

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACTS INCORPORATING THE TRUSTEES OF SAINT MATTHEW S CHURCH pdf

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An act to amend the acts incorporating the trustees of Saint Matthew' s Church [microform]: and rules and regulations passed 14th June,

Access to originals is restricted for preservation purposes. Martinville, Louisiana, one of eight children of Hipolite Martinet, a Belgian carpenter, and Marie Louise Benoit, a native of Louisiana and a free woman of color. Martinet and Miller divorced sometime around While in his early twenties, from to , Martinet served as a State Representative from St. In Martinet graduated as part of the first class from Straight University Law School, having already passed the Louisiana Bar in Martinet Legal Society, an organization of African-American legal professionals, was founded and named for him. Throughout the early years of his practice, Martinet was also a key figure in the civil rights activities surrounding the end of Reconstruction. In Martinet began publishing The Crusader, a first weekly then daily paper chronicling the struggle for civil rights. Ferguson case, the prolonged legal battle which ultimately led to the Supreme Court decision legalizing the separate but equal doctrine. Our People and Our History: Louisiana State University Press, Edited by Carl A. Brasseaux and James D. The Louisiana Historical Association, Louis Martinet, Plessy V. Black Legislators in Louisiana During Reconstruction. The Notarial Acts of Louis A. Martinet are held in 8 volumes, dating from March to January and bound in volumes chronologically. The majority of the acts are related to property, including sale of property and mortgage acts. Approximately one quarter of the acts are acts of incorporation for benevolent and mutual aid societies. Other acts include family meetings, last will and testaments, inventory of succession and power of attorney or procuracy. Four of the acts are written in French.

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2: SHIELDS v. OHIO | U.S. | Judgment | Law | CaseMine

La ubicación de Plaza de As s es inmejorable, se encuentra en el sector Cantagallo, punto de convergencia de las comunas de Vitacura, Las Condes y Lo Barnechea, considerado el nuevo polo del sector oriente de Santiago.

The Titles to which the Letter P. Royal Assent, 27th March Metropolitan District Railway Extension of time. Royal Assent, 31st March Mary Abbots and to the St. Clave and Strand Districts in the County of London. Royal Assent, 21st May Cupar Water Order Confirmation. Drainage and Improvement of Lands Supplemental Ireland. An Act to extend the time for the sale of superfluous lands of the Millwall Dock Company. Uxbridge and Rickmansworth Railway. An Act to enable the Liverpool Warehousing Company Limited to issue transferable certificates and warrants for the delivery of goods and for other purposes. Liverpool Electric Supply Transfer. An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Customs Annuity and Benevolent Fund and for other purposes. Customs Annuity and Benevolent Fund. An Act to enable certain alterations to be made in the Plan of Arrangement of the affairs of the English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank and for other purposes. English Scottish and Australian Bank Limited. An Act to confer further powers on the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway Company for the construction of new Railways to form part of the Central Ireland Railway to Authorise that Company and the Kilkenny Junction Railway Company to amalgamate their undertakings and for other purposes. An Act to revive and extend some of the powers of the Sutton Bridge Dock Company to make further provisions with respect to their unissued capital and for other purposes. Sutton Bridge Dock xviii. An Act for incorporating the Bideford Westward Ho! An Act to provide for the transfer of Cavendish Bridge to the County Council of Leicestershire and for the transfer of Harrington and Willington Bridges to the County Council of Derbyshire and for winding up the trusts of the said Bridges and for other purposes. Cavendish Harrington and Willington Bridges Transfer. An Act for empowering the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board to construct additional Waterworks and for other purposes. Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Water. An Act for appropriating the Leper Hospital of Saint Stephen in the City of Waterford and converting the same into a Public Infirmary for the County of Waterford and the County of the City of Waterford and to make provision for the establishment management and maintenance of the said Infirmary and for other purposes. Great Eastern Railway General Powers. An Act to make further provision respecting the Gas and Water Supply of the Corporation of Rotherham and for other purposes. An Act for the granting of further powers to the Fylde Waterworks Company and for other purposes. Royal Assent, 2nd July An Act for empowering the Corporation of Birmingham to make certain deviations of the Aqueduct authorised by the Birmingham Corporation Water Act and to construct an additional short line of railway and to acquire additional lands and for other purposes. An Act to extend the time for completing and opening the Brighton and Rottingdean Seashore Electric Tramway and to raise additional Capital and for other purposes. Brighton and Rottingdean Seashore Electric Tramroad. An Act to confer additional powers on the Trustees of the Harbour of Dundee and to amend the Acts relating to the Harbour and for other purposes. Dundee Harbour Additional Powers. An Act for amending the Metropolitan Market Acts and and for other purposes. An Act to authorise the construction of Railways from and to Muirkirk Mauchline and Dalmellington and other places in the County of Ayr. An Act for empowering the Corporation of the Royal Burgh of Irvine to construct a Weir or Dam across the River Irvine to construct a new Bridge over the said river with roads of access thereto to widen alter and improve streets and for other purposes Irvine Burgh Improvement. An Act for reconstituting the Company of Free Fishers and Dredgers of Whitstable in the county of Kent and for altering and enlarging their powers and for other purposes. Cawood Wistow and Selby Light Railway. An Act to authorise the Newport Godshill and St. Lawrence Railway Company to further improve and extend their Railway towards Ventnor and for other purposes. Newport Godshill and St. An Act to extend the time limited by the Padiham Local Board Act for the construction of certain works thereby authorised. Padiham Urban District Council Water. An Act to empower the Corporation of the Borough of

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South Shields to apply for an increase of Aldermen and Councillors to construct Street Tramway Quay and other works to make better provision for the health and good government of the Borough and for other purposes. An Act to extend the Agreement scheduled to the Sheffield Tramways Act and to authorise the winding up voluntarily of the Sheffield Tramways Company. An Act to authorise the Company of Proprietors of Lambeth Waterworks to execute further works and to raise further money and for other purposes Lambeth Waterworks. An Act to transfer to and vest in the Urban District Council of the Urban District of Brixham in the County of Devon the undertaking of the Commissioners for improving the Harbour and Market of Brixham to dissolve those Commissioners and for other purposes. Brixham Harbour and Market. An Act for authorising the Bexhill Water and Gas Company to acquire additional Lands and to raise further Capital and for other purposes. Bexhill Water and Gas. Golwyn Bay and District Gas. An Act to empower the Roxburgh Berwick and Selkirk District Board of Lunacy to construct Waterworks for the supply of water to their Asylum to make provision for the cost of such works and for other purposes. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Cowes Gas Company. An Act to provide an additional supply of Water to the Burgh of Falkirk and districts and places adjacent and for the construction and maintenance of new and additional Waterworks to confer further powers on the Falkirk and Larbert Water Trustees and for other purposes. Falkirk and District Water Additional Supply. An Act for conferring on the Corporation of the borough of Stafford further sanitary and other powers. An Act to confer further powers upon the Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Manchester in the County of Lancaster with respect to Street Improvements and other works and the acquisition of Lands to provide for the transfer of the Monsall Hospital to the Corporation and for extending the limits for the Supply of Water by the Corporation and for other purposes. An Act for making a Light Railway between Salehurst in the county of Sussex and Tenterden in the county of Kent and for other purposes. An Act to authorise the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the county borough of Huddersfield to construct additional Waterworks and for other purposes. Lanarkshire Middle Ward District Water. An Act for empowering the Cambrian Railways Company to make approach roads to certain of their Stations to acquire additional Lands to raise further Money for those purposes and also for doubling and improving their Line and for other purposes. Malvern Link Extension and Water. An Act to authorise the Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks to lay down a New Main from West Molesey to Surbiton to construct an additional Filter Bed and other Works at Surbiton and to raise further money by debenture stock and to confer further powers upon them. Metropolitan Police Provision Order Confirmation. Orders Confirmation No, 1. Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation No. Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation No. Royal Assent, 20th July Gas and Water Orders Confirmation. Kelty Water Order Confirmation. Culter Water Order Confirmation. Dalmeny and Kirkliston Water Order Confirmation. Tramways Orders Confirmation No. Military Lands Provisional Orders Confirmation. An Act to extend the Boundaries of the Borough of Waterford to transfer to the Corporation the powers for fiscal purposes of the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Waterford to make further provision as to buildings streets and sanitary matters and for other purposes. An Act for conferring further powers on the South Eastern Railway Company and to make further provision with respect to their own undertaking and other undertakings in which they are interested and for other purposes. An Act to authorise the transfer of certain Waterworks to the East Surrey Water Company and to extend the limits of supply of and confer further powers upon that Company and for other purposes. London Brighton and South Coast Railway. An Act to empower the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Company to purchase additional lands to make additional works and to raise additional capital and for other purposes. Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas. An Act to authorise the Waterworks Commissioners of Kirkcaldy and Dysart to make and maintain additional works for providing an increased Water Supply and for other purposes. Kirkclady and Dysart Waterworks. An Act to confer further powers upon the Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Company as to the construction of works and for other purposes. Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks. An Act to authorise the transfer of the undertaking of the Shoreham and District Waterworks Company to and to confer further powers upon the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Brighton and for other purposes. An Act for

