant to the prayer of such petition; and in such case, the Committee on the Bill shall, in the first instance, examine whether the Standing Orders of this House have been complied with, and report the same on the report of the Bill, to the House."

† This document is required to be lodged in the Parliament Office, previous to the third reading of the Bill in the Commons.

any such road, or for widening or diverting any such road, notices of such intended application be given.

2.

"That such notices shall describe the parishes from, through, or into which the said road passes, or is intended to pass; and if an increase or alteration in any existing toll, rates, or duties, is intended to be proposed, the intention of proposing such increase or alteration be expressed therein.

3.

"That such notices be inserted three times in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same newspaper of every county through which such road passes, or is intended to pass; or, if there is no such paper printed therein, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining or near thereto; and if the said road is situate within the Bills of Mortality, then the said notices be in like manner inserted in *The London Gazette:* and that such notices (printed or written on paper) be affixed to the door of the Sessions House where the general quarter-sessions of the peace shall be holden for every county, riding, or division, through which such road passes, or is intended to pass, at the Michaelmas preceding the said session of Parliament."

The following notices are required—

Notice in Newspaper,

Notice on Sessions House Door.

If a *new* road is to be made, or the line of one already made is to be continued, the notice must name the parishes *from, through,* or *into* which the road passes or is intended to pass.

In case *plantations, gardens,* or *pleasure grounds* are to be taken, a distinct notice must be served on the owners and occupiers of each; and proof will be required before the Committee, that such notice has been served.

In case *diversions* or *branches* are required to be made, you are to specify them in the notice.

If roads are to be *widened,* the notice must express it; and the several parishes in which such widenings are intended to be made, must be named; but you need not particularize the property which the measure will affect.

When a road is to be abandoned, the notice should describe it; it is more to the satisfaction of Parliament to do so.

If the object be to repeal or to amend an existing Act, the notice must state it, and the exact title of the Act to be repealed or amended must be given; if, however, exemptions from tolls are to be repealed, you are not required to state that circumstance in your notice.

In the case of proposing an increase or alteration of tolls, the notice must allude to it; as also if two or more trusts are to be consolidated into one.

The mode of levying tolls need not be alluded to in the notice, as the chairman of the Lords usually takes upon himself the arrangement of this matter.

If trustees wish to take power to light a road, the expense of which lighting is intended to be discharged out of the funds arising from the *common trust,* the matter need not be alluded to in the notice; but if it be intended to raise a fund by assessment, in order to defray the charge of lighting, it will then be necessary to state the circumstance. It is not requisite to name the particular part of the road which it is intended shall be lighted, as a discretionary power will be vested in the trustees, to place the lamps wherever they may think proper.

MAP OR PLAN.

4.

"That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for making any turnpike road, or for altering the line of any turnpike road already made, by widening or diverting the same, or otherwise, a map or plan of such road, or intended alteration, *upon the scale of not more than five nor less than three inches to a mile,* be deposited for public inspection at the office of the clerk of the peace of every county, riding, or division, through which such road is intended to be carried, or such alteration made, on or before the 30th day of *September* previous to the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made; which map or plan shall describe the line of such intended road or alteration, and the lands through which the same is intended to be carried; together with a book of reference, containing a list of the names of the owners, or reputed owners, and occupiers of such lands respectively.

5.

"That the clerks of the peace, or their respective deputies, do make a memorial in writing, upon the plan and book of reference deposited with them, in manner aforesaid, denoting the time at which the same were lodged in their respective offices; and do, at all seasonable hours of the day, permit any person to view and examine the same, and to make copies or extracts therefrom; such person paying for the same the usual and accustomed fees paid to such clerks of the peace, for the inspection and copying of, or making extracts from, records in their respective offices."

The plan must be drawn on a scale of not more than *five* nor less than *three* inches to a mile.

If the object of a Bill be to make a *new* road, or *branches* to a road, or to *vary* or *alter* the line of one which already exists, the map must describe the intended road or branches, and point out the variations or alterations.

If a road is to be widened, the plan must point out the particular places on the road which you wish to make wider.

In the case of an abandonment of a road, a mere line on the plan will be sufficient to show it. The line, however, should differ in colour from the other lines, in order that the plan may be clearer and more easily understood by the Committee.

Roads which are already in existence, as well as those which are intended to be made, should be drawn on the plan, for the purpose of showing the relative situations of each, and in order to point out more clearly the connexion which is likely to subsist between them; you are not actually required to be thus particular, but, by acting in this way, you will give more satisfaction to the Committee.

A deviation from the line laid down in the plan, is sometimes permitted; but this power is not very often permitted to be exercised.

BOOK OF REFERENCE.

The names of the owners and occupiers of plantations, gardens, and pleasure grounds, must be inserted in the book of reference, as well as the names of the owners and occupiers of any other description of property.

LISTS OF OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS.

6.

"That before any application is made to the House, for any or either of the purposes aforesaid, a previous application be made to the owners or reputed owners, and occupiers of the lands through which any such road is intended to be carried, or such alteration made; and separate lists be made of the names of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which of them, upon such application, have assented to, or dissented from, such intended road or such alteration, or are neuter in respect thereto."

Application to owners and occupiers is usually made between the time the documents have been lodged with the clerk of the peace and the presentation of the petition.

As the owners and occupiers of plantations, gardens, and pleasure grounds, are required to be served with a notice, it may occur to parties, that, in consequence of that circumstance, they need not be applied to for their assent or dissent. Application, however, must be made to them, and the same proofs must be brought forward before the Committees of Lords and Commons, touching their assents or otherwise, as are required to be advanced in the case of the owners and occupiers of any other description of property.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE.

This document will have to be signed by the person who makes it out, and his signature must be proved in the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

If the estimated expenses of the road amount to a considerable sum, a subscription should, by all means, be set on foot; as the adoption of this course confers respectability on the measure, and will be more gratifying to Parliament.

Should it happen that the sum subscribed falls short of the estimated expenses, and that money, in consequence, must be borrowed, in order to make up the deficiency, the tolls which are expected to arise from the projected undertaking may be taken into calculation.

It is sufficient to satisfy Parliament as to the manner in which it is proposed to pay the interest on such sum or sums of money as it may be necessary to raise by borrowing.

In the case of improving an old road, when the sum raised by subscription is insufficient to meet the expenses of the estimate, the increase of tolls on that road may be taken into calculation.

ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE TIME OF COMPLETING THE UNDERTAKING.

This document is not required till the Bill is in the Lord's Committee.

PETITION.

[For Forms, see Appendix E.]

If the object be to make a new road, the signatures of the principal land owners, or occupiers of land, through which it is intended to be carried, should be attached to the petition. If it be only to renew a former Act of Parliament, or to alter the line of a road already laid down, the trustees acting under such Act, or in trust for such road, will have to attach their signatures to the petition.

When trustees sign a petition, those only of them who are empowered to act for the whole body need affix their names.

DEPOSIT PLAN, &c. IN THE PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

7.

"That before any petition shall be presented to the House, for either of the purposes aforesaid, the lists mentioned in the last preceding resolution, and also a duplicate of the map or plan so to be deposited at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, be lodged in the Private Bill Office of this House; and that the receipt thereof be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the clerks of the said office, upon such petition.

8.

"That before any petition is presented to the House, for making a turnpike road, or for altering, as aforesaid, the line of any turnpike road already made, or for raising a further sum for that purpose, an estimate of the proposed expense of such undertaking, signed by the person or persons making the same, together with an account of the money subscribed for carrying the said work into execution, and the names of the subscribers, with the sums respectively subscribed by them, be lodged in the Private Bill Office of this House; and that the receipt thereof be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the clerks of the said office, upon such petition."

If the Bill be for making a *new* road, a new *branch* or *branches* of road, or for *diverting* or *widening* a road, the following are the documents required to be lodged in the Private Bill Office, previous to the presentation of the petition. But if the object of the Bill be merely an *extension of term*, or the *consolidation* of two or more *trusts* into one, these documents will not, of course, be required to be deposited.

Map or Plan.
Book of Reference.
Lists of Owners and Occupiers.
Estimate of Expense, and
Subscription List.

A duplicate of all these documents will be required in the House of Lords, with the addition of

An Estimate of the probable Time of Completing the Undertaking.

[For further instructions as to the preparation and lodgment of the documents named in the preceding summary, see "Navigable Canals," &c.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Present Petition.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Petition.—Committee sit on Petition.—Bill presented.—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Wait on Lord Shaftesbury.—Give Notice of Second Reading of Bill.—Bill read Second Time.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Bill.—Deposit Bill at Private Bill Office.—Committee sit on Bill.—Give Notice of Report of Committee on Bill.—Report Bill left at Ingrossing Office.—Bill sent to Press, and Ingrossment.—Bill read Third Time.

Present Petition.

If the petition pray for a continuance of the term of an existing act, and if no alterations or amendments are to be made, so far as regards the power and provisions of such act, and that no new clauses are to be introduced, save such as are required to be inserted in all turnpike acts, by the Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament and the General Turnpike Act; or if the object of the petition be merely the consolidation of any two or more trusts into one and the same trust; or if for an extension of term of the trusts so consolidated, then, and in any of these cases, the House will not require the petition to be referred to a Committee, but leave will be given to bring in the Bill on the presentation of the petition, and the Committee to whom the Bill will be referred, will examine whether the Standing Orders of the House, relating to turnpike roads, have been duly complied with by the soliciting party.

In the event of a former act being to be amended or altered, and that it is necessary to impose an *additional rate,* a separate allegation must be inserted in the petition to that effect.

Committee sit on Petition.

9.

"That the Committee, to whom such Petition shall be referred, do examine, in the first place, how far the preceding Orders have been complied with; and do report the same to the House, on the report of such Petition."

The following proofs are required at the Committee on the petition for

Making a new road; for a new branch or branches; or for diverting or widening a road.

Produce the newspapers of three different dates in which the notices respectively appeared.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the Sessions-House door, at ———, on the ——— day of ———, (for the county of ———,) also at ———, (for the borough of ———,) on the ——— day of ———, at the General Quarter Sessions held at Michaelmas.

Prove that a plan (on a scale of not more than five, nor less than three inches to a mile,) and a book of reference have been lodged with the clerk of the peace for the county of ———, on the ——— day of ———, and also with the clerk of the peace for the borough of ———, on the ——— day of ———.

Prove that application has been made to the owners and occupiers of all property intended to be taken, and that the statements set against their respective names are correct.

Prove the estimate of expense, and the signature attached thereto.

Prove that the list of subscribers, and the sums attached to their respective names, are correct.

Prove that the plan, section, book of reference, lists of owners and occupiers, estimate of expense, and subscription list, were duly lodged in the Private Bill Office.

Prove the allegations contained in the petition.

Present Bill.

10.

"That in all such Bills, a clause be inserted, to prevent any person who shall be nominated a Commissioner, from acting or voting in the business of the said Turnpike, unless he shall be possessed of an estate in land, or a personal estate, to such certain value as shall be specified in such Bills. And that such qualification be extended to the heirs apparent of persons possessed of an estate in land, to a certain value to be specified."

11.

"That in all Bills for making or altering a Turnpike Road, there be inserted a clause, compelling the subscribers for carrying such work into execution, to make payment of the sums severally subscribed by them."

12.

"That in all Bills for the erecting or continuing any Turnpike, a clause be inserted, to oblige the Commissioners or Trustees of such Turnpike to take security from their treasurer or receiver, for the faithful execution of the said office."

The persons to direct the affairs of the trust are selected by the promoters of the undertaking, and, of course, the higher these persons rank in the county, the greater importance will attach to the measure, and the more satisfaction will it give to Parliament.

The Bill must contain a clause preventing trustees from acting or voting in the business of the trust, unless they shall possess a personal or landed estate to a certain value; which value must be specified in the Bill. The qualification extends to the heirs apparent of such trustees as are so qualified.

A clause must also be inserted in the Bill making it imperative on the part of subscribers to pay in the sums respectively affixed to their names, before the work shall be proceeded in. If, however, the object of the Bill be only to procure *an extension of term*, the insertion of this clause would, of course, be superfluous.

The treasurer or receiver must give to the trustees ample and sufficient security for the faithful execution of his trust, and a clause to that effect must be inserted in the Bill.

A clause may be introduced, by which certain parties shall be exempted from paying tolls; but Parliament will not recognize any remuneration in lieu of this exemption; and indeed the legislature are particularly careful in extending the exemption, unless very extraordinary reasons can be advanced; such as those which are mentioned in the general Turnpike Act.

Fields need not be included in the schedule of the Bill, but houses and orchards must.

Power cannot be taken in the Bill to extend the term to twenty-one years, in addition to the unexpired portion of the term of a former act.

If you require a greater deviation than one hundred yards, you must take additional powers in the Bill to do so.

If, after the promoters of the measure have settled on a certain portion of land for the purposes of the Bill, and that it should afterwards be found necessary to change the direction of the line of road originally laid down, they may (if provision be made in the Bill for that purpose) exchange such portions of the land originally laid down for other portions which they may require; all that is requisite in this case is to obtain the assent of the several owners and occupiers of the lands to be exchanged, and the signatures of the assenting parties must be proved in the usual way in the Committee.

Committee sit on Bill.

One month after the petition has been presented, is the usual time to go into the Committee on the Bill.

Proofs required for making a new Road, for a new Branch or Branches; or for diverting or widening a Road.

Prove that a plan (on a scale of not more than *five*, nor less

than *three* inches to a mile) and a book of reference have been deposited with the clerk of the peace for the county of ———, on the ——— day of ———, and also with the clerk of the peace for the borough of ———, on the —— day of ——.

Prove that application has been made to the owners and occupiers of all property intended to be taken, and the statements set against their respective names as set down in the lists produced are correct.

Prove the estimate of expense, and the signature attached thereto.

Prove that the list of subscribers, and the sums attached to their respective names, are correct.

Prove that the plan and book of reference, lists of owners and occupiers, and estimate of expense, were duly lodged in the Private Bill Office.

Prove the preamble of the Bill, and, if acts be recited, *produce* the last copies from the King's Printer.

If exchanges of lands are in contemplation for the purposes of the Bill, prove the assent of the owners and occupiers, by producing a Bill with their signatures attached thereto. The hand-writing of the subscribing parties must be proved.

If the petition prays for an extension of a term, and repeal of a former act, or the consolidation of two or more trusts, (and that no money is required to be raised), it is referred to this Committee, who require the following proofs.

Produce the newspapers of three different dates in which the notices respectively appeared.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the Sessions-House door, at ———, on the ——— day of ———, (for the county of ———,) and also at ———, for the borough of ———,)

on the ———, day of ———, at the General Quarter-Sessions held at Michaelmas.

Prove the allegations contained in the petition.

Produce an account of the sums received and expended during the last three years prior to the application, (keeping the receipts and disbursements of each year separate,) and the amount of the debts due to the trust.

If it be necessary to increase the amount of tolls, the Committee will require that the proportion in which they are intended to be raised should be proved before them.

If the plan should be defective, or that it is found necessary to alter it, it may be done while the Bill is in Committee; the Chairman has power to do so, if no objection be raised. The most satisfactory method, however, in this case, and the more preferable course to adopt, is to obtain the leave of the House to deposit a *new* plan with the clerk of the peace, and to be allowed to correct that which lies in the Private Bill Office; a motion in the House to this effect will accomplish the purpose. Application must be made to the owners and occupiers of property intended to be taken under the contemplated change. Fresh notices will not be required, if the owners and occupiers can be induced to consent to the measure.

[For a detail of the proceedings, as laid down in the Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

Deposit Plan, &c. in the Parliament Office.

190.

"Ordered, that no Bill for any Turnpike Road, whereby power shall be given to make a new Road, or to alter or vary the line of Road before used for any space exceeding one hundred yards, shall be read a third time in this House, unless, previously to such Bill being brought to this House from the Commons, a map or plan of such intended new Road, or of any intended alteration in any Road already made, as the case may be, shall have been deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments; in which map or plan shall be described the line of such in-

tended new Road, or of such intended alteration, and the lands through which the same is intended to be carried, together with a Book of Reference containing a list of the names of the Owners or reputed Owners, and also the Occupiers of such lands respectively; and that there be also annexed to the said map or plan an estimate of the expense of such undertaking, (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising money to defray such expense,) such estimate to be signed by the person or persons making the same; and if such money is proposed to be raised by subscription, that there be also annexed to the said map or plan an account of the money subscribed for that purpose, and the names of the subscribers, with the sums by them subscribed respectively; and there shall also be annexed to such map or plan an estimate of the probable time within which the whole of such work may be completed, if not prevented by inevitable accident."

If the Bill be for making a *new* Road, or to alter or vary the line of Road before used, for any space exceeding 100 yards, the following are the documents required to be lodged in the Parliament Office prior to the third reading of the Bill in the Commons.

Map or Plan.
Book of Reference.
Lists of Owners and Occupiers.*
Estimate of Expenses.†
Subscription List,‡ and
Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking.

[For instructions as to depositing these documents, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

* The Standing Order 190 does not name this document, but it is usual to produce it at the Committee.

† This document is required when provision is intended to be made for raising money to defray the expense.

‡ When money is proposed to be raised by subscription.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Bill read First Time.—Bill read Second Time.—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Swear Witnesses.—Committee sit.—Report from Committee.—Bill read third Time.

Committee sit.

The proofs required at the Committee in this House are similar to those required in the Committee of the Commons, with the addition of

An Estimate of the probable Time of completing the Undertaking.

The person who lodged the various documents in the Parliament Office will be required to prove the having done so.

[For a detail of the proceedings, as laid down in the Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

BILLS FOR INCLOSING, DRAINING, OR IMPROVING LANDS.

Summary of Documeuts to be prepared, and Proceedings to be taken by the Solicitor.

Notices.—Survey.—State of Property.—Application to Proprietors.—Map.—Estimate of Expense.—Petition.*

NOTICES.

(For Forms, see Appendix F.)

1.

" That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for inclosing, draining, or improving, or for altering or amending any act of parliament for inclosing, draining, or improving lands, Notices of such intended application be given.

2.

" That such Notices be inserted three times in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same newspaper of the county in which the said lands shall be situated; or if there is no such paper printed therein, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining, or near thereto: And that such Notices be affixed (printed or written on paper,) to the church door of the parish or parishes in which such lands do lie, for three Sundays in the said months of August and September, or either of them; and also to the door of the Sessions-House, where the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace shall be holden for the county, riding, or division, in which the said lands are situated, at the Michaelmas preceding the said Session of Parliament.

* Map and estimate of expense are only necessary in the case of Drainage.

3.

" That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for inclosing, draining, or improving, or for altering or amending any act of parliament for inclosing, draining, or improving lands, within the Great Level of the Fens, commonly called the *Bedford Level*, a further notice of such intended application shall be given, in writing, to the corporation of the *Bedford Level*, in the months of *August* or *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the Session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made."

Notices in Newspapers.

The notice must be inserted three times in succession (in any one of the months named in the Standing Orders), in the principal newspaper of the county in which the lands to be divided, inclosed, drained, or discharged from tithes, are situate; or if there should be no newspaper in such county, then in the newspaper of an adjoining county.

Notices on Church Doors.

It may happen that individuals in adjoining parishes have a right of common on lands to be inclosed; if such be the case, notices must be affixed to the church doors, or chapels of ease, (possessing peculiar jurisdiction,) of the several parishes in which such individuals reside, in addition to those required to be affixed, by the Standing Orders, to the church door of the parish in which the inclosure is proposed to be made.

An affidavit* must be made before two magistrates by the person who *saw* the notices affixed to the church doors, which affidavit must be produced before the Committee on the Bill; (if it has not been previously laid before the Committee on the Petition.)

Notices on Sessions House Door.

The notices on the Sessions-House door must be affixed at the Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions immediately preceding

* For Form of affidavit, see General Inclosure Act, 41 Geo. 3.

the Session of Parliament in which the Bill is to be brought forward, agreeably to the foregoing Standing Order.

Notice to the Bedford Level.

If the drainage will affect the Great Level of the Fens, commonly called the *Bedford Level,* a notice must be served on the Corporation, in any one of the months named in the Standing Order. The same rules which apply to other notices should be observed in framing and giving this.

[For instructions as to preparing, inserting, and affixing notices, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

Survey.

An accurate Survey (verified by affidavit*) of the lands to be inclosed, will be required by the Committees in both Houses, on proving the preamble of the Bill.

State of Property.

A statement of the nature and extent of the property of each person concerned in the inclosure is required to be laid before and proved to the Committees of both Houses. This statement is usually prepared from the land-tax, or poor's rate assessment. There is no time fixed in which this document is required to be framed; it is sufficient if it be in readiness for the Committee on the Bill. The following is the Form.

* For Form of Affidavit, see General Inclosure Act, 41 Geo. 3.

INCLOSURE.

State of Property.

Proprietors.	Residence.	Amount of Assessment.	Consents.	Dissents.	Neuters.	Observations.
Total.						

Application to Proprietors.

When an application to Parliament has been determined on by the several persons interested in the Inclosure, it is usual to hold a meeting of the proprietors, and persons concerned. At this meeting, a draft of the Bill is submitted for their approval, and such arrangements made as will suit all parties; this draft is forwarded to the Parliamentary Agent, who makes the necessary alterations in the clauses, &c., and prepares the Bill in conformity with the objects it is intended to embrace, and in compliance with the practice of Parliament.

Immediately after the presentation of the Bill, application must be made to the whole of the proprietors for their consent to the Inclosure. This course is absolutely necessary before the Committee sit on the Bill. Every proprietor of land, to be affected by the measure, should be applied to for the purpose of ascertaining his sentiments. Parliament expects that all persons, whose rights or interests are concerned, should be consulted. The answer of every proprietor must be carefully taken down, be it for or against the measure. If a party concerned cannot be found, the circumstance must be stated.

The *consents* may all be taken down on *one* Bill, if parties wish; which Bill may either be printed, or in manuscript. By taking down the sentiments of proprietors on one Bill expense will be saved.

An affidavit* of the consenting parties is required by Parliament.

Words, to the following effect, may be inserted at the end of the Bill, where the consents are to be taken.

"We [or I, as the case may be] certify that we [or I] have seen this Copy of the Bill, and do consent to its passing into a law, subject to such alterations as Parliament may judge proper.

"A. B.
"C. D."

* For Form of Affidavit, see General Inclosure Act, 41 Geo. 3.

If proprietors happen to be out of the country, a special power of attorney will have to be prepared, by which the absent party shall authorize another person to sign the Bill for him. The person sent to obtain this power should be a subscribing witness thereto, and he will have to prove the due execution of the instrument by parol evidence in the Committee of the Commons, and on oath in the Lords.

The Committees of both Houses will judge how far the dissents to the measure should weigh against the assents. There is a general understanding that the parties assenting to the Bill should command in *value* (not in quantity) four-fifths of the land to be inclosed; but as there is no fixed rule on this point, the practice, although expected to be complied with, is not enforced.

It is absolutely necessary to obtain the consent of the lord of the manor.

The person appointed to apply to the proprietors of land for their consents, or otherwise, will have to attend the Committee to give evidence of the answer which he received from each individual.

MAP.

When lands are to be drained, a map, describing their situation, &c., should by all means be produced at the Committee, for the satisfaction of members, notwithstanding that the Standing Orders do not require it.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE.

In the case of drainage the Committee will require an Estimate of the Expense of the Undertaking.

PETITION.

(For *Forms*, see Appendix F.)

The petition should bear the signatures of the several proprietors of land who are friendly to the undertaking:* the same rule must be observed here as in petitions for other Bills, namely, that no person who signs the petition will be admitted as evidence for or against the measure.

* The signatures of assenting parties should be procured to the petition as soon as possible, lest they should be induced to change their minds, and oppose instead of supporting the measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Summary of Proceedings.

*Present Petition.—Give Notice of sitting of Committee on Petition.—Committee sit on Petition.—Report from Committee on Petition.—Bill presented.—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Wait on Lord Shaftesbury.—Give Notice of Second reading of Bill.—Bill read Second Time.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Bill.—Deposit Bill at Private Bill Office.—Committee Sit.—Give Notice of Report from Committee on Bill.—Report Bill left at Ingrossing Office.—Bill sent to Press and Ingrossment.—Examine Ingrossment.—Bill read Third Time.**

[Three clear days must intervene between First and Second Reading.]

Committee sit on Petition.

In the case of inclosure and drainage, the petition is referred to a Committee. The following are the proofs required.

Produce the newspapers, of three several dates, in which the notices were inserted.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the church door at ———, on the ——— day of ———, or at ———, (insert chapel of ease) on the ——— day of ———.†)

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the Sessions House doors, at ———, on the ——— day of ———, (for the county of ———); also at ———, (for the borough of ———,)

* If the object of the Bill be merely for an inclosure, or to confirm an inclosure, the petition is not referred to a Committee, but leave is given to bring in the Bill on the day following the presentation of the petition. If for inclosure and drainage, the petition is referred to a select Committee.

† An affidavit must be annexed of the party who saw it affixed.

on the ——— day of ———, at the General Quarter Sessions held at Michaelmas.

Prove the allegations of the petition.

Bill presented.

4.

"That in all Bills for inclosing lands, the names of the commissioners proposed to be appointed; and the compensation intended for the lord of the manor, and the owners of tithes, in lieu of their respective rights, and also the compensation intended to be made for the enfranchisement of copyholds, where any bargains or agreements have been made for such compensations; be inserted in the copy of the Bill presented to the House: And that all copies of such Bills, whether printed or written, which shall be sent to any of the persons interested in the said manor, tithes, lands or commons, for their consent, do contain the names of such proposed commissioners, and also the compensations so bargained or agreed for."

5.

"That no person shall be named in any such Bills, as a commissioner, surveyor or valuer, who shall be interested in the inclosure to be made by virtue of such Bill; or the agent ordinarily intrusted with the care, superintendence, or management of the estate of any person so interested."

7.

"That in all Bills for inclosing, draining, or improving lands, which shall be presented to the House, there be inserted a clause, providing what sum of money in the whole, or by the day, shall be paid to each of the commissioners to be appointed by such Bill, in satisfaction of the expense and trouble which he shall incur in the execution of the powers thereby given; and that there be also inserted in such Bill a clause, providing that the account of such commissioner or commissioners, containing a true statement of all sums by him or them received and expended or due to him or them for their own trouble or expenses, shall, at least once in every year, from the date of the passing of such act till such accounts shall be finally allowed, together with the vouchers relating to the same, be examined by some person or persons in such Bill to be named, and the balance by him or them stated in the book of accounts required to be kept in the office of the clerk of such

commissioners; and that no charge or item in such accounts shall be binding on the parties concerned, or be valid in law, unless the same shall be duly allowed by such person or persons.

