

LIBRARY OF THE
LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY
LAW DEPARTMENT.

Copyrighted material

JSN
EGS
MS

v. 43
pt. 1

THE
Statutes at Large,

Anno Quadragesimo Primo

GEORGII III. REGIS:

BEING THE
FIRST SESSION of the FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM

OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

VOL. XLIII. PART I.

THE
Statutes at Large,

FROM
MAGNA CHARTA

TO THE END OF THE
Eleventh Parliament of GREAT BRITAIN,
Anno 1761.

CONTINUED.

By **DANBY PICKERING,** of Gray's-Inn, Esq.
Reader of the Law Lecture to that Honourable Society.

VOL. XLIII.

Cambridge,

PRINTED BY JOHN BURGESS PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY;

(By Assignment from the Executor of Mr. Charles Bathurst.)

**FOR J. JOHNSON, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, G. G. & J. ROBINSON,
IN PATER-NOSTER ROW, AND D. OGILVY & SON, NO. 315,
HOLBORN, LONDON. 1801.**

CUM PRIVILEGIO.

OF THE
LIBRARY OF THE
U. S. ARMY
SMC

57,833

A
T A B L E
OF ALL THE
S T A T U T E S

Passed in the Forty-first Year of the Reign of his
Majesty

KING GEORGE the THIRD;

Being the First Session of the First Parliament of the
United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

Cap. 1. **A**N act to suspend, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, so much of an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act to prevent until the sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of six weeks from the commencement of the then next session of parliament, the manufacturing of any fine flour from wheat or other grain, and the making of any bread solely from the fine flour of wheat; and to repeal an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for permitting bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread, and to make more effectual provision for the same; as relates to other grain than wheat; and for indemnifying persons who may have dressed, sold, or used any meal or flour of such other grain finer than is prescribed by the said act.*

Cap. 2. An act to repeal an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act to prevent, until the sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of six weeks from the commencement of the then next session of parliament, the manufacturing of any fine flour from wheat or other grain, and the making of any bread solely from the fine flour of wheat; and to repeal an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the*

A TABLE of the STATUTES

reign of his present Majesty for permitting bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread, and to make more effectual provision for the same; and to indemnify millers and other persons who have dressed, sold, or used any meal or flour of a finer description than allowed by the said act.

Cap. 3. An act for raising the sum of twenty-eight millions by way of annuities.

Cap. 4. An act to enable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been or shall be granted by parliament, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

Cap. 5. An act to enable his Majesty to grant a certain annuity to captain sir *Sidney Smith*, in consideration of the eminent services which he has rendered during his command on the coast of *Egypt*.

Cap. 6. An act for increasing the number of field officers of the several regiments of militia in *Ireland*.

Cap. 7. An act for repealing the rates and duties of postage in *Great Britain*, and granting other rates and duties in lieu thereof, and on letters conveyed to or from any part of the united kingdom from or to any place out of the said kingdom, and by packet boats from or to the ports of *Holyhead* and *Mitford Haven*.

Cap. 8. An act for granting to his Majesty certain additional duties on paper, pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard, made in or imported into *Great Britain*; and on tea imported into and sold in *Great Britain*.

Cap. 9. An act for granting to his Majesty certain additional duties on horses in *Great Britain*; and for exempting from duty, horses kept for the purpose of husbandry, by persons holding farms under a certain value.

Cap. 10. An act for granting to his Majesty additional stamp duties on bills of exchange, promissory notes, and insurances; and on certain indentures, leases, bonds, or other deeds.

Cap. 11. An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

Cap. 12. An act to amend an act made in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to permit bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread*.

Cap. 13. An act for increasing the bounties granted by an act of the last session of parliament, on flour imported from *America*, in ships which shall have cleared out between certain periods.

Cap. 14. An act for amending and further continuing, until the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, two acts, passed in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for the suppression of the rebellion, which still exists within that kingdom, and for the protection of the persons and properties of his Majesty's faithful subjects within the same,

Cap. 15. An act to continue, until the twenty-fourth day of

June

June one thousand eight hundred and one, an act made in the last session of the parliament of *Ireland*, intituled, *An act to empower the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain such persons as he or they shall suspect for conspiring against his Majesty's person and government.*

Cap. 16. An act to prohibit, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, the making of malt and the distilling of spirits from corn or grain in *Ireland*.

Cap. 17. An act for continuing, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, certain acts of the last session of the parliament of *Ireland*, for granting duties to his Majesty.

Cap. 18. An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two.

Cap. 19. An act for reviving and continuing until the first day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, so much of an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, as relates to the reducing and better collecting the duties payable on the importation of starch; for reviving, continuing until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, and amending an act made in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for enabling his Majesty to permit goods to be imported into *Great Britain*, in neutral ships: for reviving, and continuing until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and four, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of parliament, an act made in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, for authorising his Majesty to make regulations respecting the trade and commerce to and from the *Cape of Good Hope*; and for reviving and making perpetual an act, made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, for preventing offences in obstructing, destroying, or damaging ships, and in obstructing seamen and others from pursuing their lawful occupations.

Cap. 20. An act to extend, until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one, the provisions of an act made in the thirteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the better cultivation, improvement, and regulation of the common arable fields, wastes, and commons of pasture, in this kingdom*, and for encouraging the cultivation of potatoes in open and common field lands.

Cap. 21. An act for permitting *East India* goods prohibited to be worn or used in *Great Britain*, and warehoused, in pursuance of an act made in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, to be removed by land carriage to certain ports, for the purpose of being exported to the *British* colonies or plantations in the *West Indies*.

Cap. 22. An act to render valid indentures of apprenticeship of poor children and others, made upon improper stamps, upon

A TABLE of the STATUTES

certain conditions; and to indemnify all persons who may have incurred penalties thereby.

Cap. 23. An act for the better collection of rates made for the relief of the poor.

Cap. 24. An act for the indemnifying of persons injured by the forcible pulling down and demolishing of mills, or of works thereunto belonging, by persons unlawfully and riotously assembled.

Cap. 25. An act for the better regulation of the office of master of the rolls, in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*; and for augmenting the salary annexed to the said office.

Cap. 26. An act for reviving and further continuing, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, several acts, made in the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth years of his present Majesty's reign, and in the last session of parliament, for empowering his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government.

Cap. 27. An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the service of *Great Britain*, to be raised by a lottery.

Cap. 28. An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties of customs on timber, sugar, raisins, and pepper, imported into, and on lead exported from, *Great Britain*.

Cap. 29. An act for granting an additional duty on *English* spirits imported into *Scotland*, and for allowing, until forty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament, the distillation of spirits in *Scotland*, from melasses or sugar, at a lower rate of duty.

Cap. 30. An act to revive and continue, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, an act, made in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies*.

Cap. 31. An act to revive and continue, until the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, an act, made in the last session of parliament, intituled, *An act for shortening, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, the time of keeping in steep, for malting, barley damaged by rain in the last harvest*.

Cap. 32. An act for granting to his Majesty several sums of money for defraying the charge of certain permanent services in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*.

Cap. 33. An act for repealing certain duties upon tea imported into *Ireland*, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for granting additional duties on sugar and coals imported into *Ireland*.

Cap. 34. An act, for granting bounties on the importation into *Ireland* of wheat, barley, rye, oats, and indian corn, and of barley, rye, oats, indian meal, and wheaten flour and rice.

Cap,

Cap. 35. An act for encreasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to inn-keepers and others on quartering soldiers.

Cap. 36. An act for enabling the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of *Ireland*, to prohibit for a limited time, so as such prohibition shall not endure beyond the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next session of parliament, the exportation from *Ireland* of corn or potatoes, and of all provisions whatsoever; and to permit for such limited time the importation into *Ireland* of corn and fish, and all provisions whatsoever, without payment of duty; and for indemnifying such persons as have acted for the service of the publick, in advising or carrying into execution certain proclamations of the lord lieutenant and council of *Ireland*.

Cap. 37. An act for making provision for the entry and return voyages of certain ships which may import rice or other grain from the *East Indies*, and to authorise the importation of rice or other grain into *Ireland*, in ships coming directly from the *East Indies*.

Cap. 38. An act to amend so much of an act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to repeal an act passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, 'An act to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen,' and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof;* as relates to the forms of conviction therein referred to.

Cap. 39. An act for the more effectually preventing the forgery of bank notes, bank bills of exchange, and bank post bills.

Cap. 40. An act to permit persons in holy orders to keep one horse only for the purpose of riding, without being subject to the duty granted by an act of the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, under certain limitations.

Cap. 41. An act for allowing, until the twentieth day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, the importation into *Ireland* of *British* and foreign hops at a like duty as is payable in *Great Britain* for the same.

Cap. 42. An act to exempt elephant oil sold by auction in *Great Britain*, from the duty imposed on such sales.

Cap. 43. An act for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia in *England*, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

Cap. 44. An act for reviving, continuing until the twentieth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and two, and amending an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to repeal the duties on sugar and coffee exported, granted by an act passed in the thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, for allowing British plantation sugar to be warehoused; for reviving so much of an act made in the thirty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, as relates to the ascertaining the average price of sugar, and regulating the allowance of drawback on the exportation thereof; and for allowing certain drawbacks on sugar exported, until the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and one.*

A TABLE of the STATUTES

Cap. 45. An act to continue, until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two, several laws passed in the parliament of *Ireland*, relating to the regulating and extending the tobacco trade, and securing the duties payable on tobacco; to the collecting and securing the duties upon malt; to the securing the duties on auctions and glass bottles, and on paper printed, painted, or stained to serve for hangings; to the regulating the trade of rectifying spirits and preventing frauds by rectifiers; to the further improvement of the fisheries on the coasts of *Ireland*; to the better collection of the duties on tanned hides and skins, and on vellum, and parchment; to the better regulating the granting of permits and certificates for the conveyance of exciseable goods; to the regulating the payment of bounties on the exportation of certain manufactures; to the better securing the duties on licences to persons engaged in certain trades; to the better regulating the collection of his Majesty's revenue, and preventing frauds therein; and to revive and continue until the said twenty-ninth day of *September*, an act passed in the parliament of *Ireland* in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of his present Majesty's reign for granting annuities in manner therein provided.

Cap. 46. An act to render valid all acts done in execution of three several orders of his Majesty in council relating to bills of exchange drawn by persons in *Russia*, and to freight of *Russia*, *Swedish*, and *Danish* ships.

Cap. 47. An act to amend and continue until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two, an act passed in *Ireland* in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for regulating the trade of a distiller, and for securing the duties payable on home-made spirits.*

Cap. 48. An act to continue until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two, and amend the several laws in *Ireland* to regulate the issuing of licences for the sale of wine, ale, beer, cider, and spirituous liquors by retail, and for preventing the immoderate use of spirituous liquors.

Cap. 49. An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices or employments in *Ireland* according to law.

Cap. 50. An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for defraying the charge of the workhouse and foundling hospital in *Dublin*, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one; and for amending an act, passed in the parliament of *Ireland* in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the better management, support, and maintenance of the foundling hospital in Dublin; and for amending and further continuing an act, passed in the thirty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act for the better management of the workhouse and foundling hospital in Dublin.'*

Cap. 51. An act to permit *Portugal* wine to be landed and warehoused without payment of duties, under certain restrictions, for a limited time.

Cap. 52. An act for declaring what persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the house of commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*; and also for carrying into effect, part of the fourth article of the union of *Great Britain and Ireland*, by providing in what cases persons holding offices or places of profit under the crown of *Ireland*, shall be incapable of being members of the house of commons of the parliament of the said united kingdom.

Cap. 53. An act to explain and amend an act, passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to repeal so much of an act, passed in the second year of King James the First, as prohibits the use of horse hides in making boots and shoes, and for better preventing the damaging of raw hides and skins in the flaying thereof.*

Cap. 54. An act to continue, until the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and two, an act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the further encouragement of the trade and manufactures of the *Isle of Man*, and for improving the revenue thereof; and also to repeal and amend certain of the provisions of the said act.

Cap. 55. An act to revive and continue, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, so much of an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, as grants certain allowances to adjutants, serjeant majors, and serjeants of militia, disembodied under an act of the same session of parliament, and to amend the said act.

Cap. 56. An act for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the militia in time of peace.

Cap. 57. An act for the better prevention of the forgery of the notes and bills of exchange of persons carrying on the business of bankers.

Cap. 58. An act for granting to his Majesty, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, additional stamp duties in *Ireland*, on bonds, bills of exchange, and promissory notes, and on certain insurances therein mentioned; and for the relief of persons in *Ireland* holding obligatory instruments, called *Kerry Bonds*, which have been executed without being duly stamped.

Cap. 59. An act for settling and securing a certain annuity on lady *Abercromby* baroness *Abercromby* of *Aboukir*, and the two next persons to whom the title of baron *Abercromby* shall descend, in consideration of the eminent merits of the late right honourable general sir *Ralph Abercromby*.

Cap. 60. An act to explain and amend an act passed in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to enable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to ascertain what sum shall be paid into his Majesty's exchequer, in full satisfaction of the debt due on the mortgage made by the late John Gardner Kemeys esquire, in trust for the late right honourable Richard Rigby, in case it shall appear to the said lords commissioners*

A TABLE of the STATUTES

that it will be necessary to resort to the mortgaged premises, in order to recover the balance due from the said Richard Rigby, to his Majesty.

Cap. 61. An act for further continuing until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, an act passed in the present session of parliament, intituled, *An act for amending and further continuing until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, two acts passed in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty; for the suppression of the rebellion which still exists within that kingdom, and for the protection of the persons and property of his Majesty's faithful subjects within the same.*

Cap. 62. An act to exempt from the payment of certain duties, such members of both houses of parliament serving for that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, and such other persons herein described, as may have only an occasional residence in *Great Britain*.

Cap. 63. An act to remove doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in the house of commons.

Cap. 64. An act for the further relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

Cap. 65. An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of two hundred thousand pounds, to be issued and paid to the governor and company of the bank of *England*, to be by them placed to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt of *Great Britain*.

Cap. 66. An act for indemnifying such persons as, since the first day of *February* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, have acted in the apprehending, imprisoning, or detaining in custody, in *Great Britain*, of persons suspected of high treason or treasonable practices.

Cap. 67. An act to amend several acts for raising a militia force in *Scotland*.

Cap. 68. An act for altering the laws now in force, relating to the importation and exportation of copper; for repealing certain duties and drawbacks on such importation and exportation; and for substituting new duties and drawbacks in lieu thereof.

Cap. 69. An act for transferring the receipt and management of certain duties on certificates for wearing hair powder, or using armorial bearings, from the commissioners of stamps to the commissioners for the affairs of taxes; and also for making further provisions in respect to the said duties so transferred.

Cap. 70. An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors.

Cap. 71. An act for transferring the receipt and management of the duties on licences for using or exercising the trade and business of an horse dealer, from the commissioners of stamps to the commissioners for the affairs of taxes; and also for making further provisions in respect to the said duties so transferred.

Cap. 72. An act for extending the period of preference granted

granted and continued by several acts to bodies corporate and persons for the redemption of the land tax, and to amend an act of the thirty eight year of the reign of his present Majesty, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.

Cap. 73. An act for directing the application of several sums granted by parliament to the *Dublin* society, and to the farming societies in *Ireland*.

Cap. 74. An act for regulating, until the twentieth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and two, the allowance of drawback on the exportation from *Ireland* of *British* plantation sugar; and for allowing certain drawbacks on sugar exported from *Ireland*; and for allowing *British* plantation sugar to be warehoused in *Ireland*.

Cap. 75. An act to permit the exportation of tea to *Ireland* without payment of any duty, under certain restrictions.

Cap. 76. An act to authorise the issuing of commissions and letters of marque and reprisal against his Majesty's enemies to such ships and vessels belonging to his Majesty as are or may be employed in the service of the boards of customs and excise, and other publick boards in this kingdom.

Cap. 77. An act for allowing, until the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and two, the importation of certain fish from *Newfoundland* and the coast of *Labrador*, and for granting a bounty thereon.

Cap. 78. An act to extend the powers of an act, passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, intituled, *An act for the better securing to constables and others the expences of conveying offenders to gaol, and for allowing the charges of poor persons bound to give evidence against felons*; and for allowing to high constables, in that part of the united kingdom called *England*, their charges in certain cases.

Cap. 79. An act for the better regulation of publick notaries in *England*.

Cap. 80. An act to indemnify all persons who have printed, published, or dispersed, or who shall publish or disperse, any papers printed under the authority of any head officer of state, or of publick boards, or other publick authorities, from all penalties incurred by reason of the name and place of abode of the printer of such papers not being printed thereon.

Cap. 81. An act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of two millions for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

Cap. 82. An act for raising the sum of six millions five hundred thousand pounds by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of *Great Britain*, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

Cap. 83. An act for raising the sum of three millions by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of *Great Britain*, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

Cap. 84. An act for granting to his Majesty certain sums of money out of the consolidated fund of *Great Britain*, and out of the consolidated fund of *Ireland*; for applying certain monies

A TABLE of the STATUTES

therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and one; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

Cap. 85. An act for better payment of fines and forfeitures imposed by justices out of session, in *England*.

Cap. 86. An act for granting to his Majesty additional stamp duties on cards and dice; on probates of wills; on certain indentures, leases, bonds, or other deeds; and on ale licences.

Cap. 87. An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on playing cards imported into *Great Britain*.

Cap. 88. An act for providing accommodations in assize towns for the judges in *Ireland*, where such accommodations are not already provided.

Cap. 89. An act for repealing the duty now payable on the importation of statues, wrought stone, and marble, and granting another duty in lieu thereof.

Cap. 90. An act for the more speedy and effectual recovery of debts due to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in right of the crown of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and for the better administration of justice within the same.

Cap. 91. An act for the better regulation and collection of certain duties of excise.

Cap. 92. An act to alter the bounties payable on wheaten flour and indian corn imported into *Ireland*; and for providing a method for recovering the forfeitures created by an act of this session of parliament to prohibit the making of malt, and distilling of spirits from corn or grain in *Ireland*.

Cap. 93. An act to continue, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, so much of an act made in the present session of parliament, as permits *British* hops to be imported into *Ireland* at a low rate of duty.

Cap. 94. An act to empower the importers or proprietors of rum or spirits of the *British* sugar plantations to land the same in *Ireland*, before payment of the duties of excise charged thereon, and to lodge the same in warehouses at their own expence, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and eight.

Cap. 95. An act to facilitate the trade and intercourse between *Ireland* and the united states of *America*, during the continuance of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between his Majesty and the said states.

Cap. 96. An act for the better regulation of his Majesty's prize courts in the *West Indies* and *America*, and for giving a more speedy and effectual execution to the decrees of the lords commissioners of appeals.

Cap. 97. An act to continue several laws relating to encouraging the fisheries carried on at *Newfoundland* and parts adjacent, from *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and the *British* dominions in *Europe*, until the first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and three; to the further support and encouragement of the fisheries carried on in the *Greenland Seas* and *Davis's Straights*, until the

twenty-fifth day of *December* one thousand eight hundred and two; to the making the port of *Saint John's*, in the island of *Antigua*, a free port, until the tenth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and five; and to the permitting the importation of goods and commodities from countries in *America*, belonging to any foreign *European* sovereign or state, in neutral ships, until the end of the war, and six months after the signing the definitive treaty of peace; for reviving and further continuing, until the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and six, an act made in the twenty-ninth year of his late majesty King *George* the Second, for granting a bounty upon certain species of *British* and *Irish* linens exported, and taking off the duties on importation of foreign raw linen yarns made of flax; for reviving, continuing until the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and two, and amending an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for the more effectual encouragement of the *British* fisheries; and for making perpetual so much of an act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty as relates to ascertaining the strength of spirits by *Clarke's Hydrometer*.

Cap. 98. An act for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia of *Ireland*, for one year, from the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one.

Cap. 99. An act for granting bounties for taking and bringing fish to the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and other places in the united kingdom.

Cap. 100. An act to repeal the tax on salaries, profits of employments, fees, and pensions in *Ireland*, of persons not residing in *Ireland* for a certain period.

Cap. 101. An act for regulating, until the first day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and two, the trial of controverted elections or returns of members to serve in the united parliament of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, for that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*; and for regulating the qualifications of members to serve in the said united parliament.

Cap. 102. An act to stay, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, proceedings in actions under the statute of King *Henry* the Eighth for abridging spiritual persons from having pluralities of livings, and from taking of farms.

Cap. 103. An act to empower his Majesty to regulate the trade and commerce to and from the isle of *Malta* until the signing a definitive treaty of peace, and from thence until six weeks after the next meeting of parliament; and to declare the isle of *Malta* to be part of *Europe*.

Cap. 104. An act for indemnifying such persons as have acted since the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, for the preservation of the publick peace, and suppression of insurrections and rebellion prevailing in several districts of that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*.

A TABLE of the STATUTES

Cap. 105. An act to authorise the judges to whom petitions for certain bills shall be referred, to examine witnesses upon oath.

Cap. 106. An act to secure certain persons born within the territories of *France*, and other persons therein described, from imprisonment for debts contracted in parts beyond the seas, other than the dominions of his Majesty.

Cap. 107. An act for the further encouragement of learning, in the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, by securing the copies and copy-right of printed books, to the authors of such books, or their assigns, for the time herein mentioned.

Cap. 108. An act for enabling his Majesty to grant commissions for executing an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the better preservation of timber in the new forest in the county of Southampton, and for ascertaining the boundaries of the said forest, and of the lands of the crown within the same.*

Cap. 109. An act for consolidating in one act certain provisions usually inserted in acts of inclosure; and for facilitating the mode of proving the several facts usually required on the passing of such acts.

PUBLIC LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS.

1. **A**N act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering the powers, of two acts, passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the eleventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from the town of *Tadcaster*, through *Collingham*, *Harewood*, *Arthington*, and *Pool*, to the town of *Otley*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

2. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter and enlarge the powers, of two acts, passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from *Chesterfield* to the turnpike road at *Hernstone Lane Head*, and several other roads in the said acts mentioned, all in the county of *Derby*.

3. An act for better enabling the company of proprietors of the *Aberdeenshire* canal navigation to complete the same.

4. An act for continuing and amending an act, passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the road, from *Boroughbridge* in the county of *York*, to the city of *Durham*, and for more effectually repairing the said road.

5. An act for amending, widening, and repairing, several roads in the county of *Carmarthen*.

6. An act for continuing the term, and rendering more effectual, two acts, made in the second and eleventh years of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the high road leading from the north end of *Ballingdon Bridge*, in *Sudbury*, in the county of *Suffolk*, to the south gate in *Bury Saint Edmunds*, in the said county; and also for repairing and widening the high road leading from the place where the said south gate formerly stood, to the place where the north gate in *Bury Saint Edmunds* formerly stood.

7. An act for enlarging, improving, and regulating, the cattle market, within the city and county of the city of *Canterbury*.

8. An act for making and maintaining a convenient carriage road from the *Botley* turnpike road, on *Curdrige Common*, in the parish of *Bishops Waltham*, to join the *Gosport* turnpike road, at or near *Filmerbill*, in the parish of *Westmeon*, with a branch from the said road, on *Corhampton Down*, to the village of *Corhampton*, all in the county of *Southampton*.

9. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of two acts, passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, and the twentieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the roads from *Epsom*, through *Ewell*, to *Tooting*, and from *Ewell* to *Kingston-upon Thames* and *Thames Ditton*, in the county of *Surrey*; and for amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road from the turnpike road at *Ewell*, across *Ewell* common fields, to the *Ryegate* turnpike road on *Borough Heath*, in the said county.

10. An act for continuing and amending two acts, severally passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, and in the twenty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and improving several roads leading to the borough of *Launceston*, in the county of *Cornwall*, and also for extending the provisions of the said acts to the road leading from the west gate, under *Madford*, in the borough of *Launceston* aforesaid, by *Docacre*, to the north gate, in the same borough.

11. An act for altering, widening, and repairing the road leading from the town and port of *Dover* to the town and port of *Sandwich*, through the parish of *Waldershare*, and also the road from the present turnpike road leading from *Dover* to *Barham* downs, up *Kersney Court* hill, to the parish of *Whitfield* otherwise *Beausfield*, in the county of *Kent*.

12. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of two acts, passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the*

A TABLE of the STATUTES

Second, and in the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing several roads leading to the town of *Bridgewater*, in the county of *Somerset*, and other roads therein mentioned, so far as the said acts relate to the said roads leading to the said town.

13. An act to continue the term, and alter and amend the powers of three acts, passed in the first, second, and twentieth years of the reign of his present majesty King *George the Third*, for amending, widening, and keeping in repair the road leading from *Fisherion Bridge* to the turnpike road at *Willoughby Hedge*, in *West Knoyle*, and several other roads therein mentioned, in the county of *Wilts*.

14. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of two acts, passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, and the thirteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from the city of *Peterborough*, through *Oundle* and *Thrapston*, to *Wellingborough*, in the county of *Northampton*, and for repairing and widening several other roads near or adjoining thereto.

15. An act for enlarging the powers or authorities given by an act, passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the enfranchisement of copyhold and customary lands, parcel of the manor of Arundel, and other manors entailed by the act of parliament of the third of Charles the First, and for the sale of tythes also entailed by the said act*, in order to facilitate the sale of the tythes therein mentioned.

16. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of two acts, passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, and in the twentieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from the hand and post in *Upton Field*, in the parish of *Burford*, in the county of *Oxford*, to a place in the parish of *Preston*, in the county of *Gloucester*, called *Dancy's Fancy*.

17. An act for levying conversion money in lieu of statute labour, and otherwise regulating, making, and repairing the high roads in the county of *Selkirk*.

18. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of two acts, passed in the thirtieth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, and the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for amending, widening, making commodious, and keeping in repair the road from the *Cross Keys*, otherwise *Bricker's Barn*, in the parish of *Corsham*, in the county of *Wilts*, to *Bath Easton Bridge*, in the county of *Somerset*.

19. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term,

term, and altering and enlarging the powers of two acts, passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, and the twenty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the roads from the borough of *Stratford upon Avon*, in the county of *Warwick*, through *Alcester*, in the said county, and *Feckenham*, to a place called *Bradley Brook*, in the county of *Worcester*, and from *Alcester*, through *Great Coughton* and *Crabs Cross*, in the said county of *Warwick*, and through *Hewell Lane*, and *Burcott*, to the crosses of hands, on a common called *The Leckhay*, and out of *Hewell Lane*, through *Church Lane* and *Tutnell*, to *Bromsgrove*, in the said county of *Worcester*.

20. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term and powers of two acts, made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, and the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the road from the city of *Carlisle*, in the county of *Cumberland*, to the market and sea port town of *Workington*, in the said county, so far as the same relate to the road between the town of *Cockermouth* and *Workington* aforesaid.

21. An act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, draining, and preserving the open fields, marsh lands, commons, fens, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Hickling*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

22. An act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, draining, and preserving the open fields, marsh lands, commons, fens, and waste grounds, within the parishes of *Burgh* and *Billockby*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

23. An act for enabling the company of proprietors of the *Kennet* and *Avon* canal navigation to complete the same, and for amending the several acts passed for making the said canal.

24. An act to enlarge the term and powers of two acts, made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty, and the twenty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, so far as relates to the roads from *Deanburn Bridge*, through *Greenlaw*, and part of the *Fedburgh* road, by *Lauder*, in the county of *Berwick*, to *Cornhill*, in the county of *Durham*, and for repairing and amending the roads from *Orange Lane*, to *Swinton*, and from *Coldstream*, by *Swinton* mill, to *Mount Pleasant*, in the said county of *Berwick*.