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conferring further powers on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company and for other purposes. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. An Act to authorise the North British Railway Company to acquire additional lands to extend the time limited by certain Acts for the compulsory purchase of lands and completion of works to legalise and sanction a widening of a portion of the Forth and Clyde Junction Railway near Buchlyvie Station to authorise the said Company to raise further capital and for other purposes. An Act to authorise the Swansea Harbour Trustees to make a new entrance to the half-tide Basin of the Town Float to construct a Lock to form a new entrance to the half-tide Basin of the South Dock a Railway and other works to borrow further money and for other purposes. An Act to make further and better provision in regard to the health local government and improvement of the Borough of Royal Leamington Spa and for other purposes. Great Western Railway Denbigshire Railways. An Act for incorporating the Blackpool and Fleetwood Tramroads Company and empowering them to construct a Tramroad and Tramway between Blackpool and Fleetwood and for other purposes. Blackpool and Fleetwood Tramroad. An Act for conferring further powers upon the London and North Western Railway Company in relation to their own undertaking and other undertakings in which they are interested jointly with other Companies and also for conferring powers upon the Great Western Railway Company and the Shropshire Union Railways and Canal Company and for other purposes. London and North Western Railway. An Act to enable the Corporation of Yeovil to construct an additional Reservoir and other waterworks and to raise money for the purpose by borrowing on mortgage or otherwise. An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Preston to construct further works to borrow additional moneys for the purposes of the Ribble Navigation and Preston Dock Undertaking and for other purposes.

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3: Catholic Caucus: Daily Mass Readings, , FEAST, St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist

An act to amend the acts incorporating the trustees of Saint Matthew's Church: and rules and regulations passed 14th June,

Supreme Court of Rhode Island Filed: December 20th, Citations: Clarke Johnson , William Sweetland Judges: This is an action commenced by Hugo Riddell, the mortgagee of insured personal property, against the Rochester German Insurance Company incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, to recover the amount of a loss sustained by fire, the same being covered by a policy of said company. The action was begun on February 20, During the pendency of the suit, to wit, on May 9, , the Rochester German Insurance Company and the German American Insurance Company, the latter also a New York corporation, become merged and consolidated, under the provisions of Section of the Insurance Law of New York, and since that date the business of both corporations has been carried on by the consolidated corporation under the name of "The German American Insurance Company. The provision in Section of the Insurance Law of New York under which the merger was accomplished is as follows: The new corporation shall succeed to all the obligations and liabilities of the old corporations or any of them, and shall be held liable to pay and discharge such debts and liabilities in the same manner as if they had been incurred or contracted by it. No action or proceeding pending at the time of the consolidation in which any or all of the old corporations may be a party shall abate or discontinue by reason of the merger or consolidation, but the same may be prosecuted to final judgment in the same manner as if the merger or consolidation had not taken place, or the new corporation may be substituted in place of any corporation so merged or consolidated by order of the court in which the action or proceeding may be pending. Insurance companies duly created under the laws of other states are permitted to transact business in this state upon compliance with the provisions of our statute, Chap. A foreign insurance company, or other foreign corporation, in the exercise of its powers within this state, is subject to two limitations; 1 it can only exercise such powers as have been conferred upon it by its charter or by the laws of the state of its creation, and 2 as to those powers it can only exercise such of them as are not repugnant to our laws. The law in this regard seems to be well summarized in Clark and Marshall on Private Corp. A corporation, clearly, cannot properly exercise in another state or country any powers which are not conferred upon it, either expressly or impliedly, by its charter. And, as a general rule, it is subject in other states to general legislation of the state of its creation. When a corporation goes into another state than that by which it was created, with its consent, express or implied, it does so subject to its laws. Whatever disabilities are placed upon the corporation at home it retains abroad, and whatever legislative control it is subjected to at home must be recognized and submitted to by those who deal with it elsewhere. In the case of Canada Southern Ry. A corporation of one country may be excluded from business in another country, but, if admitted, it must, in the absence of legislation equivalent to making it a corporation of the latter country, be taken, both by the government and those who deal with it, as a creature of the law of its own country, and subject to all the legislative control and direction that may be properly exercised over it at the place of its creation. It is only by the rule of comity that it is permitted to do business in this State at all, and, when it does so, it necessarily carries with it all the powers granted in its charter. Moreover, when a question of power in a given instance is involved, such question must be determined by the laws of its domicile, and those who may have transactions with such corporation are subject to the limitations and powers contained in its charter. Gardner, 15 Gray , the court, after stating that the laws of Michigan provided that all corporations expiring by their own limitation should continue to be bodies corporate for three years, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits and that any suit pending at the time of dissolution should not be abated thereby, held, that "a suit commenced in this State before the expiration of the charter might be prosecuted to judgment after the end of the three years, in the name of the corporation, by the assignee. It is needless to inquire what force the fact of dissolution might have, if the defendants were corporations of this State. They are Delaware corporations, however, and

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Section 36 of an act of that state, passed on March 10, , expressly provides: Many other authorities might be cited to the same effect, but we think that the foregoing sufficiently state the law as to the powers and limitations of foreign corporations doing business in this State. The defendant in support of its contention, that after the consolidation the Rochester German Insurance Company ceased to exist, cites *Gladding v. The new statute provided for the transfer to the new corporation of the membership, property, rights and obligations of the former corporations. The court says, "We do not see how a corporation can be held to exist in law after the power which has created it has taken from it all its membership, property, and powers" everything which constituted its legal personality. The New York insurance law, from which quotation has already been made, expressly provides that proceedings instituted against either of these companies shall not abate by reason of such consolidation but that such suits may be continued until final judgment in the same manner as if such consolidation had not been effected. The force of the provision in the New York statute is fully recognized by our court in the *Gladding* case, before mentioned, when it cites with approval the case of the *People v. We agree with the contention of the defendant that Sec. Laws has no application to the present case. The right to maintain this action unabated does not and cannot come from any legislation in our own State, but such right must be found in the charter of these insurance companies or in the laws of the State of New York. Our legislature cannot give additional powers to a foreign corporation. They may limit and restrict its operations in this State, but that is a very different matter from conferring upon it powers which are not conferred by the state of its domicile. It follows, that suits brought by or against a corporation are abated by its dissolution; and a judgment purporting to be rendered against a corporation which is not in existence is a nullity. It would undoubtedly be conclusive of the present case except for the provision of the New York statute that no action or proceeding pending at the time of the consolidation shall abate by reason thereof, but that the same may be prosecuted to final judgment in the same manner as if such consolidation had not taken place. We do not think that Sec. Some of the decisions relied upon by the defendant do not seem to us to support its contention. In the case of *Rodgers v. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, N. In Gullidge Brothers Lumber Co. Wenatchee Land Company, Minn. After dissolution, appellants, by order of the court below, were appointed receivers of the corporation, and they applied to be substituted as parties plaintiff in the action. The court held that on the dissolution of the corporation the property became vested in trustees under the laws of Washington and that the action therefore could not be revived and continued by the receivers but that if revived at all it must be at the instance of the trustees. Prior to such judgment the insurance company had gone into the hands of a receiver, through proceedings taken in New York under the direction of the Attorney General of that state. The receiver was not made a party to the suit in Tennessee. So far as appears there was no statutory provision in New York that under such conditions pending suits might proceed to judgment, as in the case at bar, or that the dissolved company should in any degree or for any purpose retain its entity or even a partial existence. The company in that case had apparently gone entirely out of existence and its assets had passed to a receiver whose duty it was to administer them under the direction of the court appointing him. The defendant also contends that the statute of New York has no ex-territorial force, at the same time admitting that there is a line of decisions in which it is held that, in case of dissolution, where a statute continues the corporate existence for the purpose of winding up its business, permitting it to sue and be sued in connection therewith, that such existence of the corporation for such purpose is continued outside as well as inside the state of its creation and domicile and that such doctrine is a correct statement of a sound principle. But the defendant further claims however that such doctrine is not applicable to the case at bar and that the provision of the New York statute regarding the abatement of suits, etc. On the contrary, it seems to us to have been the clear intention that all parties wherever situated should be equally benefited. The defendant cites, as follows, from *Black on Interpretation of Laws 2nd Ed. Their power to do business in states other than the state of their creation was wholly derived from the charters granted to them by the State of New York and the laws of New York governing insurance corporations and they were not and could not be invested with any other or further powers. In the matter of consolidation these companies proceeded under the laws of New York which****