8.

"That Bills for the purpose of inclosing small tracts of land, not exceeding three hundred acres, and effecting the same by clauses usual in such Bills, shall be considered, as to the payment of fees, only as single Bills; and that those for the inclosure of small tracts of land, to be effected as above, not exceeding one hundred acres, shall be subject only to the payment of half the Bill fees due on a single bill; the admeasurement in both cases to be proved according to the Form prescribed in the Schedule to the General Inclosure Act (41 Geo. III. c. 109.)"

In the Bill to be presented to the House, and also in the copy or copies on which the assent of the parties interested in the measure is taken, the commissioners proposed to be appointed must be named: the various compensations intended to be given in lieu of rights and tithes (if compensations have been agreed to), and for the enfranchisement of copyholds, must also be inserted.

The Bill must provide that no person appointed to act as commissioner, surveyor, or valuer will be permitted to have any interest in the measure, nor the agent of any person so interested.

A clause must be inserted in the Bill, allowing to a commissioner or commissioners, a stipulated sum in consideration of the expense and trouble which he or they may incur in executing the powers entrusted to them, and another clause directing the said commissioner or commissioners to furnish once a year (at the least) an account of the various sums received, expended, and due by and to him or them for his or their trouble and expenses, together with the necessary vouchers relating thereto. These accounts and vouchers are to be examined by an auditor or auditors named in the Bill, and the balance of accounts (if any) is to be kept in the office of the clerk to the said commissioner or commissioners; no item in these accounts shall be binding on the parties concerned, or be valid in law, unless admitted by such auditor or auditors.

As the *title* and *preamble* of Bills for Inclosure should be prepared with much care, it may not be unsatisfactory to offer a few remarks on them.

The title of the Bill should not, by any means, disagree with the *notice* or the *petition*. The parishes, &c. named in it, should correspond with the parishes, &c. named in the Bill.

The preamble of the Bill should be particularly attended to; as the Committee on the Bill, in both Houses, will require that it be proved with the greatest exactness.

It should describe the situation, and particularize the nature and quantity of the lands to be inclosed, &c. The King (if his Majesty have any interest in the lands) and the lord of the manor must be named.

If the Bill be for tithes, the patron of the living and the vicar should be named, and the nature of their claim set forth. All proprietors interested should be named, and the good effects that will result from the measure must be stated.

Committee sit on Bill.

The Committee see that the following Standing Orders have been complied with.

6.

"That when any petition for inclosing, draining, or improving, or for altering or amending any Act for inclosing, draining, or improving lands, hath been presented to the House, the Committee to whom the said petition shall be referred; or, in case the said petition shall not be referred to a Committee, then the Committee to whom the Bill shall be committed; do examine, in the first place, how far the Orders contained in the preceding resolutions have been complied with; and do report the same to the House; on the report of such Petition or Bill.

21.

"That the Committee to whom any Petition or Bill for inclosing lands, or for extinguishing any right of common thereon, shall be referred, may admit proof of the notices required by the Standing Orders, and of the allegations in the preamble of such Bill, by affidavit taken and authenticated, according to the form prescribed in the schedule to

the General Inclosure Act (41 Geo. III. c. 109); unless such Committee shall otherwise order.

22.

"That in all private Bills relating to *Ireland*, the notices required by the Standing Orders of this House, and the allegations in the preamble of such Bills, may be proved before any judge of that part of the United Kingdom; whose certificate shall be admitted as evidence of such proof having been made, unless the Committee, to whom any Petition or private Bill shall be referred, shall otherwise order.

23.

"That all persons concerned in interest in any Bill for inclosing lands, or for the extinguishing any right of common thereon, may signify their consent to the same, by affidavit taken and authenticated, according to the Form prescribed in the Schedule to the General Inclosure Act (41 Geo. III. c. 109); unless the Committee, to whom the Petition or Bill for such inclosure or improvement shall be referred, shall otherwise order.

24.

"That all persons concerned in interest in private Bills relating to *Ireland*, do personally attend the Committee, to give their consents, or do signify the same to one of the judges of that part of the United Kingdom; whose certificate shall be taken as a proof of such consent, unless the Committee, to whom any Petition or private Bill shall be referred, shall otherwise order.

25.

"That in all other instances such persons as are concerned in interest in any private Bill, do personally attend the Committee, to give their consents; and that, if they do not attend, certificates in writing, of their consent, be proved by one or more witnesses before the Committee."

If the *notices* have been proved at the Committee on the petition, there will be no necessity to repeat them here; if they have not, they are the first to be advanced.

The following are the other proofs required at this Committee.

Produce and *prove* a statement of the property of the several proprietors of land concerned in the inclosure, &c.

Produce a survey of the lands.

Produce the Consent Bill, and the affidavits of the party consenting.

Prove the preamble of the Bill.

It is customary to have two or three prints of the Bill (with their blanks filled up) in readiness at the Committee, for the use of members.

Petitions against this description of Bill are heard, before the promoters are required to produce their proofs.

[For details of the proceedings, as laid down in the Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Bill read First Time.—Bill read Second Time.—Prints left at the Door of House.—Witnesses sworn.—Committee sit.—Report from Committee.—Bill read Third Time.

Committee sit.

The following are the proofs required by the Committee in this House.*

Produce and *prove* a statement of the property of the several proprietors of land concerned in the inclosure, &c.

Produce a survey of the lands.

Produce the Consent Bill, and *prove* the hand-writing of the magistrates attached to the affidavits thereunto annexed.

Prove the preamble of the Bill.

If the Bill be for *drainage*, a *map* of the land to be drained, and an *estimate of the expense*, must be produced.

As the witnesses have been sworn at the bar of the House, previously to attending the Committee, the foregoing proofs are substantiated by parol evidence.

* Proof of notices is not required in the House of Lords, on Inclosure Bills.

BILLS for PAVING, LIGHTING (by GAS or otherwise), CLEANSING, or IMPROVING CITIES or TOWNS,* and also for ERECTING or IMPROVING TOWN HALLS or MARKET PLACES.

Summary of Documents to be prepared, and preliminary steps to be taken by the Solicitor, previous to Proceedings being had on the above named Bills.

Notices.--Petition.--Estimate of Expense.--Subscription List.†

NOTICES.

[For Forms, see Appendix G.]

1.

"That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for paving, lighting, cleansing, or improving any city, town, or place, or for the continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing tolls, rates, or duties for that purpose, notices of such intended application be given.

2.

"That if an increase or alteration in any existing tolls, rates, or duties, is intended to be proposed, the intention of proposing such increase or alteration be expressed therein.

3.

"That such notices be inserted three times in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of

* "*Jovis*, 4° *die Julii*, 1822.—That the notices required to be given, by the Standing Orders of this House, of applications for Bills for paving, lighting, or cleansing any city, town, or place, be in all cases given where application is intended to be made for a Bill to light, or to empower any person or persons to light, any city, town, or place, with gas; or for amending any Act of Parliament for that purpose."

† These latter documents are required only in the case of lighting with gas.

Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same newspaper of the county in which such city, town, or place shall be situate; or, if there is no such paper printed therein, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining or near thereto; and if the place to be paved, lighted, cleansed, or improved, is situate within the Bills of Mortality, then the said notices shall in like manner be inserted in the London Gazette: and that such notices (printed or written on paper) be affixed to the church doors of the respective parishes, for three Sundays in the said months of *August* and *September*, or either of them; and also to the door of the Sessions House, where the general quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden for the county, riding, or division, in which such city, town, or place, shall be situate, at the *Michaelmas* preceding the said session of Parliament."

The following notices are required—

*Notices in Newspapers.**
Notices on Church Doors.
Notices on Sessions-House Doors.

General Observations.

If it be necessary to take property by compulsion, for the purposes of the projected Act, a written notice must be served on the owners and occupiers of all such property; stating, that, in order to carry on the proposed improvement, certain portions of their property will be required, &c. This notice must be extended to all places which the power to take property by compulsion will embrace.

Although it is not absolutely necessary that the newspaper and other notices should express the intention to take property by compulsion, it is recommended that the circumstance be inserted.

The intention to sell commons or wastes, for the purpose of effecting an improvement, must be inserted in the notice.

In case a yearly tax or rate is intended to be levied, in order to prevent nuisances, obstructions, &c. or for the purpose of providing places suitable for markets, the notice must particularly express such intention.

* If the place to be paved, lighted, cleansed, or improved, be within the Bills of Mortality, notice should be inserted three times in the London Gazette.

When a rate is to be imposed by an Act of Parliament, the consent of the inhabitants, on whom the tax is to be levied, should, if possible, be previously obtained. The best method of ascertaining their sentiments is by calling a *vestry meeting*, and the notice which convenes the meeting should express the exact object for which it is called. If the necessity for imposing the intended tax be then admitted and agreed to, Parliament will have less objection to give their sanction.

It is not to be inferred, however, that the *consent* of the inhabitants, so convened, is a necessary step to the imposition of the rate, if the necessity or utility of the measure be proved to Parliament. The legislature, acting as it ever does, on a fair and general principle, requires that the parties to be affected by the rate should be previously consulted; but it will not be diverted, by their dissent or opposition, from giving its sanction to a measure, provided that it appears to be one from which general utility is likely to result. A Bill might pass the Commons without any meeting of inhabitants being called; and, in some cases, Improvement Bills have passed this House without such meeting. It is, however, most advisable that the sentiments of the inhabitants of a place to be improved should be ascertained, be they hostile or friendly to the undertaking, as serious inconveniences may arise in the Lords, if an application to that effect cannot be proved when the Bill is in Committee in that House. Parties have already experienced considerable vexation and delay, from having omitted to ascertain the consents, or otherwise, of the parties concerned. An adjournment of the Lords' Committee has, in such a case as this, taken place till the meeting of inhabitants should be held, and their feelings known. In the event of opposition, this meeting will not be dispensed with.

A party, whose interest may happen to be opposed to a Bill, may have sufficient influence to induce the majority of inhabitants to join their opposition to his, for the purpose of defeating the contemplated measure. If it be made clear to Parliament, however, that the advantages which are likely to result from the proposed undertaking, outweigh the objections which have been raised against it; and that, in fact, the property, &c. of no individual will be seriously injured by the measures of the Bill, the

opposition, in this case, cannot avail. But if, on the other hand, an *individual* come *singly* forward, and satisfactorily proves that his own immediate interest is more than equal to the benefit to be derived from the proposed measure, his opposition will, in all likelihood, succeed.

Although a vestry meeting is the most usual, and generally the most convenient, course to adopt, to ascertain the sentiments of the inhabitants of particular districts or places, it sometimes happens that a notice for this purpose fails of its effect. A general meeting of the inhabitants in their town hall, or a list sent amongst them to ascertain their feelings on the point in question, would answer the same purpose, and afford equal satisfaction to Parliament.

If it be necessary to convene a second meeting of the inhabitants, a draft of the intended Bill should be prepared, in order to submit for their approval its various clauses and provisions.

If the powers taken by the Act supersede the necessity, originally enjoined on a corporation or body of men, to make certain improvements, Parliament will have no objection to their entering into a composition with the company or commissioners, for the purpose of transferring their liability to them; and, if such arrangement be agreed to, the corporation or body are of course no longer liable to be called upon to act in the concern, the company or commissioners having now the entire guidance and responsibility of the measure in their hands.

If a corporation wish to act as commissioners, the members thereof must qualify themselves in the same manner as other individuals.

A company is usually selected from amongst the subscribers, but Parliament never interferes with their appointment, nor inquires as to those that compose it.

The supplying of a town with water does not come under the head of General Improvement. An Act for the former purpose is usually carried into effect by a *joint stock company*, whereas the latter is generally governed and guided by a body of *commissioners*. There is also a very considerable difference in the manner of collecting the rates for both purposes, as the payment for supplying water can only be demanded of those who may choose

to be so supplied, while improvement rates may be *levied* generally on the inhabitants of the place wherein the improvement has taken place.* If a Bill embrace *both* objects, it is liable to double fees.†

PETITION.

[For Forms, see Appendix G.]

In case of paving, cleansing, or repairing, the Petition should represent the danger and inconvenience resulting from the neglected and ruinous state of the streets, lanes, &c. of the city, borough, town, or place, from whence the Petition emanates; and pray for means to remedy the same.

If a city, town, or place, is required to be lighted with gas, it is only to show in the Petition the necessity for the same.

If money is to be raised, or rates imposed, or any increase or alteration proposed to be made, in existing rates or assessments, the Petition must express the same.

If an Act is to be amended, the Petition should be signed by the commissioners (or a quorum of them) acting under the existing Act.

[For instructions as to framing and affixing notices, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

* The Standing Orders relating to Navigable Canals apply also to the supplying of a town or place with water.

† Distinct fees are charged on each object contained in a Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Present Petition.—Notice of Sitting of Committee on Petition.—Committee sit on Petition.—Report from Committee on Petition.—Bill presented.—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Wait on Lord Shaftesbury.—Give Notice of Second Reading of Bill.—Bill read a Second Time.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Bill.—Deposit Bill at Private Bill Office.—Committee sit on Bill.—Give Notice of Report from Committee on Bill.—Report Bill left at Ingrossing Office.—Bills sent to Press and Ingrossment.—Examine Ingrossment.—Bill read Third Time.

[Three days between first and second reading.]

Committee sit on Petition.

4.

"That the Committee, to whom such petition shall be referred, do examine, in the first place, how far the preceding Orders have been complied with; and do report the same to the House, on the report of such petition."

The following are the proofs required by the Committee—

Produce the newspapers of three several dates, in which the notices were inserted.

Produce the London Gazette of three several dates.*

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the church door [or doors, as the case may be], at ——— on the ——— day of ———.

* When the Improvement, &c. lies within the Bills of Mortality.

Produce and *prove* a copy of the notice affixed to the Sessions House door, at ———, on the ——— day of ——— [for the county of ———]; also at ——— [for the borough of ———], on the ——— day of ———, at the general quarter sessions held at Michaelmas.

Prove the allegations contained in the petition.

Committee sit on Bill.

The same proofs are advanced at this Committee as at the Committee on the Petition; with the difference that, instead of proving the allegations of the petition, the parties prove the preamble of the Bill.

If the Bill be for lighting with gas, the following proofs will also be required.

Prove the Estimate of Expense, and the signature attached thereto.

Prove that the Subscription List, and the sums and signatures attached thereto, are correct.

[For a detail of the proceedings, as laid down in the Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

XIII.

"*Bills for erecting or improving Town-Halls or Market-Places.*

"That the Standing Orders of the House, relating to Bills for paving, lighting, cleansing, or improving any city or town, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, be extended to Bills for erecting or improving any town-hall or market-place.—*See* XII. Paving."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Bill read First Time.—Bill read Second Time.—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Swear Witnesses.—Committee sit.—Report from Committee.—Read Third Time.

Committee sit.

Proof of the insertion and affixing of notices is not required in the Lords' Committee.

The preamble of the Bill must be strictly proved.

If the Bill be for lighting with gas, an Estimate of Expense and Subscription List must be produced, and the signatures and sums will be required to be proved.

[For a detail of the proceedings, as laid down in the Summary, see " Navigable Canals, &c."]

BILLS FOR CONFIRMING OR PROLONGING LETTERS PATENT.*

Documents to be prepared previous to Proceedings being had on this Bill.

Notices.—Petition.

NOTICES.

(For Form, see Appendix H.)

1.

" That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for confirming or prolonging the term of letters patent, granted by his Majesty to any person or persons, on account of any invention, notice of such intended application be given."

2.

" That such notices be inserted three times in the London Gazette (and also three times in some one and the same newspaper printed at Edinburgh, where the letters patent extend to Scotland; and also three times in the Dublin Gazette, where the letters patent extend to Ireland) in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of parliament in which such application is intended to be made: and each such notice shall have prefixed to it in capital letters, the name by which the invention is usually distinguished, and shall contain a distinct description of the invention for which such letters patent have been obtained, and also on account of the term of that duration."

172.

" *Die Lunæ*, 28 *Martii*, 1808.

" Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that no Bill for extending the term of any letters patent granted by his Majesty, under the great seal of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, shall

* The patentee himself, or his lawful representative, should make the application; and it must be satisfactorily proved that the invention, whatever it may be, was not acquired by purchase, and did not emanate from a foreign country.

Bills of this description may originate in either House of Parliament.

be read a third time in this House, unless notice shall have been inserted three times in the *London Gazette* (and also three times in the *Edinburgh Gazette*, if the letters patent be under the great seal of *Scotland*, and three times in the *Dublin Gazette*, if under the great seal of *Ireland)*, in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session in which application for such Bill shall be made to Parliament, that an application was intended to be made to Parliament to obtain such Bill."

If the letters patent be limited to England, notices must be inserted three times in the London Gazette, in the months named in the Standing Orders. If they are intended to extend to Ireland and Scotland, three notices must be inserted in the Dublin Gazette, and three also in some one and the same newspaper printed in Edinburgh.

The notices must be headed by the name the invention is distinguished by in *capital letters;* a full, clear, and distinct description of the invention, and the term for which the patent has been granted by his Majesty, must be mentioned.

The notices must also recite the several dates of the letters patent.

PETITION.

(For Form, see Appendix H.)

The petition should state the labour and expense incurred in perfecting the object of the patent, and should describe the invention and its utility.

The dates of the letters patent should then be recapitulated, and the petitioner should pray the House to extend the term already granted, or award such remuneration as Parliament may deem fit; taking into consideration the petitioner's loss of time and money, in prosecuting and perfecting the object, in order to render it of general use.

If improvements or additions have been added to the object of the patent since the King's letters were obtained, such additions or improvements must be named in the petition.

In all other respects the petition is to be framed according to the notice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Present Petition.—Give Notice of Sitting of Committee on Petition.— Committee sit on Petition.— Bill presented.—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Wait on Lord Shaftesbury.—Give Notice of the Second Reading of Bill.—Bill read Second Time. —Give Notice of the Sitting of Committee on Bill.—Deposit Bill at Private Bill Office.—Committee sit on Bill.—Report Bill left at the Ingrossing Office.—Bill sent to Press, and Ingrossment.—Bill read Third Time.

Committee sit on Petition.

3.

"That the Committee to whom such petition shall be referred, do examine, in the first place, how far the preceding Orders have been complied with; and do report the same to the House, on the report of such petition."

The following are the proofs required.

Produce the London Gazette of three several dates in which the notices were inserted.

Produce (if the patent be intended to extend to Ireland) the Dublin Gazette of three several dates in which the notices were inserted.

Produce (if the patent be intended to extend to Scotland) the Edinburgh newspaper in which the notices were inserted.

Produce the specifications of the invention.

Produce and *prove* (if the patent be intended to extend to Ireland) a copy of the specification from the Court of Chancery in Dublin.

Produce and *prove* (if the patent be intended to extend to Scotland) a copy of the specification from the Court of Chancery in Edinburgh.

Produce and *prove* a statement of the expenses incurred by the proprietor of the patent in perfecting the invention.

Prove all the allegations contained in the petition.

Bill presented.

A copy of the letters patent must be annexed to the Bill on its presentation, as will appear by the following Standing Order.

4.

"That when any Bill shall be brought into the House, for confirming of letters patent, there be a true copy of such letters patent annexed to the Bill."

Committee sit on Bill.

The Committee will require that the preamble of the Bill be strictly proved.

[For a detail of the proceedings, as laid down in the Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Bill read First Time.—Bill read Second Time—Leave Prints at Door of House.—Swear Witnesses.—Committee sit.—Report from Committee.—Bill read Third Time.

"Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that no Bill for the purpose aforesaid shall be read a third time in this House, unless it shall appear that the letters patent, the term of which it is intended by such Bill to extend, will expire within two years from the commencement of the session of Parliament in which the application for such Bill shall be made.

"Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that no Bill for the purpose aforesaid shall be read a third time in this House, unless it shall appear that the application to Parliament for extending the term of the letters patent is made by the person, or by the representatives of the person, who himself originally discovered the invention for which such letters patent were granted by his Majesty; and that the knowledge of such invention was not acquired by such person as aforesaid by purchase, or otherwise, from the inventor or owner of the same, or by information that such invention was known and pursued in any foreign country.

"Ordered, That the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, and that they be entered on the Roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

Committee sit.

The same proofs will be required before this Committee as have been previously laid before the Committee in the Commons.

[For a detail of the proceedings, as laid down in the Summary, see "Navigable Canals, &c."]

BILLS RELATING TO COUNTY RATES, GAOLS, HOUSES OF CORRECTION, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, OR BURYING GROUNDS.

Documents to be prepared, preparatory to Proceedings being had on the above-named Bills.

Notices.—Petition.

NOTICES.

[For Forms, see Appendix I.]

1.

"That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating county rates, or for building, rebuilding, or repairing any gaol or house of correction, by rates or duties to be levied on the subject, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes, or for the increase or alteration of the existing tolls, rates, or duties, for either of those purposes, notices of such intended application be given.

2.

"That if an increase or alteration in any existing tolls, rates, or duties, is intended to be proposed, the intention of proposing such increase or alteration be expressed therein.

3.

"That such notices be inserted three times in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same newspaper of the county in which such rates are proposed to be regulated, or in which such gaol or house of correction is proposed to be built, or is situated; or, if there is no such paper printed therein, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining or near thereto; and if the said gaol or house of correction is within the Bills of Mortality, then the said notices shall in like manner be inserted in the London Gazette: and that such notices (printed or written on paper) be affixed to the door of the Sessions House where the general quarter sessions of the peace shall be holden for the county, riding, or division, in which such rates are proposed to be regulated, or such gaol or house of correction is to be situated, at the *Michaelmas* preceding the said session of Parliament."

The following are the notices required*—

Notices in Newspapers.

Notices on Sessions-House Door.

PETITION.

[For Forms, see Appendix I.]

For instructions as to preparing, &c. the preceding documents, see "Navigable Canals, &c."

The stages of this description of Bills, in both Houses of Parliament, are similar to those of "Improvement, &c."

The following is the Standing Order of the House of Commons, relative to the proofs required at the Committee on the Petition.

4.

"That the Committee, to whom such petition shall be referred, do examine, in the first place, how far the preceding Orders have been complied with; and do report the same to the House, on the report of such petition."

This Committee requires that the newspapers in which the notices were inserted shall be produced; and, if the operations of the Bill are intended to affect any place situate within the Bills of Mortality, the London Gazette, in which the notices were published, must also be produced; in addition to which, proof will be required that the notices were duly affixed to the door of the Sessions House; and lastly, the allegations contained in the Petition must be supported and proved.

The Committee, to whom the Bill will be referred, are to examine the allegations contained in the preamble, which must be duly proved.

* If the gaol or house of correction be within the Bills of Mortality, notices must also be inserted in the London Gazette.

"That the Standing Orders of the House, relating to Bills for regulating county rates, or for building, rebuilding, or repairing any gaol or house of correction, be extended to Bills for building, rebuilding, or repairing any church or chapel, or for the purchasing or enlarging of any burying ground, by rates or duties to be levied on the subject, or for continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for any or either of those purposes."—*See* "X County Rates, &c."

The same proofs are required to be advanced in the Committee of the Lords, as have already been brought forward in the Committee of the Commons.

BILLS RELATING TO POOR RATES, OR THE MAINTENANCE OR EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR, OR WORKHOUSES.

Documents to be prepared, preparatory to Proceedings being had on the above-named Bills.

Notices.—Petition.

NOTICES.

(For Forms, see Appendix K.)

1.

"That when any application is intended to be made to the House, for leave to bring in a Bill relating to poor rates, or to the maintenance or employment of the poor, or to workhouses, in any city, town, or place, or for the continuing or amending any Act of Parliament passed for that purpose, or for the increase or alteration of the existing rates for that purpose, notices of such intended application be given.

2.

"That if an increase or alteration in any existing rates is intended to be proposed, the intention of proposing such increase or alteration be expressed therein.

3.

"That such notices be inserted three times in the months of *August* and *September*, or either of them, immediately preceding the session of Parliament in which such application is intended to be made, in some one and the same newspaper of the county in which such city, town, or place shall be situate; or, if there is no such paper printed therein, then in the newspaper of some county adjoining or near thereto; and if the place is situate within the Bills of Mortality, then the said notices shall in like manner be inserted in the London Gazette: and that such notices (printed or written on paper) be affixed to the church doors of the respective parishes, for three Sundays in the said months of *August*

and *September*, or either of them; and also to the door of the Sessions House where the general quarter-sessions of the peace shall be holden for the county, riding, or division, in which such city, town, or place shall be situate, at the Michaelmas preceding the said session of Parliament."

The following are the notices required*—

Notices in Newspapers.
Notices on Church Doors.
Notices on Sessions-House Doors.

PETITION.

[For Forms, see Appendix K.]

[For instructions as to preparing, &c. the preceding documents, see " Navigable Canals, &c."]

The stages of these Bills, in both Houses of Parliament, are similar to those of " Improvement, &c."

The following is the Standing Order of the House of Commons, relative to the proofs required at the Committee on the Petition.

4.

" That the Committee, to whom such Petition shall be referred, do examine, in the first place, how far the preceding Orders have been complied with; and do report the same to the House, on the report of such petition."

This Committee requires that the newspapers in which the notices were inserted shall be produced; and, if the operations of the Bill are intended to affect any place situate within the Bills of Mortality, the London Gazette, in which the notices were published, must also be produced; in addition to which, proof will be required that the notices were duly affixed to the church doors, and to the door of the Sessions House; and lastly, the allegations contained in the Petition must be supported and proved.

In framing the Bill, care must be taken that the general laws,

* If the place to be affected by the intended measure lie within the Bills of Mortality, notices must also be inserted in the London Gazette.

with respect to the poor, shall not be departed from; nor can parties take a power to inflict corporal punishment. The following are the Standing Orders on this subject.

5.

" That no Bill be presented to the House, relating to poor rates, or to the maintenance or employment of the poor, or to workhouses, containing any clause or clauses whereby the general law of settlement of the poor shall be departed from, or any power of corporal punishment given to any persons employed in the management of the poor.

6.

" That no such clause or clauses be inserted in any such Bill, by the Committee to whom such Bill may be committed."