25. An act for enlarging the term and powers of so much of an act, passed in the thirty-fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, for repairing the road from *Inchbelly Bridge* to *Glasgow*, and certain roads branching from the same, as relates to the said road from *Inchbelly Bridge* to *Glasgow*, and to the road branching from the aforesaid road from *Inchbelly Bridge* to *Glasgow*, and leading over *Garngad Hill* to *Provan Mill*, and to the present turnpike road leading to *Cumbernauld*.

26. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and

A TABLE of the STATUTES

and altering the powers of two acts, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, for amending several roads leading from the town of *Tiverton* in the county of *Devon*.

27. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and for amending, and making more effectual, four several acts, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King *George* the First, in the eighteenth and thirty-first years of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the eleventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the roads from *Birmingham*, through *Warwick*, to *Warmington*, and from *Birmingham*, through *Stratford upon Avon*, to *Edgehill*, in the county of *Warwick*, so far as the same relate to the road from *Birmingham*, through *Stratford upon Avon* to *Stratford Bridge*, in the said county.

28. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of two acts, passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the twentieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from the cross at *Broken Cross*, in *Macclesfield*, in the county of *Chester*, to the turnpike road at *Buxton*, in the county of *Derby*; and for making and keeping in repair certain branches of road to communicate with the said *Macclesfield* road.

29. An act for enlarging the term and powers of several acts, made in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late Majesty King *George* the Second, and the second, fifth, and nineteenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the roads from *Oxdown Gate*, in *Popham Lane*, to the city of *Winchester*, and from the said city, through *Hursley*, to *Chandler's Ford*, and from *Hursley* aforesaid to the turnpike at *Romsley*, and from the said turnpike road, through *Ringwood*, in the county of *Southampton*, to *Longham Bridge* and *Winborne Minster*, in the county of *Dorset*; and for amending and widening the road from *Ringwood Gate*, in the said county of *Southampton*, to *Woolbridge*, and from a street called *The Hundred*, at *Romsley*, through *Chilworth*, to the river at *Swathling*, in the said county.

30. An act for paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, squares, lanes, and other publick passages and places, within the parish of *Sculcoates*, in the east riding of the county of *York*; and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, encroachments and obstructions; and for licensing and regulating hackney coaches, chairs, porters, coal carriers, and water carriers, trucks, carts, and other carriages, within the said parish.

31. An act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the river *Thames*, at or near a place called *Wilkinson's Gun Wharf*, in the parish of *Saint Mary* at *Rotherhithe*, in the county of *Surrey*, to the town of *Mitcham*, in the parish of *Mitcham*, in the

the said county; and also divers collateral cuts or branches communicating from the same to certain parishes and places within the counties of *Surrey* and *Kent*.

32. An act for enabling *Charlotta Bethell*, widow, to make and maintain a navigable canal from the river *Hull*, at a point in the parish of *Leven*, near the boundary between *Eske* and *Leven* carrs, in the east riding of the county of *York*, to *Leven* bridge in the said riding.

33. An act for making and maintaining a railway from the town of *Wandsworth* to the town of *Croydon*, with a collateral branch into the parish of *Carshalton*, and a navigable communication between the river *Thames* and the said railway at *Wandsworth*, all in the county of *Surrey*.

34. An act for more effectually draining and improving certain fen lands within the manors and parishes of *Upwell* and *Outwell*, and in the parishes of *Denver* and *Welney*, in the isle of *Ely*, and counties of *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*.

35. An act to alter, amend, and render more effectual, an act, passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his present majesty King *George* the Third, intituled, *An act for more effectually draining and preserving certain fen lands and low grounds in the manor or township of North Kyme, in the county of Lincoln*.

36. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and enlarging the powers, of two acts, passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the twentieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing, amending, and widening, the roads from the south west end of *Nether Bridge*, in the county of *Westmorland*, by *Sizergh Fell Side* to *Leven's Bridge*, and from thence through the town of *Milthrop* to *Dixes*, and from the town of *Milthrop* aforesaid to *Hang Bridge*, and from thence to join the *Heron Syke* turnpike road at the guide post near *Clawthrop Hall* in the county aforesaid.

37. An act for making and maintaining a road from the town of *New Windsor* in the county of *Berks*, into the *London* road, at or near a bridge called *High Bridge*, near *Longford* in the county of *Middlesex*; and for amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the road leading from and out of the said road at *Soutbley* in the parish of *Datchet*, to the village of *Datchet* in the county of *Bucks*.

38. An act for more effectually amending, widening, improving, and keeping in repair, the road from the top of *White Sheet Hill*, in the parish of *Donhead Saint Andrew* in the county of *Wills*, through the towns of *Shaftesbury*, *Milborne Port*, and *Sherborne*, in the counties of *Dorset* and *Somerset*, to the half way house in the parish of *Nether*, otherwise *Lower Compton*, in the said county of *Dorset*, and several other roads near the towns of *Shaftesbury* and *Sherborne* aforesaid.

39. An act to alter and enlarge the powers of two acts, passed in the ninth and thirteenth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for laying open and widening certain ways, passages, streets, and places, within the town of *Birmingham*; and for cleansing and lighting

A TABLE of the STATUTES

lighting the streets, lanes, ways, and passages there, and for other purposes in the said acts mentioned; and also for regulating hackney coaches and chairs, and the drivers of all carriages, in the said town; for laying open and widening certain other streets and places there; for further regulating the police of the said town, and the manner of laying out and paving new streets there, and for other purposes.

40. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter and amend the powers of an act, made in the sixteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to continue and render more effectual several acts of parliament for repairing the highways leading to Highgate Gatehouse and Hampstead, and other roads in the said acts mentioned, in the county of Middlesex; and also to continue and render more effectual, an act to enable the respective trustees of the turnpike roads leading to Highgate Gatehouse and Hampstead, and from Saint Giles's Pound, to Kilbourne, to make a new road from the great northern road at Islington to the Edgware road near Paddington, so far as the same is by the said act directed to be under the care and management of the trustees of the said first-mentioned acts; and for making a road from the said new road, near Queen's Row, to Bagnigge Wash; and for watching, lighting, and watering the said roads.*

41. An act for continuing, until the end of the first session of parliament, which shall commence after the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, two acts severally passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, and in the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the road from *Thirsk*, over *Skipton Bridge* to *Balderby Gate*, adjoining to *Hutton Moor*, and a branch from the said road at or near *Skipton Bridge* aforesaid, through *Ainderby*, *Quernhow*, and *Nosterfield* to *Masham*, in the north riding of the county of *York*.

42. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and enlarging the powers of two acts, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, and in the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the road from *Cirencester* in the county of *Gloucester*, to *Cricklade* in the county of *Wilts*; and for amending, improving, and keeping in repair, the road leading from near the wharf at *Latton*, in the said county of *Wilts*, to the town bridge in *Cricklade* aforesaid.

43. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of two acts, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, and the twentieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from the town of *Guldeford* to the directing post near the town of *Farnham* in the county of *Surrey*.

44. An

44. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of two acts, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and the eighteenth year of the reign of his present majesty King *George* the Third, for repairing and widening the roads from *Dunnington High Bridge* to *Hale Drove*, and to the eighth mile stone in the parish of *Wigtoft*, and to *Langret Ferry* in the county of *Lincoln*.

45. An act for enlarging the term and altering the powers of two acts, one made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and the other made in the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for amending, widening, and repairing the roads leading from *Dover* to *Barham Downs*, and from *Cowgate* and *Archcliff Fort* in *Dover*, through *Folkestone* to the town of *Hythe* in the county of *Kent*; and for repealing so much thereof as requires the trustees therein named to keep in repair the several roads leading from *Archcliff Fort* in *Dover*, to *Folkestone*, and from the parish of *Folkestone* to *Hythe*.

46. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain open fields and other lands within the several parishes of *Downham Market*, *Wimbotsham*, and *Bexwell*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

47. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, and waste grounds, within the manor and parish of *Maidsmorton*, and the hamlets of *Gawcott* and *Prebend-End*, in the parish of *Buckingham*, in the county of *Bucks*.

48. An act for dividing allotting, and laying in severalty, the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, downs, and other commonable and waste lands, situate, lying, and being in that part of the parish of *East Hendred*, which is in the hundred of *Wantage*, in the county of *Berks*, called *Westmanfide*, except such part of the said common meadows as lieth in a meadow called *Fox Mead*, or *Ardington Mead*.

49. An act for repairing and widening the roads from *Dumfries* to *Moffat*, and from *Grateney*, by *Annan*, *Dumfries*, and *Sanquhar*, to the confines of the county of *Ayr*, and several other roads in the counties of *Dumfries* and *Kirkcudbright*.

50. An act to amend and widen the roads leading from *Staplecross*, in the parish of *Ewhurst*, to *Hornscrofs*, in the parish of *Northiam*, and from *Hornscrofs* aforesaid to the turnpike road near *Brickwall House*, in the parish of *Northiam*, and from *Hornscrofs* aforesaid to the turnpike road near the *Windmill*, in the parish of *Beckley*, and also the road from *Staplecross* aforesaid to *Bodiam Bridge*, in the parish of *Bodiam*, and from thence through the parishes of *Bodiam* aforesaid and *Salehurst*, to the turnpike road at *Silver Hill*, in the said parish of *Salehurst*, all in the county of *Sussex*.

51. An act to amend two acts, made in the thirteenth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for making more commodious the harbours of the town of *Greenock*, and for other purposes mentioned in the said acts; for watching the said town, and better supplying the same with water; for regulating

A T A B L E of the S T A T U T E S

the fares of coachman, chairmen, porters and carters plying in the said town, and of pilots, watermen, and jobbers employed in the said harbours, and on the river *Clyde*, and for feuing out the glebe of the said town.

52. An act for explaining, altering, and amending, an act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for deepening, cleansing, scouring, preserving, and maintaining the harbour of *Port Glasgow*, and for other purposes mentioned in the said act.

53. An act for more effectually improving and maintaining the old harbour of *Rye* in the county of *Sussex*.

54. An act for building a pier at *Sheerness*, in the isle of *Sheppy*, in the county of *Kent*; for ascertaining, imposing, and recovering certain duties for the supporting, maintaining, and keeping in repair the said pier; for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, watching, watering, and improving the highways, streets, lanes, and other publick passages and places, within that part of the parish of *Minster*, in the said isle of *Sheppy* (which lieth near his Majesty's dock yard and garrison of *Sheerness*), called *Blue Town* and *Mile Town*; and for preventing nuisances, annoyances, and obstructions therein.

55. An act to enable the company of proprietors of *Bursledon Bridge* and roads, to raise a further sum of money to complete the said bridge and roads.

56. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the forest or chase of *Needwood*, in the county of *Stafford*.

57. An act to enable the corporation of the *Royal Exchange Assurance* to assure vessels, barges, keels, boats, and other craft employed in inland navigation, and the goods, merchandizes, and effects laden therein.

58. An act to enable the corporation of the *London Assurance* to assure vessels, barges, keels, boats, and other craft employed in inland navigation, and the goods, merchandizes, and effects laden therein.

59. An act for more effectually repairing, widening, diverting, and improving the road leading from *Reading* in the county of *Berks*, to *Basingstoke* in the county of *Southampton*.

60. An act for continuing the term and altering the powers of two several acts, made respectively in the first and twenty-second years of the reign of his present Majesty, for amending and maintaining the road from *Dartford* to *Northfleet*, and other roads therein mentioned, in the county of *Kent*, and for other purposes in the said acts mentioned.

61. An act for improving and extending the navigation of the river *Exe*, from the publick quay at *Exeter* to the publick road adjoining four mills near *Crediton* in the county of *Devon*, by making a navigable canal or cuts, and deepening and widening such parts of the rivers *Exe* and *Credy* as shall be necessary for that purpose.

62. An act for the better relief and employment of the poor in the several parishes of *Saint Michael* and the *Holy Trinity* in the

the city of *Coventry*, and county of the same city; and for exempting the vicars of the said parishes from being rated to the relief of the poor in respect of certain assessments.

63. An act to alter, amend, and render more effectual an act, passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the better relief and employment of the poor within the hundreds of Mitford and Launditch in the county of Norfolk.*

64. An act for establishing a new church or chapel, lately erected in or near *Kirkgate Street*, within the town and parish of *Leeds*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

65. An act for enlarging and improving the market place of the town of *Kingston upon Hull*, and for making a commodious street from thence to the river *Humber*, with a dock and wharf, or landing place, for the ferry and market boats belonging and resorting to the said town.

66. An act for enlarging and improving the market place within the town of *Rotherham* in the west riding of the county of *York*, and for widening and rendering more commodious the streets and avenues leading thereto; and for cleansing, lighting, and regulating the streets and other publick passages and places within the said town.

67. An act for continuing and amending an act passed in the twenty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for enlarging the terms and powers of two acts, of the twelfth and nineteenth years of his present Majesty's reign, made for building a temporary bridge, and completing a new stone bridge over the river Tyne, between the town of Newcastle upon Tyne and Gateshead in the county of Durham, and making the avenues to, and the passages over the same more commodious; and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances in the streets, lanes, or avenues leading to the said new stone bridge, within the town of Gateshead in the county of Durham; and for enabling the trustees named in the said act to widen and enlarge the said new stone bridge.*

68. An act for enabling the company of proprietors of the *Wilts and Berks* canal navigation, to raise money for completing the said canal; and to alter, explain, and amend the act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for making the said canal.

69. An act for further continuing the duties and altering the powers granted by four acts made in the fifth and twenty-fifth years of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the third and eighteenth years of his present Majesty's reign, for enlarging the pier and harbour of *Scarborough* in the county of *York*.

70. An act to authorise the company of proprietors of the *Ellesmere* canal to extend the said canal from the *Whitchurch* branch thereof at or near certain water corn mills, called *The New Mills*, in the parish of *Whitchurch* in the county of *Salop*, to and to communicate with the *Chester* canal in the township of *Stoke* in the parish of *Atton* in the county of *Chester*; and for altering and amending the several acts passed for making and maintaining the said *Ellesmere* canal.

A TABLE of the STATUTES

71. An act for enabling the company of proprietors of the *Grand Junction Canal* more effectually to provide for the discharge of their debts, and to complete the whole of the works to be executed by them, in pursuance of the several acts of the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, and thirty-eighth years of the reign of his present Majesty; and for altering and enlarging the powers and provisions of the said acts.

72. An act for draining, preserving from water, and improving certain low lands and grounds, lying within the several parishes or chapelries of *North Wooton, Pilton, West Pennard, Baltonsborough, Barton Saint David, Butleigh, Street, Glaston Saint John, Glaston Saint Benediēt, Walton, Asbcot, Shapwick, Moorlinch, Catcott, Chilton, Edington, Cossington, Woolavington, Huntspill, East Brent, South Brent, Mark, Wedmore, Meare, Burnham, Badgworth, Badisham, Chapel Allerton, Were, Puriton, Pawlet, Wookey*, and the out parish of *Saint Cutbbert*, in *Wells*, all in the county of *Somerset*.

73. An act for draining and improving certain lands and grounds in the parish of *Leverington* and *Leverington Parson Drove*, in the isle of *Ely*, in the county of *Cambridge*.

74. An act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, draining, em-banking, and improving the open fields, meadows, pastures, moors, commons, and waste grounds, in the township of *Asbby*, in the parish of *Bottesford*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

75. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open field, commonable marsh lands, half year shack lands, commons, and waste grounds within the parishes of *South Walsham Saint Laurence* and *South Walsham Saint Mary* in the county of *Norfolk*; and for draining and preserving the same.

76. An act for dividing, allotting inclosing, draining, and preserving the open fields, marsh lands, commons, fens, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Potter Heigham* in the county of *Norfolk*.

77. An act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, draining, and improving several common moors, called *Sydney Moor, Small Moor, Rodway Moor, Waters Upton Moor*, and other commons and waste lands within the several parishes of *Rockwardine, Eyton, Kinnersley*, and *Waters Upton* in the county of *Salop*, and within the several townships of *Crudgeington* and *Sleep*, in the parish of *High Ercall*, otherwise *Ercall Magna*, in the same county.

78. An act for enlarging the term and powers of two acts, passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and the eighteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the road leading from the town of *Morpeth*, by or through *Mitford, Thropple, Long Witton*, and by the north side of *Rothley park wall* to *Sting Cross*, and to the high cross in *Elsdon* in the county of *Northumberland*.

79. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of three acts, passed in the ninth and twenty-eighth years of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the twenty-first year of the reign

of

of his present majesty King *George* the Third, for amending and keeping in repair such part of the roads described in the said act of the twenty-eighth year of his late Majesty's reign, as leads from the end of *Culbam Bridge* next to *Culbam* in the county of *Oxford*, to the end of *Burford Bridge* next to *Abingdon* in the county of *Berks*, and from the mayor's stone at the end of *Boar Street* in the town of *Abingdon* aforesaid, to *Shippon* in the said county of *Berks*, and from thence to the west end of the town of *Fyfield*, in the same county.

80. An act for more effectually repairing and improving the fourth district or division of the roads from *Royston* in the county of *Hertford* to *Wandesford Bridge* in the county of *Huntingdon*; and for continuing and amending an act passed in the thirtieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, so far as the said act relates to the said district.

81. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering the powers of two acts, passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the roads from *Spann Smithy* in the township of *Elton*, through the town of *Middlewich*, and by *Spittle Hill* in *Stanthorn*, to *Winsford bridge*, and from *Spittle Hill* to the town of *Northwich* in the county palatine of *Chester*.

82. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and enlarging the powers of two acts, made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the roads from the east end of *Borough-under-Stainmore* in the county of *Westmorland*, by the end of *Appleby Bridge*, to *Eamont Bridge* in the said county.

83. An act for repairing and widening the road from the town of *Rugby* in the county of *Warwick*, to join the turnpike road leading from *Lutterworth* to *Market Harborough* in the counties of *Leicester* and *Northampton*.

84. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter the powers of two acts, one passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, intituled, *An act to widen and repair the road from the guide post near the end of Drayton Lane near Banbury, in the county of Oxford, to the house called the Sun-rising, at the top of Edge Hill, in the county of Warwick*; and the other, passed in the twentieth year of the reign of his present majesty King *George* the Third, for enlarging the term and powers of the said act.

85. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of two acts, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the twentieth year of the reign of his present

A TABLE of the STATUTES

present Majesty, for repairing and widening several roads therein mentioned, so far as the same acts relate to the road from the market house in *Tetbury* to the turnpike road on *Minchinbampton* common, and from the said road in *Minchinbampton* field unto the turnpike road from *Cirencester* to *Stroud*, near *Burnt Ash*, and from the said turnpike road to *Tayloe's Mill Pond* in *Chalford Bottom*, and through *Hide* to the bottom of the *Bourne Hill*, in the county of *Gloucester*, and for repairing, altering, and improving the road from *Tayloe's Mill Pond* aforesaid to *Foston's Ash*, in the parish of *Bisley*, in the said county of *Gloucester*.

86. An act for extending and enlarging the powers, and increasing the rates and duties, of the corporation of the *Trinity* house of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and for better regulating the port of *Newcastle*.

87. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term; and altering and enlarging the powers of an act, passed in the twentieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for making and maintaining the road from *Sage Cross* in the town of *Melton Mowbray* in the county of *Leicester*, to the town of *Grantham* in the county of *Lincoln*.

88. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of an act, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, for widening and repairing several roads leading from the *Welsh Gate* and *Cotton Hill* in the town of *Shrewsbury*, in the county of *Salop*; and for making and maintaining a new branch of road from the present road from *Shrewsbury* to *Welch Pool*, at or near the tenth mile stone, to, or near to, *Buttington Hall* in the county of *Montgomery*.

89. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of two acts, passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road leading from *Flimwell Vent* in the parish of *Ticehurst* in the county of *Suffex*, to the town and port of *Hastings* in the said county.

90. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of two acts, passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the eighteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from the bars at *Boughton*, within the liberties of the city of *Chester*, to *Whitchurch*, and from thence to *Newport*, in the county of *Salop*, and several other roads therein mentioned, so far as the said acts relate to the road leading from *Whitchurch* aforesaid, through *Ternhill*, to *Newport* aforesaid, being the second district of roads in the said acts mentioned.

91. An act for continuing the term and powers of two acts, passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and the twentieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from the town of *Mansfield*, in the county of *Nottingham*, through the towns of *Pleasley*, *Glapwell Heath*, and *Normenton*, and the liberty of *Hassland*, to the turnpike road leading from the town of *Derby* to the town of *Chesterfield*, in the county of *Derby*.

92. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of two acts, passed in the first and tenth years of the reign of his present majesty King *George* the Third, for repairing and widening the road from the east end of *West Taphouse Lane* to the borough of *Liskeard*, and from thence to the *Combe Rowe House*, and several other roads therein mentioned, in the counties of *Cornwall* and *Devon*.

93. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of two acts, passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of his late majesty King *George* the Second, and in the twentieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening several roads therein mentioned, so far as the said acts relate to the road leading from the town of *Wrexham* to the towns of *Ruthin* and *Denbigh*, in the county of *Denbigh*, and amending, widening, altering, improving, and keeping in repair, the road leading from the said town of *Ruthin* into the turnpike road from *Corwen* to *Llanrwst*, at or near a certain house called *Cernioge Mawr*, in the parish of *Llanfynydd*, in the said county.

94. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of an act, passed in the twentieth year of the reign of his present majesty King *George* the Third, for making and maintaining a road from *Tiltups* inn, in the parish of *Horsley*, to join the turnpike road leading from *Cirencester* to *Dudbridge*, at or near *Dudbridge*, in the parish of *Rodborough*, and from the bridge at *Nailsworth*, in the parish of *Avening*, to *Minchinhampton Common*, and several other roads therein mentioned, all in the county of *Gloucester*, and for altering some parts of the said roads.

95. An act to continue the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of two acts, made in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty, and in the twentieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the roads from the town of *Stockbridge*, in the county of *Southampton*, to the city of *Winchester*, and from the said city through *Bellmour Lane* to the top of *Stephen's Castle Down*, near the town of *Bishop's Waltham*, in the said county, and from the said city of *Winchester*, through *Otterborne*, to *Bar Gate*, in the town and county of the town of *Southampton*.

A TABLE of the STATUTES.

96. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of an act, passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for repairing, widening, altering, diverting, and turning the road from Hurdlow House, through Buxton, in the county of Derby, and Stockport, in the county of Chester, to Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, and also the road from Hernestone Lane Head, and from Sparrow Pit Gate, through Chapel-en-le-Frith, all in the said county of Derby, to the last-mentioned road at Whaley, in the said county of Chester; and for making and repairing a new branch of road from the said turnpike road at or near Barmoor Clough, near the town of Chapel-en-le-Frith aforesaid, to Fairfield near Buxton aforesaid.*

97. An act for amending and rendering more effectual, an act, passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better regulation and government of the company of cutlers within the liberty of *Hallamshire*, in the county of *York*, and within six miles of the said liberty, and of their journeymen and apprentices.

98. An act for making, widening, and repairing the road from the old bridge, in the town of *Stockport*, in the county of *Chester*, through the several townships of *Stockport*, *Offerton*, and *Marple*, to or near *Marple Bridge*, all in the said county; and a branch from the said road, in the township of *Marple* aforesaid, through the village of *New Mills*, to or near *Thornset Gate* both in the county of *Derby*, and another branch from or near *Thornset Gate* aforesaid, through the village of *New Mills* aforesaid, to or near the present road, in the township of *Disley*, in the said county of *Chester*.

99. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and altering and enlarging the powers of an act, passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present majesty King *George the Third*; for more effectually repairing the road from the *Black Bull inn*, in *Dunstable*, in the county of *Bedford*, to the way turning out of the said road up to *Shafford House*, in the county of *Hertford*.

100. An act for vesting in trustees all the real estates late of *Nathaniel Matthew Knapp* esquire, deceased, which, by his will, were devised in strict settlement, to the intent that proper parts thereof may be sold for discharging the incumbrances affecting the same real estates, and that the residue of the money, if any, arising by such sale, may be invested in the purchase of other lands, and that the lands to be so purchased, and also such part of the lands, to be vested in trustees as aforesaid, as shall not be sold, may be settled to the uses contained in the will of the said *Nathaniel Matthew Knapp*, concerning his real estates devised in strict settlement.

101. An act for vesting the settled estates of *John Henry Maw* of *Warmsworth*, in the county of *York*, esquire, in trustees, to be sold,

fold, and for laying out the clear monies thence arising, under the direction of the court of chancery, in the purchase of other estates, to be settled in lieu thereof, and to the same uses.

102. An act for vesting part of the estates devised by the will of *Thomas Duncombe* esquire, in trustees, to be sold, and for laying out the monies to arise therefrom in the purchase of other estates, to be settled, in lieu thereof, to the same uses.

103. An act for vesting part of the settled estates of the most honourable *James* marquis of *Salisbury* in trustees, to be sold, and for applying the purchase money in discharging of a mortgage thereon, and for confirming the settlement of the residue of such estates, and declaring the same to be a satisfaction of his marriage articles, and for appointing a new trustee instead of one deceased.

104. An act to confirm, and render valid and effectual, a partition of divers lands and hereditaments in the several counties of *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, and *Leicester*, late the estates of *Joseph Adcock* grazier, deceased, and also of divers lands and hereditaments in the county of *Northampton*, late the estates of *Robert Adcock* grazier, deceased.

105. An act for effectuating exchanges between the trustees of the guildhall feoffment, *Bury Saint Edmunds*, in the county of *Suffolk*, and sir *Thomas Charles Bunbury* baronet.

106. An act for vesting certain settled estates of *William Morton Pitt* esquire, in the county of *Dorset*, in trustees, to be sold, and for laying out the whole money thence arising, under the direction of the court of chancery, in the purchase of other estates, to be settled in lieu thereof, and to the same uses.

107. An act for vesting part of the settled estates of the right honourable *Henry Thomas* earl of *Ilchester*, in the counties of *Wilts* and *Somerset*, in trustees, to be sold, and for settling other estates of the said earl, in the said county of *Somerset*, and in the county of *Dorset*, in lieu thereof.

108. An act for enabling *Edward Constable* esquire, of *Burton Constable*, in *Holderness*, in the county of *York*, tenant for life, under the will of his late uncle *William Constable* esquire, deceased, to charge his estates in the said county of *York*, or some part thereof, with the sums therein mentioned, and also for enabling the trustees in the said act, to raise, with the consent of the said *Edward Constable*, during his life, and after his decease, in such manner as therein is mentioned, certain sums of money for the protecting, improving, and increasing the same estates, by the means therein described.

109. An act for vesting two freehold messuages in *Lombard Street*, in the city of *London*, part of the estates devised by the will of the right honourable *Charles* lord viscount *Irwin* deceased, in trustees, for sale, and for investing the money to arise from such sale, under the direction of the court of chancery, in the purchase of other real estates in *England*, to be settled to the uses of the said will.

110. An act for vesting part of the estates of the reverend *George Huddleston Purefoy Fervoise*, devised by the will of *Tristram*

Huddleston

A TABLE of the STATUTES

Huddleston Jervoise esquire, in trustees, to be sold, and for laying out the money to arise therefrom, under the direction of the court of chancery, in the purchase of other estates, to be settled in lieu thereof, and to the same uses.

111. An act for vesting the estates of *John Fitzgerald* esquire, commonly called *The Knight of Glinn*, situate in the county of *Limerick*, in trustees; for raising, by sale or mortgage, monies sufficient to pay off incumbrances.