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contained an express provision to the effect that such consolidation should not abate any pending suit against either of the constituent companies. It was within the province of the legislature of the State of New York, through its statute, to say to the two companies which it had created that they might consolidate but that they must do so in such manner and under such conditions as would preserve the rights of litigants in all pending cases against either of them. We think it is competent for such legislature to say, under the conditions of the case at bar, whether or not the corporations which it has created shall, upon consolidation, be individually responsible to those having claims against them prior to such consolidation. It is not necessary, in our opinion, that the statute of New York should distinctly refer to suits in other states in order that their abatement might be avoided. The language of the statute is general and the intention seems to be clear. As this statute provides for the continuation of pending suits against these corporations it cannot be presumed that they were to be absolutely wiped out through consolidation, but rather that they should survive to a limited extent; to an extent sufficient to give the statute effect wherever either of said corporations had conducted business prior to the consolidation. Newsletter Sign up to receive the Free Law Project newsletter with tips and announcements.

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4: Maine House of Representatives

2. *An act to amend the acts incorporating the trustees of Saint Matthew' s Church: and rules and regulations passed 14th June, 2.* 3. *An act to amend the acts incorporating the trustees of Saint Matthew's Church, and rules and regulations, passed 14th June, 3. Halifax, N.S., Nova Scotia.*

The second part of the letter points out certain practical consequences of the teaching given earlier. The second part of the letter begins with an appeal to maintain the unity of the Church in the face of factors making for division – internal discord vv. The exhortation begins by stating a general principle: Enormous consequences flow from the fact of being called to form part of the Church through Baptism: Our Lord Jesus Christ, who founds the holy Church, expects the members of this people to strive continually to acquire holiness. Not all respond loyally to his call. If they fail to respond in thought, word and deed to that grace, not only shall they not be saved, but they shall be the more severely judged see Lk Charity originates not in man but in God: In its decree on ecumenism the Second Vatican Council shows the perennial relevance of these words of St Paul: For it is from interior renewal of mind cf. Charity is basic to the building up of a peaceful human society. What a school of good will for daily living, in the various conditions of our existence! The peace which unites Christians is the peace which Christ brings, or rather it is Christ himself cf. It could not exist in the midst of disorder and enmity This is a bond which does not restrict us, which unites us closely to one another and does not overwhelm us: He who is strong is linked to the weaker one to carry him and prevent him from falling and collapsing. Does the weak person feel weak?: Union of hearts, affections and intentions is the result of the action of the Holy Spirit in souls, and it makes for effectiveness and strength in apostolate. One strand of wire entwined with another, many woven tightly together, form that cable strong enough to lift huge weights. To show the importance of unity in the Church, and the theological basis of that unity, St Paul quotes an acclamation which may well have been taken from early Christian baptismal liturgy. It implies that the unity of the Church derives from the unicity of the divine essence. The text also reflects the three persons of the Blessed Trinity who are at work in the Church and who keep it together – one Spirit, one Lord, one God and Father. All – Gentiles as well as Jews – are called to join this Church; all, therefore, share the one single hope – that of being saints which is implied in the vocation they have received. Recognition of there being only one Lord, who is head of the mystical body, underlines the unity that should obtain among all the many members of this single body. All Christians have also received only one Baptism, that is, a Baptism by means of which, after making a profession of faith, they join the other members of the Church as their equals. God, the Father of all, is, in the last analysis, the basis of the natural unity of mankind. The diversity of graces or charisms which accompany the various kinds of vocation given to members of the Church do not undermine its unity; rather, they enhance it, because it is Christ himself who bestows these gifts, as St Paul teaches in vv. Christ also provides the Church with ministers who devote themselves to building up his body vv. The Apostle here refers to certain ministries or offices in the Church, which are performed not only in a charismatic way, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, but as an assignment or ministry entrusted to the particular individual by the glorified Lord. These ministries have to do with preaching teaching and government. In 1 Corinthians St Paul here presents them as gifts given by Christ, the head of his body, gifts which make for the strengthening of its unity and love. In the list which St Paul gives the first to appear are apostles. These may be the first apostles including Paul himself or a wider group cf. Alongside them as in Eph 2: It may be that St Paul mentions them here, along with apostles and prophets, because it was evangelists who first preached the Gospel in Ephesus. The last to be mentioned are pastors and teachers, whose role was that of ruling and giving ongoing instruction to particular communities. There is no necessary reason why the terminology used in apostolic times for ministries in the Church should be the same as that used nowadays; however, the ministries themselves do not change: Because of their charge, pastors have, at differing levels, the chief responsibility for fostering, guiding and coordinating

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catechesis [Priests and religious have in catechesis a preeminent field for their apostolate. On another level, parents have a unique responsibility. The building up of the body of Christ occurs to the extent that its members strive to hold on to the truths of faith and to practice charity. A conscientious approach to the personal obligations that faith implies is the mark of maturity, whereas an undeveloped, childish personality is marked by a certain instability. As Christians develop in faith and love, they become more firmly inserted into the body of Christ and make a greater contribution to its development.

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5: Catalogue Search Results | York University Libraries

Filed under: Saint Matthew's Church (Halifax, N.S.) An act to amend the acts incorporating the trustees of Saint Matthew' s Church [electronic resource]: and rules and regulations passed 14th June,

The floor amendment was read and was adopted without objection. Senator Ellis offered the following amendment to the bill: Sectioni, and its subsequent amendments". On motion of Senator Ellis and by unanimous consent, the caption was amended to conform to the body of the bill as amended. SB as amended was passed to engrossment by a viva voce vote. The motion prevailed by the following vote: The bill was read third time and was passed by the following vote: CSSB , Relating to public health preparedness; providing criminal penalties. The motion prevailed by a viva voce vote. The bill was read second time and was passed to engrossment by a viva voce vote. The bill was read third time and was passed by a viva voce vote. The bill was read second time. Senator Armbrister offered the following amendment to the bill: On motion of Senator Armbrister and by unanimous consent, the caption was amended to conform to the body of the bill as amended. CSSB as amended was passed to engrossment by a viva voce vote. SB , Relating to the registration of chiropractic facilities. Senator Carona offered the following amendment to the bill: On motion of Senator Carona and by unanimous consent, the caption was amended to conform to the body of the bill as amended. CSSB , Relating to efforts by coastal counties to mitigate coastal erosion and improve public access to public beaches; authorizing the issuance of bonds by coastal counties. CSSB , Relating to the payment of fees awarded to certain attorneys appointed by a court to represent indigent inmates in capital cases. CSSB 26, Relating to the establishment of a pilot program for retention of students in higher education. CSSB , Relating to the criminal and civil consequences of conduct involving the theft of or tampering with certain communication or information services. Senator Williams offered the following amendment to the bill: The floor amendment was read and was adopted by a viva voce vote. SB , Relating to the direct shipment of wine to consumers. Senator Madla offered the following amendment to the bill: Senator Shapiro offered the following amendment to the bill: An application for a permit under this chapter must include the certification described by Section The holder of a personal wine importation permit shall file periodic reports with the commission, as required by commission rule, indicating the amount and sale prices of wine shipped to the permit holder. The commission shall adopt rules regarding the manner in which taxes and fees required under Section A iireceive inquiries from persons who wish to purchase a particular wine produced in this state; B iimake information about the wineries in this state and the package stores participating in the program available to the public; and C iirefer a person who wishes to purchase a Texas wine to the winery that produces the wine and package stores that sell the wine and inform the person of arrangements that the person can make under Chapter 55 [Section The direct shipment of wine before the effective date of this Act is governed by the law in effect immediately before that date, and that law is continued in effect for that purpose. If this Act does not receive the vote necessary for immediate effect, this Act takes effect September 1, The floor amendment was read. On motion of Senator Madla and by unanimous consent, the caption was amended to conform to the body of the bill as amended. SB , Relating to annual reports of the efficiency of officers commissioned by the Department of Public Safety of the State of Texas. On motion of Senator Barrientos and by unanimous consent, the caption was amended to conform to the body of the bill as amended. SB , Relating to the creation of the TexasNextStep grant program to pay tuition and required fees and textbook costs of certain students enrolled in two-year public institutions of higher education in this state. Senator Lucio offered the following committee amendment to the bill: The committee amendment was read and was adopted by a viva voce vote. Senator Estes in Chair President in Chair On motion of Senator Lucio and by unanimous consent, the caption was amended to conform to the body of the bill as amended. HJR 3, Proposing a constitutional amendment concerning civil lawsuits against doctors and health care providers, and other actions, authorizing the legislature to determine limitations on non-economic damages. The resolution was