The Committee on the Bill will require that the several allegations contained in the preamble thereof shall be strictly proved.

The chairman will be required to report, that the preceding Standing Orders have been complied with.

7.

" That the chairman of the Committee, upon the report of every such Bill, do acquaint the House whether the said Order has been complied with."

The same proofs are advanced in the Committee of the Lords, as have been previously brought forward at the Committee in the Commons.

BILLS FOR THE MORE EASY RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

1.

"That in all Bills for constituting courts for the recovery of small debts, provision be made, that no person shall be committed to prison by such courts for more than twenty days, where the debt does not exceed twenty shillings; nor for more than forty days, where the debt does not exceed forty shillings; nor for more than sixty days, where the debt does not exceed sixty shillings; nor for more than eighty days, where the debt does not exceed eighty shillings; nor for more than one hundred days, where the debt does not exceed one hundred shillings: and that every person so committed shall be discharged at the expiration of the said twenty, forty, sixty, eighty, or one hundred days respectively, without paying any fees to any gaoler or turnkey.

2.

"That in all such Bills there be inserted a clause, that no person shall be capable of acting as a commissioner, unless such person shall be a householder within the county, district, city, liberty, or place, for which he shall act, and shall be possessed of a real estate of the annual value of twenty pounds, or of a personal estate of the value of five hundred pounds."

A compliance with the above Standing Orders is all that is requisite, in order to obtain an Act of this description. There are no notices necessary, and a Petition is the only document required to be prepared.

The Petition must set forth the expediency of establishing a court of justice for the recovery of small debts, owing to the great inconvenience and many losses sustained by the petitioners in their several callings, from being obliged to give persons credit, who, although able, refuse or delay to pay to the petitioners their just demands.

[For Forms of Petition, see Appendix L.]

STANDING ORDERS;

1685—1822.

I.—PRIVATE BILLS IN GENERAL.

1.

"That all petitions for private Bills be presented within fourteen days after the first *Friday* in every session of Parliament.

2.

"That no private Bill be brought into this House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case; at the peril of the parties preferring the same: and that such petition be signed by the parties who are suitors for such Bill.

3.

"That all plans, elevations, sections, and other papers, required by the Standing Orders of the House, be lodged in the Private Bill Office; and the receipt thereof be acknowledged by one of the clerks of the said office, upon every petition, before it is presented.

4.

"That no Bill be ordered to be brought in, on any petition, for any work proposed to be carried on by tolls or duties to be levied on the subject in particular places, till such petition has been referred to a Committee; who shall in the first instance examine whether the Standing Orders of this House have been complied with, and report the same, together with the matter of the said petition, to the House.

5.

"That whenever any petition shall have been referred to a Committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it shall appear to them, to the House, no petitioners be heard by themselves or counsel against such petition, until the matter thereof shall have been reported.

6.

"That all private Bills, except Naturalization and Name Bills, be printed; and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the first reading.

7.

"That there be three clear days between the first and second reading of private Bills relating to *Great Britain;* except such Bills for navigations, railways, tunnels, ferries, and docks, as require seven days; and that there be twenty-one days between the first and second reading of all private Bills relating to *Ireland.*

8.

"That notice in writing of the day proposed for the second reading of every private Bill be given, by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks of the Private Bill Office, three clear days before such second reading.

9.

"That no Bill, or Clause, for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, county or counties, corporation or corporations, or body or bodies of people, be read a second time, unless fees be paid for the same.

10.

"That there be seven clear days between the second reading of every private Bill and the sitting of the Committee thereupon.

11.

"That notice in writing of the day and hour on which the Committee on the Bill is appointed to sit, be given, by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, three clear days before any such Committee shall sit; and that the proceedings of every Committee which shall sit without such notice, be void.

12.

"That the chairman of the Committee upon any private Bill, so soon as any such Committee is appointed, may (in cases where the House has given power to such Committee to send for persons, papers, and records) issue an order accordingly, so that such persons, papers, and records may be in readiness for the Committee to proceed upon, at the expiration of the seven days.

13.

"That the chairman of the Committee do sign, with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill (to be called the Committee Bill), on which the amendments are to be fairly written; and also sign, with the initials of his name, the several clauses added in the Committee.*

* "*Lunæ, 7° die Julii,* 1817.—That every map or plan, and every schedule or book of reference thereto, which shall be produced before the Committee upon any Private Bill (whether the same shall have been previously lodged at the Private Bill Office, or not), shall be signed by the chairman of such Committee, with his name at length; and he shall also mark, with the initials of his name, every alteration of such map or plan, and of the schedule or book of reference thereto, which shall be agreed upon by the said Committee; and every such map or plan, and schedule or book of reference, shall thereafter be deposited in the Private Bill Office.

"That every map or plan, and schedule or book of reference thereto, which shall be certified by the speaker of the House of Commons, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, shall previously be ascertained, and verified upon oath, to be exactly conformable in all respects to the map or plan, and schedule or book of reference, which shall have been signed by the chairman of the Committee upon the Bill, including and specify in every alteration which may have been made therein by authority of Parliament."

14.

"That the chairman of the Committee, upon the report of every Private Bill, do acquaint the House, that the allegations of the Bill have been examined; and whether the parties concerned have given their consent to the satisfaction of the Committee.

15.

"That notice in writing of the day on which the Bill is to be reported be given, by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, at least one clear day before the day of the report.

16.

"That there be seven clear days between the day on which every Bill within the Standing Orders respecting navigations, railways, tunnels, ferries, and docks, is reported, and the day when the report shall be taken into consideration.

17.

"That every such Bill, as amended by the Committee, be printed, at the expense of the parties applying for the same; and be delivered to the members, three clear days at least before such report shall be taken into consideration.

18.

"That in all cases where reports on Bills are ordered to lie on the table, notice in writing of the day on which such report is intended to be taken into consideration be given, by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, at least one clear day before such report shall be taken into consideration.

19.

"That all Private Bills be ingrossed, examined, and brought to the House, according to the priority in which they are ordered to be ingrossed.

20.

"That no Bill be read a third time, until a certificate is indorsed upon the paper Bill, and signed by one or more of the examiners of ingrossments, declaring that the ingrossment thereof has been examined and agrees with the Bill, as amended by the Committee, and on the report."

Jovis 24° *die Junii*, 1824.

" *Resolved*,

1.

" That the period of giving notices with reference to private Bills, and for the depositing the plans and books of reference with the clerks of the peace, which is now limited, by the Standing Orders, to the months of *August* and *September*, and the *Michaelmas* Quarter Sessions, be extended to the months of *October* and *November*, and the Quarter Sessions then next following.

2.

" That a Committee be appointed at the commencement of every session, consisting of twenty-one members, of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated, 'The Standing Order Committee;' to whom shall be referred every petition presented to the House, having for its object to dispense with any of the Standing Orders relative to private Bills; and that such Committee do report their opinion thereupon to the House.

3.

" That no private Bill be read a second time, until after the expiration of two calendar months from the day the last notice shall have been given in the newspaper.

4.

" That no petition against a private Bill be referred to the Committee on such Bill, which shall not distinctly specify the ground on which the petitioner or petitioners object to the Bill, or to any of the provisions thereof; and that the petitioners be only heard on such grounds stated; and if it shall appear to the said Committee, that such grounds are not specified with sufficient accuracy, the Committee may direct that there be given in to the Committee a more specific statement, in writing, of such grounds of objection so inaccurately specified.

5.

" That a filled up Bill, signed by the agent for the Bill, as proposed to be submitted to the Committee, be deposited in the Private Bill Office at the time of giving notice of the meeting of the Committee on the Bill; and that all parties shall be entitled to a copy thereof, upon payment of the charges for making out amendments of such Bill.

6.

" That the Standing Order of the 12th *April*, 1604, requiring eight members to be present, before a Committee on a petition or Bill is formed, be altered; and that five members shall henceforth be the number to constitute the Committee, and that their names be entered accordingly by the clerk of the Committee, on the minutes of the Committee.

7.

" That the minutes of the Committee, on every contested private Bill, be brought up, and laid on the table of the House, together with the report of every Committee.

8.

" That no postponement of the first meeting of any Committee on a private Bill shall take place, unless notice shall be given at the Private Bill Office one clear day before the time fixed for such meeting of the Committee; and that no notice for any proceedings in any private Bill shall be lodged after eight of the clock in the evening.

" *Ordered*,

" That the said resolutions be made Standing Orders of this House."

"*Die Mercurii, 7 Maii,* 1800.

154.

"Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That in any inclosure, road, drainage, paving, dock, or navigation Bill, whenever any sum of money is, under the provisions of such act, to be paid for the purchase or exchange of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or which sum of money ought to be laid out in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to be settled to the same uses, provision shall be made in the said Bill that such sum of money, not being less than the sum of two hundred pounds, be paid into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer, to be placed to his account *ex-parte* the Commissioners under such particular Bill, or under such other title as by the said Bill shall be directed, pursuant to the method prescribed by the act of the first year of King George the Fourth, chapter thirty-five, and the General Orders of the said Court, and without fee or reward, and shall, when so paid in, there remain until the same shall, by order of the said Court, upon a petition to be preferred to the said Court in a summary way, be applied either in the purchase of land tax, or towards the discharge of any debts or incumbrances affecting the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments so purchased or exchanged, or until the same shall, upon the like application, be laid out in a summary way, by order of the said Court, in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to be settled to the like uses; and in the mean time and until such Order can be made, such money may, by Order of the said Court, be laid out in some of the public funds, or in Government or real securities, and the dividends or interest arising therefrom shall, by Order of the said Court, be paid to such person or persons as would for the time being be entitled to the rents and profits of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, so to be purchased, conveyed, and settled: And in case such sum of money shall be less than the sum of two hundred pounds, and shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds, then and in such case such sum of money shall, with the approbation of the commissioners acting under such act, or any three or more of them, be paid into the Bank of England, and applied, by order of the Court of Exchequer, in manner hereinbefore

directed, or may, without any order of the Court of Exchequer, be paid into the hands of two trustees to be nominated by the person or persons who, for the time being, would be entitled to the rents and profits of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be purchased and settled, such nomination to be approved of by three or more of the said commissioners, and such nomination and approbation to be in writing under the hands of the persons so nominating and approving; and the money so paid to such trustees shall by them be applied in like manner as is before directed with respect to the money so to be paid into the Bank in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer, but without any order of the said Court touching the application thereof; and in case such sum of money shall not exceed twenty pounds, then the same shall be paid to the person or persons who for the time being would be entitled to the rents and profits of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be purchased and conveyed for his, her, or their own use and benefit: And it is hereby further ordered, That if any commissioner in an inclosure or drainage Bill shall find any difficulty in obtaining a purchase in land which may be equal in value to such sum of money not exceeding two hundred pounds, as by the said Standing Order is directed to be paid into the Bank, to await a future purchase, or which purchase may be disadvantageous in other respects, such commissioner shall be at liberty to apply such sum of money towards the expenses of such act, so far as the proportion of the party entitled to such sum shall amount to; and if there shall be any surplus of such two hundred pounds, they may apply such surplus after such application, in diminution of the sum allowed to be charged upon the estate for the purpose of inclosure or drainage.

"Ordered, That the said Order be declared a Standing Order, and that it be entered upon the Roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

"*Emend. per Ord. 7 Julii,* 1823."

"PRIVATE BILL OFFICE.

1.

"That a book, to be called 'The Private Bill Register,' be kept in a room, to be called 'The Private Bill Office;' in which book shall be entered, by the clerks to be appointed for the business of that office (who shall not be employed or act as agents in the management or conduct of any Bills in the House of Commons, nor be in partnership with any person so employed) the name, description, and place of residence of the parliamentary agent in town, and of the agent in the country (if any) soliciting the Bill; and all the proceedings, from the petition to the passing of the Bill:—such entry to specify, briefly, each day's proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or petition may be referred; the day and hour on which the Committee is appointed to sit; the day and hour to which such Committee may be adjourned, and the name of the Committee clerk. Such book to be open to public inspection daily, in the said office, between the hours of eleven and five.

2.

"That all plans, elevations, sections, and other papers, required by the Standing Orders of the House, be lodged in the Private Bill Office; and that the receipt thereof be acknowledged accordingly, by one of the clerks of the said office, upon the petition, before it is presented.

3.

"That every private bill, after it has been read the first time, and the title copied and examined for the votes, be in the custody of the clerks of the Private Bill Office, until laid upon the table for the second reading; and when committed, be taken by the proper Committee clerk into his charge, till reported.

4.

"That after each private bill has been read the first time, its name (or short title) shall be copied by the clerks of the Private Bill Office, from the clerk's minute book of the day, into a separate book, to be called 'The Examination Book;"—wherein shall be noted the number

of such Bill, according to the priority of its being read, and the date of the day of such first reading.

5.

"That between the first and second readings, every such Bill shall, according to its priority, be examined, with all practicable dispatch, by the clerks of the Private Bill Office, as to its conformity with the Rules and Standing Orders of the House; and the breviate thereof be compared with such Bill; and the examining clerk shall, at the foot of such breviate, state, 'that the Bill is [*or*, is not] prepared in due form:' —And if *not* in due form, he shall specify the folio in which any irregularity occurs: And shall moreover, in all cases, sign and date the breviate of such Bill, with the day of such examination, and shall also enter the like date, together with his own name, in the Examination Book.

6.

"That the points to which the duty of the examining clerk shall extend, be the following, viz. (1.) That the title and provisions of the Bill are comprehended within the allegations of the petition, and within the order of leave: (2.) That proper blanks are left in the Bill: (3.) That there are no erasures or interlineations; and also (where necessary) that each Bill contains the particular clauses directed by the Standing Orders applicable to each respectively; and that Bills for confirming letters-patent, have a copy of the letters-patent annexed.

7.

"That the examining clerk do moreover compare the breviate with the Bill, and see that the subject-matter of each clause or set of clauses, is sufficiently pointed out:—The form of the breviate to be such as the Speaker shall from time to time direct.

8.

"That notice in writing of the day proposed for the second reading of every private Bill, be given by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks of the Private Bill Office, three clear days before such second reading; which clerks shall enter such notice in the Private Bill Register.

9.

"That notice of the day and hour on which the Committee on the Bill is appointed to sit, be given in writing three clear days beforehand, by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, who shall enter the same in the Private Bill Register; and that all

Committee proceedings, of which such notice shall not have been given, be void.

10.

"That a note in writing of the day and hour to which each Committee is adjourned, be given by the Committee clerk to the clerks in the Private Bill Office; who shall enter the same in the Private Bill Register.

11.

"That the clerks in the Private Bill Office do prepare, daily, lists of all Private Bills, upon which any Committee is appointed to sit; specifying the hour of meeting; and (as soon as the same can be known) the room where the Committee shall sit; and that the same be hung up in the lobby of the House.

12.

"That the Committee clerk, after the report is made out, do deliver into the Private Bill Office a printed copy of the Bill, with the written amendments made in the Committee; in which Bill, all the clauses added by the Committee shall be regularly marked in those parts of the Bill wherein they are to be inserted; such clauses to be signed by the chairman of the said Committee with his initials, and the said Bill to be signed with his name at length.

13.

"That notice in writing of the day on which the Bill is to be reported, be given, by the agent soliciting the Bill, to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, at least one clear day before the day of the report: and in all cases where reports on Bills are ordered to lie on the table, notice in writing of the day on which such report is intended to be taken into consideration, be given to the clerks in the Private Bill Office, at least one clear day before such report shall be taken into consideration; which notices shall severally be entered in the Private Bill Register.

14.

"That the amendments (if any) which are made upon the report and upon the third reading, be entered by one of the clerks in the Private Bill Office, upon the printed copy of the Bill as amended by the Committee; which clerk shall sign the said copy so amended, in order to its being deposited and preserved in the said office.

15.

"That to insure the accuracy of the ingrossment of all private Bills,

the clerk of the House be required to provide a sufficient number of clerks, to be called Examiners of Ingrossments.

16.

"That all private Bills be ingrossed, examined, and brought to the table of the House, according to the priority in which they are ordered to be ingrossed.

17.

"That no Bill be read a third time, until a certificate is indorsed upon the paper Bill, and signed by one or more of the said examiners of ingrossments, declaring that the ingrossment thereof has been examined, and agrees with the Bill, as amended by the Committee, and on the report."

STANDING ORDERS

RELATIVE TO PUBLIC MATTERS.

I.

" *Bills respecting Religion.*

" That no Bill relating to religion, or the alteration of the laws concerning religion, be brought into this House, until the proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed unto by the House.

II.

" *Bills respecting Trade.*

1.

" That no Bill relating to trade, or the alteration of the laws concerning trade, be brought into the House, until the proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the whole House, and agreed unto by the House.

2.

" That no Bill, regulating the conduct of any trade, altering the laws of apprenticeship, in relation to any particular business, affixing marks to designate the quality of manufacture, prohibiting the manufacture of any species of commodity, or extending the term of any patent, shall be read a first time in this House, until a select Committee shall have inquired into the expediency, or inexpediency of the proposed regulations, and shall have reported to the House the result of such inquiries.—(23d June, 1820.)

III.

" *Applications for Public Money.*

1.

" That this House will receive no petition for any sum of money, relating to public service, but what is recommended from the crown.

2.

" That this House will not proceed upon any petition, motion or Bill, for granting any money, or for releasing or compounding any sum of money owing to the crown, but in a Committee of the whole House.

3.

" That this House will not receive any petition for compounding any sum of money owing to the crown, upon any branch of the revenue, without a certificate from the proper officer or officers, annexed to the said petition, stating the debt, what prosecutions have been made for the recovery of such debt, and setting forth how much the petitioner and his security are able to satisfy thereof.

IV.

" *Temporary Laws.*

" That the precise duration of every temporary law be expressed in the title of the Bill, and also in a distinct clause at the end of the Bill, and no where else."

" PROMULGATION OF STATUTES.

" On 3*d June*, 1801, an Address was agreed to, by both Houses;—To present to his Majesty the following Resolutions; and to entreat his Majesty to give directions for the more speedy and general promulgation of the statutes of the realm:—and on *9th June*, 1801, his Majesty's answer thereto was reported, That his Majesty would give directions accordingly.

1.

" That it is expedient, for the more speedy and general promulgation of the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that his Majesty's printer should be authorized and directed to print not less than 5,500 copies of every public general statute, and 300 copies of every public local and personal statute.

2.

" That his Majesty's printer should be authorized and directed to print and deliver, or transmit, (by the post or otherwise,) so soon as possible after each Bill has received the royal assent, the aforesaid number of 5,500 copies of each public general statute.

3.

" That his Majesty's printer should be authorized and directed to print, and to deliver or transmit in like manner, the aforesaid 300 copies of each public local and personal statute.

4.

" That every chief magistrate and head officer of any city, borough, or town corporate in England and Ireland, and of every royal burgh in Scotland, and every sheriff, clerk of the peace, and town clerk, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, receiving any such copies, should preserve them for the public use, and transmit them to his successor in office.

5.

" That for the purpose of effectuating the promulgation of private statutes (if the parties interested therein shall think proper) and also for making compensation to the clerk of the parliaments and officers

of the House of Lords, (in lieu of their annual average emoluments arising from the office copies of such statutes,) without bringing any new charge upon the public, the parties interested in every such statute should make good such expense and compensation; and that thereupon such printed copies of every such statute should be made judicially admissible in evidence, by adding thereto a clause declaring the same to be a public act.

6.

" That his Majesty's printer should also be authorized and directed to class the general statutes, and the public, local, and personal statutes, of each session, in separate volumes, and to number the chapters of each class separately; and also, to print one general title to each volume, together with a general table of all the acts passed in that session."

"A TABLE OF FEES

To be Demanded, and Taken, by the Officers and Servants of The House of Commons. 1700.

To Mr. Speaker:

	£.	s.	d.
For every private bill [*but see p.* 10, No. 8. *as to Inclosure Bills*]	5	0	0

For every private enacting clause, the same fee as for a bill.

And if the bill concerns a county, or counties, or corporation, or corporations, or in the case of such like bills, called double bills, a double fee [*but see p.* 11, *as to Turnpike Bills.*]

To Mr. Speaker's Secretary:

For every private bill - - - - -	0	10	0

For every private enacting clause the same fee as for a bill.

And if the bill concerns a county, or counties, or corporation, or corporations, or in the case of such-like bills, called double bills, a double fee.

For every warrant signed by Mr. Speaker, for a new writ, commitment, discharge, or witness to attend - -	0	10	0

To the Clerk, and the Officers under him:

To the Clerk,

For every private bill	For the several readings - -	3	13	4
	For breviating, amendments, interlocutory orders, and other proceedings - - - - -	1	5	0
	For the order of commitment -	0	6	8

For every private enacting clause, the same fee as for a bill.

And if the bill concerns a county, or counties, or corporation, or corporations, or in the case of such like bills, called double bills, double fees.

	£.	s.	d.
For every order upon motion, or petition, or Committee appointed in private matters; or copies of them, or of Committees in public matters; taken out by any person -	0	6	8
For every order for the commitment or discharge of any person	0	6	8
For copies of all petitions, reports, or other matters out of the Journals, if under ten sheets - - -	0	6	8
if above ten sheets, *per* sheet - -	0	1	0
For every search in the Journals - - -	0	6	8
For copies of Bills, *per* sheet - - -	0	1	0
But if for members - - -	0	0	4
For ingrossing Bills, *per* press - - -	0	12	6
For every hearing at the bar, from each side -	1	13	4
For attending Committees of the whole House, or grand Committees, in private concerns - - -	0	13	4
And for preparing the report, and transcribing -	0	10	0
For reading at the table, and entering in the Journal, a report in private matters, if long - - -	0	10	0
if short - - -	0	6	8
For swearing every member without and within doors (upon the clerk of the crown's return upon any vacancy) after the sessions begun, and filing the certificate, and entering it in the return book - - - - - -	1	5	0
For the test, by Act of Parliament, at the table -	0	1	0
For swearing every person at the table, in order to be naturalized - - - - - - -	0	13	4

To the Clerk Assistant:

For every private Bill - - - - -	1	0	0

For every private enacting Clause, the same fee as for a Bill.

And if the Bill concerns a county or counties, or corporation or corporations, or in the case of such-like Bills, called double Bills, a double fee.

For every hearing at the bar, from each side -	0	6	8
For attending Committees of the whole House, or grand Committees, in private concerns - - -	0	6	8
For every order of such Committees - -	0	5	0
For reading every petition in private matters -	0	2	0

To the Clerk of the Committee of Elections:

For attending the hearing the merits of the cause -	0	13	4
For drawing the report - - - -	0	6	8

	£.	s.	d.
For a fair copy of the report for the chairman -	0	3	4
For each exhibit - - - - - -	0	2	0
For the examination of a witness - - -	0	2	6
For each order of the Committee - - -	0	5	0

To the Four Clerks without Doors attending upon Committees:

For attending to adjourn a Committee upon a private Bill or Petition - - - - - -	0	3	4
For attending a sitting of the Committee upon such Bill or Petition - - - - - -	0	6	8
For drawing and transcribing the report for such Committee	0	6	8
And where the Bill or Petition concerns a county, corporation, or body of people, or in such-like cases (in which double fees are paid to the officers of the House), double fees.			
For a summons for a witness to attend a Committee -	0	2	6
For examining a witness, or taking the consent of a party to the passing of a Bill - - - - -	0	2	6
For every deed or other exhibit, made use of before the Committee - - - - - - -	0	2	0

To the Chief Clerk without Doors, (being one of the Four Clerks without Doors,) who receives the Fees, and pays them to the Officers of the House: For so doing,

For every private Bill - - - - -	0	10	0
For every private enacting Clause, the same fee as for a Bill. And if a Bill concerns a county or counties, or corporation or corporations, or in the case of such-like Bills, called double Bills, a double fee.			

To the Serjeant, and the Officers under him:

To the Serjeant:

For every private Bill - - - - -	1	5	0
For every private enacting Clause, the same fee as for a Bill. And if the Bill concerns a county or counties, or corporation or corporations, or in the case of such-like Bills, called double Bills, a double fee.			
For taking a knight into custody - - -	5	0	0
For taking a gentleman into custody - -	3	6	8
For every day in custody - - - -	1	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
From every knight of the shire, when sworn into the House (upon the clerk of the crown's return upon any vacancy) after the sessions begun - - - - -	0	10	0
From every burgess upon such vacancy - - -	0	5	0
From every person sworn at the table, in order to be naturalized - - - - -	0	12	6
For every counsel pleading at the bar, or before any Committee - - - - -	0	10	0
For bringing a criminal to the bar - -	0	6	8
For riding charges, for every mile - -	0	0	6

To the House-keeper:

For every private Bill - - - -	0	5	0
For every private enacting Clause, the same fee as for a Bill. And if the Bill concerns a county or counties, or corporation or corporations, or in the case of such-like Bills, called double Bills, a double fee.			
For every private Committee - - -	0	5	0
For every hearing at the bar - - -	0	10	0
For every prisoner discharged by the House -	0	5	0

To the Two Door-keepers:

For every private Bill - - - -	0	5	0
For every private enacting Clause, the same fee as for a Bill. And if the Bill concerns a county or counties, or corporation or corporations, or in the case of such-like Bills, called double Bills, a double fee.			
For attending a hearing at the bar in private matters -	0	7	6
For delivering papers at the door - - -	0	5	0
Upon the discharge of every prisoner, to each - -	0	2	6
From every member sworn (upon the clerk of the crown's return upon any vacancy) after the sessions begun -	0	5	0

To the Four Messengers:

For serving any summons of the House in private matters	0	6	8
For serving the orders of Committees in private matters	0	2	6
For attending a prisoner, *per diem* - - -	0	6	8
For keeping the door at a private Committee - -	0	2	6

Perused by me,

AR' ONSLOW, Speaker.

22 February, 1731.

"*Martis*, 22° *die Februarii*, 1731.

"*Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,*

"That all fees to be demanded or taken by any officer or servant of the House be fixed according to the rate of the list of fees entered in the Journals, in the year 1700; and that tables of the same, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, be printed, and hung up in the speaker's chambers, in the lobby, and in the clerk's office; and that the clerk take care to renew such printed tables, from time to time, as occasion shall require, and to preserve them always fair and legible.

"*Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,* That if any officer or servant of this House shall presume to demand or take any greater fee than what shall be contained in the said printed tables, this House will proceed against such officer or servant with the utmost severity.