112. An act to enable the curate of the chapelry of *Saint Hilds*, in the parish of *Farrow*, in the county of *Durham*, to grant a building lease of a certain parcel of ground lying contiguous to the town of *South Shields*, in the said county, and belonging to the said chapelry.

113. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the several common waste and heath lands, commonly known by the names of the *Great and Little Heaths*, otherwise *Mwynydd, Bwchan, and Wain Dyval*, lying within the several parishes of *Saint John the Baptist in Cardiff, Landaff, Whitchurch, Roath, and Lanisben*, in the county of *Glamorgan*.

114. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain commons and waste lands, in the township of *Ticklerton*, within the parish of *Eaton*, in the county of *Salop*.

115. An act to explain and amend an act, passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for making and maintaining a navigable communication from the junction of the river Foss with the river Ouse, at or near the city of York, to Stillington Mill, in the parish of Stillington, in the north riding of the county of York, and for draining and improving certain low lands, lying on each side of the said river Foss, so far as the said act relates to the said navigation, and for enabling the company of proprietors of the said navigation to complete the same.*

116. An act for draining, dividing, and inclosing a common, called *Crowland Common, or Goggusland*, and certain open half years meadow, commonable and waste grounds, called *The Washes and Fodder Lots*, in, adjoining, or near the township of *Crowland*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

117. An act for repairing the road from the north end of *Bridgesford Lane*, in the county of *Nottingham*, to the bowling green at *Kettering*, in the county of *Northampton*; and for repealing two acts passed for repairing the said road.

118. An act for repairing the road from the borough of *Leicester*, to *Peterborough*, in the county of *Northampton*; and for repealing two acts passed for repairing the said road.

119. An act for vesting certain estates in the county of *Norfolk*, strictly entailed by the will of *Horatio* late earl of *Orford* deceased, in trustees, to be sold, and for laying out the money arising therefrom, in the first place, in discharge of the incumbrances affecting the same, and the residue thereof in the purchase of other estates in the county of *Norfolk*, to be settled to the same uses.

120. An act for the establishment of schools for the education of poor children, in the county palatine of *Durham*.

121. An act for vesting the fee simple, and inheritance of and in the real estates devised by the will of *Mary Pugh* widow, deceased, situate in the counties of *Carnarvon* and *Anglesey*, in trustees, and their heirs, upon trust, to complete the sales of such parts thereof as have been sold under the direction of the court of chancery, and by the like directions to sell other competent parts thereof, for the payment of the debts and incumbrances affecting the same estates, and for laying out the surplus of the money (if any) to arise from such sales in the manner and for the purposes therein expressed.

122. An act to continue for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and alter and enlarge the powers of two acts, passed in the eight and twenty-fifth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for amending and widening several roads leading from the town of *Bishop's Castle*, and from *Montgomery* to the turnpike road at *Westbury*, and from *Brockton* to the turnpike road at *Minsterley*, in the several counties of *Salop*, *Radnor*, and *Montgomery*, and several other roads therein mentioned, in the counties of *Salop* and *Montgomery*; and also for widening, repairing, altering, and diverting other roads in the said counties of *Salop* and *Montgomery*.

123. An act for making and maintaining a road from the turnpike road leading from *Bolton* to *Blackburn*, at or near to the *Lamb Inn*, otherwise *Fletcher's* publick house, in the township of *Sbarples*, in the parish of *Bolton-in-the-Moors*, to the turnpike road leading from *Preston* to *Blackburn* aforesaid, at or near to *Brindle Lane* end, otherwise *Foole Lane* end, in the township of *Hoghton*, in the parish of *Leyland*, all in the county palatine of *Lancaster*.

124. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, meadows, pastures, and other commonable lands and waste grounds, in the parish of *Louth*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

125. An act for enabling *Matthias Koops* gentleman, to assign the benefit of an invention of making paper from straw and other substances to a greater number of persons than is at present limited by the letters patent granted to the said *Matthias Koops*.

126. An act for paving, steaming, cleansing, watering, lighting, watching, and regulating the streets, squares, lanes, ways, passages, and publick places, within the parish of *Batwick*, in the county of *Somerset*, and for removing and preventing nuisances, annoyances, encroachments, and obstructions, and for establishing a proper and effective police therein.

127. An act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from, or from near the town of *Croydon*, in the county of *Surrey*, into the *Grand Surrey* canal, in the parish of *Saint Paul*, *Deptford*, in the county of *Surrey*, and for supplying the towns of *Croydon*, *Streatham*, and *Dulwich*, and the district called *Norwood*, in the parish of *Croydon*, in the said county of *Surrey*, and the town of *Sydenham*, in the county of *Kent*, with water from the said canal.

128. An

A TABLE of the STATUTES

128. An act for draining, dividing, allotting, and inclosing *Deeping, Langtoft, Baston, Spalding, Pinchbeck, and Cowbit* commons, within the parts of *Kesteven and Holland*, in the county of *Lincoln*, and also for draining *Crowland* common, or *Goggusland*, and certain lands and grounds in the parishes of *Bourn and Thurlby*, adjoining or lying contiguous to the north bank of the river *Glen*, and certain inclosed lands in *Deeping* fen, and in the parishes of *Spalding and Pinchbeck*, adjoining to the said commons, and lying between the rivers *Glen and Welland*, and also for rendering more effectual several acts of parliament heretofore passed for draining and preserving the several lands, grounds, and commons herein before mentioned, or certain parts thereof.

129. An act for amending, widening, improving, and keeping in repair the road leading from *Paddington to Harrow-on-the-Hill*, in the county of *Middlesex*.

130. An act for paving, cleansing, watering, lighting, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other publick passages and places, within the parishes of *Saint Giles and Saint Mary Magdalen*, in *Stony Stratford*, in the county of *Buckingham*, and for removing and preventing encroachments, obstructions, nuisances, and annoyances therein; and also for repairing the rampart road or causeway from the said town to the bridge over the river *Ouse*, in or near thereto, and for repairing the said bridge; and likewise for selling certain charity estates situate in the said town of *Stony Stratford*, and in the parishes of *Calverton and Woolverton*, in the said county of *Buckingham*, and applying the money arising by such sale in the manner therein mentioned.

131. An act for forming, paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, watering, and otherwise improving and keeping in repair, the streets, squares, and other publick passages and places which are and shall be made upon certain pieces or plots of ground in the parish of *Saint Pancras*, in the county of *Middlesex*, belonging to the right honourable *Ann* dowager baroness *Southampton*.

132. An act for completing the common gaol now building in and for the city of *Winchester*, and for purchasing certain buildings within the said city for widening the avenues thereto.

133. An act for vesting, for a limited time, in the reverend *Edmund Cartwright* clerk, master of arts, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the sole property in certain machinery by him invented for woolcombing.

134. An act to alter and amend an act, passed in the seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for improving the navigation of the river Hull and Frodingham Beck, from Aike Beck Mouth to the Clough on the east corner of Fisholme; and for extending the said navigation from the said Clough into or near the town of Great Driffield, in the east riding of the county of York*; and to extend and improve the said navigation.

135. An act for the better and more effectually draining certain tracts of land called *Wildmore Fen*, and the *West and East Fens*, in the county of *Lincoln*, and also the low lands and grounds in the several parishes, townships, and places, having

right

right of common on the said fens, and other low lands and grounds lying contiguous or adjoining thereto.

136. An act for altering and amending an act, passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his majesty King *George the Third*, for the more effectually embanking, draining, preserving, and improving certain low lands and grounds, lying and being in the several parishes or townships of *Everton*, *Scaftworth*, *Gringley-on-the-Hill*, *Misterton*, and *Walkeringham*, in the county of *Nottingham*.

137. An act for continuing for twenty-one years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, the term, and enlarging the powers of an act, passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the road from a certain gate on the turnpike road at or near the south end of the town of *Weston on the Green*, in the county of *Oxford*, to the turnpike road on *Kidlington Green*, in the said county.

138. An act for empowering certain trustees therein named, to carry into execution an agreement made by *Arthur Annesley of Bletchington Park*, in the county of *Oxford*, esquire, and *Thomas Bradford of Ashdown Park*, in the county of *Suffex*, esquire, for the sale of the settled estates of the said *Arthur Annesley*, situate in the county of *York*, discharged of the limitations created by his marriage settlement, and to lay out a part of the monies to arise from the sale thereof in paying off certain incumbrances affecting a part of the estates to which the said *Arthur Annesley of Bletchington*, and his issue male, are entitled under the will of *Arthur Annesley* late of *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, esquire, deceased, and other part thereof in the purchase of estates situate in the said county of *Oxford*, or in the adjoining counties, to be settled to the same uses as by the said settlement are limited concerning the settled estates of the said *Arthur Annesley of Bletchington*, in the said county of *Oxford*; and for other purposes.

139. An act for confirming certain indentures of lease and release, dated the thirteenth and fourteenth days of *August* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, whereby several manors and real estates late of sir *Nicholas Hackett Carew* baronet, deceased, situate in the county of *Surrey*, were conveyed upon certain trusts in such indentures mentioned; for enabling the trustees named in the said indentures to convey, settle, and assure the said manors and real estates to certain remaining uses, conformable to the last will and testament of the said sir *Nicholas Hackett Carew*; for enabling *Richard Carew* esquire, and the successive remaining takers under the said will, to grant leases of the said real estates; for vesting certain parts of the said real estates in trustees, in trust, to be sold; for authorising the sale, release, or extinguishment of the several quit rents, heriot rights, and other dues, payable by the freehold, copyhold, and customary tenants of the said manors respectively; and also the enfranchising, or reducing to small fines certain, the several
customary

A TABLE of the STATUTES

customary or copyhold estates holden of the same manors respectively; and for applying the monies arising by the said matters respectively in the purchase of other lands or hereditaments, to be settled to the same uses.

140. An act for changing the scite of *Downing College*, in the university of *Cambridge*, and for providing a fund for the purchase of such scite, and erecting proper buildings thereon.

141. An act for dividing and allotting a certain fen, called *Wildmore Fen*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

142. An act for dividing and allotting certain fens, called *The East and West Fens*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

143. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common marshes, and lammas grounds, chase allotment, and other commonable and waste lands, within the parish of *Enfield*, in the county of *Middlesex*.

144. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain commons and other commonable lands, in the parochial chapelries of *Lamesley* and *Tanfield*, or one of them, in the county of *Durham*.

145. An act for extinguishing the rights of commons, and other rights, in and over certain lands called *Saint Thomas's Leys*, otherwise *Pembroke Leys*, in the several parishes of *Saint Botolph*, *Saint Andrew the Great*, *Saint Benedict*, and *Saint Mary the Less*, in the town of *Cambridge*.

146. An act to alter and amend so much of an act, passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, and pastures, and other commonable lands and grounds, and also the waste lands and grounds, within the several parishes of Hanworth, Feltham, and Sunbury, in the county of Middlesex*, as authorises and requires the commissioners to make a certain allotment therein mentioned to *Edmund Hill* as lord of the said manor.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. AN act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, certain commons and waste lands, in the parishes of *King's Brompton*, *Upton*, and *Skilgate*, in the county of *Somerset*

2. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain moors, commons, or waste lands, lying within the manor and parish of *Tickenham*, in the county of *Somerset*.

3. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain commons or waste lands, called *Stourton Common*, *Great Checkhill*, and *Little Checkhill*, within the manor and parish of *Kniver* otherwise *Kinfare*, in the county of *Stafford*.

4. An act for naturalizing *Mark Anthony De Collogny*.

5. An act for naturalizing *William Boulnois*.

6. An act for naturalizing *Muzio Clementi*.

7. An act for vesting the timber, and other trees, on the estates in

in the county of *Northumberland*, devised by the will of *Henry Revely* esquire, in trustees, for certain purposes therein mentioned.

8. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and other commonable and waste lands, grounds, and places, within the hamlet of *Weedon*, in the parish of *Hardwicke*, in the county of *Buckingham*.

9. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, ings, carr lands, stinted pastures, commonable places, and wastes within the manor and township of *Little Useburn*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

10. An act for dividing and inclosing the several open arable fields, stinted pastures, commons, and commonable lands and waste grounds, within the manor and township of *Whixley*, in the parish of *Whixley*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

11. An act for dividing and inclosing the several open arable fields, stinted pastures, ings, carrs, commons, commonable lands, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Staveley*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

12. An act for dividing and inclosing certain moors, commons, or tracts of waste land, and two parcels of ground called *The Intack*, or *Cow Pasture*, and *Shaw Wood*, within the several townships of *Framwelgate* and *Witton-Gilbert*, and in the several manors of *Chester* and *Lanchester*, in the county palatine of *Darham*, and for extinguishing all right of common in certain inclosed intercommon lands within the several townships of *Framwelgate* and *Witton-Gilbert* aforesaid.

13. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the whole year and old inclosed lands, open and common fields, half year or shack lands, fens, commons, and waste grounds, within the parish of *East Harling*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

14. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the several open common fields, common pastures, commons, and waste lands, within the manor and parish of *West Bromwich*, in the county of *Stafford*.

15. An act for naturalizing *Andrew Gram*.

16. An act for naturalizing *Amelia Welje*.

17. An act for naturalizing *Hans Peter Engström*.

18. An act for naturalizing *Henry Walther*.

19. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, wastes, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the parish of *Littlebury*, in the county of *Essex*.

20. An act for naturalizing *Daniel Hooffstetter*.

21. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the whole year lands, common fields, half year or shack lands, commonable grounds, lammas meadows, whin lots, or doles, heaths, commons, and waste lands, within the parish of *Great Cressingham*, in the county of *Norfolk*, and certain open and inclosed fields and half year or shack lands, meadows, and pastures, lying

A TABLE of the STATUTES,

in the said parish, and in the parish of *Little Cressingham*, in the said county.

22. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, half year or shack lands, commons, severals, and waste grounds, within the parishes of *Happisburgh* and *Lessingham*, in the county of *Norfolk*; and for extinguishing all rights of sheepwalk and shackage in, over, and upon the lands and grounds within the said parish of *Happisburgh*.

23. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain moors, commons, or waste lands, lying and being within the manor and parish of *Worle*, in the county of *Somerset*.

24. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and other commonable lands and grounds, in the parish of *Hertingsfordbury*, in the county of *Hertford*.

25. An act to dissolve the marriage of *George Duckworth* with *Mary Grundy* his now wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

26. An act to dissolve the marriage of *George Taylor* gentleman, with *Catherine Birchall Taylor* his now wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

27. An act for naturalizing *John Erhardt Weippert*.

28. An act for vesting a certain messuage and premises in *King's Lynn*, in the county of *Norfolk*, (being an estate devised by the will of *William Langley* deceased, in strict settlement) in trustees, to be sold and conveyed to *Samuel Baker* esquire, and his heirs, and for laying out the money arising from such sale in the purchase of other lands and hereditaments, to be settled to the same uses to which the said messuage and premises do now stand limited under and by virtue of the said will.

29. An act for vesting the settled estates of *Benjamin Keene* esquire, and *Mary* his wife, in new trustees, in the room of the right honourable *Charles* lord *Calthorpe* an infant, to the uses, and upon the trusts, of the settlement made previous to the marriage of the said *Benjamin Keene* and *Mary* his wife, and for giving a power to change and appoint new trustees in future.

30. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, common pastures, commonable lands, commons, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Stonesfield*, in the county of *Oxford*.

31. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, meadows, pastures, and other commonable lands and waste grounds, in the parish of *South Ferriby*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

32. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, meadows, pastures, and other commonable lands and waste grounds, in the parish of *East Halton*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

33. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, lands, commons, and commonable places,

places, within the several parishes of *Hemingsford Grey* and *Hemingsford Abbots*, in the county of *Huntingdon*.

34. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, wastes, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the parish of *Wrestlingworth*, in the county of *Bedford*; and for allotting a part of *Hatley Field* in lieu of such parts of the same field as are situate in the said parish of *Wrestlingworth*.

35. An act for dividing, allotting, improving, and inclosing the open arable fields, meadows, pastures, and other commonable and waste lands, in the parish of *Belchford*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

36. An act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, and improving the open arable fields, meadows, pastures, and other commonable and waste lands, within the parish of *Sotby*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

37. An act for dividing and allotting several open and common fields and downs, and other open and commonable lands and waste grounds, in the parish of *Manningsford Bruce*, in the county of *Wilts*.

38. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing a certain tract of common or waste land called *Kentismoore*, within the manor and parish of *Kentisbeere*, in the county of *Devon*.

39. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, common downs, commons, and waste lands, in the parish of *Turnwood*, otherwise *Turnworth*, in the county of *Dorset*.

40. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain open and common fields, meadows, lands, commons, and commonable places, within the parish of *Little Staughton*, in the county of *Bedford*.

41. An act for dividing and inclosing the common fields, common meadows, commons, and waste lands, within the parish of *Ewell*, in the county of *Surrey*.

42. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, wastes, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the parish of *Balsbam*, in the county of *Cambridge*.

43. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common field, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the parish of *Drayton*, in the county of *Oxford*.

44. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the several commons and waste grounds, within the lordship or liberty of *Stanton*, in the parish of *Ellaston*, in the county of *Stafford*.

45. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing certain open and common fields, meadows, lands, commons, and commonable places, within the parish of *Old Hurst*, in the county of *Huntingdon*.

46. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the commons and waste lands within the parish of *Thorpe Abbots*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

A TABLE of the STATUTES,

47. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the commonable fen lands, commons, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Alburgh*, and hamlet of *Wortwell*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

48. An act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, and otherwise improving the open fields, open meadows, commons, and wastes, within the parish of *Stanground with Farcet*, in the counties of *Huntingdon* and *Cambridge*, and in the isle of *Ely*.

49. An act for naturalizing *Saint George Knudson*.

50. An act for naturalizing *Joseph Emley*.

51. An act for naturalizing *Peter Hinrich Volckers*.

52. An act for enabling *Henry Nevill* earl of *Abergavenny*, to grant a new lease of certain mines and hereditaments, in the county of *Monmouth*.

53. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open fields, commons, and waste grounds, within the parishes of *Blofield* and *Hemblington*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

54. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the commons and waste grounds, in the parishes of *Beighton*, *Lingwood*, and *Moulton*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

55. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the common fields, half year or shack lands, commonable grounds, commons, and waste lands, within the parish of *Boughton*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

56. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the fen grounds, heaths, commons, and waste lands, within the parish of *Cavenham*, in the county of *Suffolk*.

57. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing all the commons and waste lands within the manor and parish of *Dunkefwell*, in the county of *Devon*.

58. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parishes of *Bergh Apton*, *Thurton*, *Yelverton*, *Alpington*, and *Holveston*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

59. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open fields, commons, and waste lands, within the parish of *Mattisball*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

60. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the commons and waste lands within the parish of *Stradset*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

61. An act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, and laying in severalty, the open and common fields, common meadows, commonable lands, common heaths, commons, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Great Abington*, in the county of *Cambridge*.

62. An act for dividing and inclosing the common heaths, marshes, fen grounds, dooles, and waste lands, within the several parishes of *Carlton Colville*, *Oulton*, and *Kirtley*, otherwise *Kirkley*, in the county of *Suffolk*.

63. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open fields and waste lands in the parish of *Castle Froome*, in the county of *Hereford*, and also a certain common meadow, called

(Private) 41 GEO. III.

Long Froomy, situate in the said parish of *Castle Froomy*, and the several parishes of *Bishop's Froomy*, *Much Cowarne*, and *Evesbach*, in the said county of *Hereford*.

64. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, lammas, and other commonable meadows, heaths, commons, and waste grounds, within the several parishes of *Risby* and *Fornham All Saints*, in the county of *Suffolk*.

65. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open fields, meadows, pastures, commons, and waste lands, within the manors of *Erdington* and *Witton*, in the parish of *Aston juxta Birmingham*, in the county of *Warwick*.

66. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, wastes, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the parish of *Bassingbourne*, in the county of *Cambridge*.

67. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the whole year inclosures, open fields, commonable grounds, commons, and waste lands, within the parishes of *Holme Hale* and *West Bradenham*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

68. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open or common fields, half year or shack lands, lammas meadows, fens, commons, and waste lands, within the several parishes of *Watton* and *Carbrooke*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

69. An act for inclosing, and reducing to a stint, the several commons or moors, called *Kettlewell Commons* and *Conistone Moor*, and for dividing and inclosing several stinted pastures, open fields, and waste grounds, within the several townships of *Kettlewell* and *Conistone*, in *Kettlewell-dale*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

70. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, pastures, meadows, commonable lands, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Wilby*, in the county of *Northampton*.

71. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, commons, waste, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the liberties and precincts of *Lower Heyford* otherwise *Heyford-at-Bridge*, and *Calcott*, in the parish of *Lower Heyford* otherwise *Heyford-at-Bridge*, in the county of *Oxford*.

72. An act for dividing, allotting, and laying in severalty, the open and common fields, common pastures, common meadows, commons, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Headington*, in the county of *Oxford*.

73. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the hamlet or township of *Little Coxwell*, in the parish of *Great Farrington*, in the county of *Berks*.

74. An act for dividing, allotting, and laying in severalty, the open and common fields, downs, meadows, and waste lands, within the tything of *Charlton*, in the manor and parish of *Downton*, in the county of *Wilts*.

75. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open

A TABLE of the STATUTES,

and common fields, commons, and waste lands, in the parish of *Aldenham*, in the county of *Hertsford*.

76. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the moors, commons and waste grounds, within the manor of *Thirkwall*, in the parish of *Haltwhistle*, in the county of *Northumberland*.

77. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the moors, commons, and waste grounds, in the manor and parish of *Castlecarrock*, within, and parcel of, the barony of *Gilfland*, in the county of *Cumberland*.

78. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the several open common fields, meadows, wastes, and other commonable lands, within and belonging to the several parishes of *Langtoft* and *Baston*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

79. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, meadows, common fens, wastes, and other commonable lands and grounds, within and belonging to the several parishes of *West Deeping* and *Tallington*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

80. An act for dividing and inclosing the several open common fields, lands, pastures, leys, commons, and other waste lands and grounds, within the several townships of *Weaverthorp*, *Helperthorp*, *East Lutton*, and *West Lutton* otherwise *Luttons Ambo*, all in the parish of *Weaverthorp*, in the east riding of the county of *York*, and for making a compensation in lieu of the tithes thereof, and also of the tithes of the antient messuages, cottages, frontsteads, and inclosed lands, within the same townships respectively.

81. An act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, and improving the several open fields, ings, commons, and waste grounds, within the manor and township of *Skellow*, in the parish of *Owston*, in the west riding of the county of *York*.

82. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the common fields, common meadows, open, intermixed, and commonable lands and waste grounds, in the parish of *Slimbridge*, in the county of *Gloucester*, and for allotting and exchanging certain lands lying in the adjoining parishes of *Cam* and *Coalsey*, in the same county.

83. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, common pastures, commons and waste lands, within the hamlet of *Lyford*, in the parish of *Hanney*, in the county of *Berks*.

84. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, and all other uninclosed lands and grounds, in the parish of *Braunston*, in the county of *Rutland*.

85. An act for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields, commons, and waste lands, in the parish of *Covington*, in the county of *Huntingdon*.

86. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, wastes, and other common-

commonable lands and grounds, within the parish of *Hatfield*, in the county of *Essex*.

87. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open arable fields, meadows, pastures, carrs, common, and waste lands, within the township of *North Frodingham*, in the parish of *North Frodingham*, in the east riding of the county of *York*, and for making a compensation in lieu of the tithes thereof, and of ancient inclosed lands in the same township.

88. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the commons and waste grounds within the parish of *Coulton*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

89. An act for dividing and inclosing the open arable fields, common pastures, commons, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Denchworth*, in the county of *Berks*.

90. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, wastes, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the parish of *Great Cbesterford*, in the county of *Essex*.

91. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, pastures, wastes, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the parish of *Little Cbesterford*, in the county of *Essex*.

92. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, common pastures, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the township of *Ruston Parva* otherwise *Little Ruston*, in the east riding of the county of *York*.

93. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, common pastures, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the township of *Langtoft*, in the parish of *Langtoft upon the Wolds*, in the east riding of the county of *York*.

94. An act for dividing, allotting, laying in severalty, and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, commonable lands, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Sutton Courtney*, and the hamlet of *Sutton Wick*, in the same parish, in the county of *Berks*.

95. An act for naturalizing *Cornelius Paas*.

96. An act for naturalizing *John Daniel Baum*.

97. An act for naturalizing *Elizabeth Winska*.

98. An act for dividing, allotting, and laying in severalty, certain common and open fields, common meadows, commonable lands, commons, and waste grounds, lying within the parishes of *Barkway* and *Reed*, and the hamlets thereto belonging, in the county of *Hertford*, and for extinguishing all rights of common, sheepwalk, and shackage, in, over, and upon the lands and grounds within the said parishes and hamlets.

99. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open fields and common or ear, within the township of *Molscroft*, in the parish of *Saint John of Beverley*, in the east riding of the county of *York*; and for making a compensation in lieu of the tithes thereof, and of certain ancient inclosed lands in the same township.

A TABLE of the STATUTES,

100. An act for dividing and inclosing the common and open fields, meadows, pastures, commonable lands, and waste grounds within the parishes of *Lavendon* and *Brayfield*, otherwise *Cold Brayfield*, in the county of *Buckingham*.

101. An act for dividing, allotting, and laying in severalty, the open and common lands and grounds within the parishes of *Down Ampney*, in the county of *Gloucester*, and *Latton* and *Eisley*, in the county of *Wilts*.

102. An act to dissolve the marriage of *Jane Campbell* with *Edward Addison* her now husband, on account of his incestuous adultery with the sister of the said *Jane Campbell*, and to enable the said *Jane Campbell* to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

103. An act for naturalizing *David Court*.

104. An act for naturalizing *John William Pfeil*.

105. An act for naturalizing *William Harre*.

106. An act for naturalizing *Henry Sutbmier*.

107. An act for naturalizing *John Haring*.

108. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and other commonable and waste lands, within the tithing or hamlet of *Cheltenham*, in the county of *Gloucester*.

109. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, certain open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and other commonable and waste lands, within the parish of *Ripple*, in the county of *Worcester*.

110. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open arable fields, meadows, pastures, common and waste lands, within the township of *Hornsea*, in the parish of *Hornsea*, in the east riding of the county of *York*, and for making a compensation in lieu of the tithes thereof, and of ancient inclosed lands in the same township.

111. An act for dividing, allotting and inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of *Kinnerley*, in the county of *Hereford*.

112. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, common meadows, common pastures, and other open and commonable lands and waste grounds, lying in the united parishes of *Histon Saint Andrew* and *Histon Saint Etheldred*, and of *Impington*, in the county of *Cambridge*.

113. An act for dividing and allotting in severalty the open and common fields and downs, common meadows, common pastures, and commonable and waste lands, in or belonging to the parish, manors, or tithings of *Wilsford*, otherwise *Willsford Dauntsey*, otherwise *Willesford Dauntsey*, in the county of *Wilts*.

114. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open fields, meadows, commons, and waste grounds within the parish of *Saint Ives*, in the county of *Huntingdon*.

115. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open arable fields, pastures, cars, common and waste lands, within the township of *Staxton*, in the parish of *Willerby*, in the east riding

riding of the county of *York*, and for making a compensation in lieu of the tithes thereof, and of the ancient inclosed lands in the same township, and also of lands within the townships of *Binnington* and *Willerby*, in the parish of *Willerby* aforesaid.

116. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open fields, sheep walks, commons, and waste grounds, in *Little Weeton*, and *Riplingham*, within the township of *Little Weeton*, in the parish of *Rowley*, in the east riding of the county of *York*; and for making a compensation in lieu of the tithes thereof, and of ancient inclosed lands in *Little Weeton*, *Riplingham*, and *Hunsley*, in the same township, parish, and riding.

117. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, meadows, heaths, wastes, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the parish of *Little Bytham*, and the hamlet of *Aunby*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

118. An act for dividing, allotting, laying in severalty, and inclosing the open and common arable lands, common meadow, common pasture, common down, waste, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the township of *Letcomb Regis*, and in the hamlet of *East Challow*, in the parish of *Letcomb Regis*, in the county of *Berks*, and a common meadow called *White Mead*, in *Letcomb Regis* and *East Challow* aforesaid, and in the hamlet of *West Challow*, in the said parish of *Letcomb Regis*, and in the parish of *Letcomb Bassett*, in the same county.

119. An act to dissolve the marriage of *James Campbell* of *Calcutta*, in the province of *Bengal*, in the *East Indies*, doctor of physick, with *Jessy Campbell*, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

120. An act for naturalizing *Henry Anthony Whittekind* and *Christopher Henry Werner*.

121. An act for enabling *Henry Michael Gould* esquire, to charge certain sums of money with a jointure to *Eleanor Hawkins* spinster, his intended wife, notwithstanding their respective minorities.

122. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open and common fields, meadows, commonable lands, and waste grounds in the parish of *Chelston*, otherwise *Chelveston cum Caldecott*, in the county of *Northampton*.

123. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the waste grounds and commons, or commonable lands, within the manor of *Frimley*, in the parish of *Ash*, in the county of *Surrey*.

124. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open common fields, meadows, pastures, and other commonable lands and waste grounds, within the parish of *Scremby*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

125. An act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, and laying in severalty, the open and common fields, common meadows, commonable lands, common heaths, commons, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Little Abington*, in the county of *Cambridge*.

126. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing the open

A TABLE of the STATUTES.

common fields, common downs, commons, and waste grounds, in the parish of *Fetcham*, in the county of *Surrey*.

127. An act for allotting, inclosing and laying in severalty, the common and open fields, common meadows, commonable lands, commons, heaths, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Bottisham*, in the county of *Cambridge*.

128. An act for allotting, inclosing, and laying in severalty, the common and open fields, common meadows, commonable lands, commons, and waste grounds, within the parish of *Trumpington*, in the county of *Cambridge*.

129. An act for dividing, allotting, and inclosing, the open common heath and waste ground, and other commonable places, in the parish of *Follestone Major*, otherwise *Follestone Beckingham*, in the county of *Essex*.

130. An act to dissolve the marriage of *George Hayes* with *Christian Jones*, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

131. An act for naturalizing *Jahn Christian Ubele*.



THE
STATUTES at Large, &c.

*Anno regni GEORGII III. Britanniarum
Regis, quadragesimo primo.*

AT the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster, the Twenty-second day of January, Anno Domini 1801, in the Forty-first Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. Being the First Session of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

C A P. I.

An act to suspend, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, so much of an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act to prevent, until the sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of six weeks from the commencement of the then next session of parliament, the manufacturing of any fine flour from wheat or other grain, and the making of any bread solely from the fine flour of wheat; and to repeal an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for permitting bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread, and to make more effectual provision for the same; as relates to other grain than wheat; and for indemnifying persons who may have dressed, sold, or used any meal or flour of such other grain finer than is prescribed by the said act.—[February 9, 1801.]

WHEREAS an act was made in the last session of parliament, Preamble. intituled, An act to prevent until the sixth day of Novem- 41 Geo. 3.
ber one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to c. 16.
the end of six weeks from the commencement of the then next

session of parliament, the manufacturing of any fine flour from wheat or other grain, and the making of any bread solely from the fine flour of wheat; and to repeal an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for permitting bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread, and to make more effectual provision for the same: *and whereas it is expedient that so much of the said act as relates to the dressing, selling, or using meal and flour of all sorts of grain, other than wheat should be suspended for a limited time; and that all millers and other persons who shall have dressed, sold, or used any meal or flour of any such other sort of grain of a finer description than is prescribed or allowed by the said act, should be indemnified:* be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That so much of the said act as relates to the dressing, selling, or using of any meal or flour the produce of any sort of grain other than wheat, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be, and the same is hereby suspended until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one.

So much of the recited act as relates to the dressing or using, &c. of flour the produce of any sort of grain other than wheat, shall be suspended till March 25, 1801.

II. And be it further enacted, That all millers, and other persons who have dressed, sold, or used any meal or flour of any sort of grain other than wheat of a finer description than prescribed or allowed by the said act, shall be and are hereby indemnified, and are hereby declared to be freed and discharged of and from all suits, informations, prosecutions, judgements, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, commenced, prosecuted, adjudged, or incurred, or which may be commenced, prosecuted, adjudged, or incurred, by or by reason of any offence alledged to have been committed against the said recited act, so far as the same in any way relates to the dressing, selling, or using any meal or flour the produce of any grain other than wheat, of a finer description than is by the said act prescribed or allowed; any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons who have dressed or used, &c. flour of any sort of grain other than wheat of a finer description than prescribed by the recited act, shall be indemnified.

C A P. II.

An act to repeal an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act to prevent, until the sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of six weeks from the commencement of the then next session of parliament, the manufacturing of any fine flour from wheat or other grain, and the making of any bread solely from the fine flour of wheat; and to repeal an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty for permitting bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread, and to make more effectual provision for the same; and to indemnify millers and other persons who have dressed, sold, or used any meal or flour of a finer description than allowed by the said act.—[February 24, 1801.]

umber one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of six weeks from the commencement of the then next session of parliament, the manufacturing of any fine flour from wheat or other grain, and the making of any bread solely from the fine flour of wheat; and to repeal an act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for permitting bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread, and to make more effectual provision for the same: and whereas it is expedient that the said act should be repealed, and that all millers and other persons who shall have dressed, sold, or used any meal or flour of a finer description than is prescribed or allowed by the said act should be indemnified; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That the said act shall, from and after the passing of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That all millers and other persons who, since the twelfth day of February one thousand eight hundred and one, shall have dressed, sold, or used any meal or flour of a finer description than prescribed or allowed by the said act, or who shall have used any machine or cloth of a finer sort than is therein described, shall be, and are hereby indemnified, and are hereby declared to be freed and discharged of and from all suits, informations, prosecutions, judgements, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, commenced, prosecuted, adjudged, or incurred, or which may be commenced, prosecuted, adjudged, or incurred by or by reason thereof; any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

C A P. III.

An act for raising the sum of twenty-eight millions by way of annuities.—[March 12, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in parliament assembled, being desirous to raise the necessary supplies which we have cheerfully granted to your Majesty in this session of parliament, have resolved that the sum of twenty-eight millions be raised by annuities, in manner hereinafter mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That every contributor towards raising the said sum of twenty-eight millions shall, for every one hundred pounds contributed and paid, be entitled to the principal sum of one hundred pounds in consolidated annuities, after the rate of three pounds per centum

Preamble.
Every contributor of 100l. to be entitled to a principal of 100l. and of 25l. in the 3

per cent. con-
sols, and of
50l. 15s. in
the 3 per cent.
reduced.

sum per annum, and to an additional principal sum of twenty-five pounds in like annuities; and also to a further principal sum of fifty pounds and fifteen shillings in reduced annuities, after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, redeemable by parliament; the said several consolidated annuities, after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, to commence from the fifth day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and one; and the said reduced annuity, after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, to commence from the tenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred; and that the said consolidated annuities after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, and the said reduced annuity after the rate of three pounds *per centum* respectively, in respect of each one hundred pounds so to be contributed as aforesaid, shall be payable and transferrable at the bank of *England*; and the said consolidated annuities, after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, shall be paid half-yearly, on the fifth day of *July* and the fifth day of *January* in every year; and the said reduced annuity, after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, shall be paid half-yearly, on the fifth day of *April* and the tenth day of *October* in every year.

II. *And whereas, pursuant to and upon the terms and conditions expressed in the said resolution, several persons have, in books opened at the bank of England for that purpose, subscribed together the whole of the said sum of twenty-eight millions, to be raised by annuities; and made deposits of ten pounds per centum on the respective sums by them so subscribed to the said sum of twenty-eight millions to be raised by annuities, with the cashiers of the governor and company of the bank of England; be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such contributors, who have made such deposits with the cashier or cashiers of the governor and company of the bank of England, (which cashier or cashiers is and are hereby appointed the receiver and receivers of such contributions, without any other warrant to be had in that behalf), to advance and pay unto the said cashier or cashiers of the governor and company of the bank of England, the several remainders of the sums by them respectively subscribed towards the said sum of twenty-eight millions, at or before the respective days and times, and in the proportions herein-after limited and appointed in that behalf; (that is to say), the further sum of ten pounds *per centum*, on or before the seventeenth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one; the further sum of ten pounds *per centum* on or before the fifteenth day of *May* then next following; the further sum of ten pounds *per centum*, on or before the nineteenth day of *June* then next following; the further sum of fifteen pounds *per centum*, on or before the seventeenth day of *July* then next following; the further sum of ten pounds *per centum*, on or before the twenty-first day of *August* then next following; the further sum of ten pounds *per centum*, on or before the eighteenth day of *September* then next following; the further sum of fifteen pounds *per centum*, on or before the sixteenth day of *October* then next following; and the re-*

Contributors
who have
made deposits
to pay the
remainders of
subscriptions
by instal-
ments.

maining sum of ten pounds *per centum*, on or before the eleventh day of *December* then next following.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any guardian or trustee, having the disposition of the money of any infant, to contribute and pay for or towards advancing the said sum of twenty-eight millions, to be raised by annuities in manner aforesaid; and such infant, upon the payment of such sum or sums subscribed by such guardian or trustee, shall become a contributor within the meaning of this act, and be entitled to have and receive the annuities, advantages, and payments, in respect thereof, in such and the like manner as any other contributor; and the said guardian and trustee, as to the said sum or sums so advanced, is hereby discharged, so as the name of such infant be expressed in the receipt or receipts for such money.

Guardians
may subscribe
for infants.

IV. And be it further enacted, That every contributor paying in the whole of the sums by them respectively subscribed in respect of the said sum of twenty-eight millions, to be contributed as aforesaid, at any time on or before the fifteenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be entitled to an allowance of so much money as the interest of each sum so paid in advance for completing his, her, or their contribution respectively shall amount unto, after the rate of five pounds *per centum per annum* from the day of completing the same, to the eleventh day of *December* one thousand eight hundred and one; which allowance is to be paid by the said cashier or cashiers out of the money to be contributed in pursuance of this act, as soon as such respective contributors, their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, shall have completed such payment.

Discount to
be allowed on
payment of
the whole of
subscriptions
by Oct. 15,
1801.

V. And be it further enacted, That the several subscribers or contributors, their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, in respect of the said sum of twenty-eight millions, shall be entitled to an annuity, after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, for every one hundred pounds by him, her, or them respectively advanced and paid; and also to an annuity, after the like rate of three pounds *per centum*, in respect of the said additional principal sum of twenty-five pounds, to commence from the fifth day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and one, until redemption by parliament in manner herein-after mentioned; and shall also be entitled in respect of every such one hundred pounds so advanced and paid to a further annuity, after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, in respect of the additional principal sum of fifty pounds and fifteen shillings, from the tenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred; until redemption by parliament in manner herein-after mentioned; which said respective annuities, after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, and of three pounds *per centum* respectively, shall be payable and paid, half-yearly, by even and equal portions; (that is to say), the said consolidated annuities, after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, on the fifth day of *July* and the fifth day of *January* in every year; and the said reduced annuities,

Contributors
entitled to
certain annuities
payable
half-yearly,
but not till
subscriptions
are completed.

after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, on the fifth day of *April* and the tenth day of *October* in every year; the first payment upon the said consolidated annuities, after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, to be due on the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, and on the said reduced annuity, after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, on the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one; but shall not be payable until the respective subscribers or contributors, their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall have completed the whole of the sums by them subscribed for the purchase of the said annuities.

As soon as subscriptions are completed they may be transferred.

VI. And be it further enacted, That as soon as any contributors, their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall have completed their payments of such part of the whole sum payable by them respectively towards the said sum of twenty-eight millions, as shall be payable in respect of the several consolidated annuities, after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, to which they respectively shall become entitled, in respect of such subscriptions, the principal sum or sums in the said consolidated annuities shall forthwith be, in the books of the bank of *England*, placed to the credit of such respective contributors, their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, completing such payments respectively; and as soon as such contributors, their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall have completed the payments of such part of the whole sum payable by them respectively towards the said sum of twenty-eight millions, as shall be payable in respect of the said reduced annuities, after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, or any part thereof, the principal sum or sums in the said reduced annuities shall forthwith be, in the books of the bank of *England*, placed to the credit of such respective contributors, their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, completing such payments; and the persons to whose credit such principal sums shall be so placed, their respective executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, shall and may have power to assign and transfer the same, or any part, share, or proportion thereof, to any other person or persons, body or bodies politick or corporate whatsoever, in the books of the bank of *England*; and the said governor and company of the bank of *England* are hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, to prepare proper books for the purpose of entering the names of all such contributors, and of placing to their credit the principal sums so paid by them respectively; and that such of the said contributors, their executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, who shall complete the payments of such parts of the whole sum payable by them respectively, towards the said sum of twenty-eight millions, as shall be payable in respect of any or either of the said respective annuities, at any time before the governor and company of the bank of *England* shall have prepared their receipts according to the directions of this act, shall be entitled to have the sums so paid forthwith placed to their

their credit in the books of the bank of *England*; and the said governor and company are hereby required to cause such sums to be forthwith placed to the credit of the persons entitled to the annuities in respect thereof, in the books of the said bank of *England*; and such entries in the said books shall be in lieu of the receipts hereby directed to be given for all sums paid in manner aforesaid; and such sums shall carry the consolidated annuities after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, and the said reduced annuities after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, respectively, redeemable by parliament; and shall respectively be taken and deemed to be stock transferrable according to the true intent and meaning of this act, until redemption thereof, in such manner as is herein-after mentioned.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all and every such contributor or contributors, his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, who shall have paid into the hands of the said cashier or cashiers the whole of his, her, or their contribution money, in respect to the said reduced annuities after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, on or before the second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be entitled to have and receive on the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, at the bank of *England*, the half year's annuity after the rate of three pounds *per centum*, that shall become due on the said fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, and that all and every such contributor or contributors, his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, who shall have paid into the hands of the said cashier or cashiers, the whole of his, her, or their contribution money in respect to the said consolidated annuities, after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, on or before the second day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be entitled to have and receive, on the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, at the bank of *England*, the half year's annuity, after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, that shall become due on the said fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one; and that all and every such contributor or contributors, his, her, or their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, who shall have paid into the hands of the said cashier or cashiers, the whole of his, her, or their contribution money in respect of the said reduced annuities, after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, on or before the seventh day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be entitled to have and receive, on the tenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, at the bank of *England*, the year's annuity after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, that shall become due on the said tenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one; and that all and every person or persons who shall not have completed the whole of their said payments, on or before the said second day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, or the said second day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, or the said

Contributors paying the whole of their subscriptions by the times herein specified to be entitled to annuities at certain periods.

said seventh day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall, on completing the same within the time in this act prescribed, be entitled to receive the year's annuity, on each of the said several annuities by this act granted, or to be granted, from the tenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred, and the fifth day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and one, respectively as the same shall become due, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Annuities payable and transferrable at the bank.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That all the annuities aforesaid shall be payable and paid, and be transferrable, at the bank of *England*; and shall be subject to such redemption as is herein-after mentioned.

Money to be issued out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain for payment of annuities and charges;

IX. And be it enacted, That so much money shall, from time to time, be set apart and issued at the receipt of the exchequer in *England*, out of the consolidated fund of *Great Britain*, to the said cashier or cashiers of the governor and company of the bank of *England*, as shall be sufficient to satisfy and pay the respective annuities to be created in respect of the said sum of twenty-eight millions, together with the charges attending the same.

and shall be charged upon the said fund.

X. And be it further enacted, That all the said annuities, interest, and dividends, which shall become payable in respect of the said sum of twenty-eight millions, shall be charged and chargeable upon, and are hereby charged upon and made payable out of, the consolidated fund of *Great Britain*.

The treasury in Ireland to issue out of the consolidated fund and pay into the exchequer in England, money to answer annuities, &c. for a certain part of the loan.

XI. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury in *Ireland*, or any three or more of them for the time being, shall from time to time, without any further warrant to be sued for, had, or obtained in this behalf, cause to be issued at the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer out of the consolidated fund of *Ireland*, and paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer in *England*, so much monies as shall be sufficient from time to time to answer to the said exchequer in *England*, the several and respective annuities and other payments hereby directed to be paid thereout; and also such further sums as shall be sufficient towards the sinking fund, for the liquidation of the sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds, part of the said loan of twenty-eight millions, and that such payments shall be made into the said exchequer in *England* half-yearly, by even and equal portions, to wit: as to say, such of the said sums as shall be paid for the consolidated annuities in respect of the said sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds, on or before the first day of *July* and the first day of *January* in every year; and such of the said sums as shall be paid for the reduced annuities in respect of the said sum, on or before the first day of *April* and the fifth day of *October* in every year; the first payment upon the said consolidated annuities to be made on or before the first day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, and on the said reduced annuity on or before the first day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one.

XII. And, for the more easy and sure payment of all the several annuities

annuities established by this act, be it further enacted, That the said governor and company of the bank of *England*, and their successors, shall, from time to time, until all the said annuities shall be redeemed, appoint and employ one or more sufficient person or persons, within their office in the city of *London*, to be their chief or first cashier or cashiers, and one other sufficient person, within the same office, to be their accountant general; and that so much of the monies by this act appropriated for the purpose, as shall be sufficient from time to time to answer the said several and respective annuities, and other payments, herein directed to be made out of the said monies, in respect of the whole of the said sum of twenty-eight millions, shall by order of the commissioners of the treasury of *Great Britain*, or any three or more of them, or the high treasurer of *Great Britain* for the time being, without any further warrant to be sued for, had, or obtained in that behalf, from time to time, at the respective days of payment in this act appointed for payment thereof, be issued and paid at the receipt of the exchequer in *Great Britain*, to the said first or chief cashier or cashiers of the said governor and company of the bank of *England*, and their successors, for the time being, by way of imprest and upon account, for the payment of the said several and respective annuities payable by virtue of this act; and that such cashier or cashiers, to whom the said money shall from time to time be issued, shall from time to time, without delay, pay the same accordingly, and render his or their accounts thereof, according to the due course of the exchequer in *Great Britain*; and that the said accountant general for the time being shall from time to time inspect and examine all receipts and payments of the said cashier or cashiers, and the vouchers relating thereto, in order to prevent any fraud, negligence, or delay.

The bank to appoint a cashier and an accountant general, and the treasury to order money to be issued to the cashier for payment of annuities.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That the cashier or cashiers of the governor and company of the bank of *England*, who shall have received, or shall receive any part of the said contributions towards the said sum of twenty-eight millions, shall give a receipt or receipts in writing to every such contributor for all such sums; and that the receipts to be given shall be assignable by indorsement thereupon made, at any time before the fourteenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer: provided always, That such cashier or cashiers shall give security to the good liking of any three or more of the commissioners of the treasury, or the high treasurer of *Great Britain* for the time being, for duly answering and paying into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer in *Great Britain*, as after mentioned, for the publick use, all the monies which they have already received, and shall hereafter receive from time to time, of and for the whole of the said sum of twenty-eight millions, and for accounting duly for the same, and for performance of the trust hereby in them reposed, and shall from time to time pay all such monies as soon as he or they shall receive the same, or any part thereof, or within five days afterwards at the farthest;

Cashier to give receipts for subscriptions, which may be assigned before Oct. 14, 1801.

Cashier to give security for paying the money he receives into the exchequer.

into and shall account for the same, in the exchequer of *Great Britain*, according to the due course thereof, deducting thereout such sums as shall have been paid by him or them in pursuance of this act, for which sums so paid allowance shall be made in his or their accounts.

A book to be kept in the accountant general's office for entering contributors' names, a duplicate whereof to be transmitted to the auditor of the exchequer.

XIV. And be it enacted, That in the office of the accountant general of the governor and company of the bank of *England* for the time being, a book or books shall be provided and kept, in which the names of the contributors shall be fairly entered; which book or books the said respective contributors, their respective executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, shall and may from time to time, and at all seasonable times, resort to and inspect without any fee or charge; and that the said accountant general shall, on or before the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and two, transmit an attested duplicate, fairly written on paper, of the said book or books into the office of the auditor, of the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer of *Great Britain*, there to remain for ever.

Contributors duly paying their subscriptions entitled to annuities tax free.

XV. And be it further enacted, That such contributors, duly paying the whole sum so subscribed at or before the respective times in this act limited in that behalf, and their respective executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, shall have, receive, and enjoy, and be entitled by virtue of this act to have, receive, and enjoy, the said several annuities, by this act granted in respect of the sum so subscribed out of the monies granted and appropriated in this session of parliament for payment thereof, and shall have good and sure interests and estates therein, according to the several provisions in this act contained, and that the several annuities shall be free from all taxes, charges, and impositions whatsoever.

Subscriptions paid in part and not completed, forfeited.

XVI. Provided always, That in case any such contributors who have already deposited with, or shall hereafter pay to the said cashier or cashiers any sum or sums of money at the time and in the manner herein-before mentioned, in part of the sum or sums so by them respectively subscribed, or their respective executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, shall not advance and pay to the said cashier or cashiers, the residue of the sum or sums so subscribed at the times and in the manner before mentioned, then and in every such case so much of the respective sum or sums so subscribed, as shall have been actually paid in part thereof to the said cashier or cashiers, shall be forfeited for the benefit of the publick, and all right and title to the said annuities after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, and of three pounds *per centum per annum* respectively, in respect thereof, shall be extinguished; any thing in this act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Annuities to be deemed personal estate.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall be entitled to any of the annuities hereby granted in respect of the said sum of twenty-eight millions, and all persons lawfully claiming under them, shall be possessed thereof as of a personal estate, which shall not be descendible to heirs, nor liable to any foreign

foreign attachment by the custom of *London*, or otherwise; any law, statute, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for three or more of the commissioners of the treasury, or the high treasurer of *Great Britain*, for the time being, to issue and apply from time to time all such sums of money as shall be so paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer of *Great Britain*, by the said cashier or cashiers, to such services as shall then have been voted by the commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in this present session of parliament.

Treasury may apply the money paid into the exchequer.

XIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the said lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, or any three or more of them, shall and may, and they are hereby authorized, out of the said sum of twenty-eight millions, to remit to the exchequer of that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, from time to time, any sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds, to be applied to such services for *Ireland*, as shall have been voted by the commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in this present session of parliament.

Treasury may remit to Ireland part of the loan.

XX. And be it further enacted, That books shall be constantly kept by the said accountant general for the time being, wherein all assignments or transfers of all sums advanced or contributed towards the said sum of twenty-eight millions, shall be entered and registered; which entry shall be conceived in proper words for that purpose, and shall be signed by the parties making such assignments or transfers, or if such parties be absent, by their respective attorney or attorneys thereunto lawfully authorized, in writing under his or their hand and seal, or hands and seals, to be attested by two or more credible witnesses; and that the several persons to whom such transfers shall be made, shall respectively underwrite their acceptance thereof, and that no other method of assigning and transferring the said annuities, or any part thereof, or any interest therein, shall be good or available in law: provided always, That all persons possessed of any share or interest in either of the said stocks of annuities, or any estate or interest therein, may devise the same by will, in writing, attested by two or more credible witnesses; but that no payment shall be made upon any such devise, until so much of the said will as relates to such share, estate, or interest, in the said stocks of annuities, be entered in the said office; and that in default of such transfer or devise, such share, estate, or interest, in the said stocks of annuities, shall go to the executors, administrators, successors, and assigns; and that no stamp duties whatsoever shall be charged on any of the said transfers; any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Accountant general to keep books for entering transfers.

Stock may be devised.

Transfers not liable to stamp duties.

XXI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That out of the monies arising from the contributions towards raising the said sum of twenty-eight millions by annuities, any three or more of the commissioners of the treasury, or the high treasurer of *Great Britain* for the time being, shall have power to discharge

Treasury may defray incidental expenses out of contributions, and allow salaries

to the cashier
and account-
ant general.

charge all such incident charges as shall necessarily attend the execution of this act, in such manner as to them shall seem just and reasonable; and also to settle and appoint such allowances as shall be thought proper for the service, pains, and labour of the said cashier or cashiers, for receiving, paying, and accounting for the said contributions; and also shall have power to make, out of the consolidated fund, such further allowances as shall be judged reasonable for the service, pains, and labour of the said cashier or cashiers for receiving, paying, and accounting for the said annuities paying by virtue of this act; and for the service, pains, and labour of the said accountant general for performing the trust reposed in him by this act; all which allowances to be made as aforesaid, in respect of the service, pains, and labour, of any officer or officers of the said government and company, shall be for the use and benefit of the said government and company, and at their disposal only.

The 3l. per cent. consols. under this act to be added to the joint stock of 3l. per cent. consols.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That all the monies which any person or persons shall become entitled by virtue of this act, in respect of any sum advanced or contributed towards the said sum of twenty-eight millions, on which the said annuities first mentioned, after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, shall be attending, shall be added to the joint stock of annuities transferrable at the bank of *England*, into which the several sums carrying an interest after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, were, by several acts made in the twenty-fifth, twenty-eighth, twenty ninth, thirty-second, and thirty-third years of the reign of his late majesty King *George the Second*, and by several subsequent acts, consolidated, and shall be deemed part of the said joint stock of annuities, subject nevertheless to redemption by parliament, in such manner, and upon such notice as in the said act made in the twenty-fifth year of his said late Majesty's reign, is directed in respect of the several and respective annuities redeemable by virtue of the said act; and that all and every person and persons and corporations whatsoever, in proportion to the money to which he, she, or they shall become entitled as aforesaid by virtue of this act, shall have and be deemed to have a proportional interest and share in the said joint stock of annuities at the rates aforesaid.

The 3l. per cent. reduced to be added to the joint stock of 3l. per cent. reduced.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That all the monies to which any person or persons shall become entitled by virtue of this act, in respect of any sum advanced or contributed towards the said sum of twenty-eight millions, on which the said annuity last mentioned, after the rate of three pounds *per centum per annum*, shall be attending, shall be added to the joint stock of annuities transferrable at the bank of *England*, which by an act made in the twenty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty, were reduced from four pounds *per centum per annum*, to three pounds *per centum per annum*, and shall be deemed part of the said joint stock of annuities, subject nevertheless to redemption by parliament, in such manner and upon such notice as in the several acts by which the said annuities after the rate of four pounds

unds per centum per annum were respectively granted, are directed in respect of the annuities redeemable by virtue thereof, that all and every person and persons, and corporations whatsoever, in proportion to the money to which he, she, or she shall become entitled as aforesaid by virtue of this act, shall and be deemed to have a proportional interest and share in the said joint stock of annuities at the rate aforesaid.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, or shall willingly act or assist in the forging or counterfeiting any receipt or receipts for the whole or any part or parts of, the said contributions towards the said sum of twenty-eight millions, either with or without the name or names of any person or persons being inserted therein, or the contributor or contributors thereto, or payer or payers thereof, or of any part or parts thereof, or shall alter any number, figure, or word therein, or utter or publish, as true, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or altered receipt or receipts, with intent to defraud the governor and company of the bank of England, or any body politick or corporate, or any person or persons whatsoever, every such person or persons so forging or counterfeiting, or causing or procuring to be forged or counterfeited, or willingly acting or assisting in the forging or counterfeiting, or altering, uttering, or publishing as aforesaid, being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as a felon, without benefit of clergy.