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read third time and was passed by the following vote: The Senate welcomed its guests. SB , Relating to renewable energy credit for converting solid waste into electric energy. The Public Utility Commission of Texas by rule may provide for allowing renewable energy credits under the program established under Section The rules must prescribe the amount of credits available and must require that electric generation using the described technology meet federal and state clean air standards to qualify for the credits. Senator Shapleigh offered the following amendment to the bill: A retail electric provider, municipally owned utility, or electric cooperative may use credits earned under this section only after the initial goal of 2, megawatts provided by Section The floor amendment was read and failed of adoption by the following vote: The bill was read third time. Senator Averitt offered the following amendment to the bill: On motion of Senator Carona and by unanimous consent, the caption was again amended to conform to the body of the bill as amended. SB as again amended was finally passed by a viva voce vote. He then gave notice that the Local and Uncontested Calendar Session would be held at 8: Ybarra for his service on behalf of his country.

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6: Riddell v. Rochester German Ins. Co., N.Y., 85 A. , 35 R.I. 45 â€“ www.enganchecubano.com

The official report of the opening of All Saints' Cathedral at Halifax, N.S., the Canadian Church Congress, and other proceedings at Halifax, Windsor, and Annapolis Royal, N.S., in connection with the bicentenary commemoration of the Church of England in Canada, [electronic resource].

Whereas the constitution or form of government agreed to and resolved upon by the freemen of this country, met in congress, the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and: It therefore becomes absolutely necessary to frame a constitution suitable to that great event. Be it therefore constituted and enacted, by his excellency Rawlins Lowndes, esq. That the following articles, agreed upon by the freemen of this State, now met in general assembly, be deemed and held the constitution and form of government of the said State, unless altered by the legislative authority thereof, which constitution or form of government shall immediately take place and be in force from the passing of this act, excepting such parts as are hereafter mentioned and specified. That the style of this country be hereafter the State of South Carolina. That the legislative authority be vested in a general assembly, to consist of two distinct bodies, a senate and house of representatives, but that the legislature of this State, as established by the constitution or form of government passed the twenty-sixth of March, one thousand and seven hundred and seventy-six, shall continue and be in full force until the twenty-ninth day of November ensuing. That as soon as may be after the first meeting of the senate and house of representatives, and at every first meeting of the senate and house of representatives thereafter, to be elected by virtue of this constitution, they shall jointly in the house of representatives choose by ballot from among themselves or from the people at large a governor and commander-in-chief, a lieutenant-governor, both to continue for two years, and a privy council, all of the Protestant religion, and till such choice shall be made the former president or governor and commander-in-chief, and vice-president or lieutenant-governor, as the case may be, and privy council, shall continue to act as such. That a member of the senate or house of representatives, being chosen and acting as governor and commander-in-chief or lieutenant-governor, shall vacate his seat, and another person shall be elected in his room. That every person who shall be elected governor and commander-in-chief of the State, or lieutenant-governor, or a member of the privy council, shall be qualified as forthwith; that is to say, the governor and lieutenant-governor shall have been residents in this State for ten years, and the members of the privy council five years, preceding their said election, and shall have in this State a settled plantation or freehold in their and each of their own right of the value of at least ten thousand pounds currency, clear of debt, and on being elected they shall respectively take an oath of qualification in the house of representatives. That no future governor and commander-in-chief who shall serve for two years shall be eligible to serve in the said office after the expiration of the said term until the full end and term of four Years. That no person in this State shall hold the office of governor thereof, or lieutenant-governor, and any other office or commission, civil or military, except in the militia, either in this or any other State, or under the authority of the Continental Congress, at one and the same time. That in case of the impeachment of the governor and commander-in-chief, or his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the State, the lieutenant-governor shall succeed to his office, and the privy council shall choose out of their own body a lieutenant-governor of the State. And in case of the impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or his removal from office death, resignation, or absence from the State, one of the privy council to be chosen by themselves, shall succeed to his office until a nomination to those offices respectively, by the senate and house of representatives, for the remainder of the time for which the officer so impeached, removed from office, dying, resigning, or being absent was appointed. That the privy council shall consist of the lieutenant-governor for the time being, and eight other members, five of whom shall be a quorum to be chosen as before directed; four to serve for two years, and four for one year, and at the expiration of one year four others shall be chosen in the room of the last four, to serve for two years, and all future members of the privy council shall thenceforward be elected to serve two years, whereby there will be a

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new election every Year for half the privy council, and a constant rotation established; but no member of the privy council who shall serve for two years shall be eligible to serve therein after the expiration of the said term until the full end and term of four years: Provided always, That no officer of the army or navy in the service of the continent or this State, nor judge of any of the courts of law, shall be eligible, nor shall the father, son, or brother to the governor for the time being be elected in the privy council during his administration. A member of the senate and house of representatives being chosen of the privy council, shall not thereby lose his seat in the senate or house of representatives, unless he be elected lieutenant-governor, in which case he shall, and another person shall be chosen in his stead. The privy council is to advise tile governor and commander-in-chief when required, but he shall not be bound to consult them unless directed by law. If a member of tile privy council shall die or depart this State during the recess of the general assembly, the privy council shall choose another to act in his room, until a nomination by the senate and house of representatives shall take place. The clerk of the privy council shall keep a regular journal of all their proceedings, in which shall be entered the yeas and nays on every question, and the opinion, with the reasons at large, of anv member who desires it; which journal shall be laid before the legislature when required by either house. That in case of the absence from the seat of government or sickness of the governor and lieutenant-governor, any one of the privy council may be empowered by the governor, under his hand and seal, to act in his room, but such appointment shall not vacate his seat in the senate, house of representatives, or privy council. That the executive authority be vested in the governor and commander-in-chief, in manner herein mentioned XII. Not less than thirteen members shall be a quorum to do business but the president or any three members may adjourn from day to day. No person who resides in the parish or district for which he is elected shall take his seat in the senate, unless he possess a settled estate and freehold in his own right in the said parish or district of the value of two thousand pounds currency at least, clear of debt; and no non-resident shall be eligible to a seat in the said senate unless he is owner of a settled estate and freehold in his own right, in the parish or district where he is elected, of the value of seven thousand pounds currency at least, also clear of debt. That on the last Monday in November next and the day following, and on the same days of every second year thereafter, members of the house of representatives shall be chosen, to meet on the first Monday in January then next, at the seat of Government, unless the casualties of war or contagious disorders should render it unsafe to meet there, in which case the governor and commander-in-chief for the time being may, by proclamation, with the advice and consent of the privy council, appoint a more secure-and convenient place of meeting, and to continue for two years from the said last Monday in November. And the election of the said members shall be conducted as near as may be agreeable to the directions of the present or any future election act or acts, and where there are no churches or church-wardens in a district or parish, the house of representatives, at some convenient time before their expiration, shall appoint places of election and persons to receive votes and make returns. Electors shall take an oath or affirmation of qualification, if required by the returning officer. No person shall be eligible to sit in the house of representatives unless he be of the Protestant religion, and bath been a resident in this State for three years previous to his election. The qualification of the elected, if residents in the parish or district for which they shall be returned, shall be the same as mentioned in the election act, and construed to mean clear of debt. But no non-resident shall be eligible to a seat in the house of representatives unless he is owner of a settled estate and freehold in his own right of the value of three thousand and five hundred pounds currency at least, clear of debt, in the parish or district for which he is elected. That if any parish or district neglects or refuses to elect members, or if the members chosen do not meet in general assembly, those who do meet shall have the powers of the general assembly. Not less than sixty-nine members shall make a house of representatives to do business, but the speaker or any seven members may adjourn from day to day. That at the expiration of seven Years after the passing of this constitution, and at the end of every fourteen years thereafter, the representation of the whole State shall be proportioned in the most equal and just manner according to the particular and comparative strength and taxable property of the different parts of the same regard being always had to the number of white inhabitants