"*Ordered,* That the said resolutions be Standing Orders of the House.

"*Ordered,* That the said resolutions be printed with the table of fees.

"*Jovis*, 19° *die Junii*, 1746.

"*Resolved,* That the serjeant-at-arms attending this House is entitled to, and ought to take and receive from every person who shall be brought to the bar of this House, to be reprimanded by Mr. Speaker, the fees following; *viz.* the fee of £5. or £3 : 6*s.* : 8*d.* (according to the table of fees), for taking a person into custody; the fees for one day in custody, *viz.* £1. for himself, and 6*s.* : 8*d.* for the messenger; and the fee of 6*s.* : 8*d.* for bringing a criminal to the bar.

"*Jovis*, 13° *die Junii*, 1751.

"*Resolved,* That every Bill for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, whether the same be brought in upon petition or motion, or report from a Committee, or brought from the Lords, hath been and ought to be deemed a private Bill, within the meaning of the table of fees.

"*Resolved,* That every enacting clause so brought in upon petition, motion, or report, or brought from the Lords, for a particular interest or benefit, hath been and ought to be deemed a private enacting clause, within the meaning of the said table of fees, whether the Bill, in which such clause is inserted, be public or private.

"*Resolved,* That every such Bill, and every such enacting clause, which concerns a county or counties, a corporation or corporations, or body or bodies of people, hath been and ought to be deemed a double Bill, within the meaning of the said table of fees.

"*Resolved,* That every distinct provision made in any Bill, for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, or of any county or counties, corporation or corporations, or body or bodies of people, and every distinct provision made in any Bill, relating to a distinct interest, estate, or matter, hath been and ought to be deemed an enacting clause, within the meaning of the said table of fees; and that a distinct fee ought to be paid for the same, as for an enacting clause: provided, that in Bills containing distinct provisions for more than three bodies of people, no more than a single fee shall be paid for each body.

"*Resolved,* That no such Bill, or Clause, for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, or county or counties, or corporation or corporations, or body or bodies of people, shall be read a second time, until fees be paid for the same.

"*Ordered,* That the said resolutions, and also the resolution of the 19th day of *June*, 1746, be printed, and hung up under the table of fees in the lobby of the House, and in the clerk's office.

"J. Dyson, *Cl. Dom. Com.*"

"Private Bill Office.

"*Veneris*, 21° *die Junii*, 1811.

"That for every entry of each day's entire proceeding, in the House, or in any Committee of the House, upon any petition, or upon any Bill and the petitions relating thereto, there be paid the sum of three shillings and fourpence.

"And for every Bill, or Breviate, or Ingrossment, certified to be irregular, and admitted so to be by the party, or declared so to be by the House, there be paid the sum of ten shillings.

"That the fees above-mentioned be payable to the principal clerk in the Private Bill Office; and that the produce of the fund be applied to the maintenance of three clerks, or more if necessary, for the business of the said office: and be apportioned between them, in such manner as the clerk of the House shall from time to time direct.

"J. Ley, *Cl. D. Dom. Com.*"

"Short-Hand Writer.

"*Lunæ*, 4° *die Aprilis*, 1803.

"*Resolved,* That in all cases where any select Committee appointed for the trial of a controverted election or return, or of any other matters

relating thereto, has been or shall be attended by a person skilled in the art of writing short-hand, the charge to be paid to such person shall be in the following manner; *viz.*

"Two guineas *per* day to every such person for his attendance at such Committee, and one shilling *per* sheet (containing seventy-two words in every sheet) for the transcript of the proceedings for the use of the said Committee.

"*Resolved*, That the said expenses be defrayed by the parties, and paid by them to the clerk appointed to attend the select Committees on elections, who is to pay the same to the persons employed.

"*Resolved*, That the said charges shall be entered in the table of fees, and be due and payable as any other fees are by the Orders of the House; and that the same shall be deemed to commence at the beginning of this session of Parliament.

"J. LEY, *Cl. D. Dom. Com.*"

"*Martis*, 18° *die Maii*, 1813.

"*Resolved*, That the clerk of this House do appoint a short-hand writer, who shall, by himself or sufficient deputy, attend when called upon to take minutes of evidence at the bar of this House, or in Committees of the same.

"*Resolved*, That whenever the chairman of a Committee, to whom a private Petition or Bill shall be referred, shall require the attendance of a short-hand writer, the expense shall be defrayed by the party or parties promoting and opposing the same, in such proportions as the said chairman of the Committee shall direct.

"*Resolved*, That the charge to be paid to the short-hand writer shall be the same as that already directed in the case of election Committees, *viz.* two guineas per day to such person for his attendance, and one shilling *per* sheet (containing seventy-two words in every sheet) for the transcript of the minutes of evidence and proceedings, if required; and that the same shall be due and payable as any other fees are by the Orders of the House, and shall be deemed to commence at the beginning of this session of Parliament.

"*Ordered*, That the said resolutions be entered on the table of fees, and printed therewith.

"J. LEY, *Cl. D. Dom. Com.*"

"FEES to Examiners of Election Recognizances, and Bills of Costs.

"*Veneris*, 2° *die Julii*, 1813.

"*Resolved*, That for the due execution of an Act, passed in the 28th year of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An Act for the further Regulation of the Trials of controverted Elections or Returns of Members to serve in Parliament,' and of an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act for amending, and rendering more effectual, the Laws for the Trials of controverted Elections and Returns of Members to serve in Parliament,' so far as the same respect the recognizances thereby required to be entered into by any person having presented a petition to this House, complaining of an undue election or return, or of the omission of a return, or of the insufficiency of a return, it is expedient that the examiners of sureties to be appointed by virtue of the said Acts, should attend, for the purpose of examining the sufficiency of any surety or sureties to be named in such recognizance, in one of the Committee rooms belonging to this House, at such time or times, within the time limited by the said Acts, as shall be appointed by such examiners; and that such examiners do give due notice in writing, to be hung up in the lobby of the House of Commons, of the time and place of such intended examination.

"TABLE of FEES to be demanded and taken by the Examiners or other persons, for their attendance and trouble respecting such Recognizances; and the Taxation of all Costs, Fees, and Expenses, under the authority of the said Acts:

	£.	s.	d.
To each of the said examiners, for his pains and trouble respecting the examination of the sufficiency of the sureties in any recognizances, or respecting the taxation of any Bill of Costs, Expenses, or Fees, upon which an order of reference shall have been made by Mr. Speaker to such examiners—			
For the first day of attendance, the sum of three guineas	3	3	0
For every subsequent attendance, the sum of two guineas	2	2	0
To the Speaker's secretary, for his pains and trouble respecting every such recognizance, and all matters relating thereto, the sum of twenty shillings - - - -	1	0	0
To the Speaker's secretary, for his pains and trouble respecting the taxation of every such Bill, the sum of one pound, six shillings, and eight-pence - - - - -	1	6	8
To the clerk who shall be appointed to attend the said examiners, for his pains and trouble on every attendance, the sum of two guineas - - - - - -	2	2	0

Memorandum:—That if orders of reference are made upon two or more Bills of Costs, Fees, or Expenses, arising on the same petition, each day of meeting shall be considered as one attendance.

"J. LEY, *Cl. D. Dom. Com.*

"J. H. LEY, *Cl. Dom. Com.*

"4 July, 1832."

ESTATE BILLS.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Present Petition.—Swear Witnesses for Judges.—Petition referred to Judges.—Bill presented, and read First Time.—Bill sent to Press.—Deposit Prints.—Bill read Second Time.—Swear Witnesses for Committee.—Committee sit on Bill.—Report from Committee on Bill.—Ingrossment prepared and examined.—Read Third Time.

Present Petition.†

The petition must be drawn on parchment.

Estate Bills assume so many different shapes, and embrace such a variety of objects, that to lay down any settled form, to guide parties in drawing their petitions, would be a task of no little difficulty, as every thing must depend on the precise objects which the petitioners may have in view: a few general observations are all that can be offered.

The objects intended to be effected by the Bill should be set forth in the petition with as much brevity as may be consistent with a right understanding of the matter. The parties concerned in the consequences of the measure should show the nature of their respective claims, and the degree of connection which exists

* These Bills almost invariably originate in the House of Lords; it is only in certain cases that they begin in the Commons, that is, when they contain certain provisions, such as imposing rates or duties on the subject.

† At the commencement of every session, an order is issued, limiting the time for presenting petitions.

between them; the ground on which the petitioners have thought it necessary to apply to Parliament should also be stated, and, if the object be to sell, or otherwise dispose of an estate, the petition must show, that which must be subsequently proved, that persons who have a future interest in the property will not be injured by the measure being adopted.

All persons concerned in the *consequences* of the Bill must sign the petition, as will appear by the following Standing Order.

98.

" *Die Sabbati,* 16 *Februarii,* 1705.

" It is ordered by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that for the future all parties concerned in the consequences of any private Bill, shall sign the petition that desires leave to bring such private Bill into this House."

Trustees (except those for preserving remainders *only)* must be parties to the petition.

Not only must the signatures of all parties interested in the Bill be affixed to the petition, but proof on oath (an affidavit will not answer) must be tendered, as to their authenticity, by the persons who saw the parties respectively affix their names, unless the individuals themselves come forward to prove their signatures.

The omission of the name of an interested party would be displeasing to the judges; and they might, in consequence, report specially to the House.

The only case in which a notice is required in Estate Bills, is, when a mortgagee will be affected by the proposed measure: the following is the Standing Order.

150.

" *Die Lunæ,* 29 *Aprilis,* 1799.

" Ordered, that when a petition shall be presented to the House, of any private Bill, notice shall be given to any person being a mortgagee upon the estate intended to be affected by such Bill."

Swear Witnesses for Judges.

[For Form of Certificate, see Appendix M.]

103.

" *Die Mercurii,* 18 *Decembris,* 1706.

" The House being informed, that upon the reference of petitions for

private Bills to the judges, pursuant to the Standing Orders of this House, there arises some difficulty as to the examination upon oath of the persons who are produced before them to prove the fact as to the merits of such Bills: it is ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that upon the reference of any private Bill to the judges, as aforesaid, the judges to whom the said Bill shall be referred, unless the same shall be referred to the judges of those parts of the United Kingdom called *Scotland* or *Ireland*, shall send to this House a list or lists of such persons' names as are to be sworn in relation to such Bill; and that they shall be thereupon sworn at the bar of this House, in order to be examined by the judges upon such oath, in relation to the Bill before them.

" Entered, *per Ord.* 20 *Decembris*, 1706.

" *Emendat. per Ord.* 9 *Decembris*, 1801."

The witnesses may be sworn the same day the petition is presented, if it be necessary; if not, on any subsequent day. All persons whose testimony will be required, must attend at the bar of the House of Lords, to be sworn; and a certificate, signed by the proper officer, to that effect, must be produced and laid before the judges.

The judges appoint a day for the examination and investigation of the proofs—a copy of the order of reference, together with a copy of the Petition and the Bill, having been previously forwarded to them.

Petition referred to Judges.

[For Form of Reference, see Appendix M.]

When the petition is presented to the House, it is ordered to be referred to two of the judges, before whom all parties concerned in the proposed Bill are to appear; and, according as the proofs are satisfactory, or otherwise, the judges will frame their report, and state their opinion.

References are made to the judges, for the purpose of examining and settling legal points.

If the Bill concern estates in England, it is referred to two of the judges of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer: the following is the Standing Order.

103.

" It is ordered by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that when a petition for a private Bill shall be offered to this House, it shall be referred to two of the judges, who are forthwith to summon all parties before them, who may be concerned in the Bill; and after hearing all the parties, and perusing the Bill, are to report to the House the state of the case, and their opinion thereupon, under their hands, and are to sign the said Bill: the same method to be observed as to private Bills that are brought up from the House of Commons, before the second reading of such Bills, by sending a copy of the said Bill, signed by the clerk, to the judges."

Should the Bill concern estates in Scotland, the petition is referred to the judges of the Court of Session in that part of the kingdom: the following are the Standing Orders.

131.

" *Die Mercurii*, 16 *Maii*, 1792.

" Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, for the future, when a petition for a private Bill concerning estates in land, or heritable subjects, situated in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be offered to this House, it shall be referred to two of the judges of the Court of Session in *Scotland*, who are forthwith to summon all parties before them who may be concerned in the Bill; and after hearing all the parties, and perusing the Bill, are to report to the House the state of the case, and their opinion thereupon, under their hands, and are to sign the said Bill. The same method is to be observed as to private Bills concerning estates in land, or heritable subjects, situated in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, brought from the House of Commons, before the second reading of such Bills, by sending a copy of the said Bill, signed by the clerk, to two of the judges of the Court of Session in *Scotland*, to whom such Bill shall be referred.

" *Emendat. per Ord.* 18 *Feb.* 1817.

" *Emendat. per Ord.* 11 *Maii*, 1824.

132.

" Ordered, that, for the future, all persons concerned in the consequences of such private Bills as aforesaid, and who reside in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, may give their consent to the passing of such Bills before two of the judges of the Court of Session, to whom such private Bills as aforesaid shall be referred; and the certificate of the said judges, by which it shall appear, that on a day and at a place to be therein expressed, such person or persons did appear personally before them, and being aware of the interest they may have in such Bill,

did give his, her, or their consent for him or themselves, and for those for whom, according to the law of Scotland, he, she, or they may be entitled to consent, and did accept the trust proposed to be vested in in him or them by the said Bill, and did in their presence sign a Bill, (which Bill, together with the said certificate, must be produced,) shall be held as sufficient evidence of the consent of such person or persons, before any Committee of this House to whom the consideration of such Bill may be referred."

"*Emendat. per Ord.* 18 *Feb.* 1817.
"*Emendat. per Ord.* 11 *Maii*, 1824."

133.

"Ordered, That it be a general instruction to the judges who shall meet to take consent of heirs of entail concerned in the consequences of private Bills relating to estates in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, that they take no notice of the consent of any person to the passing of such Bill, unless such person appear before them, or that it may be made manifest to them, by an instrument under the hand of a notary public, duly executed according to the forms required by the law of Scotland, that he or she is not able to attend, and doth consent to the said Bill.

"Ordered, That said Orders be made Standing Orders, and that they be entered on the Roll of Standing Orders, and printed and published, to the end that all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

"*Emendat. per Ord.* 24 *Feb.* 1806."

If Irish estates be concerned, the petition will be referred to two of the judges of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer of that part of the United Kingdom: the following are the Standing Orders.

156.

"*Die Mercurii*, 9 *Decembris*, 1801.

"Ordered by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, That, for the future, when a petition for a private Bill concerning estates in land, situated in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, shall be offered to this House, it shall be referred, if the parties desire it, to two judges of the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer in Ireland, who

are forthwith to summon all parties before them who may be concerned in the Bill; and after hearing all the parties, and perusing the Bill, are to report to the House the state of the case, and their opinion thereupon, under their hands, and are to sign the said Bill. The same method is to be observed as to private Bills concerning estates in land, situated in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, brought from the House of Commons, before the second reading of such Bills, by sending a copy of the said Bill, signed by the clerk, to the judges aforesaid, or any two of them.

157.

"Ordered, That for the future, all persons concerned in the consequences of such private Bills as aforesaid, and who reside in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, may give their consent to the passing of such Bills before the two judges to whom such Bills shall be referred; and the certificate of the said judges, or of any two of them, by which it shall appear that on a day and at a place to be therein expressed, such person or persons did appear personally before them, and being aware of the interest they may have in such Bill, did give his, her, or their consent for him or themselves, and for those whom, according to law, he, she, or they may be entitled to consent; and if any trustee or trustees shall be appointed by such Bill, that such trustee or trustees did appear personally before them, and did accept the trust proposed to be vested in him or them by the said Bill, and that the said several persons did in their presence sign a Bill, (which Bill, together with the said certificate, must be produced,) shall be held as sufficient evidence of the consent of such person or persons, before any Committee of this House, to whom the consideration of such Bill may be referred.

158.

"Ordered, That it be a general instruction to the judges who shall meet to take the consent of all persons concerned in the consequences of private Bills relating to estates in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, that they take no notice of the consent of any person to the passing of such Bill, unless such person appear before them, or that it be made manifest to them, by an instrument under the hand of a notary public, duly executed according to the forms required by law, that he or she is not able to attend, and doth consent to the said Bill."

The agent usually accompanies the witnesses to the judge's

chambers, and arranges the proofs, &c. He takes with him the original order of reference, together with a copy of the petition and the Bill, as also the certificate from the proper officer of the House of Lords, of the witnesses having been duly sworn, and the form of report to be made by the judges.

Such evidence as is admissible, and might be taken on a trial at law, will be admitted and taken by the judges and the Committee of the House before whom the proofs are to be preferred.

All witnesses connected with the Bill are twice required to attend; first, before the judges, and, secondly, before the Committee of the Lords: a petitioner may attend the judges in person instead of proof being tendered of his having signed the petition. The signatures to a petition need not be twice proved.

The witness to the signatures of the petition need not himself be a subscribing party; it is only required of him to state that he *saw* the signature or signatures affixed.

In proving the execution of deeds, or other legal instruments, the parties who witnessed the same must personally attend, unless the execution took place thirty years prior to the petition being presented, in which case such deeds or instruments will be admitted in evidence without such proof. If witnesses, within the above named term, be dead or absent from the kingdom, the parties who executed the deed or instrument will be admitted as evidence to prove the same, provided such proofs shall be considered to operate against the interest of the party or parties so proving, but if it have a contrary effect, such testimony will not be admitted.

If an agreement has been entered into between parties, it must be proved, in order to show that all parties are agreed as to the measures of the proposed Bill. Such contracts, however, do not appear to be absolutely requisite, as the schedule and the personal consent of the parties interested appear to be sufficient without any previous agreement.

All matters stated in the agreement must be proved before the judges.

Proof must also be given of the tenure by which the lands are held.

Births, marriages, and deaths must be proved by examined certificates.

All documents recited must be produced, and proof given of the signatures attached thereto.

If acts are recited, the last copy from the king's printer must be produced.

All the allegations contained in the petition must be strictly proved.

*Report from Judges.**

[For general Form, see Appendix M.]

175.

"*Die Mercurii*, 15 *Martii*, 1809.

"Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That no private Bill, the petition for which shall be referred to two of his Majesty's judges, shall be read a first time, until a copy of the said petition, and of the report of the judges thereupon, shall be delivered by the party or parties concerned to the chairman of the Committees appointed by this House.

"Ordered, That the said Order be declared a Standing Order, and that it be entered on the Roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

A copy of the petition, and of the report from the judges, must be delivered to Lord Shaftesbury, prior to the first reading of the Bill.

If the report from the judges be favourable, it may be laid before his Lordship the day on which it is made.

Bill presented, and read First Time.

The Bill should be thus presented:

Report and Bill (with Breviate inside.)
Order of Reference.
Original Petition.

* At the beginning of each session, the House of Lords issues an order limiting the time for the receiving of judges' reports.

If the Bill relates to England, and that lands are to be purchased or exchanged, the strict observance of the following Standing Order is required.

126.

"*Die Mercurii*, 19 *Maii*, 1762.

"Upon report made from the Lords Committees appointed to take into consideration the Roll of Standing Orders of this House, in relation to the Standing Order of the 16th of *February*, 1705, No. 100, It is ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That where a Bill is brought in to empower any person to sell or dispose of lands in one place, and to buy or settle lands in another place, the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred do take care that the values be fully made out; and if the Bill shall not be for making a new purchase, but only for settling other lands in lieu of those to be sold, in that case provision shall be made in the Bill, that such other lands be settled accordingly; but if the Bill shall be to purchase and settle other lands, in that case the Committee are to take care that there be a binding agreement produced for such new purchase; or if it shall be made appear to the Committee that such agreement cannot then be made, or that such purchase cannot then be made and settled, as desired by the Bill, and the Committee shall be satisfied with the reasons alleged for either of those purposes; in either of those cases, provision shall be made in the Bill, that so much of the money arising by sale of the lands directed to be sold, as is to be laid out in a new purchase, shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers into the Bank of England, in the name and with the privity of the Accountant General of the High Court of Chancery, to be placed to his account there, *ex parte* the purchaser or purchasers of the estate of the person or persons mentioned in the title of the said Bill, pursuant to the method prescribed by the Act of the twelfth year of King George the First, cap. xxxii. and the General Orders of the said Court, and without fee or reward, according to the Act of the twelfth year of King George the Second, cap. xxiv. and shall, when so paid in, be laid out in the purchase of Navy or Victualling Bills, or Exchequer Bills. And it is further ordered, That the interest arising from the money so laid out in the said Navy or Victualling Bills, or Exchequer Bills, and the money received for the same, as they shall be respectively paid off by Government, shall be laid out in the name of the said Accountant General, in the purchase of other Navy or Victualling Bills, or Exchequer Bills; all which said Navy and Victualling Bills, and Exchequer Bills, shall be deposited in the Bank in the name of the said Accountant General, and shall there remain until a proper purchase or purchases be found and approved, as shall be directed by such Bill, and until the same shall, upon a petition setting forth such approbation, to be preferred to the Court of Chancery in a summary way by the persons to be named in the Bill, be ordered to be sold by the said Accountant General for the completing such purchase, in such manner as the said Court shall think just and direct. And it is further ordered, That if the money arising by the sale of such Navy, Victualling, or Exchequer Bills, shall exceed the amount of the original purchase money so laid out as aforesaid, then and in that case only the surplus which shall remain after discharging the expense of the applications to the court, shall be paid to such person or persons respectively as would have been entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands directed to be purchased in case the same had been purchased pursuant to the Act, or to the representative of such person or persons.

"Ordered, That the Standing Order before-mentioned be vacated and made void, and that this order be substituted instead thereof, and declared to be a Standing Order, and that it be entered on the Roll of Standing Orders, and printed and published, to the end that all persons concerned may take notice thereof."

In the case of an exchange of lands, there must be separate schedules of the property to be given and taken: these schedules must be inserted at the end of the Bill, and no other property will be recognized but such as is included in the schedules. It is not requisite, however, to give in the schedules a minute description of the property to be so exchanged.

Be careful to insert in the schedule the full particulars of the property; the value of the timber (if any) should be separately stated, and the value of buildings (if any) should be distinct from the lands; the rent-roll of the estate is usually the guide for particularizing any field, but if such particulars are not included in the rent-roll, they need not be included in the schedule.

If property is to be sold there must be a distinct schedule of such property.

Every schedule must be signed by the surveyor or other person making it out, and such signature must be proved in the Committee.

151.

"Ordered, That in any private Bill for exchanging an estate in settlement, and substituting another estate in lieu thereof, there shall be annexed to such Bill a schedule or schedules of such respective estates, showing the annual rent and the annual value thereof, and also the value of the timber growing thereupon; and in all private Bills for selling a settled estate and purchasing another estate, to be settled to the same uses, there shall be annexed to such Bill a schedule or schedules of such estates, specifying the annual rent thereof; and that every such schedule shall be signed and proved, upon oath, by a surveyor, or other competent person, before the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred."

If the Bill takes power to appoint new trustees, provision must be made to that effect, in compliance with the following Standing Order.

149.

"Ordered, That when any of the parties interested in any private Bill shall have power by such Bill to name a trustee in the room of any trustee dying, resigning, or refusing to exercise his trust, provision shall be made in the Bill that such new trustee shall be appointed by or with the approbation of the Court of Chancery."

The observance of the following Standing Order is required, if the Bill relates to Scotland.

153.

"*Die Mercurii*, 22 *Maii*, 1799.

"Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That where a Bill is brought in to empower any person to sell or dispose of lands in one place in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and to buy or settle lands in another place in the said part of Great Britain called Scotland, the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred do take care that the values be fully made out; and if the Bill shall not be for making a new purchase, but only for settling other lands in lieu of those to be sold, in that case, provision shall be made in the Bill, that such other lands be settled accordingly; but if the Bill be to purchase and settle other lands, in that case the Committee are to take care that there be a binding agreement produced for such new

purchase; or if it shall be made appear to the Committee, that such agreement cannot then be made, or that such purchase cannot then be made and settled as desired by the Bill, and the Committee shall be satisfied with the reasons alleged for either of those purposes, in either of those cases provision shall be made in the Bill, that so much of the money arising by sale of the lands directed to be sold as is to be laid out in a new purchase, shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers, without fee or reward, into the Bank of Scotland, or Royal Bank of Scotland, or the Bank of the British Linen Company in Scotland, under the direction and by the authority of the Court of Session, and in the name of the trustees named in the Act, and shall, when so paid in, produce the highest interest that can be obtained for the same. And it is further ordered, That the interest arising from the money so paid in, shall be laid out in the name of the said trustees, and shall annually accumulate and be added to the principal sum itself, to carry interest together, until a proper purchase can be found and approved, as shall be directed by such Bill; and until the same shall, upon a petition setting forth such approbation, to be preferred to the said Court of Sessions in a summary way, by the persons to be named in the Bill, be ordered to be paid by the treasurer of the Bank of Scotland, or cashier of the Royal Bank of Scotland, or the Bank of the British Linen Company in Scotland, for the completing such purchase, in such manner as the said court shall think just and direct. And it is further ordered, That when a sum equal to the amount of that obtained by the sale of lands directed to be sold shall be re-invested in the purchase of new estates, then and in that case the surplus which shall remain, after discharging the expense of application to the court, shall be paid to the person or persons respectively who would have been entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands sold pursuant to the Act, or to the representatives of such person or persons.

"Ordered, That the said Order be declared a Standing Order, and that it be entered on the Roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

"*Emendat. per Ord.* 16 *Aprilis*, 1810.
"*Emendat. per Ord.* 21 *Martii*, 1817."

The following Standing Order applies to Bills relating to Ireland.

159.