Persons counterfeiting receipts for contributions &c. guilty of felony.

XV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the said governor and company of the bank of England, and their successors, notwithstanding the redemption of all or any of their own funds, in pursuance of the acts for establishing the same, or any of them, shall continue a corporation for the purposes of this act, until all the annuities by this act granted shall be redeemed by parliament as aforesaid; and that the said governor and company of the bank of England, or any member thereof, shall not incur any disability for or by reason of their doing any matter or thing in pursuance of this act.

Bank to continue a corporation till the annuities hereby granted cease.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That no fee, reward, or gratuity whatsoever, shall be demanded or taken of any of his Majesty's subjects, for receiving or paying the said subscription or contribution monies, or any of them, or for any receipt concerning the same, or for paying the said annuities, or any of them, or for any transfer of any sum, great or small, to be made in pursuance of this act, upon pain that any officer or person offending, by taking or demanding any such fee, reward, or gratuity, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of twenty pounds to the party aggrieved, with full costs of suit, to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, wherein no assize, protection, privilege, or wager of law, injunction or order

No fee to be taken for receiving contributions, or paying or transferring annuities, on penalty of sol.

order of restraint, or any more than one imparlance shall be granted or allowed.

Persons sued, may plead the general issue.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall be sued, molested, or prosecuted, for any thing done by virtue or in pursuance of this act, such person or persons shall and may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, in his, her, or their defence or defences; and if afterwards a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall discontinue his, her, or their action or prosecution, or be nonsuited, or judgment shall be given against him, her, or them, upon demurrer or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him, her, or them, against any such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Treble costs.

Act may be altered or repealed this session.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That this act may be varied, altered, or repealed by any act to be passed in this session of parliament.

C A P. IV.

An act to enable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to issue exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been or shall be granted by parliament, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and one.—[March 12, 1801.]

The treasury may issue exchequer bills agreeably to those issued under the last act of the last session, c. 7. to be payable out of the supplies for 1801, on 14 days notice in the Gazette, &c. Treasury not to issue under this act exchequer bills on the credit of 41 Geo. 3. c. 7. and 8. or on any aids that may be granted next session. Exchequer bills shall bear an interest not exceeding three pence halfpenny per cent. per diem. Exchequer bills so issued, not to be received in payment of the revenue or at the exchequer until the same become payable. Bank of England may lend 3,000,000l. on the credit of this act.

C A P. V.

An act to enable his Majesty to grant a certain annuity to captain sir Sidney Smith, in consideration of the eminent services which he has rendered during his command on the coast of Egypt.—[March 24, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

Encamble.

WHEREAS your Majesty, by your most gracious message to your faithful commons, hath been pleased to signify your desire of conferring a signal mark of your favour and approbation on captain sir Sidney Smith, in consequence of the eminent services which he has rendered, and the valour and ability which he has displayed during the whole period of the important operations with the conduct of which he has been entrusted on the coast of Egypt, and particularly in the gallant and heroic defence of the fortress of Acra, and that, for that purpose an annuity of one thousand pounds should be granted to the said sir Sidney Smith, during the term of his natural life, to be paid out of the consolidated fund: now we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great

Britain in parliament assembled, duly considering your Majesty's most gracious intention, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the King's most excellent majesty to give and grant unto the said sir *Sidney Smith* an annuity not exceeding one thousand pounds, clear of all deductions whatsoever, for and during the life of the said sir *Sidney Smith*, and which may commence and take effect from the twenty-first day of *May* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; the first payment to be computed from the said twenty-first day of *May* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, until the fifth day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thenceforth shall be paid quarterly at the four usual days of payment in the year; that is to say, the fifth day of *April*, the fifth day of *July*, the tenth day of *October*, and the fifth day of *January*, in every year; and that the said annuity shall and may be issuing and payable out of and charged and chargeable upon the consolidated fund of *Great Britain*, after paying or reserving sufficient to pay all such sum and sums of money as hath or have been directed to be paid out of the same, by any former act or acts of parliament, but with preference to all other payments which shall or may hereafter be charged upon and payable out of the said fund.

II. And be it further enacted, That the said annuity of one thousand pounds shall, during the life of the said sir *Sidney Smith*, be paid and payable at the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer out of the said fund; and the auditor of the said receipt shall, and he is hereby required to make forth and pass debentures, from time to time for paying the said annuity, as the same shall become due and payable, without any fees or charges to be demanded or taken for paying the same, or any part thereof, and the acquittance or acquittances, receipt or receipts of the said sir *Sidney Smith*, shall be a good and sufficient discharge for the payment thereof; and the said debentures to be made forth and passed shall be a sufficient authority to the several and respective officers of the receipt of the exchequer, now and for the time being, for the payment of the said annuity to the said sir *Sidney Smith*, during the continuance of the same, without any further or other warrant to be sued for, had, or obtained, in that behalf.

III. And be it further enacted, That the said annuity or yearly sum of one thousand pounds, so to be granted to the said sir *Sidney Smith*, shall not be charged with the payment of or be subject to any tax, rate, or assessment, imposed or to be imposed by authority of parliament, or otherwise howsoever, nor to any other charges whatsoever; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

His Majesty may grant to sir *Sidney Smith* for life an annuity of 1000l. to commence May 21, 1799; and to be payable in manner herein mentioned, out of the consolidated fund.

The annuity shall be paid at the exchequer, without fees,

and shall not be subject to any tax.

C A P. VI.

An act for increasing the number of field officers of the several regiments of militia in Ireland.—[March 24, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the number of field officers in the regiments of militia in that part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, by adding one additional lieutenant colonel and one additional major to such of the said regiments as consist of eight companies or upwards, and one additional major to such of the said regiments as consist of seven companies or under: and whereas the Antrim, Armagh, North Cork, South Cork, city of Cork, Donegall, city of Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kilkenny, King's County, county of Limerick, Londonderry, Louth, Meath, Monaghan, Roscommon, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford, and Wexford regiments of militia in Ireland, consist of eight companies and upwards; and the Carlow, Cavan, Clare, North Downshire, South Downshire, county of Dublin, Fermanagh, Kildare, Leitrim, city of Limerick, Longford, North Mayo, South Mayo, Queen's County, Sligo, Westmeath, and Wicklow regiments consist of seven companies, or under seven companies; be it therefore enacted, by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, to issue orders to the several colonels or commanders of the several regiments before mentioned, requiring such colonels or other commanding officers to appoint additional field officers in the several regiments under their command, according to the number of additional field officers herein-before mentioned to each regiment respectively; and also to direct such colonel or other commanding officer to certify the names and ranks of such officers so appointed to the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland.

The lord lieutenant, &c. of Ireland may issue orders to the colonels or commanders of the regiments of militia herein-mentioned, requiring them to appoint additional field officers, &c.

Such additional field officers, if qualified, and not disapproved of by the lord lieutenant, &c. within fourteen days after being certified to him, shall have rank and pay, &c. as the field officers of the militia in Ireland.

II. And be it enacted, That all such additional field officers thus appointed, if qualified, in manner as field officers of the same rank in the militia of Ireland are now by law required to be, and not disapproved of by the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, within fourteen days after such certificate shall be laid before him or them, shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken as field officers of the respective regiments in the respective ranks to which their commissions shall respectively appoint them, and shall have the same powers according to such commissions respectively, that other field officers in the militia now have, and shall have rank, and receive pay according to such rank from the dates of their respective commissions, in manner and form as the field officers of the militia regiments of Ireland are now entitled thereto.

C A P. VII.

An act for repealing the rates and duties of postage in Great Britain, and granting other rates and duties in lieu thereof, and on letters conveyed to or from any part of the united kingdom from or to any place out of the said kingdom, and by packet boats from or to the ports of Holyhead and Milford Haven.—[March 24, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the **Preamble.**

commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in parliament assembled, being desirous of raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's publick expences, and of making a permanent addition to the publick revenue; and thinking it expedient that the rates of postage established by an act made in the ninth year of the reign of her late majesty *Queen Anne*, and by four several acts of the fifth, twenty-fourth, thirty-fourth, and thirty-seventh years of your Majesty's reign, should be repealed, and that other rates of postage should be granted; have therefore freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty, the rates and duties herein-after mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That the several rates of postage established within *Great Britain* by an act, made in the ninth year of the reign of her late majesty *Queen Anne*, intituled, *An act for establishing a general post office for all her Majesty's dominions, and for settling a weekly sum out of the revenues thereof for the service of the war, and other her Majesty's occasions*; and by another act, made in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to alter certain rates of postage; and to amend, explain, and enlarge several provisions in an act made in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, and in other acts relating to the revenue of the post office*; and by another act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for granting to his Majesty certain additional rates of postage for conveyance of letters and packets by the post within the kingdom of Great Britain, for preventing frauds in the revenue, carried on by the conveyance of certain goods in letters and packets; and for further preventing frauds and abuses in relation to the sending and receiving of letters and packets free from postage*; and by another act, made in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for altering certain rates of postage for conveyance of letters in England and Scotland respectively, and of packets to and from Great Britain from and to Portugal and the British colonies in America respectively*;

The rates of postage established by 9 Anne, c. 10.

Geo. 3. c. 25.

24 Geo. 3. c. 37.

37 Geo. 3. c. 18.

and the rates for conveying letters by the penny post, established by 34 Geo. 3. c. 17, shall cease from April 5, 1801.

tively; and for setting apart, at the receipt of the Exchequer for a certain period, out of the revenues of the post office, the annual sum of forty thousand pounds, towards defraying the increased charge occasioned by any loan raised or stock created, by any act or acts passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty; and also the rate or sum of one penny established for the conveyance of letters and packets by the carriage called *The Penny Post* from any place to any other place, being respectively within the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, the borough of *Southwark*, and the respective suburbs thereof, and of letters put into the penny post office to be forwarded by the general post, by an act made in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for regulating the portage and conveyance of letters by the carriage called The Penny Post*, shall, from and after the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, cease and determine, save and except in all cases relating to the demanding, recovering, receiving, paying, or accounting for any arrears thereof respectively, which may, on the said fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, remain unpaid, or any fine, penalty, or forfeiture respecting the same, which shall have been incurred at any time before the said fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one.

From April 5, 1801, the following rates to be paid.

II. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, it shall be lawful for his Majesty's postmaster-general, and his deputy and deputies by him thereunto sufficiently authorized, to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to demand, have, receive, and take, for the port and conveyance of all letters and packets which he shall convey, carry, or send post within *Great Britain*, according to the several rates and sums hereinafter mentioned, the same being rated by the letter, or by the ounce; (that is to say),

Rates by the general post.

For the port and conveyance of letters by the general post, not exceeding fifteen measured miles within *Great Britain*, for every single letter three-pence; for every double letter sixpence; for every treble letter, or other letter under an ounce in weight, nine-pence; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, one shilling; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

For the port and conveyance of letters by the post above fifteen measured miles, and not exceeding thirty miles, within *Great Britain*, for every single letter four-pence; for every double letter eight-pence; for every treble letter, or other letter under an ounce in weight, one shilling; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, one shilling and four-pence; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

For the port and conveyance of letters by the post above thirty

thirty measured miles, and not exceeding fifty miles, within *Great Britain*, for every single letter five-pence; for every double letter ten-pence; for every treble letter, or other letter under an ounce in weight, one shilling and three-pence; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, one shilling and eight-pence; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

For the port and conveyance of letters by the post above fifty measured miles, and not exceeding eighty miles, within *Great Britain*, for every single letter sixpence; for every double letter one shilling; for every treble letter, or other letter under an ounce in weight, one shilling and sixpence; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, two shillings and sixpence; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

For the port and conveyance of letters by the post above eighty measured miles, and not exceeding one hundred and twenty miles, within *Great Britain*, for every single letter seven-pence; for every double letter one shilling and two-pence; for every treble letter, or other letter under an ounce in weight, one shilling and nine-pence; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, two shillings and four-pence, and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

For the port and conveyance of letters by the post above one hundred and twenty measured miles, and not exceeding one hundred and seventy miles, within *Great Britain*, for every single letter eight-pence; for every double letter one shilling and four-pence; for every treble letter, or other letter under an ounce in weight, two shillings; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, two shillings and eight-pence; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

For the port and conveyance of letters by the post above one hundred and seventy measured miles, and not exceeding two hundred and thirty miles, within *Great Britain*, for every single letter nine-pence; for every double letter one shilling and six-pence; for every treble letter or other letter under an ounce in weight, two shillings and three-pence; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, three shillings; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

For the port and conveyance of letters by the post above two hundred and thirty measured miles, and not exceeding three hundred miles, within *Great Britain*, for every single letter ten-pence; for every double letter one shilling and eight-pence; for every treble letter or other letter under an ounce in weight, two shillings and sixpence; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, three shillings

lings and four-pence; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

For the port and conveyance of every single letter by the post, for every distance of one hundred measured miles above three hundred miles which such letter shall be so carried or conveyed within *Great Britain*, a further sum of one penny; for every double letter, a like further sum of two-pence; for every treble letter or other letter under an ounce in weight, a like further sum of three-pence; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, a like further sum of four-pence; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

And where such distance above three hundred measured miles shall not amount to one hundred miles, the like further sum for every single letter one penny; for every double letter, the like further sum of two-pence; for every treble letter or other letter under an ounce in weight, the like further sum of three-pence; for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, the like further sum of four-pence; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

And where the distance above three hundred measured miles shall exceed one hundred miles, and so progressively for any like excess of distance of one hundred miles, the like further sum for every single letter one penny; for every double letter, the like further sum of two-pence; for every treble letter or other letter under an ounce in weight, the like further sum of three-pence; for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, the like further sum of four-pence; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce:

For the port and conveyance of letters by the post to or from any part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, from or to any places out of the said kingdom not within his Majesty's dominions, in addition to all other rates now payable, for every single letter four-pence; for every double letter eight-pence; for every treble letter or other letter under an ounce in weight, one shilling; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, one shilling and four-pence; and so in proportion for every other letter or packet of greater weight than an ounce.

Rates by the penny post.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty's postmaster-general, and his deputy and deputies, officer and officers, to demand, have, receive, and take for the conveyance of every letter originally sent by the post heretofore known by the name of *The Penny Post*, (and not first passing by the general post), the postage whereof shall not be paid on putting the same into the office of the said post, the several rates or sums of money herein-after mentioned; (that is to say), for the conveyance

conveyance of every letter sent by the said post from any place within the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, the borough of *Southwark*, and the respective suburbs thereof, to any other place within the same cities and borough and the suburbs thereof, the sum of two-pence; for the conveyance of every letter put into such last-mentioned post office to be forwarded by the general post, the sum of two-pence.

IV. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, all merchants accounts, bills of exchange, invoices, and bills of lading whatever, shall be rated, taxed, and paid for, as so many several letters, or by the ounce, according to the respective rates by this act made payable on letters and packets conveyed by the general post.

V. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful to and for his Majesty's postmaster-general, in his discretion, to undertake, at the expence of the revenue of the post office, the conveyance and delivery of letters directed to persons abiding in towns, villages, and places (not being post towns), from the respective post towns to which such letters shall be carried by the post in the usual manner; and also the collection and conveyance of letters in and from such towns, villages, and places, in order to be sent by the post: and to take such sum and sums of money for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for such respective extra service to be performed, as shall and may from time to time be mutually agreed upon by and between the postmaster-general and the inhabitants respectively.

VI. Provided always nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to hinder or prevent the inhabitants of any such towns, villages, and places respectively, from carrying or recarrying, or employing any messenger, servant, or other person to carry or recarry any letters or packets, to or from the post town in such manner as they have heretofore been accustomed and are by law authorized; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the monies to arise and be received for such extra services as aforesaid shall, after paying the expences incurred, be applied in such manner as the present rates of postage are by law applicable.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful to and for his Majesty's postmaster-general, in his discretion, to enter into any agreement or agreements with, or to take security from, any person or persons applying to him for that purpose, for indemnifying his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in whole or in part, and for such time as the postmaster-general may think necessary, against the expences which shall or may be incurred beyond the rates of postage, by extending the conveyance of letters by post

Merchants accounts, bills of exchange, &c. shall be rated as letters.

The postmaster-general may undertake the conveyance of letters to and from places not being post towns, for such sums for extra service as may be agreed upon;

but the inhabitants of such places may act as heretofore.

Monies arising from extra services to be applied as the rates.

The postmaster-general may agree with any person for indemnifying his Majesty against the expences which may be incurred beyond the rates by

extending the conveyance of letters.

to or from any places where such conveyance shall be extended at the request of such person or persons, and it shall appear doubtful to the said postmaster whether by extending the said conveyance an additional expence to the revenue may not be incurred.

Rates of packet postage from or to Holyhead or Milford Haven, to or from any ports in Ireland.

IX. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, it shall be lawful to and for his Majesty's postmaster-general, and his deputy and deputies, by him thereunto sufficiently authorized, to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to demand, have, receive, and take for the port and conveyance of all and every the letters and packets, that shall be carried or conveyed by packet boats from or to the ports of *Holyhead* or *Milford Haven*, to or from any ports in *Ireland*, over and above all the rates payable for such letters or packets, a packet postage, according to the rates or sums herein-after mentioned, that is to say, for every single letter, two-pence; for every double letter, four-pence; for every treble letter, or other letter less than an ounce in weight, sixpence; and for every ounce in weight, and for every packet not exceeding an ounce in weight, eight-pence; and so in proportion for every letter or packet exceeding an ounce in weight.

Act not to alter the rates of postage upon single letters sent by or to seamen, &c. made payable by 35 Geo. 3. c. 53:

X. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall increase or alter, or be construed to increase or alter, the amount or manner of charging the rates of postage upon single letters to be sent by the post, by or to seamen or privates employed in his Majesty's navy, army, militia, fencible regiments, artillery, or marines, upon their own private concerns only, whilst such seamen and privates shall be employed in the publick service as aforesaid, made payable by an act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, *An act for further regulating the sending and receiving letters free from the duty of postage; for allowing non-commissioned officers, seamen, and private men, in the navy and army, whilst on service, to send and receive letters at a low rate of postage; and for permitting patterns and samples of goods to be transmitted by the post at an easier rate than is now allowed by law; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.*

Nor the manner of charging for patterns of cloth, &c. under that act.

XI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall increase or alter, or be construed to increase or alter, the amount or manner of charging the rate of postage upon letters, packets, or covers, containing patterns of cloth, silk, stuff, or other goods, or samples of other sort of things, not exceeding one ounce in weight, made payable by the said last-mentioned act, passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Powers of acts relating to the post-office, not re-

XII. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, all and every the clauses, provisions, powers, privileges, advantages,

tages, disabilities, penalties, and methods, for the recovery of the same, and all other matters and things in force at the time of passing this act, and contained in the said act made in the ninth year of the reign of her said late majesty Queen Anne, or in any other of the before-mentioned acts of parliament, or in any other act or acts of parliament, so far as the same relate to the post office, (and not repealed or altered by this act), shall continue in force, and shall be applied and extended, and shall be construed to apply and extend, to this present act, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this present act.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That the several rates and duties herein-before granted, together with such other rates and duties of the revenue of the post office as shall be by law payable and received after the said fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be paid from time to time into the hands of the receiver-general for the time being of the revenue of the post office, who shall pay the same (the necessary charges for collecting, paying, and accounting for the same being first deducted) into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer on such days and times, and in such manner, as the rates and duties hereby repealed were by any law in force at and immediately before the passing of this act directed to be paid, and the said money so to be paid into the said receipt as aforesaid shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund.

XIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That out of the monies arising by the said rates and duties hereby imposed, and such other rates and duties of the revenue of the post office as shall be by law payable after the said fifth day of April, after setting apart quarterly the several sums of one hundred and two thousand six hundred and thirty-nine pounds, and of ten thousand pounds, in the manner and for the purposes directed by the said act passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, the further sum of forty-nine thousand six hundred and two pounds, being one-fourth part of the annual average produce for three years, ending on the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred, of the remainder of the rates and duties granted by the said last-mentioned act, and directed thereby to be set apart, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient, shall, according to the said last-mentioned act, be set apart as an addition made to the publick revenue for the purposes therein mentioned; and after setting apart the several sums above-mentioned, or so much as shall be sufficient, the remainder of the said revenue shall, during the period of ten years after the passing of this act, be entered in the books in the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, distinctly and apart from all other branches of the publick revenue; and that the said remainder of the said rates to be set apart, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient, shall be deemed an addition made to the revenue,

Rates to be paid to the receiver-general of the post office, who shall pay the money into the exchequer to be carried to the consolidated fund.

Application of the revenue of the post office after April 5, 1801.

due, for the purpose of defraying the increased charge occasioned by any loan made, or stock created or to be created, for the service of *Great Britain*, by virtue of any act or acts passed or to be passed in this session of parliament; and that there shall be provided and kept in the office of the auditor of the said receipt, during the said period of ten years, a book or books, in which the said remainder of the said revenue shall, together with the monies arising from any other duties granted or to be granted in this session of parliament, for the purpose of defraying such increased charge as aforesaid, be entered separate and apart from all other monies paid or payable to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon any account whatever.

Persons sued may plead the general issue.

XV. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, at any time or times, be sued, molested, or prosecuted for any thing by him, her, or them done or executed in pursuance of this act, or of any clause, matter, or thing herein contained, such person and persons shall and may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence for his or their defence; and if, upon the trial, a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him, her, or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Treble costs.

Act may be altered or repealed this session.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That this act may be altered, varied, or repealed by any act or acts to be made in this present session of parliament.

C A P. VIII.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain additional duties on paper, pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard, made in or imported into Great Britain; and on tea imported into and sold in Great Britain.—[March 24, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

Preamble.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* in parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's publick expences, and making a permanent addition to the publick revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several new and additional rates and duties of customs and excise herein respectively mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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

There shall be paid on the articles mentioned in annexed schedules A and B, respectively marked A and B hereunto annexed, the several duties

authority of the same, That there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon the several goods, wares, merchandizes, and commodities, mentioned and described in the schedules annexed, the several sums

sums of money, and duties of customs and excise, as they are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the said schedules; and that there shall be made, allowed, and paid, for or in respect of goods, wares, merchandizes, and commodities, for or in respect whereof any duty of excise is by this act imposed, to the several persons entitled to the same, the several drawbacks of excise, as the same are also respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the schedules respectively marked C and D hereunto annexed, and also all such special allowances as are particularly directed by any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the passing of this act.

therein set forth, and drawbacks allowed as specified in schedules C and D, as also all special allowances.

II. And be it further enacted, That such of the said duties of customs by this act imposed as shall arise or become due in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *England* for the time being; and such thereof as shall arise and become due in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being; and that such of the excise duties by this act imposed as shall arise or become due in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *England* for the time being; and such thereof as shall arise or become due in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of excise in *Scotland* for the time being.

Duties to be under the management of the commissioners of the customs and excise in *England* and *Scotland* respectively.

III. And be it further enacted, That the several sums of money respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the said several schedules to this act annexed, marked A and B respectively, as the duties of customs and excise respectively granted by this act; and the drawbacks of the duties of excise set forth in the said schedules respectively, marked C and D, upon the several goods, wares, merchandizes, or commodities inserted in those schedules respectively, shall (except where any alteration is expressly made by this act) be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, recovered, answered, and paid, adjudged, mitigated, and allowed, in such and the like manner, and in or by any or either of the means, ways, or methods respectively, by which the respective duties of customs and excise, and drawbacks of duties of excise, upon goods, wares, merchandizes, or commodities of the same sorts or kinds respectively, were or might be raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, adjudged, mitigated, and allowed by any act or acts now in force relating to the duties of customs and excise respectively; and that all the goods, wares, merchandizes, or commodities so by this act respectively made liable to the payment of, or chargeable with duties of customs or excise respectively, or so entitled to drawbacks of duties of excise, as respectively inserted, described, and set forth in the said schedules hereunto annexed, shall be, and the same are hereby made subject and liable (except where any alteration is expressly made by this act) to all

Duties and drawbacks (except where altered by this act) shall be managed as the like duties and drawbacks might be under acts now in force, and the goods shall be under like regulations.

and

and every the conditions, rules, regulations, restrictions, provisions, and forfeitures respectively, to which goods, wares, or merchandize in general, and also all and every the special conditions, rules, regulations, restrictions, and forfeitures respectively, to which the like goods, wares, or merchandizes respectively, were subject and liable, by any act or acts of parliament in force at and immediately before the passing of this act, respecting the duties of customs and excise respectively; and all and every pain, penalty, fine, or forfeiture, of any nature or kind whatsoever, as well pains of death as others, for any offence whatsoever, committed against or in breach of any act or acts of parliament in force at and immediately before the commencement of this act, made for securing the revenue of customs or excise respectively, or for the regulation or improvement thereof; and the several powers, directions, clauses, matters, and things, therein contained, (unless where expressly altered by this act,) shall, and the same are hereby respectively directed and declared to extend to, and the same respectively shall be applied, practised, and put in execution, for and in respect of the said duties of customs and excise, and drawbacks of duties of excise, hereby charged and allowed, in as full and ample manner, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if all and every the said acts, clauses, conditions, rules, regulations, restrictions, provisions, powers, directions, fines, pains, penalties, forfeitures, matters, and things respectively, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act.

For paper delivered after April 5, 1801, on contracts prior thereto, an equivalent to the duty may be added to the price.

IV. *And whereas contracts may have been made before the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, by makers of or dealers in paper, for serving paper to be delivered in point of time after the said fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and one;* be it therefore enacted, That such makers of or dealers in paper, serving such paper after the said fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, in pursuance of such former contracts, shall be allowed to add a sum equivalent to the duties by this act imposed for or in respect of such paper, over and above the contract price of such paper, and such makers and dealers shall be entitled by virtue of this act to be paid for the same accordingly.

Brown paper (except made from old ropes or cordage alone) shall be deemed coloured paper of the second class, within the meaning of this act, and 34 Geo. 3. c. 20.

V. And be it further enacted, That all brown paper (except such only as shall be made of old ropes or cordage alone, without separating or extracting the pitch or tar therefrom, and without any mixture of other materials therewith) shall be deemed and taken to be coloured paper of the second class within the meaning of this act, and also of an act made in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for repealing the duties on paper, pasteboard, millboard, scaleboard, and-glazed paper, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof;* any thing in this or any other act or acts of parliament to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

No paper shall be painted for hangings, except such

VI. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whatever shall print, paint, or stain, any paper to serve for hangings

hangings or other uses, save and except such paper for or in respect whereof the duty or duties chargeable on paper of the first class mentioned in this act shall have been duly charged, nor unless such paper shall be, or shall have been previously produced to the officer of excise under whose survey the printer, painter, or stainer thereof shall be, inclosed in the original cover or wrapper, or covers or wrappers, in which such paper was charged with the said duty or duties, and with the label or impression of the stamp, denoting the charge of the said duty or duties, and also the name of the officer, and the date of the charge of the said duty, with the class of such paper marked, written, or printed, remaining visibly and distinctly on such cover or wrapper, or covers or wrappers; and upon such production of such paper, such printer, painter, or stainer, shall immediately, in the presence of such officer, untie and open every ream and bundle of such paper, and thereupon such officer shall immediately take an account of the quantities and dimensions of all such paper, and immediately upon taking such account thereof shall, according to the directions of an act made in the first year of the reign of his majesty King George the First, among other things, for preventing frauds in the duties relating to printed, painted, and stained paper, mark or stamp every sheet and piece thereof with a stamp or seal already provided or to be provided in pursuance of an act made in the tenth year of the reign of her late majesty Queen Anne, for the granting of the duties on printed, painted, or stained paper, to serve for hangings and other uses, thereby to denote that such account has been taken of such paper; and no officer or officers of excise shall, on any pretence ~~whatever~~, mark or stamp with such stamp any paper, except such paper as shall be or shall have been previously so produced and opened as aforesaid.