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and such taxable property. That all money bills for the support of government shall originate in the house of representatives, and shall not be altered or amended by the senate, but may be rejected by them, and that no money be drawn out of the public treasury but by the legislative authority of the State. All other bills and ordinances may take rise in the senate or house of representatives, and be altered, amended, or rejected by either. And the senate and house of representatives, respectively, shall enjoy all other privileges Which have at any time been claimed or exercised by the commons house of assembly. That neither the senate nor house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves for any longer time than three days, without the mutual consent of both. The governor and commander-in-chief shall have no power to adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve them, but may, if necessary, by and with the advice and consent of the privy council, convene them before the time to which they shall stand adjourned. And where a bill hath been rejected by either house, it shall not be brought in again that session, without leave of the house, and a notice of six days being previously given. That if any parish or district shall neglect to elect a member or members on the day of election, or in case any person chosen a member of either house shall refuse to qualify and take his seat as such, or die, or depart the State, the senate or house of representatives, as the case may be, shall appoint proper days for electing a member or members in such cases respectively. That if any member of the senate or house of representatives shall accept any place of emolument, or any commission, except in the militia or commission of the peace, and except as is excepted in the tenth article, he shall vacate his seat, and there shall thereupon be a new election; but he shall not be disqualified from serving upon being reelected, unless he is appointed secretary of the State, a commissioner of the treasury, an officer of the customs, register of mesne conveyances, a clerk of either of the courts of justice, sheriff, powder reviewer, clerk of the senate, house of representatives, or privy council, surveyor-general, or commissary of military stores, which officers are hereby declared disqualified from being members either of the senate or house of representatives. And whereas the ministers of the gospel are by their profession dedicated to the service of God and the cure of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their function, therefore no minister of the gospel or public preacher of any religious persuasion, while he continues in the exercise of his pastoral function, and for two years after, shall be eligible either as governor, lieutenant-governor, a member of the senate, house of representatives, or privy council in this State. That the delegates to represent this State in the Congress of the United States be chosen annually by the senate and house of representatives jointly, by ballot, in the house of representatives, and nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to extend to vacate the seat of any member who is or may be a delegate from this State to Congress as such. That the form of impeaching all officers of the State for mal and corrupt conduct in their respective offices, not amenable to any other jurisdiction, be vested in the house of representatives. But that it shall always be necessary that two-third parts of the members present do consent to and agree in such impeachment. That the senators and such of the judges of this State as are not members of the house of representatives, be a court for the trial of impeachments, under such regulations as the legislature shall establish, and that previous to the trial of every impeachment, the members of the said court shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence, and no judgment of the said court, except judgment of acquittal, shall be valid, unless it shall be assented to by two-third parts of the members then present, and on every trial, as well on impeachments as others, the party accused shall be allowed counsel. That the lieutenant-governor of the State and a majority of the privy council for the time being shall, until otherwise altered by the legislature, exercise the powers of a court of chancery, and there shall be ordinaries appointed in the several districts of this State, to be chosen by the senate and house of representatives jointly by ballot, in the house of representatives, who shall, within their respective districts, exercise the powers heretofore exercised by the ordinary, and until such appointment is made the present ordinary in Charleston shall continue to exercise that office as heretofore. That the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty be confined to maritime causes. That justices of the peace shall be nominated by the senate and house of representatives jointly, and commissioned by the governor and commander-in-chief during pleasure. They shall be entitled to receive the fees heretofore established by law; and not acting in the

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magistracy, they shall not be entitled to the privileges allowed them by law. That all other judicial officers shall be chosen by ballot jointly by the senate and house of representatives, and, except the judges of the court of chancery, commissioned by the governor and commander-in-chief during good behavior, but shall be removed on address of the senate and house of representatives. That the sheriffs, qualified as by law directed, shall be chosen in like manner by the senate and house of representatives, when the governor, lieutenant-governor, and privy council are chosen, and commissioned by the governor and commander-in-chief, for two years, and shall give security as required by law, before they enter on the execution of their office. No sheriff who shall have served for two years shall be eligible to serve in the said office after the expiration of the said term, until the full end and term of four years, but shall continue in office until such choice be made; nor shall any person be eligible as sheriff in any district unless he shall have resided therein for two years previous to the election. That two commissioners of the treasury, the secretary of the State, the register of mesne conveyances in each district, attorney-general, surveyor-general, powder-receiver, collectors and comptrollers of the customs and waiters, be chosen in like manner by the senate and house of representatives jointly, by ballot, in the house of representatives, and commissioned by the governor and commander-in-chief, for two years; that none of the said officers, respectively, who shall have served for four years, shall be eligible to serve in the said offices after the expiration of the said term, until the full end and term of four years, but shall continue in office until a new choice be made: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to the several persons appointed to the above offices respectively, under the late constitution; and that the present and all future commissioners of the treasury, and powder-receivers, shall each give bond with approved security agreeable to law. That all the officers in the army and navy of this State, of and above the rank of captain, shall be chosen by the senate and house of representatives jointly, by ballot in the house of representatives, and commissioned by the governor and commander-in-chief, and that all other officers in the army and navy of this State shall be commissioned by the governor and commander-in-chief. That in case of vacancy in any of the offices above directed to be filled by the senate and house of representatives, the governor and commander-in-chief, with the advice and consent of the privy council, may appoint others in their stead, until there shall be an election by the senate and house of representatives to fill those vacancies respectively XXXII. That the governor and commander-in-chief, with the advice and consent of the privy council, may appoint during pleasure, until otherwise directed by law, all other necessary officers, except such as are now by law directed to be otherwise chosen. That the governor and commander-in-chief shall have no power to commence war, or conclude peace, or enter into any final treaty without the consent of the senate and house of representatives. That the resolutions of the late congress of this State, and all laws now of force here, and not hereby altered, shall so continue until altered or repealed by the legislature of this State, unless where they are temporary, in which case they shall expire at the times respectively limited for their duration. That the governor and commander-in-chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the privy council, may lay embargoes or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the general assembly. That all persons who shall be chosen and appointed to any office or to any place of trust, civil or military, before entering upon the execution of office, shall take the following oath: And I do swear [or affirm, as the case may be] that I will, to the utmost of my power, support, maintain, and defend the said State against the said King George the Third, and his heirs and successors, and his or their abettors, assistants, and adherents, and will serve the said State, in the office of , with fidelity and honor, and according to the best of my skill and understanding: So help me God. That adequate yearly salaries be allowed to the public officers of this State, and be fixed by law. That all persons and religious societies who acknowledge that there is one God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, and that God is publicly to be worshipped, shall be freely tolerated. The Christian Protestant religion shall be deemed, and is hereby constituted and declared to be, the established religion of this State. That all denominations of Christian Protestants in this State, demeaning themselves peaceably and faithfully, shall enjoy equal religious and civil privileges. To accomplish this desirable purpose without injury to the