"Ordered, That where a Bill is brought in to empower any person to sell or dispose of lands in one place in that part of the United Kingdom called *Ireland*, and to buy or settle lands in another place in the said part of the United Kingdom called *Ireland*, the Committee to whom such Bill shall be referred do take care that the values be fully made out; and if the Bill shall not be for making a new purchase, but only for settling other lands in lieu of those to be sold, in that case provision shall be made in the Bill, that such other lands be settled accordingly; but if the Bill shall be to purchase and settle other lands, in that case the Committee are to take care that there be a binding agreement produced for such new purchase; or if it shall be made appear to the Committee that such agreement cannot then be made, or that such purchase cannot then be made and settled as desired by the Bill, and the Committee shall be satisfied with the reasons alleged for either of those purposes; in either of those cases, provision shall be made in the Bill, that so much of the money arising by sale of the lands directed to be sold, as is to be laid out in a new purchase, shall be paid by the purchaser or purchasers, without fee or reward, into the bank of *Ireland*, in the name and with the privity of the accountant-general of the High Court of Chancery of *Ireland*, to be placed to his account there, *ex-parte* the purchaser or purchasers of the estate of the person or persons mentioned in the title of the said Bill, pursuant to the method prescribed by the *Irish* statute of the 23d and 24th *George* the Third, cap. xxii., and the general orders of the said court; and shall, when so paid in, be laid out in the purchase of *Irish* government debentures, or *Irish* treasury bills: and it is further ordered, that the interest arising from the money so laid out in the purchase of debentures or treasury bills, and the money received for the same, as they shall be respectively paid off by government, shall be laid out in the name of the said accountant-general, in the purchase of other like debentures or treasury bills; all which said debentures and treasury bills shall be deposited in the said bank, in the name of the said accountant-general, and shall remain there until a proper purchase or purchases be found and approved, as shall be directed by such Bill; and until the same shall, upon a petition setting forth such approbation, to be preferred to the said court in a summary way, by the persons to be named in the Bill, be ordered to be sold by the said accountant-general for the completing such purchase, in such

manner as the said court shall think just and direct: and it is further ordered, that if the money arising by the sale of such debentures or treasury bills shall exceed the amount of the original purchase money so laid out as aforesaid, then and in that case only the surplus which shall remain, after discharging the expense of the applications to the court, shall be paid to the person or persons respectively who would have been entitled to receive the rents and profits of the lands directed to be purchased, in case the same had been purchased pursuant to the Act, or to the representatives of such person or persons.

"Ordered, that the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, and that they be entered on the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same.

"*Emendat. per Ord.* 1 *Martii*, 1806."

The preamble of the Bill must agree with the allegations contained in the petition.

Bill sent to Press.

The Bill should be sent to press in sufficient time to enable the agent to deposit prints previous to the second reading; that is, if parties wish that the second reading should take place immediately after the first.

Deposit Prints.

The day on which the Bill is proposed to be read a second time, fifteen prints must be deposited with the clerk of the Parliaments, to be laid on the table of the House, for the perusal of the Lords, in compliance with the following Standing Order.

96.

"*Die Veneris*, 16 *Novembris*, 1705.

"It is ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, for the future, no private Bill shall be read in this House a second time, until printed copies thereof be left with the clerk of the Parliaments, for the perusal of the Lords: and that one of the said copies shall be delivered to every person that shall be concerned in the said Bill, before the meeting of the Committee upon such Bill; and in case of infancy, to be delivered to the guardian, or next relation of full age, not concerned in interest, or in the passing the said Bill:

and that this Order be added to the roll of Standing Orders, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may take notice thereof.

"*Emendat. per Ord.* 13 *Maii*, 1742."

Every person interested in the Bill must be furnished with a printed copy.

If a party concerned be not of age, the guardian, or person next of kin, (not interested in the Bill,) must be served with a copy.

Bill read Second Time.

The Bill may, if parties wish it (and that prints have been previously deposited), be read a second time the day after the first reading.

At this stage parties may be heard against the *principles* of the Bill, if a petition to that effect has been previously presented.

Fees are due on the second reading of the Bill.

Swear Witnesses for Committee.

After the Bill has been read a second time, such witnesses as are to give evidence before the Committee should be in attendance at the bar of the House, for the purpose of being duly sworn, their names having been previously given in by the agent when the prints were deposited.

There is no certificate required of the swearing of witnesses for the Committee.

Committee sit on Bill.

94.

"*Die Mercurii*, 20 *Aprilis*, 1698.

"It is ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, for the future, it be a general instruction to all Committees who shall meet upon private Bills, that they take no notice of the consent of any person to the passing of such Bill, unless such person appear before them, or that there be an affidavit of two persons made, that he or she is not able to attend, and doth consent to the said Bill. And that when any Committee shall be appointed on a private Bill, notice thereof be affixed on the doors of this House fourteen days before the meeting of the said Committee: and that this Order be added to the roll of Standing Orders.

101.

"It is ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that in all cases where trustees shall be appointed by any private Bill, the Committee to whom that Bill is referred, do take care that the trustees appear personally before them, and accept the trust under their hands; and also, that the Lord who shall be in the chair of a Committee for the passing of any private Bills, when he makes his report, shall acquaint the House, that all the Orders of the House, in relation to private Bills, were duly observed in the passing of the said Bill through the Committee.

145.

"*Die Lunæ*, 29 *Aprilis*, 1799.

"Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that where a petitioner for a private Bill is tenant for life in possession, and another petitioner for the same Bill is tenant in tail in remainder, and of age; and where it is competent for the two together, by deed, fine, and common recovery, to bar the rights and interests of all persons in remainder, after the estate in tail of the petitioner; the Committee shall not, in such case, be required to take the consent of any of the persons in remainder after the estate of such tenant in tail, to the passing of such Bill.

146.

"Ordered, that in all private Bills, when any married or unmarried woman, or when any widow desires to consent to the sale or exchange of any estate in which she may have an interest, or upon which she may be entitled to a jointure or rent charge of any sort, or if she shall desire to sell or otherwise dispose of all or any part of such jointure, rent charge, or interest, the Committee shall require not only her own consent in person, but also that of her trustee or trustees.

147.

"Ordered, that in all private Bills, when any estate is proposed to be sold or exchanged, on which the whole or any part of the fortune of any child or children is secured, or in which any such child or children hath or have an interest, the Committee shall take the consent of any such child or children, if he, she, or they is or are under age, by his, her, or their parents or guardians; and if of age, then the consent of the trustee or trustees for such child or children shall also be taken, as well as the personal consent of such party.

148.

"Ordered, that the consent of all trustees shall be required in person before the Committee, where any money is to pass through the hands of any such trustees, whether for jointure, pin money, the fortunes of younger children, or any other interest whatsoever; but the consent of trustees to preserve contingent remainders only shall not be necessary.

197.

"*Die Martis*, 5 *Maii*, 1818.

"Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, for the future, it shall be sufficient to have the consent of the persons concerned in the consequences of private Bills regarding estates in land or heritable estates in *Scotland*, in the proportions following, *viz.*

"Four-fifths of the ten next in succession to the person or persons applying for such private Bill;—provided it is satisfactorily proved to the Committee that those of this the first ten, whose consent has not been obtained, are absent abroad, or cannot be found in the kingdom of *Great Britain:*

"Two-thirds of the twenty next in succession after the said ten:

"One half of the twenty next in succession after the said twenty; and one third of all the other persons concerned in the said Bill; without prejudice, nevertheless, as heretofore, to every person concerned to petition against the said Bill, and to be heard for his interest therein.

"Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, and that it be entered on the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

The Committee cannot sit until the fifteenth day after the second reading.

Prior to the sitting of the Committee, the proofs must be gone through before the clerk of the table. The agent and solicitor arrange this proceeding, and attend with the necessary documents. If the proofs are satisfactory, the clerk certifies.

Bills should be left with my Lord Shaftesbury and his secretary, previous to the sitting of the Committee.

The agent sees that, previously to parties coming before the Committee, they have been duly sworn at the bar of the House; he gives the necessary directions as to the arrangement of proofs, &c.

The same proofs that have been previously advanced before the judges, will be required by the Committee on the Bill.

The preamble of the Bill must be strictly proved.

All persons whose *consents* are necessary, must appear before the Committee.

If lands are to be sold or exchanged, the *personal* attendance of all interested parties will, on no account, be dispensed with by the Committee. Infants must appear by their parents or guardians; or, if of age, their personal attendance and consent will be required, and also the consent of their trustee or trustees.

It is the practice of Parliament to require the attendance of parties only who are interested in the consequences of an exchange of lands, to give their consents: the persons who may be in the occupancy of the lands to be exchanged will not be required to attend, nor need they be parties to the Bill.

A power of attorney from an absent party, whose consent is requisite to the Bill, will be admitted in evidence, on the person to whom the power is given producing it to the Committee, and assenting to the Bill in the name of such absent party.

The due execution of the power of attorney must be proved by the person who witnessed the same, and a copy of the Bill should be attached thereto.

In case of an unavoidable absence, and that no power of attorney can be procured, the Bill must contain a clause to remedy the defect.

If individuals are prevented from attending the Committee to signify their consents, owing to illness or some other cause, there must be an affidavit furnished, stating the reason of their absence, and that they *consent* to the Bill. This affidavit must be made by two respectable individuals, *not interested* in the Bill.

When trustees are named in the Bill, they must appear in person before the Committee, for the purpose of accepting the trust which has been committed to their charge.

The consent of persons who may have an interest in remainder of an estate will not be required, provided that a petitioner, being in tenant for life, and in possession, can competently join by deed, fine, or common recovery, with another petitioner who is tenant in tail, and of full age, for the purpose of barring the rights and interests of all persons in remainder.

When single or married women, or widows, are desirous to consent to the sale or exchange of an estate, in which their interests are in any way concerned, or upon which they may be entitled to a rent charge or jointure, which rent charge or jointure they may wish to dispose of, they must not only *personally* appear before the Committee for the purpose of consenting to such sale or exchange, but the consent of their trustee or trustees will also be required.

If a party or parties wish for amendments in the Bill, or object to any clauses, this is the proper stage to propose or advance them (a petition to that effect having been previously presented to the House); the chairman of the Committee will attend to the alterations, and submit them to the Committee, when they will be admitted or rejected, as the case may be.

Report from Committee.

The report may be made from the Committee the same day the Committee sit; if no amendments have been made, and that there has been no opposition to the Bill.

The chairman of the Committee, to whom the Bill has been referred, will state to the House, on the report being made, whether the parties conducting the Bill have duly complied with the Standing Orders.

Ingrossment prepared and examined.

The solicitor generally attends at the office of the clerk who prepares the ingrossment, to examine it: as the ingrossment is usually prepared before the sitting of the Committee, all amendments made in the Committee may be introduced into the ingrossment.

The Committee Bill and ingrossment must not disagree.

Read Third Time.

The ingrossment is laid upon the table, together with the amendments and clauses (if any), and a peer is requested to read the Bill a third time: the amendments and clauses are proposed separately, after the Bill has been read. If the Bill is agreed to, it may be taken to the Commons the same day it has been read, if required; if not, on the following day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.*

Summary of Proceedings.

Bill read First Time.—Notice of Second Reading.—Deposit Prints at Door of House.—Bill read Second Time.—Notice of Sitting of Committee.—Committee sit.—Report from Committee.—Bill read Third Time.

Bill read First Time.

Two masters in chancery having brought the Bill from the Lords, the member selected by the promoters of the measure is requested to read it a first time, which proceeding may take place the same day the Bill is brought up, if parties wish for expedition.

If the Bill has been read, the ingrossment is then taken to the Private Bill Office to be examined, where it remains till the second reading, when it is laid on the table of the House by one of the clerks.

Deposit Prints at Door of House.

Fifteen printed copies of the Bill must be deposited with the door-keeper of the House, previous to the second reading.

Committee sit.

Seven clear days must intervene between the second reading of the Bill and the sitting of the Committee.

The clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords, being apprised of the day when the Committee is to sit, attends with the books of evidence: this course is adopted for the purpose of avoiding a repetition of the evidence already offered in the Upper House.

The Committee report to the House, according to the circumstances of the case.

Bill read Third Time.

When the Bill has been read a third time, it is returned to the House of Lords in the usual way, and it receives the royal assent in due time.

* After a Bill, originating in the Lords, has passed that House, the proceedings in the Commons are brief, it being considered that their lordships have already duly investigated the matter.

DIVORCE BILL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Present Petition.—Bill presented and read First Time.—Notices.—Swear Witnesses.—Bill read Second Time.—Committee on Bill.—Report from Committee.—Bill read Third Time.

Present Petition.

[For Forms of Petition, see Appendix N.]

The petition must, of course, vary according to the circumstances of the case.

The date of the marriage, and the church at which the ceremony was performed should first be recited and named.

If any deed, or settlement, had been made on the occasion of the marriage, it should be recited.

The petition should then proceed to state that the petitioner had lived and cohabited with his wife until the period afterwards recited, and that so many children (if any) had been the fruits of their intercourse.

That on such a day in such a month and year petitioner discovered that an unlawful and criminal intercourse had taken place between his said wife and the party (naming him) with whom the act of adultery had been committed.

That on such a day in such a month and year, petitioner brought his action, and that judgment and damages had been obtained thereon.

That on such a day in such a month and year, petitioner instituted a suit in the proper court for a divorce from bed and

board, and that a definitive sentence of divorce had been obtained thereon.

That by such adulterous behaviour, petitioner has been deprived of the comforts of matrimony, and is further liable to have a spurious issue imposed upon him, unless the said marriage be declared null and void by authority of Parliament.

The petitioner should then pray the House for leave to dissolve the marriage, and enable him to marry again by bringing in a Bill to that effect.

The petition should be signed by the party suing for the divorce.

If, however, the petitioning party should happen to be abroad at the institution of the proceedings, a power may be delegated to another person to sign the petition on behalf of him or her.*

If the party suing to be divorced should be in America, it will not be sufficient for him, or her, to grant a power of attorney, authorising another person to sign the petition; in this case a copy of the petition must be immediately forwarded in order to be duly signed, and the authenticity of the signature must be proved by the party who witnesses the same.

An official copy of the proceedings which have been previously taken by the party who sues to be separated, and the definitive sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court pronouncing the divorce, *a mensâ et thoro*, must be delivered on oath at the Bar of the House, when the petition is presented, in compliance with the following Standing Order.

141.

"*Die Mercurii*, 28 *Martii*, 1798.

"Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, That for the future, no petition for any bill of divorce shall be presented to this House, unless an official copy of the proceedings, and of a definitive sentence of divorce, *a mensâ et thoro*, in the

* In this case the person to whom the power has been committed should, when the Bill has been presented, and a day appointed for the second reading, forward a petition to the House stating that the party suing to be divorced is absent, and consequently unable to attend in compliance with their Lordships' order, and praying, on behalf of him, or her, that such personal attendance may not be enforced.

Ecclesiastical Court, at the suit of the party desirous to present such petition, shall be delivered upon oath at the bar of this House at the same time."

Bill presented and read First Time.

The Bill must contain a clause to the effect that the person whose marriage with the petitioner is prayed to be dissolved shall not intermarry with the offending party with whom the act of adultery has been committed. But if either party, so offending, be dead, there will, of course, be no necessity to insert in the Bill a clause to this effect.*

176.

"*Die Martis*, 2 *Maii*, 1809.

"Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, That no Bill grounded on a petition to this House, to dissolve a marriage for the cause of adultery, and to enable the petitioner to marry again, shall be received by this House, unless a provision be inserted in such Bill that it shall not be lawful for the person whose marriage with the petitioner shall be dissolved, to intermarry with any offending party, on account of whose adultery with such person it shall be therein enacted that such marriage shall be so dissolved; provided that if at the time of exhibiting the said Bill such offending party or parties shall be dead, such provision as aforesaid shall not be inserted in the said Bill."

The Bill may be read a first time immediately after the petition has been presented, and when the order of leave to bring it in has been made out.

In this stage of the Bill, it is usual to move for an order for the attendance of such witnesses as are to be brought forward on the second reading.

NOTICES.

Notices to the following effect will be ordered to be affixed to the door of the House of Lords immediately after the first reading.

* This clause is seldom retained in the Bill.

Attendance of members for second reading.

Allowing the petitioner to bring forward proofs, and support, by counsel, the allegations of the Bill on the second reading.

Directing a copy of the Bill,* together with the notice of the second reading, to be served on the party, against whom the divorce is instituted,† and allowing him or her to come forward, and advance by counsel such arguments as may be deemed expedient to urge against the passing of the Bill.

Swear Witnesses.

Previous to the examination of witnesses, on the second reading of the Bill, they are sworn at the bar of the House.

Bill read Second Time.

Fourteen days usually intervene between the presentation of the Bill and the second reading.

142.

"Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, That for the future, upon the second reading of any Bill of Divorce, the petitioner praying for the same do attend this House, in order to his being examined at the Bar, if the House shall think fit, whether there has or has not been any collusion, directly or indirectly, on his part, relative to any act of adultery that may have been committed by his wife, or whether there be any collusion, directly or indirectly, between him and his wife, or any other person or persons touching the said Bill of Divorce, or touching any proceedings or sentence of divorce had in the Ecclesiastical Court at his suit,

* This copy must be made by the Clerks in the Parliament Office, and the person appointed to serve it should see that it agrees with the original.

† If the party to be served with these documents cannot be found, a petition should be preferred to the House, stating the fact, and praying for an order to serve the notice and Bill at the last, or usual place of abode of the absent party, or on the acknowledged agent of him or her. But if a personal service can be effected, the party so served should be informed by the person appointed for the purpose of service, that the copy which he delivers is a true copy of the Bill presented to the House, and that it is in compliance with their Lordships' Order (the original of which he should produce) that the service is made. The particulars of this interview should be carefully attended to, as the witness is liable to a strict examination, on oath, at the bar of the House.

or touching any action at law which may have been brought by such petitioner against any person for criminal conversation with the petitioner's wife; and also whether at the time of the adultery of which such petitioner complains, his wife was, by deed or otherwise, by his consent, living separate and apart from him, and released by him, as far as in him lies, from her conjugal duty, or whether she was at the time of such adultery cohabiting with him, and under the protection and authority of him as her husband.

"Ordered, That the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, and that they be entered on the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

The attendance of the party suing to be divorced is generally required in this stage of the Bill; but, if the fact of adultery can be fully proved, and that there is no ground to suspect collusion between the parties, the Lords will not enforce the presence of the petitioner; but proof must be advanced that he or she is absent from the kingdom, in order to account for the non-attendance.

The House being ready to proceed to the second reading, counsel for and against the Bill appear at the bar.

The following is the first proof required to be advanced.

Prove the service of the order for the second reading, and the service of a certified copy of the Bill, on the party against whom the divorce is instituted.

When this proof has been satisfactorily given, it is usual to proceed at once to the second reading. Both parties may now urge their arguments in support of, and against the Bill.

The next proofs to be advanced are those which follow.

Produce and *prove* the certificate of marriage between the parties.* Produce also the original parish register and prove

* If the marriage took place in another country, it is requisite that a competent witness should attend to prove that the ceremony was performed according to the rites and customs observed therein.

the hand-writing of man and wife. Prove further that the parties were of age at the time of the marriage.

Produce and *prove* the decision of the judge who tried the civil action brought by the petitioner for criminal conversation.

Produce and *prove* the sentence of divorce pronounced by the Ecclesiastical Court.

Prove the statement contained in the Bill regarding the relative situation of the parties.

Produce and *prove* the marriage settlement (if any such be named in the Bill.)

Report from Committee.

If the various proofs have been satisfactorily advanced, the Bill will be committed to a Committee of the whole House; the House then resolves itself into a Committee on the Bill; the chairman will report, and if amendments have been made they will be included; the Bill is then ordered to be ingrossed.

Bill read Third Time.

After the Bill has been ingrossed, and the ingrossment examined, it may be read a third time; it is then taken to the House of Commons for the sanction of that House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Bill read First Time.—Notice of Second Reading.—Bill read Second Time.—Committee on Bill.—Report from Committee.—Bill read Third Time.

[Three days between first and second reading.]

Bill read First Time.

The Bill may be read a first time in this House on the same day it has received its third reading in the Lords; *id est*, if it be brought up in sufficient time.

Notice of Second Reading.

Three clear days before the second reading of the Bill, the agent must give notice to that effect, to the clerk in the Private Bill Office.*

Bill read Second Time.

Where the notice has been duly given by the agent to the Private Bill Office, the Bill may be read a second time; after which, it is committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Committee on Bill.

The House resolves itself into a Committee on the Bill on the eighth day after it has been committed to a Committee of the whole House.

XVII.

"That before any Bill of Divorce for Adultery do pass this House, evidence be given before the Committee to whom the said Bill shall be committed, that an action for damages has been brought in one of his Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, or in any one of his Majesty's Courts of Record in *Dublin*, against the persons supposed to be

* St. Or. c. 8.

guilty of adultery, and judgment for the plaintiff had thereupon; or sufficient cause be shewn to the said Committee, why such action was not brought, or such judgment was not obtained."

An office copy of the Bill, and the order of the House, to resolve itself into a Committee on the Bill, should be served in person on the party against whom the divorce has been instituted; but if he or she be absent, or concealed, for the purpose of evading the service, a petition should be forwarded to the House, stating the fact, when an order will be made, that, as a personal service cannot be effected, it will be sufficient to serve the documents on the agent or representative of the absent party, or to leave them at the last or usual place of residence of him or her.

If the parties concerned in the Bill think fit to produce their witnesses, or to state, by counsel, their respective cases; an order will be made, that the witnesses be examined, and the cases argued.

After the Committee have made their report, the Bill may be read a third time, when it is returned to the House of Lords in the usual way.

NATURALIZATION BILL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Summary of Proceedings.

Present Petition.—Bill presented and read First Time.—Bill read Second Time.—Committee sit.—Report from Committee.—Bill read Third Time.

Present Petition.

(For Form of Petition, see Appendix O.)

A week previous to the presenting of the petition, the party applying to be naturalized must take the sacrament; and a certificate from the officiating minister must be procured to that effect.*

The petition must be signed by the person praying to be naturalized. It should state, that the petitioner was born in a foreign country (naming the place), and out of his Majesty's allegiance; that he professes the Protestant religion, and is well affected to the constitution of Great Britain, in church and state.

Bill presented and read First Time.

Bills for naturalization are not required to be printed.†

Prior to the Bill being presented, the petitioner should procure letters of recommendation; one from a peer of the realm, and one signed by two or more respectable individuals living in that part of the country where the petitioner has resided the longest: these recommendatory letters should be forwarded, together with

* If the party seeking to be naturalized should be under the age of eighteen, he will not be required to take the sacrament, nor to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy at the bar of the House of Lords. A petition on his behalf, praying to be naturalized, signed by his parents or guardians, will be sufficient.

† St. Or. C. 6.

a memorial from the petitioner himself, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who will refer them to the Alien Office, for the purpose of ascertaining the habits and character of the party; and if the inquiry be satisfactory, and that his loyalty and allegiance are unimpeached, the Home Secretary will certify accordingly, and transmit the certificate to the Parliament Office.

There must be a clause in the Bill, to the effect that the person applying to be naturalized cannot be of his Majesty's privy council, or be entitled to sit in either House of Parliament, or hold any place of trust, or enjoy any grant from the crown.*

A clause must also be inserted, debarring the applicant from claiming any of the immunities or indulgences in trade which are, or may be, enjoyed or claimed by natural born subjects of the United Kingdom, by virtue of any treaty, unless the person applying to be naturalized shall have resided within the United Kingdom, or the dominions thereunto belonging, for the space of seven years, subsequent to the first day of the session of Parliament in which the application is made; and that he shall not have been absent from the United Kingdom for a longer space than two months at any one time during the said term of seven years.†

The Bill may be read a first time the same day on which the petition has been presented.

Bill read Second Time.

The Bill cannot be read a second time, unless the petitioner attend at the bar of the House for the purpose of taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance.‡

The witnesses, to prove the administration of the sacrament, may now be sworn for the purpose of giving evidence before the Committee.

In this stage of the Bill, the certificate, forwarded by the

* 1st Geo. I. c. 4.

† 14th Geo. III. c. 84.

‡ When the Bill originates in the Lords, the oaths are administered at the bar of that House; and when in the Commons, at the bar of the Commons (the speaker being in this case empowered to administer them): a repetition of the oaths is not required in either House.

Secretary of State to the Parliament Office, must be produced, in compliance with the following Standing Order.

171.

" *Die Veneris*, 2 *Januarii*, 1807.

" Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that no Bill for naturalizing any person born in any foreign territory shall be read a second time, until the petitioner shall produce a certificate from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, respecting his conduct.

" Ordered, that the said Order be declared a Standing Order, and that it be entered on the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

Committee on Bill.

The day after the Bill has been read a second time, the Committee may sit.

The person seeking to be naturalized should be in attendance at the Committee, to signify his approbation of the measure.

Proof to the following effect is required by the Committee.

Prove the administration of the sacrament in———church, on the——— day of——— (the hand-writing of the minister who officiated on the occasion must be proved.)

It is usual for the chairman to report to the House on the same day that the Committee sits.

On the day after the report has been made, if the Bill has been ingrossed, it may be read a third time in this House, and forwarded to the Commons.

The witnesses who proved the administration of the sacrament, and the hand-writing of the officiating minister, at the Committee in the Lords, must attend in the Commons for the purpose of giving evidence to the same effect.

The fourth day after the Bill has entered the Commons, it may be returned to the Lords in the usual way, for the purpose of receiving the royal assent.

STANDING ORDERS.

PRIVATE BILLS IN GENERAL.

97.

" *Die Lunæ*, 14 *Januarii*, 1705.

" It is this day ordered and declared, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, for the future, when any cause shall be appointed to be heard in this House, no private Bill whatsoever shall be read that day before the hearing of the cause.

" *Die Veneris*, 18 *Januarii*, 1705.

" It is ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that the order made the fourteenth instant, for declaring that no private Bill whatsoever shall be read that day any cause is or shall be appointed to be heard, before the hearing of the said cause, shall be, and is hereby made a Standing Order of this House, and entered on the roll.

95.

" *Die Jovis*, 7 *Decembris*, 1699.

" It is ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, for the future, no private Bill shall be brought into this House, until the House be informed of the matters therein contained, by petition to this House for leave to bring in such Bill: and that this order be added to the roll of Standing Orders.

96.

" *Die Veneris*, 16 *Novembris*, 1705.

" It is ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, for the future, no private Bill shall be read in this House a second time, until printed copies thereof be left with the clerk of the Parliaments, for the perusal of the Lords: and that one of the said copies shall be delivered to every person that shall be concerned in the said Bill, before the meeting of the Committee upon such Bill; and in case of infancy, to be delivered to the guardian, or next relation of full age, not concerned in interest, or in the passing the said Bill: and that

this order be added to the roll of Standing Orders, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may take notice thereof.

" *Emendat. per Ord.* 13 *Maii*, 1742.

102.

