Repeal of provision of 2 W. 4. c. 42.

10. The provision in the herein-before mentioned Act of the second year of King William the Fourth, whereby no allotment is to be made of less than one quarter of an acre, is hereby repealed.

Operation of notice to quit.

11. The notice to quit mentioned in the fifth section of the last-mentioned Act of the second year of King William the Fourth may be given by a committee, under the hands of any three of its members, for any cause deemed by it sufficient and proper, and shall operate and have effect in the same manner and to the same extent as a notice to quit given for any such cause as in that section mentioned.

Rent may be required for year in advance.

12. Notwithstanding anything in the said Act of the second year of King William the Fourth contained, it shall be lawful for the authority executing the powers thereof, or of this Act, to require the rent for any land let under it to be paid for the whole year in advance.

Provision for rates, tithes, and taxes on lands.

13. In all cases in which lands shall be let under the provisions of the said Act of the second year of King William the Fourth, or of this Act, the allotment trustees or the overseers and churchwardens or other functionaries in whom the same may be vested shall for all purposes of rates and taxes be deemed the occupiers of such lands as shall from time to time be so let, and shall pay all rates, taxes, and tithe rentcharge (if any) in respect of the lands so let, and the amount from time to time so paid by them shall be retained by or repaid to them out of the rents received on account of the lands so let before any other application thereof.

Application of rents of land obtained by churchwardens and overseers for the employment of the poor.

14. So much of the said Act of the second year of His Majesty King William the Fourth as provides for the application of rents of lands let under the provisions thereof shall not apply to rents of lands acquired under any of the Public General Acts passed in the fifty-ninth year of King George the Third, chapter twelve, and the first and second years of King William the Fourth, chapters forty-two and fifty-nine, by guardians or churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the purposes of those Acts, or any of them, but the rents of such lands shall, after deducting all proper charges, be applied in aid of the poor rate of the parish in which such lands are situate.

Lands acquired by churchwardens and overseers and unfit for the purposes to be dealt with under 5 & 6 W. 4. c. 69. s. 3.

15. Where any land has been acquired under the said last-recited Acts, or any of them, by guardians or churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish for the purposes of those Acts, and such purposes cannot in the judgment of the board of guardians of the parish, or, as the case may be, of the union comprising such parish, be carried into effect, the same lands shall be sold, exchanged, let, or otherwise disposed of in the manner prescribed by the third section of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-nine.

Act not to affect jurisdiction of Charity Commissioners.

16. Nothing in this Act contained shall prejudice or affect any scheme made by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales in exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred upon them by "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853," or any Act amending the same, in respect of any allotment being a charity within the jurisdiction of those commissioners, or shall exclude or impair any jurisdiction or authority of those commissioners.

Extent of Act.

17. This Act shall extend only to England and Wales.

CHAPTER 20.

An Act for legalizing Marriages solemnized in Fulford Chapel, in the Parish of Stone, Staffordshire. [26th May 1873.]

WHEREAS in or about the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five the ancient consecrated chapel of Fulford, in the parish of Stone, in the county of Stafford, in which banns of matrimony and marriages might have been lawfully published and solemnized respectively, was taken down in consequence of its dilapidated condition

and being insufficient in size for the wants of the neighbourhood, and a new chapel was built on a different site within the chapel yard of the said ancient chapel:

And whereas such new chapel was not consecrated or licensed for the solemnization of marriages:

And whereas divers banns of matrimony and marriages have been published and solemnized respectively in such new chapel, and entries of the said marriages so solemnized have been from time to time made in the register books kept in the said chapel, and doubts have been entertained as to the validity of the said banns and marriages, and registers, by reason of the said new chapel not having been consecrated or licensed as aforesaid, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed:

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:

Marriages solemnized in the new chapel not to be invalid, &c.

1. None of the banns of matrimony or marriages heretofore published or solemnized in the said new chapel shall be invalid by reason of the same having been published or solemnized in a chapel not duly consecrated or licensed for marriages; and the register of such marriages, and copies of or extracts from such register, shall have the same legal validity as they would have had if at the time when the entries were made in such register such new chapel had been duly consecrated and licensed for marriages; and the minister or ministers who solemnized the said marriages shall not be liable to any ecclesiastical censure, or to any proceedings or penalties whatever by reason thereof.

CHAPTER 21.

An Act to abolish Tests in Trinity College and the University of Dublin.

[26th May 1873.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the benefits of Trinity College and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said University as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation:

And whereas by means of divers restrictions, tests, and disabilities, many of Her Majesty's subjects are debarred from the full enjoyment of the same:

And whereas it is expedient that such restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed:

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:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the University of Dublin Tests Act, 1873.

Interpretation of terms.

2. In the construction of this Act,—

The word "office" shall not, so long as the University of Dublin shall continue to teach and to grant degrees in the Faculty of Theology, apply to any Professor of or Lecturer in Divinity; but, save as aforesaid, the word shall include every professorship, assistant or deputy professorship, public readership, prelectorship, lectureship, assistant lectureship, provostship, fellowship, studentship, tutorship, scholarship, and exhibition, and also any office or emolument not in this section specified, the income of which is payable out of the revenues or income of the said university or college, or any of the schools therein, or which is held and enjoyed by any member of the same.

Abolition of tests.

3. From and after the passing of this Act no person shall be required upon exercising, or to enable him to exercise, any of the rights and privileges which may heretofore have been or may hereafter be exercised by students or graduates in the said university, or upon taking or holding, or to enable him to take or hold, any office in the said university or college as aforesaid, or upon teaching, or to enable him to teach within the said university or college, to subscribe to any article or formulary of faith, or to make any