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religious property of those societies of Christians which are by law already incorporated for the purpose of religious worship, and to put it fully into the power of every other society of Christian Protestants, either already formed or hereafter to be formed, to obtain the like incorporation, it is hereby constituted, appointed, and declared that the respective societies of the Church of England that are already formed in this State for the purpose of religious worship shall still continue incorporate and hold the religious property now in their possession. And that whenever fifteen or more male persons, not under twenty-one years of age, professing the Christian Protestant religion, and agreeing to unite themselves In a society for the purposes of religious worship, they shall, on complying with the terms hereinafter mentioned, be, and be constituted a church, and be esteemed and regarded in law as of the established religion of the State, and on a petition to the legislature shall be entitled to be incorporated and to enjoy equal privileges. That every society of Christians so formed shall give themselves a name or denomination by which they shall be called and known in law, and all that associate with them for the purposes of worship shall be esteemed as belonging to the society so called. But that previous to the establishment and incorporation of the respective societies of every denomination as aforesaid, and in order to entitle them thereto, each society so petitioning shall have agreed to and subscribed in a book the following five articles, without which no agreement fir union of men upon presence of religion shall entitle them to be incorporated and esteemed as a church of the established religion of this State: That there is one eternal God, and a future state of rewards and punishments. That God is publicly to be worshipped. That the Christian religion is the true religion 4th. That the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are of divine inspiration, and are the rule of faith and practice. That it is lawful and the duty of every man being thereunto called by those that govern, to bear witness to the truth. And that every inhabitant of this State, when called to make an appeal to God as a witness to truth, shall be permitted to do it in that way which is most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience. And that the people of this State may forever enjoy the right of electing their own pastors or clergy, and at the same time that the State may have sufficient security for the due discharge of the pastoral office, by those who shall be admitted to be clergymen, no person shall officiate as minister of any established church who shall not have been chosen by a majority of the society to which he shall minister, or by persons appointed by the said majority, to choose and procure a minister for them; nor until the minister so chosen and appointed shall have made and subscribed to the following declaration, over and above the aforesaid five articles, viz: No person shall disturb or molest any religious assembly; nor shall use any reproachful, reviling, or abusive language against any church, that being the certain way of disturbing the peace, and of hindering the conversion of any to the truth, by engaging them in quarrels and animosities, to the hatred of the professors, and that profession which otherwise they might be brought to assent to. To person whatsoever shall speak anything in their religious assembly irreverently or seditiously of the government of this State. No person shall, by law, be obliged to pay towards the maintenance and support of a religious worship that he does not freely join in, or has not voluntarily engaged to support. But the churches, chapels, parsonages, globes, and all other property now belonging to any societies of the Church of England, or any other religious societies, shall remain and be secured to them forever. The poor shall be supported, and elections managed in the accustomed manner, until laws shall be provided to adjust those matters in the most equitable way. That the whole State shall, as soon as proper laws can be passed for these purposes, be divided into districts and counties, and county courts established. That the penal laws, as heretofore used, shall be reformed, and punishments made in some cases less sanguinary, and in general more proportionate to the crime. That no freeman of this State be taken or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, exiled or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. That the military be subordinate to the civil power of the State. That the liberty of the press be inviolably preserved. That no part of this constitution shall be altered without notice being previously given of ninety days, nor shall any part of the same be changed without the consent of a majority of the members of the senate and house of representatives. That the senate and house of representatives shall not proceed to the election of a governor or

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lieutenant-governor, until there be a majority of both houses present. In the council-chamber, the 19th day of March,

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7: Constitution of South Carolina,

An Act for extending the Rathmines and Rathgar Township so as to include therein the Townlands of Cherry Orchard in the Parish of Saint Nicholas, of Argos, Harold's Cross, Mount Jerome, Rathland East, and Rathland West, in the Parish of Saint Catherine, all in the Barony of Upper Cross and County of Dublin.

This is the original version as it was originally enacted. The Word " Commissioners " where used in this Act shall mean the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, unless some other Commissioners shall be particularly designated. All Acts which the Estates Committee of the Commissioners are authorized by Law to do and execute or to complete may, after the passing of this Act, be done and executed or completed by any Two Members of such Estates Committee, being Church Estates Commissioners. If, after the Commissioners have effected the Endowment of any Archbishoprick or Bishoprick or of any Chapter with Lands or Hereditaments, it shall appear to such Commissioners that it would be beneficial to such Archbishoprick or Bishoprick or to such Chapter that any Part or Parts of such Lands or Hereditaments should be exchanged for any Lands or Hereditaments belonging to any other Archbishop or Bishop, or Chapter, or to the Commissioners, it shall, be lawful to effect such Exchange with the Consent in "Writing of every Archbishop or Bishop, or Chapter, thereby affected, and by the Authority of a Scheme passed by the said Commissioners, and an Order of Her Majesty ratifying the same: Provided always, that no such Exchange shall be made unless the Commissioners shall be satisfied of the reasonable Equality in Value of the Lands and Hereditaments so to be exchanged, and shall in such last-mentioned Scheme make a Statement to that Effect. Whereas there is in the Palace at Lambeth a Library, to which the Public have for a long Period had Access at certain Times and under certain Restrictions, the Cost of the Custody and Maintenance of which has been heretofore defrayed out of the gross Revenues arising from the Estates of the See of Canterbury: And whereas such Estates have now become transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England: Be it enacted, That the Cost of the Maintenance of such Library, and of the Custody of the Books therein, may, if the said Commissioners think fit, by the like Authority, of a Scheme passed by the Commissioners and an Order of Her Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be defrayed out of the Rents and Profits of such Estates. Be it enacted, That the Costs of the Preservation as aforesaid of such Portions of Lambeth Palace shall, by the Authority herein-after mentioned, be defrayed out of the Rents and Profits of the Estates of the See of Canterbury in the Hands of the Commissioners, and the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Time being, his Executors, Administrators, Estate and Effects, shall be discharged from all Liability for or in respect of Dilapidations on the aforesaid Portions of the Lambeth Palace. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to take a Conveyance of, and hold without Licence in Mortmain, any Lands or Hereditaments which they may consider suitable and convenient for Annexation to any Benefice with Cure of Souls, and it shall also be lawful for the Commissioners, in any Case in which they hold any Cash or Stock for or on account of a Benefice, to appropriate such Cash or Stock to the Purchase of any Land to be so conveyed, and if and when the Commissioners may have inserted in any Conveyance so taken by them under the Authority of this Section a Declaration to the Effect that such Lands or Hereditaments are intended by the Commissioners to form Part of the Endowment of the same Benefice, and have affixed to such Conveyance the Corporate Seal of the Board, in such Case that Conveyance shall without any further Formality be effectual in Law for vesting in the Incumbent of such Benefice for the Time being the Estate and Interest acquired by such. Conveyance, and every such Deed of Conveyance shall be deposited in the Registry of the Diocese in which the Benefice affected thereby shall be situate. Every Order of Her Majesty in Council ratifying any Scheme passed by the Commissioners under this Act shall be registered in such Diocesan Registry or Registries as may be for that Purpose specified in such Order, and shall be published in the London Gazette, and shall be effectual in Law from and after the Date of such Publication. Whereas by the Sixth Section of the Act of the Session of the Sixth and Seventh Tears of the Reign of Her Majesty, Chapter Thirty-seven, it is provided that every Sum of Money received by the

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Commissioners in consideration of a Sale, Transfer, or Conveyance made under the Authority of that Act, and every Sum of Money received by them as the Fine or Foregift for the granting or renewing of any Lease shall be applied either in replacing the borrowed Stock referred to in such last-mentioned Section or in the Purchase of Lands or Hereditaments, or of some Estate and Interest therein: And whereas with a view to provide Capital Monies applicable in certain Cases to the Provision of Parsonage Houses and to the Purchase of Lands or Hereditaments in order to the Annexation thereof to Benefices with Cure of Souls, and with a view also to facilitate the Payment of such annual and other Sums as may be by Law due and payable by the Commissioners to certain Archbishops and Bishops and Deans and Chapters whose Estates may have become transferred to the Commissioners under the Authority of this Act or of other Acts relating to the Commissioners, it is expedient to amend the said Section: Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to carry over by such Instalments as herein-after mentioned to the Account of their Common Fund, and to apply and appropriate, as Part thereof, a total Sum not exceeding One Million Sterling, the Produce of Sales effected or to be effected under the Authority of the said last-mentioned Section. Such Sum of One Million shall be so carried over to the said Common Fund by annual Instalments not exceeding One hundred thousand Pounds in any One Tear, commencing with the Tear One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. Provided also, that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to appropriate or pay out of Monies applicable to the Purposes of their Common Fund for, in, or towards the Provision of any Parsonage House irrespective of the Cost of the Site any larger Sum than One thousand five hundred Pounds. No Archbishop or Bishop succeeding to a See shall have any Claim against his Predecessor therein, or against the Representatives of such Predecessor in respect of Dilapidations on the Estate forming the Endowment of such See, but all the Claims, Rights, Remedies, and Powers of Recovery which the Archbishop or Bishop so succeeding as aforesaid would legally have had as against his Predecessor or the Representatives of such Predecessor in respect of Dilapidations if this Act had not passed shall belong to and be possessed by the said Commissioners, and may be enforced and exercised on their Behalf by the Estates Committee, who shall pay due Regard to any just and reasonable Claims for special Consideration which any Archbishop or Bishop so vacating his See, or his Representative; may appear to them to possess, on the Ground of the actual State of Repair of the Buildings on the Estate at the Time of its Transfer to him from the Commissioners: Provided always, that this Section shall not extend to the Case of any Dilapidations occurring in or about the House or Houses of Residence belonging to any See or in or about the Appurtenances of any such House or Houses. The Estates Committee shall make or cause to be made such Inspection of the whole or any Part of the Property forming the Endowment of any See as is contemplated by the Ninth Section of the Act of the Session of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty, Chapter One hundred and twenty-four, whenever they may be reasonably required so to do by the Archbishop or Bishop of such See by Writing under his Hand, as well as at any other Times at which such Inspection may appear to them to be necessary or desirable. All Arrangements to be made in pursuance of this Act shall, where no other Mode of carrying the same into effect is specified, be made by the Authority and in the Manner by and in which Arrangements for carrying into effect the Recommendations recited in the Act of the Session holden in the Sixth and Seventh Years of King William the Fourth, Chapter Seventy-seven, may be made. And whereas under the Authority of the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and in particular of an Act of the Session of the Third and Fourth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter One hundred and thirteen, and of an Act of the Session of the Fourth and Fifth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Thirty-nine, an Arrangement might be made with the Consent of the Holder of the said Archdeaconry for vesting the said Property in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and substituting in lieu thereof a Money Payment to the said Archdeacon and his Successors; but inasmuch as such equivalent Money Payment would be large, it is expedient that, subject to the Interests of the present Holder of the said Archdeaconry, Provision should be made thereout for the Endowment of the Archdeaconry of Essex of the Living of St. And whereas the present Archdeacon has not received any Pines, but the usual Time for renewing a Lease will shortly arrive: Be it enacted, That upon the First Avoidance of