VII. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, if any maker or makers of paper shall cut or otherwise diminish any paper before the same shall be taken account of, and weighed and charged by the proper officer or officers of excise, every such maker or makers of paper shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds, together with all the paper which shall be so cut or diminished, and such paper shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That all tea taken and condemned as prize, and sold by the captors or their agents, under and pursuant to the rules, regulations, and restrictions, prescribed by an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the relief of the captors of prizes with respect to the bringing and landing certain prize goods in this kingdom*, shall be subject and liable to the additional duty by this act imposed on tea.

IX. And be it further enacted, That all the monies arising by the duties by this act imposed (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted) shall from time

whereon the duty on paper of the first class mentioned in this act shall have been charged, nor unless produced to the officer of excise in the original cover, and opened in his presence, who shall take an account thereof, and stamp it according to law.

From April 5, 1801, if any maker shall diminish paper before charged by the officer. it may be seized.

Prize tea sold pursuant to 33 Geo. 3. c. 34. liable to the additional duty.

Duties to be carried to the consolidated fund.

to time be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*; and the said money so paid into the said receipt of exchequer as aforesaid, shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund.

Application of duties. X. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all the monies arising or to arise by the said rates and duties, or any of them, shall be deemed an addition made to the revenue for the purpose of defraying the increased charge occasioned by any loan made, or stock created or to be created by virtue of any act or acts passed or to be passed in this session of parliament; and that the said monies shall, during the space of ten years next ensuing, be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*, distinctly and apart from all other branches of the publick revenues; and that there shall be provided and kept in the office of the auditor of the said receipt, during the said period of ten years, a book or books in which all the monies arising from the said rates and duties, and paid into the said receipt, shall, together with the monies arising from any rates and duties granted in this session of parliament, for the purposes of defraying such increased charge as aforesaid, be entered separate and apart from all other monies paid or payable to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, upon any account whatever.

Commencement of act. XI. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and take effect as to tea, from the day mentioned in the schedule to this act annexed; and as to all other articles, matters, and things, from the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one.

SCHEDULE to which this act refers,

A.

PAPER.

FOR every pound weight avoirdupois of paper, fit or proper, or that may be used for or applied to the uses or purposes of writing, drawing, and printing, or either of them, and of all elephant papers, and all cartridge papers, which shall be imported into *Great Britain*, whether by the *East India* company or otherwise, (except paper of the manufacture of and imported from *Ireland*), a custom duty of ten-pence.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all such papers which shall be made in *Great Britain*, or which shall be made in *Ireland*, and imported directly from thence into *Great Britain*, an excise duty of two-pence halfpenny.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of coloured papers and whited brown papers, fit and proper for the use or purpose of wrapping up goods, and not fit or proper or capable of being used for or applied to the uses or purposes of writing, drawing, and printing, or either of them, which shall be imported into

Great Britain, whether by the *East India* company or otherwise, (except paper of the manufacture of and imported from *Ireland*), a custom duty of four-pence.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all such paper which shall be made in *Great Britain*, or which shall be made in *Ireland*, and imported directly from thence into *Great Britain*, an excise duty of one penny.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of brown paper, fit and proper for the use or purpose of wrapping up goods, and not fit or proper or capable of being used for or applied to the uses or purposes of writing, drawing, and printing, or either of them, which shall be imported into *Great Britain*, whether by the *East India* company or otherwise, (except paper of the manufacture of and imported from *Ireland*), a custom duty of two-pence.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all such paper which shall be made in *Great Britain*, or which shall be made in *Ireland*, and imported directly from thence into *Great Britain*, an excise duty of one halfpenny.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of every sort or kind of paper not before enumerated or described, which shall be imported into *Great Britain*, whether by the *East India* company or otherwise, (except of the manufacture of and imported from *Ireland*), a custom duty of ten-pence.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of all such non-enumerated papers (other than and except papers commonly called and known by the names of *sheathing paper* and *button paper*, or *button board*), which shall be made in *Great Britain*, or which shall be made in *Ireland* and imported directly from thence into *Great Britain*, an excise duty of two-pence halfpenny.

For every one hundred weight of pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard, which shall be imported into *Great Britain*, whether by the *East India* company or otherwise, (except of the manufacture of and imported from *Ireland*), a custom duty of twenty shillings.

For every one hundred weight of pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard, which shall be made in *Great Britain*, or which shall be made in *Ireland* and imported directly from thence into *Great Britain*, an excise duty of ten shillings and sixpence; and so in proportion for every greater or less quantity of the same respectively.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of printed, painted, or stained paper for hangings, which shall be imported into *Great Britain*, whether by the *East India* company or otherwise, (except of the manufacture of and imported from *Ireland*), a custom duty of sixpence.

For every yard square of Irish printed, painted, or stained paper to serve for hangings or other uses, which shall be imported into *Great Britain* from *Ireland*, an excise duty of one penny.

For every one hundred weight of books, bound or unbound,

which

which shall be imported into *Great Britain*, whether by the *East India* company or otherwise, (except from *Ireland*), a custom duty of one pound three shillings and four-pence; and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

For every pound weight avoirdupois of books, bound or unbound, and of maps or prints, which shall be imported into *Great Britain* from *Ireland*, an excise duty of two-pence.

SCHEDULE B.

TEA.

FOR and upon all tea which, from and after the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be sold at the sales of the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies* for two shillings and sixpence *per* pound weight or upwards, an excise duty of ten pounds *per centum*, to be computed upon the gross prices at which such tea shall be sold.

SCHEDULE C.

DRAWBACKS.

PAPER.

FOR all paper of the manufacture of *Ireland*, imported into *Great Britain*, and for all paper made in *Great Britain* which shall be exported from *Great Britain* to foreign parts or to *Ireland*, a drawback of the several and respective duties imposed by this act, which shall have been paid for the same.

For all printed books made of paper of the first class, which shall contain the water mark of the present year one thousand eight hundred and one, or of some subsequent year of our Lord, and which shall be exported to foreign parts or to *Ireland*, by any printer or bookseller, a drawback of two-pence *per* pound.

For all ruled account books made of paper of the first class, which shall contain the water mark of the present year one thousand eight hundred and one, or of some subsequent year of our Lord, and which shall be exported to foreign parts or to *Ireland*, by any stationer, a drawback of two-pence *per* pound.

For all paper of the first class which shall contain the water mark of the present year one thousand eight hundred and one, or of some subsequent year of our Lord, and which shall be used in the printing of any books in the latin, greek, oriental, or northern languages, within the university of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, by permission of the vice chancellor of the same respectively, or within the universities of *Scotland*, or either of them, by permission of the principals of the same respectively, a drawback of the

the whole duty imposed by this act, which shall have been paid for such paper.

And for all paper of the first class which shall contain the water mark of the present year one thousand eight hundred and one, or of some subsequent year of our Lord, and which shall be used in the universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, or either of them, by permission of the vice chancellor of the same, or used by the King's printers in *England* or *Scotland*, in the printing of bibles, testaments, psalm books, books of common prayer of the church of *England*, the book commonly called or known in *Scotland* by the name of *The Confession of Faith*, or the larger or shorter catechism of the church of *Scotland*, a drawback of two-pence per pound.

SCHEDULE D.
DRAWBACK.
TEA.

FOR all tea (for which the duty imposed by this act in respect thereof shall have been paid) which shall be exported to any place where a drawback of the duty on tea is now allowed by law, the whole duty of excise by this act imposed in respect thereof.

C A P. IX.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain additional duties on horses in Great Britain; and for exempting from duty, horses kept for the purpose of husbandry, by persons holding farms under a certain value.—[March 24, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Preamble.
commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* in parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's publick expences, and making an addition to the publick revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the duties hereinafter mentioned; and do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That upon every The additional duties following shall be paid:
assessment which shall be made from and after the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, throughout *Great Britain*, unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the further additional rates and duties following; that is to say,

Upon every person keeping and using one horse, mare, or gelding, Duty for one horse.

gelding, and no more, for which the duty of one pound four shillings is now chargeable by the act of the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, an additional duty of ten shillings:

Duty where two or more horses kept:

Upon every person keeping and using two or more horses, mares, or geldings, for which a progressive duty is now chargeable by the act of the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, an additional duty of twenty shillings for each such horse, mare, or gelding:

And duty for horses now chargeable at 6s.

And upon every person keeping any horse, mare, or gelding, or any mule, for which the duty of six shillings is now chargeable by the act of the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, an additional duty of four shillings for each such horse, mare, or gelding, or mule.

Duties to be paid over and above those granted by 38 Geo. 3. c. 41.

II. And be it further enacted, That the said additional rates and duties hereby imposed, shall be paid over and above and in addition to the respective rates and duties granted by a certain act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, on horses, mares, or geldings.

The commissioners, &c. for taxes, to put this act in execution.

III. And be it further enacted, That for the better assessing, levying, collecting, and paying the before-mentioned duties by this act imposed, the commissioners authorized or appointed, or who shall hereafter be authorized or appointed, for putting in execution the acts relative to the present duties on horses, mares, and geldings, or any other duties placed under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, shall be commissioners for executing this present act, with relation to the aforesaid duty and the powers herein contained, in all and singular the counties, shires, stewardries, ridings, divisions, cities, boroughs, cinque ports, towns, and places respectively within *Great Britain*; and that the several surveyors, inspectors, assessors, and collectors respectively appointed, or who shall be appointed in manner aforesaid, shall be surveyors, inspectors, assessors, and collectors, to put in execution this present act, according to the respective powers and authorities given to them by any former acts as herein-before is mentioned; and the said commissioners and others the persons aforesaid, being duly qualified to act in the execution of the said several acts as before-mentioned, shall, and they are hereby respectively empowered and required to do all things necessary for putting this act into execution, with relation to the aforesaid rates or duties hereby imposed, in the like and in as full and as ample a manner as they or any of them are or is authorized to put in execution the said several acts relative to the rates and duties on horses, mares, and geldings, or any matters or things therein respectively contained.

Additional duties to be assessed as former duties on horses, and

IV. And be it further enacted, That the said additional rates or duties by this act imposed, shall be assessed, raised, levied, collected, received, paid over, and accounted for, in such and the like form and manner, and with such allowances, and under such

such penalties, forfeitures, and disabilities, and according to such rules, methods, and directions, and subject to such provisions and exemptions by which the former rates and duties on horses used as aforesaid, were or might be assessed, raised, levied, collected, received, paid over, and accounted for, or by any of them, as the same now remain in force, and are respectively applicable to the said additional rates or duties hereby imposed, and are not altered by this act; and that all and every the powers, authorities, rules, directions, penalties, forfeitures, exemptions, clauses, matters, and things contained in any act or acts of parliament relative to the former rates and duties on horses, or any of them, or any act or acts of parliament therein referred to, and now in force, for the assessing, surcharging, raising, levying, collecting, recovering, receiving, paying, and accounting for the said rates and duties thereby granted, as far as the same are respectively applicable to the rates and duties by this act imposed, and not repugnant thereto, shall be in force, and be duly observed, practised, and put in execution throughout *Great Britain*, for the assessing, surcharging, raising, levying, collecting, recovering, receiving, paying, and accounting for the rates or duties by this act granted, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same powers, authorities, rules, directions, penalties, exemptions, forfeitures, clauses, matters, and things were particularly repeated and re-enacted in this act.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to charge with the rates or duties by this act imposed, any person duly licensed to keep any carriage whatever to be employed as a publick stage coach or carriage, for the purpose of conveying passengers for hire from different places in *Great Britain*, or any person licensed by the commissioners for licensing and regulating hackney coaches and chairs within the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the suburbs thereof, in respect of any horse, mare, or gelding, which is and shall be actually and solely used and employed by any such person in drawing such stage coach or carriage, or any hackney coach from place to place for hire; any thing in any of the said acts or this act contained to the contrary thereof, in anywise notwithstanding.

VI. And be it further enacted, That all the monies arising by the said rates or duties hereby imposed (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted) shall from time to time be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*, and shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the monies arising or to arise of the rates or duties imposed by this act, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient, shall be deemed an addition made to the revenue, for the purpose of defraying the increased charge occasioned by any loan raised or stock created

or to be created by virtue of any act or acts passed in this session of parliament; and that the said monies shall, during the space of ten years next ensuing, be paid into the said receipt, distinctly and apart from all other branches of the publick revenue; and that there shall be provided and kept in the office of the auditor of the said receipt during the said period of ten years, a book or books, in which all the monies arising from the said rates or duties hereby imposed and paid into the said receipt, shall, together with the monies arising from any other rates and duties granted or to be granted in this session of parliament, for the purpose of defraying such increased charge as aforesaid, be entered separate and apart from all other monies paid or payable to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, upon any account whatever.

38 Geo. 3.
c. 41. recited.

No occupier of a farm at a rack rent, under 20l. &c. and not keeping more than two horses, and used in husbandry, chargeable with duty under recited act or this act.

VIII. *And whereas by an act, passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for repealing the duties upon male servants, carriages, horses, mules, and dogs, and for granting to his Majesty other duties in lieu thereof, a certain duty mentioned in schedule (D) of the said act was granted in respect of horses and mules hereby charged with an additional duty; and it is expedient to exempt persons herein-after described as well from the duty in the said recited act contained, as from the duty hereby granted:* be it further enacted, That no person occupying a farm the rack rent of which shall be less than twenty pounds a year, and making a livelihood solely thereby, or occupying any other estate on any tenure otherwise than as tenant at rack rent, or such other estate together with a farm at rack rent the value of which in the whole shall be less than equivalent to a farm at the rack rent of twenty pounds a year, (reckoning the value of every estate occupied by the owner thereof on any tenure, except at rack rent, as equivalent to double the like amount of any farm at rack rent), and making a livelihood solely by such occupation, and keeping not more than two horses, mares, geldings, or mules, in the whole, shall be chargeable with any of the duties imposed either by the said recited act or this act, for or in respect of such horse, mare, gelding, or mule, or such two horses, mares, geldings, or mules, provided such horse, mare, gelding, or mule, or horses, mares, geldings, or mules, be *bonâ fide* kept and used for the purposes of husbandry; any thing in the said recited act or this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons claiming such exemption to return in their lists the number of horses kept, and the value of their farms.

IX. Provided also, That every person claiming such exemption shall duly return in the list to be delivered pursuant to the directions of the said recited act and other acts relating to the said duties, the number of horses, mares, geldings, and mules, kept by him or her, and the value of the estate or farm occupied by him or her, to be estimated as aforesaid; which return shall be made to the inspector or surveyor of the said duties for the district where such return shall be required, in order that such inspector or surveyor may inquire into the merits of such return,

return, and that such exemption may not be claimed contrary to the intent of this act, and for that purpose such alterations shall be made in the form prescribed by the said recited act as the case may require.

C A P. X.

An act for granting to his Majesty additional stamp duties on bills of exchange, promissory notes, and insurances; and on certain indentures, leases, bonds, or other deeds.—[March 24, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the **Preamble.** commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* in parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's publick expences, and making a permanent addition to the publick revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the duties herein-after mentioned; and do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, **The following additional stamp duties to be paid, viz.** throughout the kingdom of *Great Britain*, upon every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which any of the several matters herein-after mentioned shall be engrossed, printed, or written, the respective stamp duties following; that is to say,

Any bill of exchange, draft, or order, for the payment of money on demand, for which any stamp duty is charged by an act of the thirty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, shall be engrossed, written, or printed, in *Great Britain*, where the sum expressed therein shall amount to forty shillings, and shall not exceed the sum of five pounds and five shillings, the additional sum of two-pence: **On bills of exchange, &c. in Great Britain, payable on demand:**

And where such sum shall exceed five pounds and five shillings, and shall not exceed thirty pounds, the additional sum of four-pence:

And where such sum shall exceed thirty pounds, and shall not exceed fifty pounds, the additional sum of sixpence:

And where such sum shall exceed fifty pounds, and shall not exceed one hundred pounds, the additional sum of eight-pence:

And where such sum shall exceed one hundred pounds, and shall not exceed two hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling:

Any bill of exchange, draft, or order, payable otherwise than on demand, shall be engrossed, written, or printed, in *Great Britain*, where the sum expressed therein, or made payable thereby, shall amount to forty shillings, and shall not exceed thirty pounds, the additional sum of four-pence: **Bills of exchange, &c. payable otherwise than on demand:**

And where such sum shall exceed thirty pounds, and shall not exceed fifty pounds, the additional sum of sixpence :

And where such sum shall exceed fifty pounds, and shall not exceed one hundred pounds, the additional sum of eight-pence :

And where such sum shall exceed one hundred pounds, and shall not exceed two hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling :

Bills of exchange in Great Britain above 200l. :

Any bill of exchange whatever shall be engrossed, written, or printed in *Great Britain*, where the sum expressed therein shall exceed two hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling and four-pence :

Notes payable to the bearer on demand re-issuable where first issued :

Any promissory note, or other note for the payment of money to the bearer on demand, shall be engrossed, written, or printed, in *Great Britain*, which may be re-issuable from time to time, after payment at the place where the same was first issued, but not otherwise, where the sum expressed therein, or made payable thereby, shall amount to forty shillings, and shall not exceed five pounds and five shillings, the additional sum of two-pence :

And where such sum shall exceed five pounds and five shillings, and shall not exceed thirty pounds, the additional sum of four-pence :

And where such sum shall exceed thirty pounds, and shall not exceed fifty pounds, the additional sum of sixpence :

And where such sum shall exceed fifty pounds, and shall not exceed one hundred pounds, the additional sum of eight-pence :

And where such sum shall exceed one hundred pounds, and shall not exceed two hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling :

Notes on demand re-issuable at any place :

Any promissory note, or other note for the payment of money on demand, shall be engrossed, written, or printed, in *Great Britain*, which may be re-issued from time to time, after any payment at the same place, or any other place than where the same was first issued, where the sum expressed therein, or made payable thereby, shall amount to forty shillings, and shall not exceed five pounds and five shillings, the additional sum of four-pence :

And where such sum shall exceed five pounds and five shillings, and shall not exceed thirty pounds, the additional sum of eight-pence :

Notes payable otherwise than to the bearer on demand :

Any promissory note, or other note payable otherwise than to the bearer on demand, shall be engrossed, written, or printed, in *Great Britain*, where the sum expressed therein, or made payable thereby, shall amount to forty shillings, and shall not exceed thirty pounds, the additional sum of four-pence :

And where such sum shall exceed thirty pounds, and shall not exceed fifty pounds, the additional sum of sixpence :

And where such sum shall exceed fifty pounds, and shall not exceed one hundred pounds, the additional sum of eight-pence :

And where such sum shall exceed one hundred pounds, and shall

shall not exceed two hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling :

Any promissory note, or other note payable on demand or otherwise, shall be engrossed, written, or printed, in *Great Britain*, where the sum expressed therein, or made payable thereby, shall exceed two hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling and four-pence : Any note in Great Britain above 200l. :

Any insurance upon any ship or ships, goods, or merchandize, or upon any other property or interest whereon insurances may lawfully be made, shall be engrossed, written, or printed, in *Great Britain*, where the sum to be insured shall amount to one hundred pounds, the additional sum of two shillings and six-pence ; and so progressively for every sum of one hundred pounds insured : Insurances on ships, goods, &c. :

And where the sum insured shall not amount to one hundred pounds, the like additional sum of two shillings and six-pence :

And where the sum to be insured shall exceed one hundred pounds, or any progressive sums of one hundred pounds each, by any fractional part of one hundred pounds, the like additional sum of two shillings and six-pence for such fractional part of one hundred pounds, to be paid by the assured in such insurances respectively :

Any insurances or insurance made in *Great Britain*, where the premium or consideration in the nature of a premium actually and *bonâ fide* paid, given, or contracted for, shall not exceed the rate of ten shillings, where the sum so to be insured shall amount to one hundred pounds, the additional stamp duty of one shilling and three-pence ; and so progressively for every sum of one hundred pounds so insured :

And where the sum so to be insured shall not amount to one hundred pounds, a like additional stamp duty of one shilling and three-pence :

And where the sum so to be insured shall exceed one hundred pounds, or any progressive sums of one hundred pounds each, by any fractional part of one hundred pounds, a like additional stamp duty of one shilling and three-pence for such fractional part of one hundred pounds, to be paid by the assured in such insurances respectively :

Any indenture, lease, bond, or other deed, for which a stamp duty of three shilling is chargeable by an act passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, shall be engrossed, written, or printed, in *Great Britain*, the additional sum of three shillings. And on indentures, &c. liable to 3s. by 37 Geo. 3. c. 90.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge with any stamp duty by this act imposed, any policy of insurance made and entered into for insuring houses, furniture, goods, wares, merchandizes, or other property, from loss by fire, whereon the duty imposed by an act passed in the twenty-second year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, Act not to extend to insurances from losses by fire nor on lives.

An act for charging a duty on persons whose property shall be insured against loss by fire, shall have been duly paid, nor any insurance made or entered into for insuring any events or contingencies relative to a life or lives, whereon the duty imposed by the laws in force at and immediately before the passing of this act, shall have been duly paid.

Duties on foreign bills of exchange.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to charge any foreign bills of exchange drawn in sets, according to the custom of merchants, with any additional duty higher than after the following rate; that is to say, where the sum expressed in such bills, or made payable thereby, shall not exceed one hundred pounds, there shall be charged an additional stamp duty of fourpence; and where such sum shall exceed one hundred pounds, and shall not exceed two hundred pounds, an additional stamp duty of sixpence; and where such sum shall exceed two hundred pounds, an additional stamp duty of eight-pence: provided that every bill of each set of such bills so drawn, shall be charged, and every such bill is hereby declared to be chargeable with the like additional duty, according to the rate above-mentioned.

Duties to be paid over and above former duties, and to be under the management of the commissioners for stamps.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the duties charged on any of the matters and things herein-before mentioned, shall be paid, over and above the duties payable by law on the same respectively, on and immediately before the passing of this act; and that the said duties hereby granted shall be under the government, care, and management of the commissioners for the time being appointed to manage the duties charged on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who, or the major part of them, are hereby required and empowered to employ the necessary officers under them for that purpose; and in order to denote any of the several duties payable by virtue of this act, whenever they see occasion, to use such stamps as shall have been heretofore provided to denote any former duties on stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, or to cause new stamps to be provided for that purpose, or for the purpose of denoting the former duties, and also the duties granted by this act, and to alter or renew the same respectively from time to time, and to do all other things necessary to be done for putting this act into execution with relation to the said several duties herein-before granted, in the like and in as full and ample a manner as they, or the major part of them, are authorised to put in execution any former law concerning stamped vellum, parchment, and paper.

Persons having parchments, &c with the present stamps, may have them properly stamped or exchanged; but if not done, the in-

V. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any persons who shall, on the respective days appointed for the commencement of the respective duties hereby granted, have in their custody or possession any vellum, parchment, or paper, stamped or marked with any stamp or mark, or stamps or marks, used to denote any of the respective duties now payable by law on stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, by virtue of any act or acts in force on and immediately before the passing of this act,

and upon which vellum, parchment, or paper, any duty is hereby imposed in addition to the duties now payable thereon, at any time to bring or send such vellum, parchment, or paper, to the said commissioners at their head office in *Middlesex*, who, or their officers under them, are hereby authorised and required, on payment of the respective duties by this act imposed, to the receiver general of the said duties, or to some person or persons to be authorised by him for such purpose, to cause such vellum, parchment, or paper, to be duly stamped and marked with the proper stamp or mark, or stamps or marks, to denote the payment of the respective duties hereby imposed, or at the election of the person or persons bringing such vellum, parchment, or paper, to cause the same to be cancelled, and other vellum, parchment, or paper, to be stamped with the proper stamps of the like value with the amount of the stamps so cancelled, and of the duties payable by virtue of this act, without demanding or taking, directly or indirectly, any sum of money or consideration whatever (other than the duty hereby imposed) for the same; and all vellum, parchment, and paper, stamped or marked by virtue of any act or acts now in force as aforesaid, on which any matter or thing shall be engrossed, printed, or written, after the respective days appointed hereby for the commencement of the said respective duties, which shall not be brought to the said head office, shall be, and is hereby declared to be of no other effect or use than if the same had not been so stamped; and the matters and things which shall, after the respective days appointed for the commencement of the said respective duties, be engrossed, printed, or written thereon, shall be of no other effect than if the same matters and things had been engrossed, printed, or written, on unstamped vellum, parchment, or paper.

fruments
written there-
on to be of no
effect.

VI. And be it further enacted, That no promissory note or other note, which, by any act or acts in force on and immediately before the passing of this act, is allowed to be again issued under certain regulations therein contained, shall, from and after the fifth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, be again issued after payment thereof, until the same shall have been brought to the said head office to be stamped with a proper stamp; and the said commissioners are hereby authorised and required to stamp the same, or cause the same to be stamped, on payment of the duty by this act imposed, on proof on oath, or solemn affirmation or affidavit, before the said commissioners, (which oath or solemn affirmation the said commissioners, or any one or more of them, is or are, or any persons duly authorised to take affidavits in matters depending in any of the superior courts of law or equity, is hereby authorised to administer), that the same hath not been, after any payment thereof, again issued since the fifth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, and that the same have not been laid aside for the purpose of being cancelled, at any time before the passing of this act; and any such promissory or other notes which shall be first issued or negotiated after the said fifth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred

No note now
re-issuable,
shall be so,
after June 5,
1801, until
properly
stampd, which
may be done
under certain
conditions,
&c.

hundred and one, and which may be re-issued after any payment thereof according to the regulations of the said act again-issued, being also first stamped with the proper stamp to denote the duty by this act imposed, may be again issued from time to time in the manner allowed by the said acts respectively; and all rules, regulations, duties, and penalties prescribed or imposed by the said acts, or any of them, with respect to the stamping such promissory or other notes in order to issue the same from time to time, or with respect to the issuing or negotiating or cancelling such notes after payment thereof, shall be applied and put in practice with respect to the securing the duties by this act imposed, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been severally enacted in the body of this act.

Act not to extend to insurances from or to any place in Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, &c.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge with the additional rate or duty by this act granted, any insurance or insurances upon ships, goods, or merchandizes, or other property or interest whatever, for any voyage to or from any part or place in the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, or the islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark*, or the *Isle of Man*, from or to any other port or place in the said kingdom, or in the islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark*, or the *Isle of Man*; any thing in this act contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Penalty of felony, without benefit of clergy, for counterfeiting stamps, &c.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall counterfeit or forge, or cause or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any stamp directed or allowed to be used by this act, or provided, made, or used for the purpose of denoting the duties by this act granted as aforesaid, or any of them, or shall counterfeit or resemble the impression of the same with intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the said duties, or shall utter, vend, or sell, any vellum, parchment, or paper, liable to any stamp duty by this act imposed, with such counterfeit stamp or mark thereupon, knowing the same to be counterfeit, or shall privately or fraudulently use any stamp directed or allowed to be used by this act, with intent to defraud his Majesty of the said duties, then every person so offending, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

Powers of acts in force at passing this act to extend to it.