" It is ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, for the future, when any private Bill shall be sent by the House to a Committee, there shall be at the same time transmitted to them a copy of these Orders now made, and of all other Standing Orders of the House then in force, relating to the passing of private Bills.

152.

" Ordered, That the Lord who shall be in the chair of a Committee, to whom any private Bill shall be committed, shall state to the House, when the report of such Committee is made, how far the Orders of the House, in relation to such private Bill, have or have not been duly complied with.

" Ordered, That these Orders shall be transmitted to the Committee, to whom any private Bill shall be referred, for their guidance and instruction.

" Ordered, That the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, and that they be entered upon the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same.

34.

" *Die Sabbati, 5 Aprilis*, 1707.

" It is ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that upon all reports made from Committees of amendments to Bills, for the future, the Lord that makes the report do explain to the House the effect and coherence of each amendment; and that on the clerk's second reading of the same amendments, the Lord on the woolsack do the same: and this to be added to the roll of Standing Orders."

198.

" *Die Mercurii, 7 Julii*, 1819.

" Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, for the future, no Bill regulating the conduct of any trade; altering the laws of apprenticeship in relation to any particular business; affixing marks to designate the quality of any manufacture; prohibiting the manufacture of any species of commodity; or extending the term

of any patent; shall be read a second time in this House, until a select Committee shall have inquired into the expediency or inexpediency of the proposed regulations, and shall have reported upon the expediency or inexpediency of this House proceeding to take the Bill into further consideration.

" Ordered, That the said Order be declared a Standing Order, and that it be entered on the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same.

" *Emendat. per Ord.* 30 *Junii*, 1823."

STANDING ORDERS

RELATING TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

210.

" *Die Mercurii, 2 Junii*, 1824.

" Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, in future, with the exception of Bills for making or improving any turnpike road, navigation, aqueduct, cut or canal, railway or tram road, tunnel or archway, bridge, ferry, dock, pier, port, or harbour, and of Bills for lighting, paving, or watching any one town, parish, or district, or for the cultivation and improvement of waste lands, all Bills brought into this House, enacting and declaring that certain persons shall form a body politic and corporate, who shall only be bound to the extent of their respective shares, or granting to the same the privilege of a perpetual succession and a common seal, or the right of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, at law or in equity, or of prosecuting any person who shall commit any felony, misdemeanor, or other offence, or any Bill conveying to any number of persons who are not bound conjointly and severally to the extent of their respective fortunes, one or more of the aforesaid privileges; such Bill, after being read a first time, shall be referred to a select Committee; and that no such Bill shall be read a second time till the Committee to which it is referred have reported that it has to them been proved, in a satisfactory manner, that three-fourths of the capital intended to form the joint stock of such company is deposited in the Bank of *England*, or vested in Exchequer Bills, or in the public funds, in the name of trustees, to be transferred to such company when they are by law constituted a

body politic and corporate, or have by law acquired any of the aforesaid privileges.

211.

"Ordered, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that, in future, when any Bill shall be brought into this House, granting and enacting, in favour of any body politic and corporate previously constituted such by royal charter, and who are not bound conjointly and severally to the extent of their respective fortunes, further privileges; such Bill, if not intended to effect the objects specially excepted in the former motion, after being read a first time, shall be referred to a select Committee; and that no such Bill shall be read a second time till the Committee to which it is referred have reported, that it has to them been proved in a satisfactory manner, that three-fourths of the capital intended to form the joint stock of such company has been paid up by the individual proprietors.

"Ordered, That the said Orders be declared Standing Orders, and that they be entered on the roll of Standing Orders of this House, and printed and published, to the end all persons concerned may the better take notice of the same."

A TABLE OF FEES.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

For every Order made on a Petition for bringing in a Private Bill.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Clerk of the Parliaments - - -	0	10	0
—— Clerk Assistant - - -	0	4	6
—— Reading Clerk - - - -	0	2	0

For each Petition.

To the Clerk Assistant for swearing each witness -	0	1	0
The like to the Yeoman Usher - - -	0	1	0
A certificate of their being sworn, for the satisfaction of the judges, pursuant to the Standing Order of this House	0	6	8

Fees on a Private Bill.

To the Lord Chancellor, or Speaker of this House -	10	0	0
—— Clerk of the Parliaments - - -	5	0	0
—— Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod - -	5	0	0
—— Clerk Assistant - - - -	2	0	0
—— Yeoman Usher - - - -	1	0	0
—— Reading Clerk - - - -	2	0	0
—— Door Keepers, five shillings each - -	2	0	0

These fees are to be paid before the second reading of a Bill; and if a Bill concerns divers persons, as for settling an award between lords and tenants, and the like, or for a turnpike to mend any highway, they are to pay as for a double bill; but no greater fees are to be paid for any such Bill or for any private Bill whatsoever, than a double fee; but every person in a naturalization Bill is to pay as for a single Bill.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Clerk Asssistant for entering the names of the Lords' Committees, and for giving a copy thereof, if desired	0	10	0
——— Clerk attending the Committee - -	2	0	0
——— Yeoman Usher - - - -	1	0	0
——— Door Keeper - - - -	2	0	0
Clerk assistant for ingrossing every Bill,			
For the first skin - - -	0	13	4
For every other skin - - -	0	10	0
Each skin to contain forty lines at the least.*			
To the Clerk of the Parliaments for certifying of a Private Bill upon a writ of *certiorari* out of the Chancery, or any other matter of record concerning a private person, into Court,			
For the first skin - - -	1	6	8
For every other skin - - -	0	13	4
Upon certifying a private Bill as above,			
To the clerk assistant, for the first skin -	3	13	4
For every other skin - -	0	6	8

* "The Committee are of opinion that forty lines at the least ought to be writ on every such skin."

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

[A.]

NOTICES.

Navigable Canals.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from ———, in the county of ———, to, or near to, a certain place called ———, in the parish of ——— [riding, division, or wapentake, to be named], in the county of ———, and that such intended navigable cut or canal is proposed to pass through the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ——— [naming them]. And for making and maintaining a basin or harbour for boats, barges, and other vessels, together with proper conveniences for the purposes of navigation. And also for making and maintaining a lock or locks at or near to a certain place called ———, in the parish of ———, in the said county of ———, so as to open a complete navigation for boats, barges, and other vessels through the said intended cut or canal, and basin or harbour, from ——— to ———. And it is further intended to take power by the said Act, to charge tolls or duties on all vessels navigating the said intended cut, canal, harbour, or lock, not exceeding ——— per ton.

A. B. Solicitor.

Navigable Canal (Branches.)

Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for leave to bring in a Bill to make and maintain a navigable cut, canal, or branch, from and out of a certain cut or canal called ———, in the county of ———, to join and communicate with the river ———, at or near to a certain place called ———, in the parish of ———, in the said county of ———, which said intended cut, canal, or branch, is intended to pass from, through, or into the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ———, [naming them] all in the county of ———. And also to make and maintain a navigable cut or branch from and out of the said intended cut, canal, or branch, to join and communicate with ———, at a place called ———, which said last mentioned cut or branch is intended to pass from, through, or into the parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ——— [naming them], all in the said county of ———. And it is also intended to take power in the said Bill to levy tolls or rates on all vessels navigating the said respective new cuts, canals, or branches. And also to extend and improve the navigation of the said river ———, and the several works thereto belonging. And to alter and amend the powers and provisions of two Acts, the one passed in the —— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act];" and the other passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act];" which said navigation of the river ——— passes from, through, or into the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ——— [naming them], all in the said county of ———.

By order.

A. B.

Waterworks.

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for establishing a company for the better supplying with water the inhabitants of

the city [or town] of ———, in the county of ———; and also the inhabitants of the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ———, in the said county of ———; and for erecting, placing, making, constructing, extending, and completing reservoirs, mains, pipes, shafts, drains, sluices, channels, and other necessary works for the purposes aforesaid; all within the said several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places aforesaid, or some or any of them. And that it is also intended to take power by the said Act, to authorize the said company to take and purchase lands, and to construct steam or other engines; and to complete the several works connected with or relating to the above undertaking.

A. B.

Waterworks (Amendment of Act).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for altering, enlarging, and extending, the powers and provisions of an Act passed in ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act];" and it is intended by the said Act, to take power to enable the aforesaid company to raise a further sum of money for the purpose of making, constructing, maintaining, and laying down additional reservoirs, aqueducts, feeders, mains, pipes, conduits, sluices, and channels. And it is also further intended, by virtue of the said Act, to extend the supply of water to the several parishes, townships, hamlets, and places of ———, all within the county of ———.

By order.

A. B.

Railway (New).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for leave to bring in a Bill for making and maintaining a railway or railways, or tram road or tram roads, with proper works and conveniences, for the passage of waggons, carts, and other carriages properly constructed, to

commence at——— near———, in the parish of———, in the county of———, and to pass through the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of——— [naming them], all in the county of———; and to terminate at or near to a certain place called———, in the county of———; and for making and constructing a tunnel or archway under———, near to a certain place called———, in the parish of———, in the said county of———, for the passage of waggons, carts, and other carriages. And also for constructing a public wharf or wharfs on the———; which said wharf or wharfs will be in the parish of———, in the county of———.

A. B. Solicitor.

Another Form.

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram road from or near to a certain place called———, in the parish of———, in the county of———; and passing through, or into, the several parishes of——— and——— to———, at or near to a certain place called———, in the parish of———, in the said county of———; and terminating at———, all in the said county.

A. B. Solicitor.

Railway (with Branches).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to make and maintain a railway or railways, or tram road or tram roads, with proper works and conveniences attached thereto or connected therewith, for the passage of waggons, carts, and other carriages; which said railway or railways, or tram road or tram roads, will commence at or near to a certain place called———, within the——— [naming the parish, township, borough, hamlet, or place], in the county of———; and extending to, or passing

through, or into, the several parishes of———; and also extending to, or passing through, or into, the several townships, hamlets, or places of———, all in the county of———; and terminating at or near to———, in the county of———; together with two collateral branches from and out of such railway or railways, or tram road or tram roads; the one to commence at or near to a certain place called———, in the——— [naming the parish, township, borough, hamlet, or place], and extending to, or passing through, or into———, and terminating at, or near to, a certain place called———, in the——— aforesaid. And the other to commence at or near to a certain place called———, in the——— [naming the parish, township, borough, hamlet, or place], and extending, &c. all within the said county of———.

A. B. Solicitor.

Railway (Amendment of Act, with Branches).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act to alter, amend, explain, and enlarge the powers and provisions of——— Acts, the one passed in the——— year of———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [here insert the exact title of the Act]," and the other passed, &c.; which said railway, or tram road, and branches, lie in, and pass from, through, or into, the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places, of——— [insert names of parishes, townships, hamlets, or places]. And that it is also intended to obtain power in the said intended Act, to make and maintain a new or additional branch railway, with proper works and conveniences attached thereto, or connected therewith, to communicate with the said main railway, or tram road, commencing at or near to a certain place called———, and passing through———, and from thence through, or into, the several townships, hamlets, or places of———, and terminating at or near———. And that it is also intended to take power in the said Act, to make and maintain another new branch railway, with proper works and conveniences attached thereto, or connected

therewith, to communicate with the said main railway, or tram road, commencing at ———, &c. And that it is also intended to take power in the said Act, to raise money by an increase or alteration of the rates, tolls, and duties, granted by the said former acts.

By order.
A. B.

Tunnel or Archway.

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for making and constructing a tunnel or archway, for carriage-ways and foot-ways; which said tunnel or archway is intended to commence at ———, in the county of ———, and to pass through and into the parish of ———, in the said county of ———, and under the river ——; and also to pass through and into the parish of ———, in the county of ———. And it is further intended to take power, by virtue of the said Act, to levy tolls, rates, or duties, on carriages, carts, and other vehicles, and also on foot passengers, passing through the said intended tunnel or archway.

By order.
A. B.

[A.]

PETITIONS.

Navigable Canals, &c.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners and Proprietors of Estates and other Inhabitants of the several Parishes of ———, and also of ———, in the County of ———,

Sheweth,

That the making and maintaining of a navigable cut or canal from ———, in the county of ———, to or near to a certain place called ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ———, and the making and maintaining of a basin or harbour for boats, barges, and other vessels, together with proper conveniences for the purposes of navigation, and the making and maintaining of a lock or locks at or near to a certain place called ———, in the parish of ———, in the said county of ———, so as to open a complete navigation for boats, barges, and other vessels through the said intended cut or canal, and basin or harbour, from ——— to ———, and the charging of tolls, rates, or duties on vessels so navigating the said intended cut, canal, harbour, or lock, not exceeding ——— per ton, would be of great advantage to your Petitioners, and to the public at large, and would also tend to the improvement of

the adjacent towns, by expediting the conveyance of goods, wares, and merchandize.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray that leave may be given to bring in a Bill for effecting the purposes aforesaid, in such manner, and by such ways and means, and under such regulations and restrictions, as to this Honourable House shall seem meet.

———

Another Form.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of ——— and of ———, Esquires, being Owners and Proprietors of certain Lands and Estates within the Parish of ———, in the County of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the making, completing, and maintaining of a cut or canal through the said lands and estates from ——— to ———, in the said parish of ———, in the county of ———, and the enlarging and completing of a basin or harbour on the lands and estates aforesaid, with every convenience and accommodation for boats, barges, and other vessels, and the making and maintaining of a lock at or near to a place called ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ——— aforesaid, so as to open a complete communication for the navigation of boats, barges, and other vessels, to and through such cut or canal, and basin or harbour, and the arranging the rates, tolls, and duties to be taken for the passage of boats, barges, and other vessels to be navigated into, upon, or through the same, would be of great advantage to the agricultural and mercantile interest of the said parish of ———, in the county of ———, aforesaid, and would otherwise prove of great public utility.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Navigable Canal (Amendment of Act).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Undertakers of the Navigations of the ———, in the County of ———, under their common Seal,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act," &c. [here insert exact title of Act].

That another Act, &c.

That it would be of great public utility if a navigable cut, canal, or branch, were to be made and maintained from and out of a certain cut or canal, called ———, in the county of ———, to join and communicate with the river ———, at or near to a certain place called ———, in the parish of ———, in the said county of ———; which said intended cut, canal, or branch, is intended to pass from, through, or into the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ———, all in the county of ———. And also, if a navigable cut or branch were made and maintained from and out of the said intended cut, canal, or branch, to join and communicate with ———, at a place called ———; which said last-mentioned cut or branch is intended to pass from, through, or into the parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ———. And also, if power were given to levy tolls or rates on vessels navigating the said respective new cuts, canals, or branches. And also to extend and improve the navigation of the said river ———, and the several works thereto belonging.

That in order to enable the said undertakers more effectually to make and maintain the said navigable cuts, canals, or branches, it may be found necessary to enlarge, alter, and amend, the powers and provisions of the said Acts; and to alter and increase the existing tolls, rates, and duties, thereby granted.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Waterworks.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners of Estates, and also of the Inhabitants and other persons of the several parishes, townships, hamlets, and places hereinafter mentioned,

SHEWETH,

THAT the want of a supply of good and wholesome water is now, and has long been, felt by your petitioners.

That the erecting and constructing of waterworks for the better supplying with water the several parishes, townships, hamlets, and places of ——— [insert from notice] would materially conduce to the health, comfort, and convenience of the inhabitants thereof.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray that leave may be given to bring in a Bill for effecting the purposes aforesaid in such manner, and by such ways and means, and under such regulations and restrictions, as to this Honourable House shall seem meet.

———

Waterworks (Amendment of Act).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of several of the Commissioners for executing the Act hereinafter mentioned, and of several other persons, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Inhabitants of ——— in the county of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act," &c. [insert exact title of Act].

That the commissioners appointed by virtue of the said Act have, in the execution thereof, so far as the same relates to the supplying of ———, and the neighbourhood thereof, with water, expended several considerable sums of money, and a debt to a large amount has been thereby incurred, and is now due and owing, on account thereof.

That the powers and provisions of the said Act, relating to the said waterworks, have been found in many respects defective and insufficient, and the same cannot be carried into effect, nor can the debt now due and owing be paid off and discharged, unless the powers and provisions of the said Act are amended and enlarged, and that more money shall be authorized to be raised, and the existing rates and duties, relating to the said waterworks, shall be increased and altered, which cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Railway (New).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners and Proprietors of Estates in the County of ———, and also of the Merchants, Traders, and others resident in ——, in the County of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the making and maintaining of a railway or railways, or tram road, or tram roads, with proper works and conveniences for the passage of waggons, carts, and other carriages properly constructed, commencing at ———, near to ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ———, and passing through the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ———, all in the county of ———, and terminating at or near to a certain place called ———, in the county of ———; and for making and constructing a tunnel or archway under ———, near to a certain place called ———, in the parish

of ———, in the said county of ———, for the passage of waggons, carts, and other carriages; and also for constructing a public wharf or wharfs on the ———, which said wharf or wharfs will be in the parish of ———, in the county of ———, would not only be of advantage to your Petitioners, but would tend to the improvement of the trading and manufacturing interests in this part of the country, by opening a speedy and safe conveyance for goods and merchandize, and which your Petitioners humbly conceive would be of great public utility.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Railway (New, with Branches).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners of Estates, and other Inhabitants of the several Parishes and Townships of ——, in the County of ——.

SHEWETH,

THAT the making and maintaining of a railway or railways, or tram road or tram roads, with proper works and conveniences attached thereto, or connected therewith, for the passage of waggons, carts, and other carriages; which said railway or railways, or tram road or tram roads, will commence at or near to a certain place called ———, within the ——— [naming the parish, township, hamlet, borough, or place], in the county of ———, and extending to, or passing through, or into, the several parishes of ———. And also extending to, or passing through, or into, the several townships, hamlets, or places of ———, all in the county of ———, and terminating near to ———, in the county of ———; together with two collateral branches from and out of such railway or railways, or tram road or tram roads, the one commencing at or near to a certain place called ———, in the ——— [naming the parish, township, borough, hamlet, or place], and extending to, or passing through, or into, the several ——— aforesaid, and terminating at or near to a certain place

called ———, in the —— aforesaid; and the other commencing at or near to a certain place called ———, in the ——— [naming the parish, township, hamlet, borough, or place], and extending, &c., all within the said county of ———, would be of great advantage to your Petitioners and the other inhabitants of the county, city, towns, hamlets, and places, by opening a safe and expeditious communication for the conveyance of goods, wares, and merchandize, between the city of ——— and the towns of ——— and ———, and would also tend to promote commerce, and would otherwise prove of great benefit and advantage to the public at large.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Railway (Amendment of Act, with Branches).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the ——— Railway Company, under their common Seal,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act" [here insert the title of the Act].

That another Act was passed, &c.

That considerable progress hath been made, and is now making, towards completing the said main railway, or tram road, and branches, and the other works connected therewith, authorised by the said recited Acts.

That by surveys and levels lately made, it hath been satisfactorily ascertained, that it would be of great public convenience and advantage if a new branch railway were made from and out of the said main railway or tram road, to commence at or near to ——— [insert from Notice], and to terminate at or near to ———.

That it would materially benefit your Petitioners, and be of great advantage to the public, if the powers and provisions of the said recited Acts were altered, amended, and en-

larged; and that farther and additional powers and provisions were granted and made; and an increase made in the tolls, rates, or duties, granted by the said Acts.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Tunnel or Archway.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners and Occupiers of Estates, and other Inhabitants of ———, in the County of ——,

SHEWETH,

THAT the making and constructing of a tunnel or archway for carriage-ways and foot-ways, which said tunnel or archway is intended to commence at ————, in the county of ———, and to pass through and into the parish of ————, in the said county of ———, and under the river ———; and also to pass through and into the parish of ———, in the county of ———. And that the levying of tolls, rates, or duties, by virtue of the said Act, on carriages, carts, and other vehicles, and also on foot passengers passing through the said intended tunnel or archway, would be of advantage to your Petitioners, and tend to remedy a great inconvenience at present felt, for want of a safe and speedy communication between ———— and ————, and would otherwise be attended with great benefit to the public in general.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

[B.]

NOTICES.

Ferry.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for making and establishing a ferry, for the conveyance of carriages, carts, and other vehicles, horses, cattle, and foot passengers, goods, wares, merchandize, and other articles, over the river ———, at or near to a certain place called ————, in the county of ———. And also for making and maintaining a road from the said ferry, on the —— side of the said river, to ——, in the parish of ——; and also for making and maintaining another road from the said ferry, on the —— side of the said river, to the town of ——, together with a branch road from and out of the last mentioned road, from ——— to ———; which said ferry and roads, and branches, will pass over, through, or into, the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ———, or some or one of them, all in the said county of ———.

A. B.

Dock (New).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for making, erecting, and constructing a dock or docks, for receiving ships, barges, and other vessels; together with proper basins, piers, sluices, drains, cuts, channels, locks, feeders, wharfs, warehouses, approaches, avenues, and other works, erections, and conveniences, connected therewith or adjoining thereto, situate, lying, and being within

the parish of ———, in the county of ———. And that it is also intended to take power in the said Act, for lighting the said dock or docks with gas; and also for making and maintaining a railway or railways, with every necessary work connected therewith, to commence at ———, and pass through ———, and to terminate at ———, all within the said county of ———.

By order.

A. B.

Another Form.

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for leave to bring in a Bill for making, constructing, and maintaining, a wet dock or docks, at ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ———, to communicate with the river ———, at ———, for the reception of ships, barges, lighters, and other vessels; and for ballasting, loading, and unloading, the same; together with every necessary sluice, drain, cut, channel, feeder, lock, wharf, bridge, railway, pathway, or road, connected therewith; which said dock or docks is or are to be named ———. And that it is also intended by the said Act, to limi the tolls, rates, and duties, to be taken for the benefit of the said dock or docks.

By order.

A. B.

Dock (Amendment of Act).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act to alter, amend, explain, enlarge, and extend the powers and provisions of —— Acts; the one passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act," &c. [insert exact title of Act]; and another passed, &c.; which said dock or docks lie in and are situate in the parish of ———, in the county of ———. And that it is proposed to obtain power by the said intended Act, to authorize the trustees of the said dock or docks to build additional docks and basins, and to provide inclined planes, slips, piers, jetties, or

wharfs, and other accommodations in the said parish of ———, for the reception of ships, barges, lighters, and other vessels, navigated by steam or otherwise. And that it is also intended to take authority to charge additional rates, tolls, and duties, upon vessels using the said intended dock or docks, and to make additional bye-laws, rules, and regulations, for the good government of all such vessels, and for preventing the casting of rubbish or ballast into the said intended dock or docks; and also to authorize the said trustees to take power to raise money for effecting the purposes aforesaid.

By order.

A. B.

[B.]

PETITIONS.

Ferry.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners of Estates within, and other Inhabitants of the towns of ——— and ———, in the county of ——— ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the making and establishing of a ferry for the conveyance of carriages, carts, and other vehicles, horses, cattle, and other articles, over the river ———, at or near to a certain place called ———, in the county of ———; and also the making and maintaining of a road from the said ferry on the ——— side of the said river to ———, in the parish of ———; and also the making and maintaining of another road from the said ferry on the ——— side of the said river to the town of ———, together with a branch road from and out of the last mentioned road from ——— to ———, which said ferry, and roads, and branch, will pass over, through, or into the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ———, or some or one of them, all in the said county of ———, would be of great benefit and utility to your petitioners and the public at large, by opening a communication between the opposite shores of the said river, and facilitating the passage and transmission of persons, carriages, merchandize, and other matters.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Dock (New).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners of Estates in the County of ———, and also the Merchants, Traders, and others, residing in and near the Town of ———, in the said County,

SHEWETH,

THAT the making, erecting, and constructing of a dock or docks for the reception of ships, barges, and other vessels, together with proper basins, piers, sluices, drains, cuts, channels, locks, feeders, wharfs, warehouses, approaches, avenues, and other works, erections, and conveniences, connected therewith or adjoining thereto, situate, lying, and being within the parish of ———, in the county of ———, and the lighting the said dock or docks with gas, and also the making and maintaining of a railway or railways, with every necessary work connected therewith, to commence at ———, and pass through ———, and to terminate at ———, all within the said county of ———, would be of great advantage and utility to your petitioners, and to the public at large.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

[C.]

NOTICES.

Piers, Ports, and Harbours (New).

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act for making and maintaining a pier or piers at the entrance of the harbour of ———, near the town of ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ———; and for widening, deepening, enlarging, and improving the said harbour; and that it is also intended by the said Act to levy tolls, rates, and duties, on all passengers, goods, wares, merchandize, and cattle, entering into or leaving the said harbour, which said harbour is situate in the parish of ———, in the county of ——— aforesaid.

By order.
A. B.

Piers, Ports, and Harbours (Amendment of Act).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to alter, explain, amend, and enlarge an Act passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act" [insert exact title of Act] which said harbour is in the parish of ———, in the county of ———; and that it is proposed to take power by the said intended Act for cleansing, deepening, scouring out, maintaining and repairing the said harbour; and also to erect

and maintain a pier, or piers, jetty, or jetties, and every necessary work adjoining thereto, or connected therewith; and that it is also intended to take power to raise money to pay off the debts of the company; and also to increase, alter, and extend the existing tolls, rates, or duties, granted by the said recited Act; and that it is further proposed to take such additional powers as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes aforesaid.

By order.
A. B.

[C.]

PETITIONS.

Piers, Ports, and Harbours (New.)

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Merchants, Traders, and Ship-owners of the Town of ————, in the County of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the making and maintaining of a pier or piers at the entrance of the harbour of ————, near the town of ————, in the parish of ————, in the county of ————, and the widening, deepening, and the improving the said harbour, and the levying of tolls, rates, and duties on all passengers, goods, wares, merchandize, and cattle, entering into or leaving the said harbour, would be of great benefit and convenience to your petitioners, and also to merchants, traders, and others, having recourse or communication to and with the said harbour, by sheltering and protecting vessels, and would otherwise be of great public utility.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Piers, Ports, and Harbours (Amendment of Act).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Inhabitants ~~of the~~ Town of ————, in the County of ————,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ————, intituled, "An Act" [insert exact title of Act.]

That the trustees appointed by virtue of the said Act have, in the execution thereof, expended large sums of money, and debts to a considerable amount have been incurred, and are still due and owing on account thereof, and several of the powers and provisions of the said Act have been found defective and insufficient for the purposes thereby intended; and the said harbour is at present very much out of repair, and the money now due and owing cannot be repaid unless the powers and provisions of the said Act are altered, amended, and enlarged, and the rates or duties now payable, by virtue of the same, are increased.