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the Archdeaconry of Colchester after the passing of this; Act, all the Lands, Tithes, and Hereditaments belonging thereto except any Bight of Ecclesiastical Patronage shall, subject to any legally subsisting Lease or Leases thereof, or of any Part or Parts thereof, vest in the Commissioners for the Purposes and subject to the Provisions applicable to other Hereditaments vested in the said Commissioners. Provided, that it shall be lawful for the Archdeacon in possession of the said Archdeaconry at the Time of the passing of this Act, if he shall think fit, with the Consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, to signify his Willingness to the said Transfer taking place forthwith, in which Case a Memorandum of such Willingness, under the Hand of the said Archdeacon and the Episcopal Seal of the said Bishop and the Common Seal of the Commissioners, shall be registered in the Registry of the Diocese and published in the London Gazette, and from and after the Date of such Publication the said Lands, Tithes, and Hereditaments shall subject always to such Lease or Leases as aforesaid , without any further Conveyance, vest in the Commissioners for the Purposes and subject to the Provisions applicable to other Hereditaments vested in the Commissioners. As soon as the said Lands, Tithes, and Hereditaments shall have become vested in the Commissioners, the Commissioners shall thenceforth pay out of their Common Fund the annual Sum of Six hundred Pounds to the Archdeacon of Colchester and his Successors; the annual Sum of Three hundred Pounds to the Archdeacon of Essex and his Successors in addition to the annual. Provided, that if the present Archdeacon shall signify his Willingness as aforesaid before the First Day of November One, thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, he shall be deemed to be entitled to such half-yearly Payments as from, the First Day of November One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and so soon as the Rectorial Tithes of the Parish of Ardleigh in the County of Essex shall have come into the Possession and Receipt of the Commissioners by Determination of the subsisting Lease or Leases of such Tithes, the Commissioners shall in like Manner pay to the Vicar of Ardleigh such a yearly Sum as will raise his net Income to Five hundred Pounds, or shall effect such Augmentation by the Appropriation of a sufficient Portion of the actual Tithes: Provided always, that if such last-mentioned Tithes shall be brought into the Possession of the Commissioners by the Purchase of any Lease, the Commissioners shall not be bound to make such Grant as aforesaid to the Vicarage of Ardleigh until the Arrival of the Date at which it was on such Purchase estimated that such Lease would have expired. When the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are or may be in receipt of any Income arising from Estates that belong or have belonged to any Dean or Chapter or any major or minor Corporation of any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, the said Commissioners shall be at liberty whether an Order of Her Majesty in Council has or has not been passed in relation to such Income, and notwithstanding any Limitation contained in any Act of Parliament as to the Stipends and Allowances of any of the Persons herein-after mentioned, out of such Income to make such Provision as to them may seem needful for securing adequate Stipends and Allowances to the Minor Canons, Schoolmasters, Organists, Vicars Choral, Lay Clerks, Officers, Choristers, Bedesmen, Servants, and other Members of the Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and for securing adequate Sums of Money for the Maintenance of any existing College or School in connexion with the Cathedral or Collegiate Church. Whereas certain Charges and Expenses payable in respect of the Performance by the Commissioners of certain Duties under the Church Building Acts are directed by the Second Section of the Act of the Session of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter Fifty-five, to be paid out of such Monies as may be provided by Parliament for that Purpose ; and it is expedient to amend the said Act: Be it enacted, That all such Charges and Expenses as are mentioned in the said Section shall, from and after the Thirty-first Day of March next, be defrayed out of any Monies from Time to Time in the Hands of the Commissioners. All Expenses incurred by the Commissioners in or about the Publication in the Gazette of any Orders of Her Majesty in Council, Deeds or other Instruments, or in or about the Publication by the Commissioners of any Advertisement whatever, shall be defrayed out of the Monies from Time to Time in the Hands of the Commissioners. So much of the Twelfth Section of the Act of the Fourth and Fifth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Thirty-nine, as enacts that on the next Avoidance of the Rectory of Southwell the Archdeacon of Nottingham for the Time being shall become ipso facto Rector of the said Rectory, and the said Rectory shall thenceforth be permanently annexed to the

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Archdeaconry of Nottingham, shall be and the same is hereby repealed. Whereas by the Eighth Section of the Act of the Session of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Years of Her present Majesty it is provided, that any Agreement made in pursuance of that Act shall be carried into effect by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and any Order made by Her Majesty in Council ratifying such Agreement, and transferring on the one Side the Tithes proposed to be transferred to the Incumbent of the District Church, and on the other securing to the Rector or Vicar the Compensation agreed upon, shall be valid to vest in the said Incumbent and his Successors such Tithes, and to secure to the said Rector or Vicar such Compensation: And whereas it will be a great Saving of Expense if a Deed under the Corporate Seal of the said Commissioners be substituted for the said Order in Council: Nothing in this Act contained shall affect or apply to the Cathedral Church of Christ m. Oxford, nor to the Cathedral or Collegiate Church of Manchester.

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8: Monday, May 19, nd Day

An Act to enable the Manchester Ship Canal Company to alter certain works authorised by the Manchester Ship Canal Act and the Manchester Ship Canal (Tidal Openings &c.) Act to make a Railway at Salford and other works to amend the former Acts of the Company and for other purposes.

