IV. The Court after a final Decree of Judicial Separation, Nullity of Marriage, or Dissolution of Marriage, may upon Application (by Petition) for this Purpose make, from Time to Time, all such Orders and Provision with respect to the Custody, Maintenance, and Education of the Children the Marriage of whose Parents was the Subject of the Decree, or for placing such Children under the Protection of the Court of Chancery, as might have been made by such final Decree or by Interim Orders in case the Proceedings for obtaining such Decree were still pending; and all Orders under this Enactment may be made by the Judge Ordinary alone or with One or more of the other Judges of the Court.

The Court may make Orders as to Custody of Children after a final Decree of Separation.

20 & 21 Vict. c. 85.

V. The Court after a final Decree of Nullity of Marriage or Dissolution of Marriage may inquire into the Existence of ante-nuptial or post-nuptial Settlements made on the Parties whose Marriage is the Subject of the Decree, and may make such Orders with reference to the Application of the whole or a Portion of the Property settled either for the Benefit of the Children of the Marriage or of their respective Parents as to the Court shall seem fit.

As to Marriage Settlements of Parties after final Decree of Nullity of Marriage.

VI. On any Petition presented by a Wife, praying that her Marriage may be dissolved by reason of her Husband having been guilty of Adultery coupled with Cruelty, or of Adultery coupled with Desertion, the Husband and Wife respectively shall be competent and compellable to give Evidence of or relating to such Cruelty or Desertion.

On a Petition by Wife, &c., Husband and Wife competent to give Evidence.

VII. The Right of Appeal to the House of Lords given by the Fifty-sixth Section of the recited Act shall extend to all Sentences and Final Judgments on Petitions under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, 1858.

Extension of Right of Appeal to House of Lords.

CAP. LXII.

An Act to amend the *Irish* Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (1857).

[13th *August* 1859.]

'WHEREAS by the *Irish* Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857, unclaimed Dividends made before the passing of the said Act are exempted from the Operation of its Two hundred and ninety-fourth Section, but no Provision is thereby made for the Disposal of such unclaimed Dividends, and it is expedient to amend the said Act by supplying the said Omission:' Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

20 & 21 Vict. c. 60.

I. The Court may order that Dividends which have been declared before the passing of the said *Irish* Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857, and which have remained unclaimed for the Space of Three Years from the Declaration thereof, shall be divided and paid amongst the other Creditors, in manner provided by the Sixth of *William* the Fourth, Chapter Fourteen, Section One hundred and twenty-eight.

Application of unclaimed Dividends, &c. 6 W. 4. c. 14. s. 128.

II. The said recited Act and this Act shall be treated and construed as One Act.

Acts to be construed as One Act.

CAP. LXIII.

An Act to afford Facilities for the more certain Ascertainment of the Law administered in one Part of Her Majesty's Dominions when pleaded in the Courts of another Part thereof.

[13th *August* 1859.]

'WHEREAS great Improvement in the Administration of the Law would ensue if Facilities were afforded for more certainly ascertaining the Law administered in one Part of Her Majesty's Dominions when pleaded in the Courts of another Part thereof;'