'Doubts have arisen as to whether such Pensions, being those of Reward of Diplomatic 'Service authorized by Parliament, come within the Provisions of the Act of the Sixth Year 'of Queen *Anne*, Chapter Seven, which renders any Person holding a Pension from the 'Crown during Pleasure incapable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of 'the House of Commons:' Be it hereby enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

Persons holding Diplomatic Pensions may sit in House of Commons.

I. That Pensions granted for Diplomatic Services, according to the Provisions of the aforesaid Act of the Second and Third Years of King *William* the Fourth, shall not disqualify the Holder from being elected or sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons.

2 & 3 W. 4. c. 116. not to be affected by this Act.

II. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect any of the Provisions of the aforesaid Act of the Second and Third Years of King *William* the Fourth, for the Regulation of Diplomatic Pensions.

CAP. VI.

An Act to enable Serjeants, Barristers-at-Law, Attorneys, and Solicitors to practise in the High Court of Admiralty. [8th *August* 1859.]

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 this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

Serjeants, Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors to be at liberty to practise in the High Court of Admiralty.

I. All Serjeants and Barristers-at-Law, and all Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be entitled to practise as Serjeants, Barristers, Attorneys, and Solicitors respectively in all Matters and Causes whatsoever in Her Majesty's High Court of Admiralty; and the said Serjeants and Barristers-at-Law shall and may have and exercise the same Rights and Privileges of practising, pleading, and audience in the said High Court of Admiralty as Advocates now have and enjoy in the said Court, and the said Attorneys and Solicitors shall and may have and exercise the same Rights and Privileges of practising in the said High Court of Admiralty as Proctors now have and enjoy in the said Court; and all Persons who at the Time of the passing of this Act shall have been admitted Advocates in any of the Ecclesiastical Courts or in the said High Court of Admiralty, and the said Serjeants and Barristers-at-Law, shall have respectively the same Rank and Precedence in the said High Court of Admiralty which they now have before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, unless and until Her Majesty shall otherwise order: Provided always, that all Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors practising in the said Court of Admiralty shall be subject to the Authority of the Judge of the said Court, in like Manner as Attorneys in the Court of Queen's Bench are subject to the Authority of that Court.

CAP. VII.

An Act to amend an Act of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of Her Majesty, for allowing Verdicts on Trials by Jury in Civil Causes in *Scotland* to be received, although the Jury may not be unanimous. [8th *August* 1859.]

'WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Years of the Reign 'of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to allow Verdicts on Trials by Jury in 'Civil Causes in* Scotland *to be returned, although the Jury may not be unanimous*, it was 'enacted,

17 & 18 Vict. c. 59.

'enacted, that if upon the Trial by Jury of any Civil Cause in the Court of Session in *Scotland* 'the Jury are unable to agree upon a Verdict, and if after having been kept in deliberation 'for a Period of Six Hours, Nine of the said Jury shall agree, the Verdict agreed to by 'such Nine may be returned as the Verdict of such Jury, and shall be taken and shall have 'the same Force and Effect as if found unanimously by the whole of the said Jury: And 'whereas it is expedient that the said Act be amended:' Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

If after Three Hours Deliberation Nine of the Jury agree, a Verdict may be returned.

I. If after having been kept in deliberation for a Period of Three Hours, Nine or more of the Jury on any such Trial as in the said recited Act mentioned shall agree upon a Verdict, the Verdict agreed to by such Nine or more may then be returned, and shall be taken as the Verdict of the Jury in like Manner and to the like Effect as is provided by the said recited Act in regard to the Verdicts thereby allowed to be returned after the Jury have been kept in deliberation for a Period of Six Hours.

Jury may be discharged without a Verdict after Six Hours Deliberation.

II. When in any such Trial Nine of the Jury shall not have agreed on a Verdict after such Jury has been kept in deliberation for a Period of Six Hours, it shall be lawful for the Court or Judge, if such Court or Judge see fit, to discharge such Jury without their having given in a Verdict, in like Manner as a Jury might, prior to the passing of this Act, have been discharged without giving in a Verdict after having been kept in deliberation for a Period of Twelve Hours.

CAP. VIII.

An Act to amend the Act of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Forty-five, relating to the Survey of Boundaries in *Ireland*.

[8th *August* 1859.]

20 & 21 Vict. c. 45.

'WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Years of Her Majesty, intituled *An Act to make further Provision 'for defining the Boundaries of certain Denominations of Land in* Ireland *for Public Pur- 'poses:* And whereas it is expedient to amend the same:' Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

Boundary Surveyor may alter Name of Lands erroneously named in Ordnance Map on Application of Owners and Proof of Error.

I. The Provisions contained in the said recited Act for enabling the Boundary Surveyor for the Time being, when he shall find that the Boundaries of any Land have been erroneously marked out, laid down, or described on the Ordnance Map of any County, to make such Alteration therein as the Circumstances of the Case shall require, shall extend and apply to enable such Boundary Surveyor in any Case where any Lands have not been correctly named on such Ordnance Map, so far as the same can be shown by any ancient Deed, Instrument, Document, or Writing, to make such Alteration therein as the Circumstances of the Case shall require; provided that Application be made to him for such Alteration by the Owner or Owners, or reputed Owner or Owners of such Land, stating therein the Grounds on which such Application is made, and the Name of the Lands which it is proposed by such Owner or Owners to substitute for the Name of such Lands so entered on such Ordnance Map.

Boundary Surveyor may define Boundaries of Parishes divided under 7 & 8 G. 4. c. 43.,

II. Such Boundary Surveyor may define and mark out the Boundaries of any Parish which shall have been divided under the Provisions of an Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of King *George* the Fourth, Chapter Forty-three, or of an Act passed in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of King *William* the Fourth, Chapter Thirty-