That the said harbour is the only one between ——— and ————, into which ships in a gale of wind can run with safety; and that the connexion of the said harbour with the town of ————, and the populous neighbourhood adjacent, must ultimately cease if the said harbour be permitted to fall to decay; and it is therefore expedient that more effectual provisions should be made for the repair, improvement, maintenance, alteration, and extension of the said harbour, and of the pier, quays, wharfs, and other works adjoining to and connected therewith; and that the rates or duties payable by virtue of the said recited Act should be increased.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

[D.]

NOTICES.

Bridge (New).

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act for erecting, building, and maintaining a bridge over the river ———, at or near to a place called ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ———, to the opposite side of the said river, in the parish of ———, in the aforesaid county, with proper and convenient roads, avenues and approaches thereto; one to communicate with the said bridge and the present turnpike road leading from ———, to the town of ———, in the said county of ———; and another to communicate with the said bridge from and out of the ——— road leading from ——— to ———, at or near to a place called ———, in the parish of ———, and which said roads are intended to pass through and into the several parishes, townships, hamlets, and places of ———, all in the said county of ———; and that it is further intended to take power by the said Act to levy tolls, rates, and duties for the support, reparation, and maintenance of the aforesaid bridge.

A. B.

Bridge (Rebuild or Repair).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act to enable his Majesty's justices of the peace for ———, in the county of ———,

to take down, or to alter, enlarge, extend, widen, and amend, at the expense of the said ——— [riding or division to be named], a certain public bridge commonly called or known by the name of ——— bridge, which said bridge is situate in the town [parish or hamlet] of ——— in the said ——— [riding or division to be named] in the aforesaid county; and it is also intended to take power by the said Act to raise tolls for the future support, maintenance, and reparation of the aforesaid bridge.

By order.

A. B.

Bridge (Amendment of Act.)

Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act to alter, amend, enlarge and extend the powers and provisions of two Acts, one passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act [insert exact title of Act]," and another, &c. And that it is intended to take power by the said Act to take off and remove the exemptions claimed by the owners and occupiers of certain lands in the parishes of ——— and ———, in the said county of ———, under the powers and provisions of the said recited Acts; and that it is further intended to take power by the said Act to increase the tolls, rates, and duties now taken on the said bridge.

[D.]

PETITIONS.

Bridge (New).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners and Occupiers of Estates, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments within, and other Inhabitants of, the Parishes of ———, in the County of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the erecting, building and maintaining of a bridge over the river ———, at or near to a place called ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ———, to the opposite side of the said river, in the parish of ———, in the aforesaid county, with proper and convenient roads, avenues, and approaches thereto; one to communicate with the said bridge and the present turnpike road leading from ——— to the town of ———, in the said county of ———; and another to communicate with the said bridge, from and out of the ——— road leading from ——— to ———, at or near to a place called ———, in the parish of ———; and which said roads are intended to pass through or into the several parishes, townships, hamlets, and places of ———, all in the said county of ———; and the levying of tolls, rates, and duties, for the support, reparation, and maintenance of the aforesaid bridge, and the maintaining the said roads as turnpike roads, would be of great advantage to your petitioners, and also of public utility not only to persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the same, but to the trading towns of ——— and ———, in the adjoining counties, to which a direct communication would thereby be opened.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Bridge (rebuild or repair).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of several of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for ———, in the County of ———; and of the several other persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners and Occupiers of Estates, within the said County,

SHEWETH,

THAT the bridge over the river ———, in the town of ———, in the county of ———, is a very ancient structure, and is in a very decayed state; and that it would be of great public utility if the same were taken down and rebuilt on a larger scale, or altered, enlarged, and repaired, in its present situation.

That the necessity of the present application did not appear until the meeting of the magistrates at the last —— quarter sessions, and until the time limited by the Standing Orders of your honourable House had elapsed; but that notice was duly affixed to the door of the Sessions House, where the general quarter sessions were holden for the said ———, at ———, as required by the Standing Orders.

That from the very decayed and dangerous state of the said bridge, great inconvenience may arise to the inhabitants of the said county, and to the public at large, if provision be not made for repairing the same before another session of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray, that leave may be granted to give the requisite notices in the newspapers, and to bring in a Bill for effecting the purposes aforesaid, &c.

[E.]

NOTICES.

Road (New).

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road, to commence at or near to a certain place called ———, in the parish of ———, and to pass from thence over ————, in the parish of ———— aforesaid, through ——— to ———, in the parish of ————, and from thence through or near the town or village of ——— to ——— bridge, and from such bridge into or near to a place called ——, in the parish of ———, and from thence by ——— to ———, in the parish of ———, and to terminate at or near to a certain place called ———, in the town of ————, all in the county of ———.

A. B.

Road (Repeal, Branch, and Exemptions from Toll).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act passed in the ———— year of the reign of ———— ——, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act];" so far as the said Act relates to the said road from ———— to ————, which said road lies in and passes through and into the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ————, all in the county of ———. And it is intended to make a branch road from the said turnpike road, to commence at or near to a place called ———, in the township of ———, and to pass through the several town-

ships, hamlets, districts, or places of ————, and to terminate near the village of ———, all in the said county of ——. And it is also intended to obtain an increase or alteration of the existing tolls arising on the said roads. And it is further intended to discontinue the exemption from toll of the tenant or tenants, occupier or occupiers, for the time being, of a certain farm called ————, in the said county of ———; and of the tenants or occupiers of certain other places called ——— [describe them], and the respective agents or servants of the said tenants or occupiers, together with horses, cattle, waggons, carts, or other carriages belonging to them, going to or returning from —— aforesaid.

By order.

A. B.

Road (Widening, Diversion, and Abandonment).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for altering, amending and enlarging the powers and provisions of an Act passed in the ———— year of the reign of ———— ————, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act];" and which said road lies in and passes through the townships or places of ————, all in the county of ———. And that it is intended to obtain an increase or alteration of the existing tolls arising on the said road. And that it is also intended to widen, divert, and improve certain parts of the said road; and for that purpose to take certain messuages, buildings, gardens, lands, and hereditaments lying within the several parishes, townships, hamlets, and places of ————, or some or one of them. And that it is also intended to abandon and discontinue a certain part of the said road leading from ——— to ———, in the parish of ———, all in the county of ——— aforesaid.

By order.

A. B.

Road (Repeal, and making Highway Turnpike).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to alter, amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act passed in the ———— year of the reign of ————, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act];" so far as the said Act relates to that district of the said road which is called the —— district; and which said district of road lies in and passes from, through, or into the several parishes, townships, hamlets, or places of ————, in the county of ———. And that it is intended to obtain an increase or alteration of the existing tolls arising on the said district of road. And also, that it is intended to make turnpike, widen, divert, amend, improve, and maintain the highway leading from ——— to the turnpike road at or near ————, and through or into the village of ————, all in the county of ———.

By order.

A. B.

Road (Repeal, and Continuance of Term).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to continue the term, and to alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of two Acts; the one passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act];" and the other, &c. And which said road lies in and passes through and into the several parishes, townships, hamlets, and places of ———, or some or one of them, all in the county of ———.

By order.

A. B.

[E.]

PETITIONS.

Road (New).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners of Estates, and Inhabitants in or near the parish of ———, in the County of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the opening, making, and maintaining of a turnpike road to commence at ———— [insert from Notice], would be of great benefit and advantage to the inhabitants of ———— and the adjacent country, and also to the public at large; but the same cannot be carried into execution without the aid and authority of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray that leave may be given to bring in a Bill for effecting the purposes aforesaid in such manner, by such ways and means, and under such regulations and restrictions, as to this Honourable House shall seem meet.

Road (Repeal and Branch).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Trustees for executing the Act hereinafter mentioned,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the

reign of ————, intituled, "An Act [insert exact title of Act]."

That considerable progress hath been made in the execution of the said Act, and the trustees have borrowed and expended large sums of money for and towards the amendment, repair, and maintenance of the said road from ——— to ———, which sums still remain due, and cannot be refunded, nor can the said road be effectually amended and kept in repair, unless the term and powers of the said Act are enlarged and amended, and the tolls increased.

That the making and maintaining of a new branch of road to commence at ——— [insert from Notice], would be of great benefit and convenience to the persons residing in the neighbourhood, and of several adjacent towns, and would also be of great public utility.

That the powers and provisions of the said Act have been found defective and insufficient for the purposes thereby intended, and it would greatly facilitate the objects of the said Act, and the said road might be more effectually amended, widened, improved, and kept in repair, if the said Act were repealed, and further and more effectual powers and provisions granted in lieu thereof.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Road (Widening).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners and Occupiers in the vicinity of the Road hereinafter mentioned,

SHEWETH,

THAT the road leading from [insert from Notice] is very much out of repair, and is, in many respects, narrow and incommodious for passengers and vehicles, and that it would be of great benefit and convenience to persons resident in the neighbourhood thereof, and would also be of great public convenience and advantage, if the said road were properly amended, widened, altered, improved, and kept in repair, but the same cannot be done without the aid and authority of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Road (Repeal and making highway turnpike).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Trustees for executing the Act hereinafter mentioned.

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act]."

That considerable sums of money are due and owing on the credit of the tolls authorized to be taken by the said Act, on the said road, which cannot be paid off, nor can the said road be effectually repaired and kept in repair, unless the term and powers of the said Act are enlarged, additional powers granted and the tolls increased.

That the present highway leading from ——— to the turnpike road at or near ———, and through or into the village of ———, all in the county of ———, is much out of repair, narrow and inconvenient for passengers and vehicles, and that it would be of great benefit to the public if the said highway were made turnpike, and put under the care and management of the said trustees.

That it would expedite the purposes of the said Act if the same were repealed, excepting such of the powers and provisions thereof as it shall be deemed expedient to continue, and that further and additional powers were added to, and consolidated in one Act.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Road (Continuance of Term).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Trusteees for executing the Act hereinafter mentioned.

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act]."

That another Act was passed, &c.

That considerable sums of money are due and owing on the credit of the tolls authorized to be taken by the said road Act, on the said road, which cannot be paid off, nor can the said road be effectually repaired, unless the term and powers of the said Acts are enlarged, and additional powers granted.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray, that leave may be given to bring in a Bill to continue the term, and alter and enlarge the powers and provisions of the said Acts, in such manner, and under such regulations and restrictions, as to this Honourable House shall seem meet.

Road (Repeal, Branch, and Abandonment).

To, &c.

THE HUMRLE PETITION of several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Trustees for executing the Acts hereinafter mentioned.

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act]."

That considerable progress hath been made in the execution of the said Act, and sums of money to a large amount have been expended by the trustees in the repair and maintenance of the said roads, part of which sums is due and owing and cannot be repaid, nor can the said roads be effectually kept in repair unless the term and powers of the said Acts are amended and enlarged and the tolls increased.

That the making and maintaining of a branch road from [insert from Notice], to communicate with the said turnpike roads, would be of great advantage and convenience to the persons residing in the neighbourhood of the said several parishes, townships, hamlets, and places, and would also be of great utility to the public at large.

That the road leading from —— [insert from Notice] will be of little or no public benefit when the new branch of road is completed, and it will therefore be expedient to abandon and shut up the same as a turnpike road.

That the powers and provisions of the said Acts have been found in many respects defective and insufficient for the purposes thereby intended, and it would greatly facilitate the execution of the said Acts if the said roads were more effectually amended, widened, improved, and kept in repair, and if the said Acts were repealed and that further and additional powers and provisions were granted in lieu thereof in one Act of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

[F.]

NOTICES.

Inclosure (exonerating from Tythes).

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the commons, commonable lands, common fields, meadows, pastures, moors, wastes, and waste grounds, in the parish of ———, in the county of ———. And it is further intended to take power by the said Act, to exonerate from tythes the said lands and grounds.

A. B.

Inclosure (Amendment of Act).

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to extend and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act passed in ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [here insert the exact title of the Act];" which said lands lie in the parish of ———, in the county of ———.

By order.

A. B.

Inclosure (confirming.)

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to confirm, establish, and render effectual, an agreement entered into between ——— and ———, for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the commons, common fields, commonable lands, and waste grounds, within the manor of ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ———.

By order.

A. B.

Drainage (Amendment of Act).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for draining, improving, warping, and embanking, certain lands in the parish of ———, in the county of ———; which lands extend into the parishes and townships of ———, in the county of ———; and also into the parishes, townships, and hamlets of ———, in the said county of ———. And that it is proposed to take power by such Act, to make new cuts and drains for the purpose of draining, improving, warping, and embanking, the aforesaid lands; which said new cuts and drains will pass through and into the lands of ———, in the parishes, townships, and hamlets of ———, in the said county of ———, and terminate at or near to a certain place called ———, in the aforesaid county. And it is also intended to take power to build a bridge over the river ———, at or near to a certain place called ———, in the county of ———; which bridge will be required for such drainage and improvement. And it is further intended to take power by the said Act, to enlarge and amend the powers and provisions of ——— Acts, the one passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [here insert exact title of Act];" and another, &c.

[F.]

PETITIONS.

Inclosure.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of ——— and ———, on behalf of themselves and others, being Proprietors of Estates in the Parishes, Hamlets, and Places hereinafter mentioned,

SHEWETH,

THAT there are within the several parishes, hamlets, and places of ——, in the county of ———, several open fields, commons, commonable lands, and waste grounds, which, in their present state, yield but little profit, but are capable of considerable improvement. And it would be very advantageous to the several persons interested therein, if the same were divided, allotted, and inclosed.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray, that leave may be given to bring in a Bill for effecting the purposes aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations, &c.

Another Form.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and other Owners of Estates in the Parishes of ———— and ———, in the County of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT there are within the parishes of —— and —— aforesaid, several commons, commonable lands, intermixed lands, meadows, pastures, and waste grounds.

That the properties of the owners of the said commons, meadows, and pastures, lie intermixed with each other, and are dispersed, so as to render the cultivation of the same very inconvenient; but if the same were divided, allotted, and inclosed, amongst the several persons having an interest therein, they would be much more profitable, and would be capable of greater improvement.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Inclosure (exonerating from Tithes).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being Proprietors of Estates in the Township of ——, in the County of ——,

SHEWETH,

THAT there are in the said township divers open fields, meadows, pastures, commons, common fields, commonable lands, wastes, and waste grounds, which, in their present state, yield little profit, but which might be considerably improved, if divided and inclosed, and parts or shares allotted to the several proprietors, according to their respective claims and interests therein; and that, if all the lands and grounds within the said township were exonerated from tithes, it would be highly advantageous to the several proprietors thereof.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Inclosure (Amendment of Act).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Commissioners for executing the Act hereinafter mentioned, and of several of the Inhabitants of the Town of ———, in the County of ——, having the exclusive Right of Common upon the Waste or Common hereinafter mentioned.

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act]."

That considerable progress hath been made in the execution of the said Act; but the monies raised for or towards that purpose, by sale of part of certain wastes and commons, called ———, situate in the parish of ———, in the county of ——, and other commonable lands, by the said Act authorized to be inclosed and sold, have been found insufficient. And it is therefore expedient, that more money should be raised for that purpose.

That it would greatly tend to the convenience, safety, and advantage of the inhabitants of the said town of ———, and of the public resorting thereto, if the powers and provisions of the said Act were altered, amended, and enlarged; and if provision were made for the better paving, lighting, watching, and cleansing the said town; and for removing all encroachments, nuisances, obstructions, and annoyances in the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places therein; and for otherwise improving and regulating the said town.

That the said wastes or commons, called ———, might be greatly improved, if inclosed. And all the parties and persons interested therein are willing and desirous that the same should be inclosed and sold, and that the monies to arise by the sale thereof should be applied and disposed of towards carrying the purposes of the said Act, and the other purposes aforesaid, into execution.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Another Form.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being Proprietors of Estates, and other Inhabitants of the Parish of ——, in the County of ——,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act]."

That in pursuance of the powers of the said Act, a considerable portion of the said common hath been inclosed, and great benefit hath thereby accrued to the inhabitants of the parish of ——— aforesaid. But the said Act hath been found, in some respects, defective and insufficient to the purposes thereby intended; and it would be of great advantage to your petitioners, and also to the inhabitants of said parish, if the said Act were repealed, and more efficient powers granted in lieu thereof, and if more effectual provisions were made for the regulation of the use and occupation of the said lands, and also for the application of the money arising from such lands.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Inclosure (Amendment of Act, and additional Powers to Commissioners).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners and Proprietors of Estates within the Parish of ———, in the County of ——,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act]."

That it was enacted by the said Act, that A. B. of ———, and C. D. of ———, in the county of ———, or their

successors to be elected in manner thereinafter mentioned, should be, and were thereby appointed Commissioners for executing the several powers vested in them by the said Act.

That the said commissioners, by their award bearing date the ——— day of ———, in the year of ————, made certain rules and regulations, and gave certain directions respecting the drainage of the said commons, commonable lands, and waste grounds; but it has been found, that the powers given to the said commissioners were insufficient for the purpose of draining effectually the said commons, commonable lands and waste grounds according to the wishes and intentions of the said owners thereof.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that leave may be given to bring in a Bill for amending the said Act, and for more effectually draining the said commons, commonable lands, and waste grounds, in such manner, &c.

Confirming an Inclosure.

To, &c.

The Humble Petition of A. B. of ———, in the County of ————,

Sheweth,

That in the year ————, the several owners and proprietors of the commons, commonable lands, common fields, moors and wastes, then called or known by the name of ———, lying within the hamlet of ————, in the parish of ————, in the county of ———— and ————, entered into an agreement among themselves for the division, allotment, and inclosure therefore.

That the said commons, commonable lands, common fields, moors and wastes, were inclosed, divided, and allotted amongst the several persons having an interest therein, and various exchanges were made of several old inclosures within the said hamlet, and of several allotments, or of parts thereof, pursuant and in conformity to the provisions of the said agreement; and the lands and grounds so inclosed, divided, allotted, and exchanged, as aforesaid, have since been taken possession of, and held by the several persons interested therein in severalty, and the terms of the said agreement were accepted by each of the parties to the said agreement.

That it would be of great convenience and advantage to the several persons interested in the said lands and grounds, if the said agreement, and the inclosure and inclosures, division and divisions, allotment and allotments, and exchange and exchanges, made or executed under the same, or in pursuance thereof, were confirmed and established, but which cannot be done without the aid and authority of Parliament.

Your Petitioners therefore, &c.

Inclosure (Petition to receive a Petition).

To, &c.

The Humble Petition of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners and Proprietors of Estates within the Parish of ———, in the County of ——.

Sheweth,

That there are in the parish of ————, in the county of ————, certain commons, wastes, and commonable lands, which, in their present state, yield but little profit, but are capable of improvement. And it would be very profitable and advantageous to the several persons interested therein, if the same were divided, allotted, and inclosed.

That the terms of compensation to the lord of the manor, and also for tithes, were not finally adjusted and agreed upon between the several parties concerned, until it was too late to prepare a petition [state any other cause of delay] for present-

ing to this honourable House, within the time limited for receiving petitions.

That it would be a great loss, and of great disadvantage to the parties interested, and also to the public, [the lands being at present inundated and subject to floods,] if the application to Parliament should be deferred till another session. And all the parties interested in the division, allotment, and inclosure are consenting.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray that leave may be given to present a petition for leave to bring in a Bill for effecting the purposes aforesaid.

Drainage (Amendment of Act).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners of Estates, and of the several Inhabitants of the places hereinafter mentioned, and also of the Commissioners for executing the Acts hereinafter mentioned,

SHEWETH,

THAT there are, in the parishes of ———, in the county of ———, several fens, low grounds and marshes, and divers other lands and grounds which are subject and liable to be overflowed with water, and are, in their present state, but of little value to the owners and proprietors thereof; but if the said fens, low grounds and marshes, and other lands and grounds, were properly drained, they might be much improved to the great advantage of the several persons interested therein, and to the public at large.

That it will be requisite for the purposes of such drainage and improvement, to scour out, widen, and deepen the river ——, at or near to a certain place called ———, in the parish of ———, and passing through or by the several parishes, townships, hamlets, and places of ———, in the county of ———.

That it will also be requisite, for the purposes of such drainage, to amend, enlarge, and extend the powers and provisions of ——— Acts; the one passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled "An Act," &c. [here insert exact title of Act], and another passed, &c., but which cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Drainage (additional Provision).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners of Estates in the Parish of ———, in the County of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT a Bill is depending in this honourable House, for [insert the exact title of the Bill].

That there are in the parish of ———, in the county of ——, divers lands and grounds which are subject to be overflowed with water; but which, if properly drained, might be made very productive, to the great advantage of the several persons interested therein, and to the public.

That the said lands and grounds lie contiguous to the line of drainage intended by the said Bill; and it would therefore be of great advantage and convenience to your petitioners, if the said lands and grounds were included in the said Bill.

That the said Bill was presented to this honourable House on the —— day of ——— last; and it was not until after your petitioners had perused a copy of the same, that the beneficial purposes abovementioned appeared practicable. And your petitioners were, therefore, precluded from presenting their petition within the time limited by this honourable House for receiving petitions for private Bills.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray, that leave may be given to present a petition for effecting the purposes aforesaid.

Form for the Agent, when the King is interested.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The Humble Memorial of A. B. Gentleman, Agent for the Bill hereinafter mentioned,

Sheweth,

That a Bill is depending in the honourable the House of Commons, for [insert exact title of Bill]; in which it appears his Majesty's interest is concerned.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays your Lordships, that intercession may be made to his Majesty for his consent to the said Bill.

A. B. Agent for the Bill.

[G.]

NOTICES.

Improvement.

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for paving, lighting (by gas or otherwise), watching, watering, cleansing, regulating, repairing, widening, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the town of ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ——; and for removing and preventing nuisances, obstructions, encroachments, and annoyances, within the said town. And it is also intended to take power by the said Act, to raise money for the aforesaid purposes, by levying a rate or rates, assessment or assessments, upon the inhabitants of the said town, or by some other means to be provided for by such Act.

A. B.

Gas.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to establish a company for lighting the town of ———, in the county of ———, with oil gas.

A. B.

Gas (Amendment of Act).

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to amend an Act passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act];" and to enlarge the powers and provisions of the said Act.

Town Hall.

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for taking down the town hall of ———, in the county of ———; and for erecting and building, in a more convenient situation in the aforesaid town, a town hall, for the purpose of holding therein the assizes and quarter sessions for the county of ——— aforesaid, and for other local and public purposes.

A. B. Solicitor.

Market.

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for removing the market now held in the parish of ———, in the town of ———, in the county of ———, to a certain place called ———, in the said town of ———; and for altering the days on which such market is now holden. And that it is also intended to take power by the said Act, to increase the tolls, rates, or duties now demanded and taken on cattle, horses, sheep, hay, and all marketable commodities exposed for sale in the said market. And that it is further intended to make certain bye-laws for the better government and regulation of the said market; and also to raise such sum or sums of money as may be requisite for carrying into effect the purposes aforesaid.

A. B. Solicitor.

[G.]

PETITIONS.

Improvement.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being Inhabitants of the Town of ———, in the Parish of ———, in the County of ——,

SHEWETH,

THAT the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places within the town of ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ——, are not sufficiently paved, cleansed, lighted, watched, and regulated; and are subject to various nuisances, obstructions, encroachments, and annoyances. And it would be of great benefit to the inhabitants of the said town, and to persons resorting thereto, and to the public at large, if the same were widened, and properly paved, cleansed, lighted, watched, watered, regulated, and otherwise improved; and if all nuisances, obstructions, encroachments, and annoyances were removed, and the same prevented for the future; and if power were granted to purchase and take land, buildings, and other property, for the purposes aforesaid; and also to levy rates or assessments upon the inhabitants of the said town.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Improvement (Amendment of Act).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being Commissioners for executing the Act hereinafter mentioned,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ——, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act]."

That considerable improvements have been made in the said borough, and in the neighbourhood thereof, in pursuance of the powers contained in the said Act, to the great advantage of the inhabitants, and to the convenience of the public; but several of the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places, within the said borough and neighbourhood, are not sufficiently paved, cleansed, lighted, watched, and regulated, and are subject to various nuisances, obstructions, encroachments, and annoyances.

That it would materially conduce to the advantage, convenience, and security of your petitioners, and also of the other inhabitants of the said borough and neighbourhood, and to persons frequenting the same, if more effectual powers were granted for the removal of nuisances, obstructions, encroachments, and annoyances, within the said borough and neighbourhood, and for the prevention of the same in future; and for the widening and improving the said borough and neighbourhood; and if power were given to purchase lands, buildings, and other property, for the aforesaid purposes, and for raising money for those purposes, and for carrying the Act into execution by an increase or alteration of the existing rates or assessments; or by granting power to levy an additional rate or assessment upon the inhabitants of the said borough and neighbourhood, or by such other means as to this honourable House shall seem meet.

That the powers and provisions of said Act have been found, in many respects, defective and insufficient for the purposes thereby intended; and it is expedient, that it should be altered, amended, and enlarged, and additional powers granted.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Paving.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others, Inhabitants of the Town of ——, in the County of ——,

SHEWETH,

THAT the town of ———, in the county of ———,

is large and populous, and a place of considerable traffic, and is also much frequented by travellers.

That many of the streets, ways, lanes, and other public passages and places within the said town, are neither lighted nor watched, and are not properly paved and cleansed, but are subject to various nuisances, obstructions, encroachments, and annoyances; and that it would tend to the safety, convenience, and advantage, not only of the inhabitants of the said town, but of all other persons resorting thereto, if the said streets, ways, lanes, and other public passages and places, were effectually lighted, watched, regulated, paved, repaired, cleansed, and improved; and that the nuisances, obstructions, encroachments, and annoyances therein were removed.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Paving (Amendment of Act).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of ———, under their common Seal,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ————, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act]."

That the powers and provisions of the said Act have become, in many respects, defective and insufficient for the purposes thereby intended; the number of streets and the inhabitants of the said city having increased to a great extent. And it would be of great benefit and advantage to the inhabitants of the said city, and also of great public utility, if the powers and provisions of the said Act were altered, amended, and enlarged.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Paving and Market.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners and Occupiers of Houses and other Buildings in the Town of ———, in the County of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places in the town of ———, in the county of ———, are not sufficiently paved, cleansed, lighted, watched, and regulated, and are subject to various nuisances, obstructions, encroachments, and annoyances; and it would be of great benefit, convenience, and advantage to your petitioners, and to the other inhabitants of the said town, and to persons resorting thereto, and also to the public, if the same were widened and properly paved, cleansed, lighted, watched, and regulated, and otherwise improved; and if power were granted to remove all obstructions, encroachments, nuisances, and annoyances therein, and to prevent the same in future.