IX. And be it further enacted, That all powers, provisions, rules, methods, articles, clauses, penalties, and forfeitures, distributions of penalties and forfeitures, and all other matters and things prescribed or appointed by any act or acts of parliament in force at and immediately before the passing of this act, relating to the stamp duties on vellum, parchment, and paper, (and not hereby altered), shall, as far as the same are respectively applicable, be of full force and effect with relation to the additional and other duties herein-before mentioned, and shall be applied and put in execution for the raising, levying, collecting, and

securing

securing the said additional and other duties, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had severally and respectively been hereby re-enacted, with relation to the said additional and other duties.

X. And be it further enacted, That in every case where, by an act passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, a discount of sixteen pounds *per centum*, on the sums now payable for duties imposed on newspapers, shall be allowed by the said commissioners to the proprietors, printers, or publishers of such newspapers, who shall not have advanced the price thereof beyond the price in the said act mentioned, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to grant a further allowance, by way of discount, of four pounds and ten shillings *per centum*, on the sums so payable for duties, to the said proprietors, printers, or publishers, amounting in the whole to twenty pounds and ten shillings *per centum*, in the like manner and under the like conditions as is directed by the said act made in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, in respect of the discount thereby allowed; and the said commissioners shall cause the said amount of discount so to be allowed, to be marked on such newspapers, in the manner the discount of sixteen pounds *per centum* was directed to be marked by the said act.

Where a discount of 16l. per cent. is allowed for newspapers, a further discount of 4l. 10s. shall be allowed.

XI. And be it further enacted, That all the monies arising by the several duties herein-before mentioned, shall be paid from time to time into the hands of the receiver general, for the time being, of the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who shall pay the same (the necessary charges of raising, paying, and accounting for the same being deducted) into the receipt of the exchequer at *Westminster*, at such time and in such manner as the duties charged on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, are directed to be paid; and the said money so paid into the said receipt as aforesaid, shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund.

Duties to be paid to the receiver general of stamps, to be carried to the consolidated fund.

XII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the monies arising or to arise of the several rates or duties hereby granted as aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient, shall be deemed an addition made to the revenue, for the purpose of defraying the increased charge occasioned by any loan made, or stock created or to be created, by virtue of any act or acts passed, or to be passed, in this session of parliament; and that the said monies shall, during the space of ten years next ensuing, be paid into the said receipt, distinctly and apart from all other branches of the publick revenues; and there shall be provided and kept in the office of the auditor of the said receipt, during the said period of ten years, a book or books, in which all the monies arising from the said rates and duties paid into the said receipt, shall, together with the monies arising from any other rates and duties granted in this session of parliament, for the purpose of defraying such increased charge as aforesaid, be entered separate and apart from all other monies paid or payable to

Application of duties.

to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, upon any account whatsoever.

Limitation of actions.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this act, then and in every such case the said action or suit shall be commenced within six calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall arise, and not elsewhere; and that the defendant or defendants

General issue.

in such action or suit to be brought, may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this act; and if it shall appear to be so done, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time before limited for bringing the same, or shall be brought in any other county, city, or place than as aforesaid, then and in every such case the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if upon such verdict, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become non-suited, or discontinue his, her, or their action, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if, upon demurrer, judgement shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as any defendant or defendants hath or have for costs of suit in other cases by law.

Treble costs.

Commencement of duties.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That the several rates and duties hereby granted shall respectively commence and take effect as follows; that is to say, The said duties on insurances, from and after the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one; the said duties on bills of exchange, notes, drafts, or orders, from and after the fifth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, and from and after the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; and the said duties on indentures, leases, bonds, and other deeds, from and after the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one.

C A P. XI.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.—[March 24, 1801.]

Number of forces 85,940 men, including 7,715 invalids.

C A P. XII.

An act to amend an act made in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to permit bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread.—[March 24, 1801.]

Preamble.
36 Geo. 3.
c. 22.

WHEREAS by an act made in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to permit bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread, all persons are allowed

allowed to make and sell in any place, under certain provisions and restrictions, the several sorts of loaves in the said act particularly described, made of the whole produce of the wheat, deducting only five pounds weight of bran per bushel; or made of any sort of wheaten flour, mixed with meal or flour of barley, rye, oats, buck wheat, indian corn, peas, beans, rice, or any other kind of grain whatsoever, or with potatoes, in such proportions and at such prices, for the said loaves respectively, as the maker and seller thereof shall deem proper and reasonable, whether any assize of bread shall be set in such place or not: and whereas it is desirable to encourage the making of good and wholesome bread, containing a larger proportion of the produce of wheat than is contained in the bread upon which the assize is usually set, and for that purpose to extend the provisions of the said act, so far as the same relate to the making and selling of wheaten bread: and whereas it is expedient to amend the said act, so far as the same relates to the marking of any such wheaten bread or any mixed bread, and to selling such mixed bread; and for that purpose to repeal certain provisions of the said act, and to enact other provisions in lieu thereof: be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatever, in any place whatever, and whether any assize or price of bread shall be set in such place or not, to make, bake, sell, and expose to sale, peck loaves, half peck loaves, quartern loaves, and half quartern loaves, made of wheaten meal or flour of the whole produce of the wheat, or with the bran only, or the bran and pollards, or any proportion of the bran and pollards, or any other part of the produce of such wheat taken therefrom, at any price at which any person may be willing to purchase the same: provided always, That the price at which any bread allowed to be sold by the said act, or by this act, shall in all cases be less than the price of the wheaten bread upon which an assize or price shall be set, in pursuance of any act or acts of parliament, in the place where such other wheaten bread shall be made or sold, or exposed to sale, any act or acts, or law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, so much of the said recited act as relates to the marking of any wheaten bread, or any mixed bread, or to the affixing, in a conspicuous part of any shop or window, any specification of the proportion of any mixtures composing any bread, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

III. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, every person who shall make or bake for sale any wheaten bread, made of any meal or flour of an inferior quality to the flour used for the bread on which an assize or price shall be set pursuant to any act or acts of parliament, or any mixed bread, shall imprint, or distinctly mark upon every loaf

Any person may make and sell loaves made of flour of the whole produce of the wheat, or with the bran, &c. taken therefrom, at any price willing to be given; provided it be less than the assize price of the place.

So much of recited act as relates to marking of wheaten or mixed bread, &c. repealed.

Persons making bread of an inferior quality to the assize bread, or mixed bread, shall mark every loaf as herein directed.

of such wheaten bread, a large roman H, and upon every loaf of such mixed bread a large roman X.

IV. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall omit to imprint or distinctly mark any such wheaten or mixed bread pursuant to the directions of this act, or shall not well make any such wheaten or mixed bread, or shall adulterate the same with any mixture or ingredient, not allowed to be used in the making of bread; or shall make or bake for sale, or expose to sale, any such peck loaves, half peck loaves, quarter loaves, or half quarter loaves, or any other loaves deficient in weight, according to the assize of loaves of such denominations, respectively contained in any act or acts in force relating to the assize and price of bread, or according to any assize that shall be set in pursuance of any such act or acts, all and every person and persons offending therein shall be liable to the same or the like pains, penalties, forfeitures, and punishments, as any bakers or makers of bread for sale are liable to, for any the like or similar misdemeanors, offences, or neglects, in making, selling, or exposing to or for sale any bread.

Acts in force relating to weighing of bread, or searching for ingredients, to extend to this act.

V. And be it further enacted, That all and every the powers, authorities, provisions, regulations, clauses, matters, and things, pains, penalties, and forfeitures, in any act or acts now in force contained, relating to the weighing any bread made for sale, or exposed to sale, or searching for any ingredient wherewith any meal, flour, or bread may be adulterated, shall be, and are hereby extended and made applicable to, and shall be applied in the enforcing of the provisions of this act, in as full and ample a manner as if the same had been severally and separately re-enacted in this act.

Half quarter loaves may be made, on which an assize and price shall be set.

VI. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful to and for every baker and maker of bread for sale, and every seller of bread, to make, bake, and sell loaves, called *Half Quarter of a Peck Loaves*, which shall weigh two pounds two ounces twelve drachms, and on which an assize and price shall be set as near as can be in proportion to other bread, according to the rules and regulations now in force by any act or acts for setting and regulating the price and assize of bread; and all and every the clauses, matters, and things in the said acts, or any other acts contained relating to setting and ascertaining any assize or price of bread, and also to the weighing any bread made for sale or exposed to sale, or adulterating any bread, or selling any bread before it has been baked a certain time, shall be, and are hereby extended and made applicable to the setting and ascertaining of such assize and price, and to the bakers, makers, and sellers of such loaves, called *Half Quarter of a Peck Loaves*, in as full and ample a manner, as if the same were repeated, and severally re-enacted in this act.

Act not to infringe the rights of Lon-

VII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall in any ways affect or infringe upon the rights

rights and privileges of the city of London, or of the worshipful company of bakers of the said city.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That this act may be altered, varied, or repealed, by any act or acts to be passed in this present session of parliament.

don, or the bakers' company.

Act may be altered or repealed this session.

C A P. XIII.

An act for increasing the bounties granted by an act of the last session of parliament, on flour imported from America, in ships which shall have cleared out between certain periods.—[March 24, 1801.]

WHEREAS an act was made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for granting bounties on the importation of wheat, barley, rye, oats, pease, beans, and indian corn, and of barley, rye, oat, and indian meal, and wheaten flour and rice: and whereas it is expedient that the bounties thereby granted on the importation of wheaten flour from America should be increased on flour imported into Great Britain from America in ships which shall have cleared out from any ports in America between certain periods herein-after mentioned: be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That on every barrel of superfine wheaten flour, of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight, which shall be imported into Great Britain in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in America between the twelfth day of November one thousand eight hundred, and the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be sold by publick sale by auction, within two months after importation, there shall be paid and allowed in lieu and in stead of the bounties by the said act granted, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour so sold shall be less than eighty shillings; and on every barrel of fine wheaten flour, of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight, which shall be imported into Great Britain in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in America between the twelfth day of November one thousand eight hundred, and the tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be sold by publick sale by auction, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour so sold shall be less than seventy-eight shillings, in lieu and in stead of the bounty granted by the said act; and on every barrel of superfine wheaten flour, of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight, which shall be imported into Great Britain in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in America between the tenth day of January and the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be sold by publick sale by auction, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour so sold shall be less than ninety shillings, in lieu and in stead

Preamble.
Act of last session for granting bounties on importation of corn, c. 10. recited.

In lieu of the bounties granted by the recited act, on flour imported from America, the bounties herein mentioned shall be made on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

of

of the bounty granted by the said act; and on every barrel of fine flour, of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight, which shall be imported into *Great Britain* in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in *America* between the tenth day of *January* and the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be sold by publick sale by auction within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour so sold shall be less than eighty-eight shillings, in lieu and in stead of the bounty granted by the said act: provided always, That due proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, that such ships cleared out between the respective periods before-mentioned.

C A P. XIV.

An act for amending and further continuing, until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, two acts, passed in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for the suppression of the rebellion which still exists within that kingdom, and for the protection of the persons and properties of his Majesty's faithful subjects within the same.—[March 24, 1801.]

Preamble.

An act of the parliament of Ireland of 39 Geo. 3. and another of 40 Geo. 3. recited.

Recited acts to continue in force until June 24, 1801.

WHEREAS in consequence of the rebellion which unhappily broke out in that part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, called *Ireland*, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, an act was passed in *Ireland*, in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the suppression of the rebellion which still unhappily exists within this kingdom, and for the protection of the persons and properties of his Majesty's faithful subjects within the same; and which act was revived, with amendments, by another act, passed in *Ireland*, in the fortieth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, An act to revive, with amendments, an act, passed the last session of parliament, intituled, 'An act for the suppression of the rebellion which still unhappily exists within this kingdom, and for the protection of the persons and properties of his Majesty's faithful subjects within the same: and whereas the present state of *Ireland* makes it necessary, for the publick safety, and for the protection of the persons and properties of his Majesty's faithful subjects against the most daring outrages which still continue to be committed in furtherance and prosecution of the said rebellion, that the powers and provisions in the said acts contained should be further continued for a limited time: be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That all and every the powers and provisions in the said recited acts contained shall continue and be in force, within that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, from the twenty-fifth day of *March* in the year of our Lord one thousand

thousand eight hundred and one, until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That courts martial to be constituted and appointed under the authority of this act, shall consist of commissioned officers of the line, fencible or militia regiments, or yeomanry corps, not less in number than seven nor more than thirteen; any thing in the said recited act of the fortieth year of his present Majesty to the contrary notwithstanding.

How courts martial shall be constituted.

III. Provided also, That no sentence of death shall be given against any offender by such court martial, unless the judgement shall pass by the concurrence of two thirds, at least, of the officers present.

No sentence of death to be given, unless two thirds of the members concur.

IV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to repeal, alter, or amend the present act, at any time during this session of parliament.

Act may be repealed or amended this session.

C A P. XV.

An act to continue until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, an act, made in the last session of the parliament of Ireland, intituled, An act to empower the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain such persons as he or they shall suspect for conspiring against his Majesty's person and government. — [March 24, 1801.]

WHEREAS an act was passed in the last session of the parliament of Ireland, intituled, An act to empower the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, to apprehend and detain such persons as he or they shall suspect for conspiring against his Majesty's person and government: and whereas it is necessary for the safety of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, that the provisions of the said act should be continued; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That every person or persons that is, are, or shall be in prison within that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, at or upon the day upon which this act shall receive his Majesty's royal assent, or after, by warrant of his Majesty's most honourable privy council of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, signed by six of the said privy council, for high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, or by warrant signed by the lord lieutenant or chief secretary, for such causes as aforesaid, may be detained in safe custody, without bail or mainprize, until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one; and that no judge or justice of the peace shall bail or try any such person or persons so committed, without order from his said Majesty's most honourable privy council of that part of the united kingdom

Preamble. An act of the last session of the parliament of Ireland recited. Every person in prison in Ireland when this act shall receive the royal assent, or afterwards, by warrant of the privy council of Ireland, or of the lord lieutenant, or chief secretary, for high treason, &c. may be detained till June 24, 1801, and shall not before that day be bailed or tried, without order from the said privy council.

dom called *Ireland*, signed by six of the said privy council, until the said twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one; any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Such persons may be detained in any place in *Ireland*, and the persons in whose custody they are, and the place in which they are detained, may be changed by warrant of the lord lieutenant, &c.

II. And be it further enacted, That in cases where any person or persons have been, before the passing of this act, or shall be, during the time this act shall continue in force, arrested, committed, or detained in custody, by force of a warrant or warrants of his Majesty's said most honourable privy council of that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, signed by six of the said privy council, for high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, or by warrant or warrants signed by the lord lieutenant or his chief secretary, for such causes as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants have been or shall be directed, to detain such person or persons, so arrested or committed, in his or their custody, in any place whatever within that part of the said united kingdom; and that such person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants have been or shall be directed, shall be deemed and taken to be, to all intents and purposes, lawfully authorised to detain in safe custody, and to be the lawful gaolers and keepers of such persons so arrested, committed, or detained, and that such place and places where such persons so arrested, committed, or detained, are or shall be detained in custody, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to be lawful prisons and gaols for the detention in safe custody of such person and persons; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the lord lieutenant of that part of the united kingdom for the time being, by warrant signed by him, or the chief secretary of such lord lieutenant, by warrant signed by such chief secretary, or for his Majesty's privy council of that part of the united kingdom, by warrant signed by six of the said privy council, from time to time, as occasion shall be, to change the person or persons by whom, and the place in which such person or persons so arrested, committed, or detained, shall be detained in safe custody.

Copies of warrants to be filed in the office of the pleas of the crown in *Dublin*.

Privileges of parliament not invalidated by this act.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That copies of such warrants respectively shall be transmitted to the clerk of the crown, and shall be filed by him in the publick office of the pleas of the crown at the city of *Dublin*.

IV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to invalidate the ancient rights and privileges of parliament, or to the imprisonment or detaining of any member of either house of parliament, during the sitting of such parliament, until the matter of which he stands suspected be first communicated to the house of which he is a member, and the consent of the said house obtained for his commitment or detaining.

C A P. XVI.

An act to prohibit until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, the making of malt and the distilling of spirits from corn or grain in Ireland.—[March 24, 1801.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to prohibit the making of malt and the distilling of spirits from corn or grain in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, for a limited time; therefore be it enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, until and upon the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to make malt in *Ireland* of any corn or grain whatsoever; and if any person or persons shall, from and after the passing of this act, make, or cause or suffer to be made, any malt of corn or grain, or shall wet or put into steep, or cause or suffer to be wetted or put into steep, any corn or grain, or shall put or cause to be put on any kiln any wetted or malted corn or grain, or any corn or grain which had been wetted or malted, or shall cause to be put any corn or grain into any process of manufacturing into malt, or any part of such process, or if any person shall have in his or her possession any such malt of corn or grain, or any corn or grain in process for manufacturing into malt, every such person as aforesaid shall, for every barrel of such malt or corn or grain, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, and all such malt or corn or grain in process as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any justice of the peace, or by any officer of excise in *Ireland*.

II. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this act until and upon the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to distill or make any spirits or strong waters from any corn or grain whatsoever, or from any malt or tilts, or from meal, flour, or bran, or any mixture with the same, or to brew or make, or prepare for brewing or making, any worts or pot-ale, from any corn or grain, or from any malt or tilts, or from meal, flour, or bran, or any mixture with the same, for the making of spirits, or to make any singlingo from any such pot-ale; and if any person or persons shall, during the said term, distill or make, or cause or suffer to be distilled or made, any such spirits or strong waters, or brew or make, or cause to be brewed or made, or shall prepare for brewing or making, or have in his or her possession any such worts or pot-ale, or if any person shall make or cause to be made, or have in his or her possession any such singlingo, every such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds; and all spirits or strong waters distilled or made from corn or grain, or from malt, tilts, meal, flour, or bran, or any mixture with the same, during the time aforesaid,

Until March 25, 1802, no malt shall be made in *Ireland* of corn or grain, on penalty of 20*l.* for each barrel, and forfeiture of the malt, or corn or grain.

Until March 25, 1802, no spirits shall be distilled from corn or grain, &c on penalty of 50*0*l.** and forfeiture of the spirits, &c.

and all preparation for brewing such worts and pot-ale, and all such worts, pot-ale, wash, and singlingo, found during the time aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any justice of the peace, or by any officer of excise in *Ireland*.

Persons employed in making such malt or spirits shall forfeit 20l.

III. And be it enacted, That every servant, workman, or labourer, employed or assisting in any part of the process of making any corn or grain into malt, or in any part of the process of making or distilling any spirits from any corn or grain, or from malt, tilts, meal, flour, or bran, mixed or unmixed with any other material, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds.

Persons fined shall, for subsequent offences, suffer one year's imprisonment.

IV. And be it enacted, That if any person on whom any such fine as aforesaid shall be inflicted, shall in due course of law be convicted of any subsequent offence against this act, every such person shall be adjudged to suffer one year's imprisonment in the common gaol of the county in which such conviction shall be.

The lord lieutenant, with the advice of the privy council of *Ireland*, may, after Oct. 1, 1801, allow the making of malt and the distilling of spirits from corn or grain, &c.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of *Ireland* for the time being, with the advice of his Majesty's privy council of *Ireland* for any time or times respectively, as they shall think fit, after the first day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, by proclamation to allow the making of malt and the distilling of spirits from corn or grain, malt, tilts, meal, flour, or bran, or any mixture with the same, or either of them, for such time or times, and under such limitations, restrictions, and regulations, as shall in such proclamation be expressed; and no person in respect of any act allowed by any such proclamation to be done, shall be subject to any penalty or punishment inflicted by this act.

Penalties may be recovered, levied, and applied, as directed by any law relative to the excise in *Ireland*.

VI. And be it enacted, That all pecuniary fines and penalties inflicted by this act, shall be sued for and recovered, levied and applied, in such manner and form, and by such ways and means, and with such powers and authorities as are prescribed, directed, and appointed, in and by an act of parliament made in *Ireland* in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of his late majesty King *Charles* the Second, intituled, *An act for the settling of the excise or new impost upon his Majesty, his heirs and successors, according to the book of rates therein inserted*, or by any other law or laws relative to his Majesty's revenue of excise, as fully and effectually to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if the same were expressed in this act, with like remedy of appeal to and for the party who shall think him, her, or themselves aggrieved or injured as, in and by the said act of excise, or any other law or laws relating to his Majesty's revenue of excise in *Ireland*, is provided.

C A P. XVII.

An act for continuing, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, certain acts of the last session of the parliament of Ireland, for granting duties to his Majesty.—
[March 24, 1801.]

WHEREAS an act was made in the parliament of Ireland, in Preamble.
the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled,

An act for granting for one year the several duties therein mentioned, in lieu of all other duties payable upon the articles therein specified during the said term, and for regulating the trade between this kingdom and his Majesty's colonies, and for other purposes therein mentioned; *which act was to continue in force until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one: and whereas another act was made in the same session of the said parliament of Ireland, intituled, An act for ascertaining the stock of foreign wines belonging to dealers in and sellers of such wines, on the twenty-fifth of March one thousand eight hundred, and for securing certain duties of excise thereon, and for granting to his Majesty a further duty on rum imported, and certain duties on the exportation of certain goods to the British plantations in America and the West Indies, in lieu of all other duties; by which certain duties were granted on the importation into Ireland of certain goods, wares, and merchandizes therein mentioned, in addition to the duties granted by the said first recited act on the importation of the like goods and merchandizes into Ireland, and other duties were also thereby granted on the exportation from Ireland of certain other goods, wares, and merchandizes therein mentioned, in lieu of the duties granted by the said first recited act on the exportation from Ireland of the like goods, wares, and merchandizes, and which last mentioned act was to continue in force until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one: and whereas certain other of the duties granted by the said first recited act have been varied by another act, passed in the same session of the parliament of Ireland, intituled, An act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland: and whereas another act was passed in the same session of the parliament of Ireland, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty excise duties on foreign wines in his Majesty's stores, or in the stores or warehouses of dealers in or retailers of wine, at the time therein mentioned, and for granting further duties on spirits distilled, and on sweets or made wines, made in Ireland; whereby certain duties on spirits distilled, and on sweets and wines made in Ireland, were granted in addition to the duties granted by the said first recited act on the like articles, which were to continue until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one: and whereas another act was passed in the same session of the said parliament of Ireland, intituled, An act for granting an additional duty on refined sugars imported into this kingdom; whereby a certain duty on refined sugar imported into Ireland was granted in addition to the duty granted by the said first recited act thereon, and which duty was to continue until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one: and whereas another act was made in the same session of the parliament of Ireland, intituled, An act for amending and making perpetual the several laws for regulating the watch in the district of the metropolis, and for granting a further duty upon pawnbrokers; by which a duty was granted in addition to a duty granted by the said first recited*

Certain acts
of the parlia-
ment of Ire-
land of
40 Geo. 3,
recited.

act on the like article, and made payable until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one: and whereas another act was made in the same session of the parliament of Ireland, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, certain duties and rates upon the postage and conveyance of all letters and packets within this kingdom; and two several other acts were made in the same session of the parliament of Ireland, for granting to his Majesty several duties therein mentioned, to be levied by the commissioners for managing the stamp duties; and another act was made in the same session of the parliament of Ireland, intituled, An act to amend and explain an act passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An act for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties therein mentioned, to be levied by the commissioners for managing the stamp duties:' and whereas the duties granted by the said last four recited acts are also made payable until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one: and whereas it is expedient that the said first recited act, subject to the alterations made by the said other recited acts, and also the duties granted during the term before mentioned, by the said other recited acts, except as herein-after mentioned, should be further continued: be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That the said first recited act, subject to the alterations made by the said other recited acts, or any of them, or by any other act, and also the several duties granted by the said other recited acts, or any of them, which were to continue until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, except the excise duties granted by the said fourth recited act on foreign wines in his Majesty's stores, or in the stores or warehouses of dealers in or retailers of wines at the time therein mentioned, shall respectively continue and be in force throughout Ireland from and after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two; and all the powers and provisions, articles, clauses, matters, and things, contained in the said recited acts, or any of them, shall be observed and complied with during the term hereby granted, as fully and effectually as if the same had been extended to the term hereby granted by the said recited acts, and the term hereby granted had made part thereof, and the several articles in respect whereof any duty is imposed by the said recited acts, or any of them, until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, shall respectively be liable to the like duty, under the regulations and provisions of the said recited acts respectively, from the said twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

First recited act, subject to the alterations made by the other recited acts, or any other act, and the duties granted by the other recited acts, except the excise duties granted by the fourth recited act, on foreign wine in the stores of his Majesty, or dealers in wines, continued until March 25, 1802.

1801.] Anno regni quadragesimo primo GEORGI III. c. 18—20. 53

II. And be it enacted, That all the monies arising from the duties, not otherwise appropriated, to be carried to the consolidated fund of Ireland. granted by the said several acts hereby continued, and not by the said acts or any of them appropriated or directed to be applied to any particular use or uses, purpose or purposes, (the necessary charges of raising and paying the same, being deducted), shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund of Ireland.

III. And be it enacted, That this act may be varied, altered, amended, or repealed in the present session of parliament. Act may be altered or repealed this session.

C A P. XVIII.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two.—[March 24, 1801.]

C A P. XIX.

An act for reviving and continuing, until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and one, so much of an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, as relates to the reducing and better collecting the duties payable on the importation of starch; for reviving and continuing, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, and amending an act made in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for enabling his Majesty to permit goods to be imported into Great Britain, in neutral ships; for reviving and continuing, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and four, and from thence until the expiration of six week after the commencement of the then next session of parliament, an act made in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, for authorising his Majesty to make regulations respecting the trade and commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope; and for reviving and making perpetual an act, made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, for preventing offences in obstructing, destroying, or damaging ships, and in obstructing seamen and others from pursuing their lawful occupations.—[April 2, 1801.]

So much of 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 8. as relates to the reducing the duties payable on importation of starch, shall be revived, and further continued until Oct. 1, 1801. 39 Geo. 3. c. 112. permitting the importation of goods in neutral ships, shall be revived, and further continued until six weeks after the commencement of the next session. 37 Geo. 3. c. 21. respecting the trade of the Cape of Good Hope, shall be revived, and further continued until March 5, 1804. 33 Geo. 3. c. 67. for preventing damaging ships, &c. shall be perpetual, from March 5, 1801.

C A P. XX.

An act to extend, until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and one, the provisions of an act made in the thirteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the better cultivation, improvement, and regulation of the common arable fields, wastes, and commons of pastures, in this kingdom, and for encouraging the cultivation of potatoes in open and common field lands.—[April 2, 1801.]

WHEREAS by an act passed in the thirteenth year of the Preamble. reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the bet- 13 Geo. 3. ter cultivation, improvement, and regulation of the common c. 81.

arable fields, wastes, and commons of pasture, in this kingdom, it is amongst other things enacted, That three-fourths in number and value of the occupiers of such fields and commons may enter into an agreement for cultivating the same, in the manner therein mentioned and directed: and whereas it is expedient at the present conjuncture, that encouragement should be given to the cultivation of potatoes, in such open and common field lands for a limited time; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the majority in value of the occupiers of any open and common field lands, who shall be present at any meeting to be held in pursuance of eight days notice given in the manner directed by the said act, to enter into any agreement for shutting up and unstocking such open and common field lands for the purpose of planting the same with potatoes; and the expences of carrying such agreement into execution, shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid in the same manner as the charges and expences of carrying the purposes of the said act into execution are directed to be raised, levied, collected; and paid.