Practically, it has been reduced to its present limits by-the formation of Roaringcreek in , Franklin in , and Maine in It is the oldest political subdivision of the county, having completed the first century of its history. Authorities differ as to the nationality of the aboriginal tribe which conferred upon the mountain, creek and town their beautiful and euphonious designation. Redmond Conyngham, who has extended his researches intoo everything relating to the primitive history of the region, states that "ThePiscatawese, or Gangawese, or Conoys had a wigwam on the Catawese, at Catawese, now Catawissa. The orthography of the word affords no, additional light on the subject. Catawese occurs in the different dialects of the Shawanese and Delawares, and always with the same meaning, "pure water. James La-Tort, an adventurous Indian trader, found the valley of the Susquehanna a profitable field for his operations. The provincial authorities frequently employed him on diplomatic missions to chiefs of the various tribes. The communication in which Le Tort acquainted the executive council with the views of the chiefs, though throwing no light upon local affairs, still possesses special interest, inasmuch as it contains the first mention of any part of Columbia county. It is herewith inserted: We always thought the Governor knew nothing of the fight betwene the Shawaynosand the White People. We desire the Governor to warn the back Inhahts Not to be se Ready to attack the Indians, as we are Doubtful they were in that unhappy accedent, and we will use all Endeavaurs to bender any Such Like Proceeding on the part of the Indians. We Remember very well the League between William Pen and the Indians, which was, that the Indians and white people were one, and hopes that his Brother, the present Governor, is of the same mind, and that the friendship was to continue for three-Generations; and if the Indians hurt the English, or theEnglish hurt the Indians, itts the same as if they hurt themselves; as to the Governors Desire of meeting him, we Intend as soon as the Chiefs of the Five Nations Come to meet the Governor, we will Come with them; but if they come not before hereafter, we will to Philadelphia to wait on the Governor. We have beard that William Pen Son was come to Philada. After the visit of the French trader, the place is not again referred to until , when Conrad Weiser, in a letter from Shamokin, mentions Oskohary, supposed to be identical with the Catwasse of Le Tort, and the Catawissa of the present. Lapackpitton, a Delaware chief who figured prominently in the settlement of disputes at the close of the French war, made his residence at the village, which was known for some time by his name. Local tradition assigns to this dusky warrior the character of " Hunkee Pu kee," in J. On a summer evening he followed them to the summit of an eminence known as " Lovers Leap," and announced his presence in a manner characteristic of Indian nature. The younger brave, mortally wounded by an arrow, fell over the precipice. The splash of the river as the body parted its waters had scarcely subsided when the maiden, with a cry expressive of defiance, triumph and despair, threw herself from the dizzy height, and followed her lover to a watery grave. The sequel harmonizes with generally recognized ideas of the succession of events. The whole tribe removed from a locality rendered to them intolerably sad by this tragic occurrence. The region of " pure water" did not long remain unoccupied. A number of English Quakers from Maiden creek and Exeter, in Berks county, planted their homes in the Catawissa valley. Following the route generally traveled from Reading to Sunbury, and the valley of the "North Branch" from that point, they finally reached their destination after days of exhausting labor, and nights of weariness and insecurity. The natural advantages of the locality had been early recognized by land-jobbers and others who preferred to be proprietors without being residents. It was between and when these persons arrived. Moses Roberts in built the first house in the vicinity of Catawissa. Subsequent additions to their number represented a different nationality. Some were Germans, but a few were English. They journeyed on horseback, and followed an Indian trail over the Broad, Blue, Locust and Little mountains.

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Thomas Wilkinson incurred their displeasure by interfering with their fishing operations, and on one occasion was compelled to seek shelter in the river. He Was unable to swim, but waded out into the channel where the depth was sufficient to cover him. He was obliged to raise his head above the water in order to breathe, and whenever he did so, became a target for several practiced Indians who had taken a commanding position on the bluff. Although thus subject to the greatest danger he reached the opposite shore in safety, much to the chagrin of his foes, who thenceforth believed that he bore a charmed life. His explanation to the effect that he was only "gauging the water," created some merriment over the incident, and secured for him the name of "Tom Gauger. July 26, , a party of Indians made a descent upon the German settlement, the exposed condition of which invited attack. John Furry had settled on the west side of the river. His family consisted of two daughters and four sons. The three older sons, John, Jonas and Lawrence, were absent, having gone for flour to the mill at Sunbury. On their return they found their parents and sisters killed and scalped. Their mangled remains were interred under an apple tree near the house. The brothers buried their household goods and farming implements in the ground and returned to Reading. The sequel of this story would seem to verify the old adage that "Truth is stranger than fiction. The similarity of names was at once noticed. Mutual ex-planations followed; his indentity as their brother was readily established. He described to them the tragic death of their parents and sisters and the brutal treatment he had received on the journey with his captors to Tioga. At that place he was ransomed by a Frenchman, and treated by him with kindness and consideration. Notwithstanding the general alarm the Quakers remained, and in William Hughes laid out the town of "Hughesburg, alias Catawissey, in the-county of Northumberland, state of Pennsylvania, North America," on the "bank of the north-east tract of the river Susquehanna near the mouth of Catawessey creek, about twenty miles above Sunbury and about one-hundred and six miles from Philadelphia. Water, Front, Second, Third and Fourth streets extend east and west, parallel with the course of the river; Lumber, South, Main and Pine cross these, and are named in order from the creek. It does not appear that this was done, for in John Mears secured titles to sixty-five lots, and became virtual proprietor. The size of the town plot was then considerably in advance of its population or business interests, although the latter were of considerable local im-portance. Knappenberger and Willits were proprietors of a ferry, and landed their flat where the bridge approaches have since been constructed. George Hughes and William Mears were justices of the peace. In the first mill in the county was built on the site of the Paxton mill on Catawissa creek. It was a primitive structure and was frequently out of repair; at such time Sunbury was the nearest milling point. In Jonathan Shoemaker built a grist mill on the north side of this stream. This was then the only mill in a radius of many miles, and at once received an extensive patronage. It was completed in , and when a boat began to ply regularly between points on both branches of the Susquehanna, Catawissa became an important and well-known point. Another circumstance to which this may be attributed was the existence there of a store, one of the first between Sunbury and Wyoming. Isaiah Hughes was proprietor. The building occupied by him is still standing on the riverbank at the foot of South street. The second merchant was Joseph Hoister, whose store was located on Water street several doors below Main. John Clark was its second proprietor. He was a man of courage and determination as may be inferred from the following incident: He was making a journey to Philadelphia on horseback to make his usual purchase of goods when a robber seized the bridle of his horse and summarily demanded his money. The mer-chant was unarmed, but his ready wit was equal to the occasion. He drew a spectacle ease frora his pocket and opened it. In the darkness the sharp click of the lid produced the desired effect. The horse plunged forward while that highwayman was both deceived and nonplused. At this period the shad fishery was of considerable local importance. Salt was brought from Reading and exchanged for fish which sold for six cents apiece. The circulating medium was extremely scarce, a result of which was that nearly all business was transacted by barter. New stores were opened at irregular intervals, as the growth of population or enterprise of the proprietors justified it. In all of their stores there was an assortment of every variety of merchandise-dry goods, groceries, hardware, drugs, etc. The original projectors were Christian. Boyer, Lewis Reece and Gabriel. March 15, , the legislature passed an act authorizing the opening of books to

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receive subscriptions. It does not appear that flattering progress was made in organizing the company for eight years later. Sproul and John Derr. With the citizens of the e. Although disappointed for twelve years" those most interested at Catawissa continued to present this consideration with unabated persistence, and finally, in , secured an appropriation of five-thousand dollars from the treasury of the state. Half of this was to be paid when the abutments and piers had been constructed, and the remainder when, the entire work had been completed; but no part could be secured until ten-thousand dollars had been paid by individuals, and an amount additional subscribed sufficient to finish the bridge. Willits, Stacy Margerum, John Barton and William McKelvy, of Columbia, were appointed to reorganize the company and establish its finances on a firm basis. The North Branch canal was at this time in course of construction; it was plainly apparent that the bridge was a necessity if Catawissa was to derive any benefit from that line of traffic, and this consideration induced many to subscribe to the stock of the company. The bridge was finally completed at a cost of twenty-six-thousand dollars, and opened for travel January 15, In view of the inconvenience of reaching the county-seat then at Danville , it was not built, as originally proposed, to the month of Fishing creek. Subsequently the stock in the bridge held by the state was sold, and the proceeds applied to the construction of a public road on the berme side of the canal between Rupert and the bridge approach on the north side of the river. The bridge has repeatedly suffered from the freshets and ice-floods which periodically threaten life and property in the Susquehanna valley. In five spans were destroyed; they were rebuilt the following year. March 17, , the entire structure was swept away. A Howe truss, thirty feet above low water mark, was constructed the same summer on the piers of its predecessor. It was opened for travel November 22, The slowness and vacillation which characterized the bridge scheme did not prevent Christian Brobst from planning an enterprise, the future development of which he scarcely comprehended. He conceived the idea of a railroad from Catawissa to Tamaqua, and in traversed the distance between the two points on foot, studied the topography of the Quakake valley, and concluded that the plan was feasible. With Joseph Paxton he interviewed prominent capitalists of Reading and Philadelphia and interested them in the scheme. He induced several who seemed favorably impressed with his representations to accompany him on horseback over the proposed route. Mon-cure Robinson, a civil engineer, was one of the party. The terminal points of the road were to be Catawissa and the Broad mountain where the Wilkesbarre state road intersected the Little Schuylkill.

9: The Public General Statutes (/Table III - Wikisource, the free online library

Saint Matthew Methodist Episcopal Church. Amendments to Act of Incorporation. Amendments to Acts of Incorporation.

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