That the market-house in the said town is old and delapidated, and it would tend greatly to the advantage and convenience of the inhabitants of the said town, and also to all persons resorting thereto, if the said market-house were taken down and a new market-house erected, and new and additional rules and regulations established for the good government of the same; but the several beneficial purposes aforesaid cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Gas Light.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several Persons whose Names are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others, Inhabitants of the Town of ———, in the Parish of ———, in the County of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the town of ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ———, is large and populous, and is a place of considerable trade; and it would be of great convenience and advantage to the inhabitants of the said town, and to the public at large, if the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places therein were better lighted.

That inflammable air or gas, which may be obtained from oil, coal, or other materials, may be safely and beneficially used for lighting the several streets, squares, highways, market-places, courts, yards, passages, lanes, and other places within the said town; and also for lighting private houses, shops, inns, taverns, counting houses, theatres, warehouses, wharfs, and public works and manufactories, and all other buildings; and the said oil, coal, and other materials may be used and applied in various other ways, with great advantage.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray, that leave may be given to bring in a Bill for effecting the purposes, in such manner, by such ways and means, and under such regulations and restrictions, as to this honourable House shall seem meet.

Town Hall.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Town of ——, in the County of ——, on behalf of themselves and other Inhabitants of the said Town,

SHEWETH,

THAT the town hall of ——, in the county of ——, which has heretofore been appropriated to the holding of the assizes and quarter sessions, and to other local and public purposes, has lately fallen into decay; and is, in other respects, a very inconvenient building for the purposes aforesaid.

That the erecting and maintaining of a new town hall, on a piece of ground adjoining to the present town hall, would add to the convenience and advantage of the inhabitants of the said town, and would otherwise be of great public utility.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Market.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Inhabitants, Traders, and others, of the Borough of ——, in the County of ——,

SHEWETH,

THAT the making and establishing of a market for general purposes, would add very much to the convenience, advantage, and accommodation of the inhabitants of the said borough.

That the market holden in the town of —— is at present the only one to which your petitioners can resort for the purchasing or disposing of various necessaries.

That the said borough of —— has, of late years, considerably increased in population and trade, and the necessity

for the establishing of a market therein is not only felt by the inhabitants and traders of the said borough, but by all persons resorting thereto.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Another Form.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being —— of the Town of ——, in the County aforesaid,

SHEWETH,

THAT the public market place in the town of ——, in the county of ——, is too confined and inconveniently situated for the purposes for which it was originally intended, owing to the increase in the trade and population of the said town.

That it would be of great convenience and advantage to persons resorting to the said market, and to the public in general, if the same were removed to a more convenient and advantageous situation in the said town; and that power were granted to increase the tolls, rates, or duties on cattle, horses, hay, and all marketable commodities.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

[H.]

NOTICE.

*Letters Patent.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that ———, of ———, intends making an application to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to vest in him, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for a certain number of years to be named in such Act, the exclusive right, advantage, and privilege of making, for the purposes of sale and profit, a certain article, by him invented, called ——— [insert here an exact description of the article for which the Letters Patent have been granted], for the exclusive title to, and property in which ———, the said ———, of ———, obtained his Majesty's letters patent, bearing date the —— day of ———, in the —— year of his said Majesty's reign, for the term of —— years from the date of the said letters patent; and also to vest in him the said ———, of ———, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for a certain number of years to be named in such Act, the like exclusive right, advantage, and privilege of making, for the purposes of sale and profit, certain improvements on, and additions to, his the said ———, of ———'s said ——— [if other improvements have been added to the object of the patent, the Letters Patent must be quoted as above].

A. B.

* The name by which the invention is distinguished must be placed at the head of the notice, in CAPITAL LETTERS.

[H.]

PETITION.

Letters Patent.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of ———,
———,

SHEWETH,

THAT, after intense application and very great expense, your petitioner succeeded in inventing and perfecting [name and describe the invention].

That his Majesty, by his Royal Letters Patent, bearing date the ——— day of ———, granted to your petitioner the exclusive right, advantage, and privilege of the said invention, within that part of the United Kingdom called ———, for the term of ——— years from the date thereof.

That the public have materially benefited by the use and application of your petitioner's said invention, but that no advantage has as yet accrued to him from the same; on the contrary, your petitioner begs leave, most humbly, to state to your honourable House, that the expense incurred by him in bringing to perfection the object of the Patent has obliged him to contract debts to a very large amount, and which he has at present no means of liquidating.

YOUR PETITIONER therefore humbly prays, that leave may be given to bring in a Bill for enlarging the term granted to him by the said Letters Patent, or that such compensation may be afforded to him as to this honourable House shall seem meet.

[I.]

NOTICES.

County Rate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for altering the rate now levied on the county of ———; and for assessing and collecting the same on a scale more proportionate and just; which said rate will be applied and disposed of in manner to be provided by the said intended Act.

By order.

A. B.

Gaol and House of Correction.

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for erecting a new gaol and house of correction for the county of ——, and for the several divisions within the same; which gaol and house of correction is intended to be erected and built at or near to certain premises called ————, in the town of ———, in the parish of ———, in the said county, with open and convenient avenues leading to and from the same. And that it is also intended to take power, by virtue of the said Act, to purchase the said premises called ———; and it is further intended to raise a sufficient sum of money for carrying into effect the aforesaid purposes.

A. B.

Church (and Burial Ground).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an Act for erecting and building a church on a certain piece or parcel of ground, called ———, in the parish of ———, in the county of ———; and it is also intended to make a cemetery or burial ground adjoining thereto; and it is further intended to take power by the said Act, to raise money for the aforesaid purposes.

A. B.

[I.]

PETITIONS.

County Rates.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Magistrates of the County of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the rate, as now levied on the county of ———, bears in an unequal degree on the inhabitants thereof, and is very oppressive on many individuals residing therein.

That the levying of a fair and equal county rate, according to the annual value of rateable property within the districts, divisions, and parishes of the said county, and the applying the said rate to the objects for which it was originally collected, would be highly advantageous to the interests of the said county, and afford general satisfaction to the inhabitants thereof.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Gaol and House of Correction.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Owners of Estates, in the County of ———, and also of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the said County,

SHEWETH,

THAT the gaol and house of correction for the county of ———, and the several divisions within the same,

is inconvenient and unfit for the reception and safe confinement of prisoners lodged therein.

That the building of a new goal and house of correction, in lieu of the same, to be erected and built at, or near to certain premises called ———, in the town of ——, in the parish of ———, in the said county, with open avenues to and from the same, would be of great public convenience and advantage.

That in order to effect the objects aforesaid, it will be necessary to purchase the said premises called ———, for which purpose it will be requisite to raise a sufficient sum of money.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore, &c.

Church (New) and Burial Ground.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Vicar and Church Wardens of the Parish Church of ———, in the County of ———, and of several other persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Inhabitants of the said Parish,

SHEWETH,

THAT the parish church of ———, and the steeple of the same, are very old, and fast falling to decay, and the said parish church is not capable of containing and accommodating the inhabitants of the said parish, the population having lately increased to a great extent; and that the present ground allotted for the reception of the dead of the said parish is insufficient to contain the same.

That for the safety and convenience of the inhabitants of the said parish, it is advisable that the said church and steeple should be taken down, and that a new church, on a larger scale, together with a steeple suited to the same, should be built and erected, and also that an additional cemetery, or burial ground, should be provided for the interment of the dead of the said parish.

That for better effecting the purposes aforesaid, it is considered requisite and necessary that rates should be levied on the owners and occupiers of houses, lands, and tenements, in the said parish, for effecting the aforesaid purposes.

That it is expedient that the rates or assessments to be collected for repairing and maintaining the said parish church should be equalized, and that such further rates or assessments as may be levied for the future shall be laid upon the occupiers of all buildings lands and tenements within the said parish, on the full rent and value thereof respectively.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray, that leave may be given to bring in a Bill for effecting the purposes aforesaid, in such manner, by such ways and means, and under such regulations and restrictions as to this Honourable House shall seem meet.

Church (Amendment of Act).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Trustees for executing the Act hereinafter mentioned, and of the Minister and Church Wardens of the Parish of ———, in the County of ———, and also of several of the Inhabitants of the said Parish,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act [insert exact title of the Act]."

That the trustees appointed by, or by virtue of, the said Act have proceeded in the execution thereof, and part of the said church has been built, and considerable sums of money have been borrowed and expended on account thereof, part of which still remains due and owing.

That since the passing of the said Act a portion of the said church has given way and fallen, and cannot be rebuilt, nor can the repairs and improvements be completed and carried into execution, nor the money so due and owing be paid off and discharged, unless the powers and provisions of the said Act are amended and enlarged, an additional sum of money authorized to be raised, and the rates and duties now existing increased or altered; but which purposes cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Repairing Church, and Building Chapel of Ease.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Land Owners in the Parish of ———, in the County of ———, and of several of the Inhabitants of the said Parish,

SHEWETH,

THAT the present church of ——— is much out of repair, and from the numerous applications for pews made by individuals, very little accommodation can be afforded to the poor and other parishioners.

That it is requisite to make a complete and effectual repair of the said church for the better accommodation of all classes of inhabitants of the said parish, and it is also necessary that a chapel of ease should be built and endowed, together with a suitable dwelling house for the officiating minister of such chapel.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

[K.]

NOTICES.

Poor.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act for the better relief, maintenance, and employment of the poor in the parish of ———, in the county of ———, and that it is also intended to take power by the said Act for the appointment of guardians and overseers of the poor of the said parish of ———; and also for the purpose of levying a just equitable rate for the support of the said poor.

A. B. Solicitor.

Poor (Amendment of Act).

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act for enlarging and amending the powers and provisions of an Act passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act," &c. [insert exact title of Act], so far as the same has been found defective and insufficient as respects the settling and ascertaining of the various sums to be raised for the relief and maintenance of the poor, and the assessing, collecting, and recovering rates; and also as to appointing overseers of the poor, constables, and headboroughs for the said parishes of ———; and that it is also intended to nominate and appoint proper persons for the examination of weights and measures in the aforesaid parishes.

By order.

A. B.

[K.]

PETITIONS.

Poor.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Church Wardens and Overseers of the Poor, on behalf of themselves and other Inhabitants of the town of ———, in the county of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the poor belonging to the said town of ——— have of late years greatly increased.

That the sum raised for defraying the expenses of maintaining the poor of the said town amounted in the last year to £———.

That the assessment of so large a sum falls very heavy upon the inhabitants of the said town, in consequence of contributing to the support and maintenance of numerous paupers who have lately settled therein.

That it would tend very much to the advantage of the poor of the said town, and to the relief of the inhabitants, if further powers were granted for assessing and collecting the several rates relating to the poor of the said town, and also for the removal of paupers.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray that leave may be given to bring in a bill for effecting the purposes aforesaid in such manner, by such ways and means, and under such regulations and restrictions, as to this honourable House shall seem meet.

Another Form.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Overseers of the Poor of the parish of ———, in the county of ———, on behalf of themselves and other Inhabitants of the said parish,

SHEWETH,

THAT the poor of the said parish are very numerous, and sums to a large amount are annually contributed for their support.

That the present workhouse is small and incapable of affording proper accommodation to the numerous poor of the said parish.

That at a meeting of the inhabitants of the said parish lately held therein, it was agreed that a new workhouse on a more extensive and convenient plan should be erected, together with suitable buildings adjoining thereto in which the said poor might be usefully employed.

That for the purpose of erecting the said new workhouse, and the buildings adjoining thereto, it will be necessary to raise by loan or otherwise a sum of money sufficient for the aforesaid purposes.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Poor (Amendment of Act).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Guardians of the Poor of the parishes of ———, in the county of ———, on behalf of themselves and other Inhabitants of the said parishes,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act]."

That the said Act has been found defective and insufficient for the purposes thereby intended, and more especially as regards the settling and ascertaining of the various sums raised for the relief and maintenance of the poor, and the assessing, collecting, and recovering of rates, and it is therefore necessary that the said Act should be amended and enlarged, but which cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

[L.]

PETITIONS.

Small Debts.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Mayor, and Bailiffs of the town and borough of ———, and of the several other persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, being Gentlemen, Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the said town and borough of ———, in the county of ———.

SHEWETH,

THAT the town and borough of ——— are large and a considerable trade is carried on therein, and credit to a great amount is given by persons in trade in small sums of money.

That individuals residing within the said town and borough obtaining credit for small sums, although well able to pay their respective debts, very often refuse or neglect to discharge the same to the great loss, injury and distress of the said persons in trade, they being obliged to relinquish their respective claims, or in recovering the same are forced to incur an expense often exceeding, and in all cases greatly disproportioned to, the sums in dispute, and on many occasions they have been forced to sacrifice their just claims to the uncertainty and expense to which they must be liable in attempting by legal proceedings to recover the same.

That it would greatly tend to the promotion of industry, and would otherwise be of considerable advantage to the inhabitants of the said town and borough, and to the public in general, if a more easy, speedy, and less expensive method of

recovering small debts within the said town and borough were provided and established.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for effecting the purposes aforesaid, in such manner, and under such regulations and restrictions as to this Honourable House shall seem meet.

Another Form.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed being Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradesmen, and others, Inhabitants of the town of ———, in the county of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT the town of ———, in the county of ———, is very large and populous, and an extensive trade is carried on therein, and credit in small sums to a considerable amount is very often given by tradesmen.

That it frequently occurs that persons within the said town who contract such debts, although well able to pay the same, refuse or neglect so to do, whereby many honest tradesmen are liable to suffer considerable loss and injury, being obliged either to forego their respective debts or to incur an expense in the recovery thereof by far exceeding, and in all cases disproportioned to, the sums so sought to be recovered.

That it would encourage industry, and support useful credit, and would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of the said town, and to the public in general, if a more easy and speedy method of recovering small debts within the said town were provided.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

Small Debts (Amendment of Act).

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed being Inhabitants of the parish of ———, in the county of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT an Act was passed in the ——— year of the reign of ———, intituled, "An Act, &c. [insert exact title of Act]."

That the said Act hath been found in many respects defective and insufficient for the purposes thereby intended, and it is therefore expedient that the said Act should be altered, amended, and enlarged, and that further and additional powers and provisions should be granted, which cannot be effected without the aid and authority of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS, &c.

[M.]

ESTATE.

Form of Order of Reference to Judges.

Die Jovis ——— ——— ———.

UPON reading the petition of ——— of ———, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for effecting the purposes mentioned and named in the said petition, IT IS ORDERED, by the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that the consideration of the said petition be, and is, hereby referred to the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and to Mr. Justice ———, who are forthwith to summon all parties concerned in the Bill; and after hearing them, touching the same, are to report to the House the state of the case, with their opinions thereupon, under their hands; and whether all parties who may be concerned in the consequences of the said Bill have signed the petition; and also that the judges, having perused the Bill, do sign the same.

Certificate of Swearing Witnesses.

I do hereby certify, that ———, ———, and ———, were this day sworn by me, at the bar of this House, in order to their being examined before the judges, to whom the petition of ——— and ———, and others, praying leave to bring in a private Bill for the purposes therein mentioned, stands referred.

House of Lords, }
——— day of ———. }

A. B.

Form of Judges' Report on Petition.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

In pursuance of your Lordship's order of reference of the —— day of ——— last, hereunto annexed, we have considered the petition of A. B. and C. D. in the said order mentioned and hereunto also annexed; and we find,

That under and by virtue of certain indentures [name them].

And we further find, that in pursuance of the said recited indenture, &c.

And it was proved before us, &c.

And it was also proved before us, that the said petition hath been signed by the said petitioners, the said A. B. and C. D., who, we conceive, are all the parties beneficially interested in the consequences of the Bill.

And we have perused and signed the Bill hereunto annexed, which we conceive to be proper for effectuating the purposes aforesaid; and that it is reasonable that the same should pass into a law, if your Lordships shall so please.

Given under our hands, this —— day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and ———.

(Signed) by judges.

When parties sign consent to prayer of petition, and are not petitioners, the following is inserted in the judge's report:

And it was further proved before us, that [insert names of parties assenting to prayer of petition] have also signified their consent to the prayer of the said petition, by writing, under their hands, at the foot of the said petition.

And we are of opinion that the said petitioners and the said [re-naming the persons consenting] are all the persons now in being, concerned in the consequences of the Bill hereunto annexed.

Petition for changing Judges.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of ——— and ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT, on the —— day of —— last, your petitioners presented a petition to this Right Honourable House, praying for leave to bring in a Bill for effecting the purposes therein mentioned; which petition your Lordships were pleased to refer, for their consideration, to Mr. Justice —— and Mr. Justice ——.

That, on the —— day of ———, the agent of your petitioners made application to the said judges to name a day to attend them; and was informed by the clerk of Mr. Justice ——, that his master had left town on circuit, and would not return until after the time limited by your Lordships for receiving judges' reports would be expired; and the said agent was also informed by the clerk of Mr. Justice ———, that his master was also on circuit, and would not be in town until the —— day of the next month.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray, that your Lordships would be pleased to refer their Petition to Mr. Justice —— and Mr. Justice ——; or to make such other order as to your Lordships shall seem meet.

Form of Petition when Time has expired for receiving Judges' Report.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of ———, and ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT, on the —— day of —— last, your petitioners presented a petition to this Right Honourable House, praying for

leave to bring in a Bill to effect the purposes therein mentioned; which petition your Lordships were pleased to refer, for their consideration, to Mr. Justice —— and Mr. Justice ——.

That your petitioners' agent for the said intended Bill, having applied for an appointment with the said judges on the said petition, was informed that Mr. Justice ——— and Mr. Justice ——— were both on circuit, from whence they did not return till after the time had expired which your Lordships have limited for receiving reports from judges.

That the said judges met on the —— day of —— last, for the purpose of considering the said petition; that they signed their report thereon, and also signed a Bill for effecting the purposes for which the said petition prays.

YOUR PETITIONER, the said ——— and ———, therefore humbly prays, and the said and other Petitioners humbly pray, your Lordships, that the Report of the said Judges may be now received.

Another Form.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of ———,

SHEWETH,

THAT, on the —— day of —— last, your petitioners presented a petition to this Right Honourable House, praying for leave to bring in a Bill to effect the purposes therein mentioned; which petition your Lordships were pleased to refer to Mr. Justice ——— and Mr. Justice ———.

That a witness, whose evidence was material to support certain allegations of the said petition, had, from severe indisposition, been prevented attending the judges on the day originally appointed by them for the examination of witnesses on the said petition; in consequence of which, your petitioners were unable to obtain the judges' report until the time limited by your lordships for the receiving of judges' reports had expired.

That the said judges have now signed their report on the said petition, and your petitioners will suffer great inconvenience and loss, unless the objects sought to be obtained by the said petition can be effected during the present session of Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray, that your Lordships will be pleased to receive the Judges' Report on the said Petition.

Form of Warrant of Attorney (Consent).

TO ALL whom these presents shall come, I ——— ———, of ——— [insert the usual place of residence in England],

SEND GREETING.

WHEREAS an application is about to be made [or, is now depending] to the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, for a Bill for [insert the title of the intended Bill from the petition.]

And whereas I the said ——— ———, being informed that it may be necessary for me to give my assent to the said Bill, and being now at ———, in ———, beyond the seas, and not being about to return to England, by reason whereof I shall be prevented from attending the Committees to whom the said Bill may be referred, and to give my assent personally thereto.

NOW BE IT KNOWN that I have made, ordained, nominated, and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, nominate, and appoint ——— of ———, and ——— of ———, esquires, my true and lawful attornies or attorney, for me and in my name jointly or severally to appear before the respective Committees of the Right Honourable the House of Lords and the Honourable the House of Commons, to whom the said Bill may be referred; and to signify my consent to the passing of the said Bill, with all such clauses and provisions therein, as my said attornies or attorney shall in their or his discretion think reasonable and proper. And also for them, my said attornies and attorney, jointly or severally, to sign my name to any declaration of assent subscribed to

the said Bill; and generally for me and in my name, or in their or his names or name, to sign and execute all other instruments, and to do all other acts which may be necessary or requisite for the passing of the said Bill, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if I were present and did the same. And I do hereby ratify, confirm, and allow, and agree to ratify, confirm, and allow, all and whatsoever my said attornies and attorney, or either of them, shall do by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof, I, the said ————, have hereunto set my hand and my seal, this —— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ————.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of ———. } A. B.

Form of Affidavit when a Party cannot attend the Committee to signify Consent.

A. B. and C. D. [state the names and description of the two witnesses] severally maketh oath and say, that E. F. is now confined to his chamber, in consequence of a severe attack of [name the illness]; and that the said E. F. is thereby prevented from attending the Committee of the House of Lords, without very great danger to his health; and they, the said A. B. and C. D., severally maketh oath that they saw the said E. F. sign his consent to the annexed Bill.*

Sworn before me, &c.

A. B. }
C. D. } J. K.

* It is necessary that a witness should see the witnesses and the Master in Chancery sign the affidavit, which witness is sworn at the bar of the House to prove the same.

[N.]

PETITION.

Divorce.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of ———
———, Esquire,

Sheweth,

That, on the —— day of ———, in the year ——, your Lordships' petitioner intermarried with ————, his now wife [then ————, spinster], she being the daughter of ———, Esquire, of ————, of the parish of ————, in the county of ———.

That your Lordships' petitioner and the said ——— lived and cohabited together, as husband and wife, from the day on which the said marriage was solemnized until the time hereinafter mentioned, and had issue during that period —— children [viz. —— sons and —— daughters], all of whom are now living.

That your Lordships' petitioner, in the month of —— in the present year, discovered that his wife, the said ———, had entered into and carried on an unlawful and criminal intercourse with ——— ———, Esquire, of ————, in the county of ———.

That your Lordships' petitioner did, in the last —— vacation, bring an action of trespass, in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at ———, against the said ————, Esquire, in order to recover damages for such criminal and adulterous intercourse with his said wife, ————, as aforesaid.

That, in the said action, the said ———, Esquire, suffered judgment to go by default, and a Writ of Enquiry of Damages was thereupon directed to be issued to the sheriff of the county of ———; and, on the —— day of ——— following, a jury being summoned by the said sheriff, a verdict was found for your Lordships' petitioner for the sum of £———.

That, on the —— day of ——— last, your Lordships' petitioner instituted a suit for divorce and separation from bed and board in the Consistorial Court of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ———, against the said ———, his wife, in consequence of the aforesaid criminal and adulterous intercourse; and a definitive sentence of divorce from bed and board, and mutual cohabitation, was accordingly pronounced by the said Consistorial Court against your petitioner's said wife.

That the said ——— hath (by her criminal and adulterous behaviour as aforesaid) broken and dissolved, on her part, the bond of marriage; and your petitioner is thereby deprived of the comforts of matrimony, and may be liable to have a spurious issue imposed upon him, to succeed to his estates, unless the said marriage be declared void, and annulled by the authority of Parliament.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Lordships, that leave may be given to bring in a Bill to dissolve his Marriage with ———, and to enable him to marry again; and that he may have such other relief in the premises as this Right Honourable House shall think proper.

Petition to dispense with the Attendance of a Party suing for a Divorce.

To, &c.

The Humble Petition of A. B. of ——— the Agent of C. D.

Sheweth,

That on the ——— day of ——— instant, your petitioner, on behalf of the said C. D. presented a petition to this Right Honourable House praying your Lordships that leave might be given to bring in a Bill to dissolve the marriage of the said C. D. with E. F.

That on the ——— day of ——— next the second reading of the said Bill is appointed.

That your Lordships by your order of the ——— day of ——— have been pleased to require that the said C. D. should personally attend this Right Honourable House on the ——— day of ——— next, for the purpose of being examined regarding the said bill.

That the said C. D. is at present residing at ——— and is prevented from attending this Right Honourable House touching the said petition and bill, agreeably to your Lordships said order.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Lordships that in consideration of the circumstance represented your Lordships will be pleased to dispense with the attendance of the said C. D.

Petition to dispense with the Service of Order and Bill.

To, &c.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of A. B. of ——, Agent for C. D.

SHEWETH,

THAT your Lordships by your order of the —— day of —— directed that a copy of the Bill, together with the notice of the second reading of the same, should be served upon E. F. against whom proceedings of divorce have been instituted.

That every diligent search and enquiry hath been made by your petitioner after the said E. F. without effect, and that your petitioner is credibly informed, and believes, that she is now residing in ——, beyond the seas, so that personal notice cannot be served upon her agreeably to the said order of this Right Honourable House.

YOUR PETITIONER therefore humbly prays, that the service of the said order, and also of an attested copy of the said Bill, on the agent of the said E. F. may be deemed a good and sufficient notice to the said E. F. of the order of your Lordships, as if she had been personally served with the same.

[O.]

PETITION.

Naturalization.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of ——.

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioner was born at ——, in ——, which is out of His Majesty's allegiance, that he professeth the Protestant religion, and hath given testimony of his loyalty and fidelity to His Majesty and the good of the United Kingdom.

YOUR PETITIONER therefore humbly prays your honourable House, that leave may be given to bring in a Bill for his Naturalization.

To the Right Honourable ——— ———, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Humble Memorial of the undersigned A. B.

Sheweth,

That your Lordships' memorialist was born at ——, near ———, in the dominions of ———.

That he was baptized educated and confirmed in the principles of the Protestant religion.

That since the year of ——— he has resided and dwelt in England, and has not been out of the United Kingdom during that period.

That on his first arrival in this country he took up his abode at ———, in the county of ———, in which place he continued to reside for —— years.

That your memorialist in the year ——— married ———, a native of ———, by whom he has since become possessed of property to a considerable amount, and that he has issue by the said marriage —— children, —— of whom being of sufficient age are now educating in an English seminary, where they are brought up in the principles of the established church.

That your Lordships' memorialist, from his long residence and marriage in this country, has imbibed a warm predilection for the habits of Englishmen, and a deep reverence for the laws and government of this empire, and feeling desirous of converting a principal part of his personal into landed property, he humbly prays permission to become a naturalized subject of His Britannic Majesty.

Signed A. B.

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