The majority in value of the occupiers of open fields, present at a meeting of which eight days notice shall be given, may enter into any agreement for shutting up the same for planting potatoes, &c.

In default thereof, any occupier may inclose the land in his occupation, making such compensation to the others as shall be ascertained by three inhabitants.

Rights of separate sheep-walk or pasture of cattle not to be affected.

Compensation to be made to persons having right of common, for any loss sustained.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case it shall happen that the majority in value of such occupiers shall disapprove of the shutting up and unstocking any such lands, it shall and may be lawful to and for any occupier of such open and common field lands to inclose the land in his own occupation for the purpose aforesaid; and a compensation for the right of pasture, which may be claimed by the other occupiers thereof, shall be ascertained by three principal inhabitants, chosen as aforesaid, and shall be paid by such occupier to the persons severally entitled thereto.

III. Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall exclude any person or persons seised or possessed of a separate sheep-walk or pasture of cattle in or over all or any of the common field lands, in any parish or place, or in or over any part thereof, from using, exercising, and enjoying such right, in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes as he might or could have enjoyed the same before the passing of this act.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any three of the principal inhabitants of any parish or place in which such open and common field lands so to be shut up shall be situate, being chosen by the majority in value of such occupiers at the meeting to be held in manner before-mentioned, (and of which the lord of the manor or his agent, or the rector, vicar, or curate of such parish or place shall be one), to ascertain, settle, and determine the recompence and satisfaction that ought to be made to cottagers and other persons having only right of common on such lands, for the loss they may sustain by the shutting up thereof, and by order, under the hands and seals of any two or more of such principal

principal inhabitants, to order and direct the several persons possessed of or occupying any such lands, to make recompence or satisfaction to such cottagers or other persons, by a payment in money, or to allot to them such quantity of land, and for such period, as shall be specified in such warrant, to be made use of by them for the cultivation of potatoes, to and for their sole use and benefit; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and one. Continuance of act.

C A P. XXI.

An act for permitting East India goods prohibited to be worn or used in Great Britain, and warehoused, in pursuance of an act made in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, to be removed by land carriage to certain ports, for the purpose of being exported to the British colonies or plantations in the West Indies.—[April 18, 1801.]

WHEREAS by an act passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, amongst other things for permitting certain goods imported from the East Indies to be warehoused in the port of London; and such goods, after having been so warehoused, are required to be exported directly from the warehouse or warehouses in which the same shall have been so lodged or secured: and whereas it is expedient to permit East India goods, which are prohibited to be worn or used in that part of the united kingdom called Great Britain, and which shall have been warehoused in pursuance of the said act, to be removed by land carriage to the ports of Liverpool, Lancaster, and Bristol, for the purpose of being exported to the British colonies or plantations in the West Indies: be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That whenever any East India goods, which are prohibited to be worn or used in that part of the united kingdom called Great Britain, and which shall have been so warehoused in pursuance of the said act, shall be intended to be exported to any British colony or plantation in the West Indies, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's customs for the time being, or any four or more of them, to grant permission for the removal of the said goods from such warehouse or warehouses by land carriage to the ports of Liverpool, Lancaster, and Bristol, for the purpose of being exported from thence respectively to the said British colonies or plantations in the West Indies, under such rules, regulations, restrictions, and securities, as are now by law required for certain East India prohibited goods, when removed from one port of Great Britain to another, to be from thence exported to Africa. Preamble. 39 Geo. 3. c. 59, recited. Commissioners of the customs may permit East India goods, prohibited to be worn in Great Britain, warehoused under recited act, to be removed by land carriage to certain ports for exportation to the British colonies in the West Indies.

C A P. XXII.

An act to render valid indentures of apprenticeship of poor children and others, made upon improper stamps, upon certain conditions; and to indemnify all persons who may have incurred penalties thereby.—[April 18, 1801.]

Preamble.

On payment by Dec. 31, 1801, of the duty payable on indentures of apprenticeship, or on production of such as shall have been stamped with a stamp of a higher value, though of a different denomination, than is required by law, the same shall be stamped with the proper stamp, without payment of any penalty, and shall be valid, &c.

WHEREAS divers indentures of apprenticeship made for the binding of poor children and others, have, through mistake and inadvertency, and without any intention to defraud the revenue, been made out and executed upon stamps of a different denomination and value than is required by the several acts relating to the stamp duties charged and payable upon indentures of apprenticeship, and by reason thereof great inconvenience has arisen, and may arise, to the masters and mistresses of such apprentices, and to such apprentices, by reason that such indentures are not valid or binding upon any of the parties thereto: And whereas it is expedient that the same should be rectified; for remedy whereof, may it please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That upon payment on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and one, of the full rate or duty payable in respect of any such indenture, or on the production at the head office of stamps, of any such indentures of apprenticeship, where the same shall have been stamped with any stamp of a higher value, though of a different denomination, than is required by law, every such indenture shall, on being tendered at the proper place in the stamp office where such indentures are stamped, during the time of office hours, be stamped with the proper stamp for such indentures, without the payment of any penalty whatever; and every such indenture being so stamped as aforesaid with the proper stamp (whether the same shall be so stamped during the time mentioned in any such indenture, or after the expiration thereof) shall thereupon be good, valid, and available in law and equity, and shall be binding upon all the parties thereto, and shall be deemed to have been in full force from the execution thereof, and shall and may be given in evidence in any court or courts whatsoever; and the several clerks, apprentices, or servants therein respectively named, shall be capable of following and exercising their respective intended profession, trade, employment, or business, as fully as if the said indenture had been properly stamped at or after the execution thereof; and all and every person and persons who hath or have incurred any penalty or forfeiture by any such neglect or omission as aforesaid, shall be acquitted and discharged of and from, and indemnified against the same, except only in such cases where any prosecution shall be now depending; any thing in any act or acts to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

C A P. XXIII.

An act for the better collection of rates made for the relief of the poor.—[April 18, 1801.]

WHEREAS by an act of parliament, made and passed in the Preamble. seventeenth year of the reign of his late majesty King George 17 Geo. 1. the Second, intituled, An act for remedying some defects in the c. 38.

act, made in the forty-third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, 'An act for the Relief of the Poor;' power was given to justices of the peace, upon appeals from rates and assessments, where they should see just cause to give relief, to amend the same in such manner only as should be necessary for giving such relief, without altering such rates or assessments with respect to other persons mentioned in the same: and whereas the quashing or setting aside of rates or assessments made for the relief of the poor, is attended with great inconvenience; and it hath happened, in consequence of the rate or assessment being quashed or set aside, or of notice of appeal against the whole rate being given, the churchwardens and overseers of the poor have not had any money in hand for the relief and maintenance of the poor: for remedy whereof, may it please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That,

from and after the passing of this act, upon all appeals from any rate or assessment made for the relief of the poor of any parish, township, vill, or place, the court of general or quarter sessions of the peace shall, and such court is hereby authorised and required (in all cases where they shall see just cause to give relief) to amend such rate or assessment, either by inserting therein or striking out the name or names of any person or persons, or by altering the sum or sums therein charged on any person or persons, or in any other manner which the said court shall think necessary for giving such relief, and without quashing or wholly setting aside such rate or assessment: provided always, That if the said court shall be of opinion that it is necessary, for the purpose of giving relief to the person or persons appealing, that the rate or assessment should be wholly quashed, then the said court may quash the same; but nevertheless, all and every the sum and sums of money in and by such rate or assessment charged on any person or persons, shall and may be levied and recovered by such ways and means, and in such and the same manner, as if no appeal had been made against such rate or assessment; and all and every the sum and sums of money which any person or persons charged in such rate or assessment shall pay, or which shall be levied upon or recovered from him, her, or them, shall be deemed and taken as payments, on account of the next effective rate or rates, assessment or assessments, which shall be made for the relief of the poor of the same parish, township, vill, or place.

On appeal from any poor rate, the quarter session may amend it without quashing it, or, if necessary to grant relief, may quash the rate, but the sum assessed shall notwithstanding be levied.

Notice of appeal not to prevent distresses being made for the recovery of the rate, provided the sum be not greater than that assessed in the last effective rate.

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, all and every the sum and sums of money at which any person or persons is or are or shall be rated or assessed, in any rate or assessment made for the relief of the poor of any parish, township, vill, or place, shall and may be levied and recovered by distresses, and all other lawful ways and means, notwithstanding the person or persons so rated or assessed, or any other person or persons, shall have given notice of appeal from or against such rate or assessment, for any cause whatsoever: provided always, That if any person, rated or assessed in any rate or assessment made for the relief of the poor, shall give such notice of appeal as herein-after mentioned to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, township, vill, or place, or any two of them, then, from and after the giving of such notice, and until the appeal shall have been heard and determined, no proceedings shall be commenced or carried on to recover any greater sum or sums of money from such person or persons, than the sum or sums at which he, she, or they, or any occupier of the same premises, shall have been rated or assessed in the last effective rate which shall have been collected in such parish, township, vill, or place.

Quarter sessions having ordered a rate to be quashed, may order the sum charged on any person not to be paid, and stop proceedings for the recovery thereof, &c.

III. And be it further enacted, That in case the said court of general or quarter sessions of the peace shall upon appeal order any rate or assessment for the relief of the poor to be quashed, it shall be lawful for the said court to order that any sum or sums of money, in and by such rate or assessment charged on any person or persons, or any part of any such sum or sums, not to be paid, and then and in every such case no proceedings shall, after making such order, be commenced; or if any proceedings have been previously commenced, such proceedings shall be no further prosecuted or carried on for the purpose of levying or enforcing the payment of any sum or sums which shall be so ordered by the said court not to be paid as aforesaid: provided always, That no justice of the peace, constable, or other officer of the peace or other person shall be deemed a trespasser, or liable to any action, for any warrant, order, act, or thing, which such justice, constable, or other officer or person shall have granted, made, executed, or done, for the purpose of levying or enforcing the payment of any such sum or sums of money, before he shall have had notice in writing of the order for the non-payment of such sum or sums of money, which the said court is hereby authorized to make as aforesaid.

Notices of appeal to be given to churchwardens and overseers of the poor, &c.

IV. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, all notices of appeal from or against any rate or assessment made for the relief of the poor, or from or against the account of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, township, vill, or place, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the person or persons giving the same, or his, her, or their attorney, on his, her, or their behalf; and such notices of appeal shall be delivered to or left at the places of abode of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish,

parish, township, vill, or place, or any two of them, and the particular causes or grounds of appeal shall be stated and specified in such notice; and upon the hearing of any appeal from or against any such rate or assessment, or account, the court of general or quarter sessions to which such appeal shall be made, shall not examine or enquire into any other cause or ground of appeal than such as are or is stated and specified in the notice of appeal.

V. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That with the consent of the overseers, signified by them or their attorney in open court, and with the consent of any other person interested therein, the said court of sessions may proceed to hear and decide upon such appeal, although no notice thereof shall have been given in writing; and also that with the like consent such court may hear and decide upon grounds of appeal, not stated or mistated in such written notice, where any notice shall have been given in writing.

Appeals may be decided, if the parties consent, although notice be not given.

VI. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, if any person or persons shall appeal against any rate or assessment made for the relief of the poor, because any other person or persons is or are rated or assessed in such rate or assessment, or is or are omitted to be rated or assessed therein, or because any other person or persons is or are rated or assessed in any such rate or assessment at any greater or less sum or sums of money than the sum or sums at which he, she, or they ought to be rated or assessed therein, or for any other cause that may require any alteration to be made in such rate or assessment with respect to any other person or persons, then and in every such case the person or persons so appealing for the causes aforesaid, or any of them, shall give such notice of appeal, in writing as herein-before mentioned, not only to the churchwardens or overseers of the poor, or any two or more of them, but also to the other person or persons so interested or concerned in the event of such appeal as aforesaid; and such other person or persons shall, if he, she, or they shall so desire, be heard upon the said appeal; and it shall be lawful for the court of general or quarter sessions of the peace, on the hearing of such appeal, to order the name or names of such other person or persons to be inserted in such rate or assessment, and him, her, or them to be therein rated and assessed at any sum or sums of money, or to order the name or names of such other person or persons to be struck out of such rate or assessment, or the sum or sums at which he, she, or they is or are rated or assessed therein, to be altered, in such manner as the said court shall think right; and the proper officer of the said court shall forthwith add to or alter the rate or assessment accordingly.

Persons appealing against any rate, shall give notice, not only to the churchwardens, &c. but also to the persons interested, &c.

VII. And be it further enacted, That if upon the hearing of any appeal from or against any rate or assessment, the said court shall order the name or names of any person or persons to be inserted therein, and him, her, or them to be rated or assessed at any sum or sums of money, or shall order the sum or sums at

The rate shall be recovered as altered by the quarter sessions.

which any person or persons is or are therein rated or assessed to be raised or increased, then and in such case all and every the sum and sums of money, at or to which such person or persons shall be so ordered to be rated or assessed, or to be raised or increased, or so much thereof as shall not have been already paid, shall and may be recovered in such and the same manner, and by such and the same means, as if he, she, or they had been originally named in such rate or assessment, and rated or assessed therein at such sum or sums of money.

In case in the rate the name of any person shall be struck out, or any sum lowered, the quarter sessions shall order the money which ought not to have been recovered to be repaid.

VIII. And be it enacted, That if upon the hearing of any appeal from any rate or assessment for the relief of the poor, the court of general or quarter sessions of the peace shall order the name or names of any person or persons to be struck out of such rate or assessment, or the sum or sums rated or assessed on any person or persons to be decreased or lowered; and if it shall be made appear to the said court, that such person or persons hath or have, previously to the hearing of such appeal, paid any sum or sums of money, in consequence of such rate or assessment, which he, she, or they ought not to have paid or been charged with, then and in every such case the said court shall order all and every such sum and sums of money to be repaid and returned, by the said churchwardens and overseers of the poor, to the person or persons having paid the same respectively, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expences, occasioned by such person or persons having paid or been required to pay the same; and all and every the sum and sums of money so ordered to be repaid or returned by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, or any of them, shall and may, together with all such costs, charges, and expences as aforesaid, be levied and recovered from them, or any of them, by distress and all such other ways and means as the money charged, rated, or assessed on any person, by any rate or assessment made for the relief of the poor, can or may be by law levied or recovered.

In default of churchwardens and overseers of the poor repaying the money expended by the preceding churchwardens, &c. for the maintenance of the poor, the quarter sessions, on application being made to them, shall make an order for payment.

IX. *And whereas it may have happened that the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of some parishes, townships, vills, or places, have not been able to collect a sum of money sufficient for the relief and maintenance of the poor within or belonging to the same, but they, or the guardian or guardians of the poor of such parishes, townships, vills, or places, have heretofore actually advanced and expended considerable sums for that purpose;* be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, township, vill, or place, or any of them, out of any money which they or any of them shall collect or receive by virtue or in pursuance of any rate or assessment made for the relief of the poor of such parish, township, vill, or place, to repay and reimburse the preceding churchwardens and overseers, guardian or guardians of the poor of such parish, township, vill, or place, all such sums of money as they or any of them have heretofore advanced or expended for the relief or maintenance of the poor within or belonging to such parish, township, vill, or place, during the time that no rate or assessment for the relief of the poor thereof has been made, or during the time that any appeal has

has been depending which affected the whole of such rate or assessment, or upon the hearing of which, the same might be wholly quashed or set aside; and in case the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, township, vill, or place, shall not pay to the preceding churchwardens and overseers, guardian or guardians, all such sums of money as they or any of them have so advanced and expended for the relief and maintenance of the poor as aforesaid, within fourteen days next after demand in writing made for that purpose, it shall be lawful for such preceding churchwardens and overseers, guardian or guardians of the poor, or any of them, to apply to the then next court of general or quarter sessions of the peace for the county, riding, division, town, corporation, or franchise, within which such parish, township, vill, or place is situate, giving due notice in writing of such application to the then churchwardens and overseers of the poor of such parish, township, vill, or place, or any two or more of them; and the said court of general or quarter sessions of the peace shall enquire into the matter of the said application, and examine the parties and their witnesses upon oath, and shall make an order upon the then churchwardens and overseers of the poor of such parish, township, vill, or place, or any of them, out of the money collected or received, or to be collected or received by them or any of them, under or in pursuance of any rate or assessment made for the relief of the poor, to pay such sum or sums of money to the preceding churchwardens and overseers, guardian or guardians of the poor of the same, or any of them, as the said court shall think fit; and all and every the sum and sums of money so ordered by the said court to be paid, shall and may be levied and recovered by distress and all such other ways and means as the money charged, rated, or assessed on any person by any rate or assessment made for the relief of the poor, can or may be by law levied or recovered.

C A P. XXIV.

An act for the indemnifying of persons injured by the forcible pulling down and demolishing of mills, or of works thereunto belonging, by persons unlawfully and riotously assembled.—[April 18, 1801.]

WHEREAS by an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of Preamble.
his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the more effectual 9 Geo. 3.
punishment of such persons as shall demolish or pull down, c. 29.
burn, or otherwise destroy or spoil, any mill or mills; and for
preventing the destroying or damaging of engines for draining
collieries and mines; or bridges, waggon ways, or other things
used in conveying coals, lead, tin, or other minerals, from
mines; or fences for inclosing lands, in pursuance of acts of
parliament, it was amongst other things recited, That by an act
passed in the first year of the reign of his late majesty King George
the First, intituled, An act for preventing tumults and riotous I Geo. 1. c. 5.
assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the
rioters, it was among other things enacted, That if any persons
unlawfully,

1 Gul & Mar.
c. 18.

unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the publick peace, should unlawfully and with force demolish or pull down, or begin to demolish or pull down any church or chapel, or any building for religious worship, certified and registered according to the statute made in the first year of the reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An act for exempting their Majesties protestant subjects, dissenting from the church of England, from the penalties of certain laws, or any dwelling house, barn, stable, or other outhouse, that then every such demolishing or pulling down, or beginning to demolish or pull down, should be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein should be adjudged felons, and should suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy: and it was also further recited, That some doubts had arisen whether the said act extended to the pulling down and demolishing of mills: wherefore, for remedying the mischiefs which might ensue therefrom, and for the more effectual punishment of such offenders, it was by the said act enacted, That if any person or persons unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together to the disturbance of the publick peace, should at any time after the first day of July one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, unlawfully and with force demolish or pull down, or begin to demolish or pull down, any wind saw mill or other wind mill, or any water mill or other mill, which should have been or shall be erected, or any of the works thereto respectively belonging, that then every such demolishing or pulling down, or beginning to demolish or pull down, should be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein should be adjudged felons, and should suffer death as in case of felony without benefit of clergy: and whereas no provision is made in and by the said recited act for the indemnification of the persons damnified and injured by such pulling down and demolishing of the above mentioned mills and works thereunto belonging: and whereas it is expedient that the like remedy and means of indemnification should be extended to the persons damnified and injured by the pulling down and demolishing such mills and works thereunto belonging, as are by the said act, passed in the first year of the reign of his said late majesty King George the First, intituled, An act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters, now afforded and given to the persons damnified and injured by the demolishing and pulling down wholly or in part any church, chapel, building for religious worship, dwelling house, barn, stable, or outhouse, as in the said last mentioned act is mentioned: be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That if after the passing of this act, any wind saw mill or other wind mill, or any water mill or other mill, or any of the works thereunto belonging, shall be demolished or pulled down, wholly or in part by any persons so unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled, that then the damages sustained by the person or persons injured and damnified by such demolishing or

Damages occasioned by the demolishing of mills, &c. by persons unlawfully assembled, may be sued for and recovered in the manner provided by the recited act of 1 Geo. I. c. 5.

or pulling down wholly or in part, shall and may be sued for, recovered, levied, raised, and reimbursed in such manner and form, and by such ways and means as are particularly provided in and by the said act made in the first year of the reign of his said late majesty King George the First, in respect to the several descriptions of buildings therein mentioned.

C A P. XXV.

An act for the better regulation of the office of master of the rolls, in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland; and for augmenting the salary annexed to the said office.—[April 18, 1801.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the office of master of the rolls, Preamble.

in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, should be made a judicial office and assistant to the lord high chancellor of Ireland; but the same being, by an act passed in the parliament of Ireland, in the tenth year of the reign of his late majesty King Henry the Seventh, now held only at the King's will and pleasure, it is expedient that his Majesty should be empowered to regulate the said office, and that the salary thereof should be augmented; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by any letters patent under the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the commission of master of the rolls of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, for the time being, unto any person *quam diu se bene gesserit*; and to provide that such commission shall continue and remain in full force during the good behaviour of the person holding the said office, notwithstanding any demise of his Majesty (whom God long preserve) or of any of his heirs or successors, any law, usage, or practice, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; and that the master of the rolls so appointed shall have full power and authority to make orders and decrees, on all matters and causes now depending, or which shall hereafter be depending, in the courts of chancery of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland; and that all such orders and decrees shall be deemed and taken to be valid orders and decrees of the said court of chancery; but subject nevertheless, in every such case, to be discharged, reversed, or altered, by the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or lords commissioners of the great seal of Ireland for the time being; and so as no such orders or decrees be enrolled till the same shall be signed by the said lord chancellor, lord keeper, or lords commissioners of the great seal.

His Majesty may grant the commission of master of the rolls in Ireland, and provide that it shall remain in force during the good behaviour of the possessor.

Such master of the rolls may make orders and decrees, which shall be valid, but subject to be discharged, &c. by the lord chancellor, and not enrolled till signed by him;

and his Majesty may provide that he may make orders in all matters respecting bankrupts, subject to the like control, and

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in any such patent, to provide that the said master of the rolls shall have full power and authority to make orders, in all matters touching the execution of the laws respecting bankrupts, in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland; and that all such orders shall be of the like force

and effect as if made by the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or lords commissioners of the great seal of *Ireland* for the time being; subject nevertheless to be discharged, reversed, or altered, by the said lord chancellor, lord keeper, or lords commissioners of the great seal.

There shall be paid quarterly, out of the consolidated fund of *Ireland*, so much as will make up the salary and profits of the master of the rolls, 3,500*l.* annually.

III. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the taking effect of this act, where any such commission as aforesaid shall be granted by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, pursuant to the provisions of this act, there shall be issued, paid, and payable of and charged and chargeable upon the consolidated fund of that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland* (after paying and reserving sufficient to pay all such sum and sums of money as have been directed, by any former act or acts of parliament, to be paid out of the same, but with preference to all other payments which shall or may be hereafter charged upon or payable out of the said fund), to the master of the rolls as aforesaid, to whom such powers shall be granted as aforesaid, as an augmentation of his salary, so much money as will make up his salary and pecuniary profits belonging to his said office, the annual sum of three thousand five hundred pounds; which said sum of money, to be issued in pursuance of this act, shall, from time to time from thenceforth be payable and paid quarterly, free and clear of all taxes and deductions whatsoever, on every twenty-fifth day of *March*, twenty-fourth day of *June*, twenty-ninth day of *September*, and twenty-fifth day of *December*; the first payment thereof, or of such proportion thereof as shall have accrued from the date of such grant of such office as aforesaid, to be made on the first of the said days which shall next happen after the grant of such office shall actually have been made under and by virtue of this act.

An account of the income of the master of the rolls shall be delivered quarterly to the lord high treasurer of *Ireland*;

IV. And be it further enacted, That every such master of the rolls for the time being, or such officer as he shall appoint, shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the fifteenth day of *March*, fourteenth day of *June*, nineteenth day of *September*, and fifteenth day of *December*, commencing on such of the said days as shall happen next after such grant of such office as aforesaid, deliver to the lord high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury for the time being, of *Ireland*, an account, signed by such master of the rolls, of his clear salary, after the deduction of all fees and taxes paid in respect thereof, and also of all fees and pecuniary profits which shall have been received, or were payable to him, in respect of the execution of his said office of master of the rolls aforesaid, between the day on which such master of the rolls shall have entered upon his office in pursuance of such grant as aforesaid, and the day upon which such account is directed to be delivered by virtue of this act; and a like account shall be delivered, in like manner, in every succeeding quarter, ending on the fifteenth day of *March*, fourteenth day of *June*, nineteenth day of *September*, and fifteenth day of *December*, of the salaries and fees and pecuniary profits which shall have been received, or were payable to him, in respect of his office, from the day to which the last account delivered in was made up for the preceding quarter aforesaid.

V. And be it further enacted, That in whatever sum the whole amount which shall have been received, or was payable to any such master of the rolls as aforesaid, in respect of his said office, within the quarter comprized in any such account, shall be less than the clear sum of eight hundred and seventy-five pounds, the same shall be the sum to be issued for the quarter in which the said account shall be delivered, and shall be computed and ascertained so as to make up the whole of the salary and pecuniary profits of such master of the rolls as aforesaid, to the quarterly sum before mentioned; and such sum shall be issued accordingly as if the sum so to be ascertained had been specifically mentioned in this act.

VI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any person, having such grant of the office of master of the rolls as aforesaid, shall die, or resign the same, then the executors or administrators of the person so dying, or the person so resigning the same, shall be entitled to such proportionable part of the clear salary and profits of such office as aforesaid, as, according to the rates above mentioned, shall have accrued during the time that such person shall have executed such office as aforesaid; and the proper officer of the successor of every such person shall, on such of the said days appointed for delivering in such accounts as aforesaid, which shall be immediately subsequent to every such death or resignation, or as soon after as conveniently may be, deliver in such account as is herein-before required to be delivered, signed by such successor, and also by his predecessor, in case of resignation, or the executors or administrators of such predecessor deceased, as the case may be; and such successor and his predecessor, in case of resignation, and the executors and administrators of such predecessor, in case of death, shall be respectively entitled to and receive such proportionable part of such sum, as upon such account shall be due and payable by virtue of this act as aforesaid; and in case such person, so dying or resigning, shall have received, during such part of the quarter in which such person shall die or resign, more than a proportionable part of the clear salary and profits of his office, according to the time during which such person shall have executed the same, every such person so resigning, and the executors or administrators of the person so dying, shall pay to the successor of every such person so much as the sums shall exceed the sums to which such person, so dying or resigning, shall be entitled according to the rates aforesaid.

VII. And be it enacted, That the successor of every such person, so dying or resigning, shall be entitled to have and receive, from all persons whatsoever, such salaries and profits as shall arise and become due from the death or resignation of his predecessor in the office of such master of the rolls aforesaid, in like manner as if his grant or patent had borne date the day next subsequent to the day of the death or resignation of his predecessor.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the master of the rolls, so to be appointed, shall and may have power and authority to appoint

and in whatever sum it shall be less than 875l. per quarter, it shall be issued.

The executors of any master of the rolls who shall die, and any person that shall resign the office, shall be entitled to a proportion of the salary and profits, at the rates above-mentioned, during their executing it; but if more has been received, the excess shall be paid to the successor.

The successor of every such person dying or resigning, to be entitled to receive the salaries and profits arising from the time of either event.

The master of the rolls may

appoint a deputy, who must be approved by the lord-chancellor.

a proper and sufficient officer to execute such part of the duties of the said office as have been heretofore performed by deputy; such officer first to be approved by the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, or lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal, of *Ireland*, respectively, for the time being, by instrument under the hand and seal of such lord chancellor, lord keeper, or lords commissioners respectively.

His Majesty may remove any master of the rolls upon an address of parliament.

IX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to remove any master of the rolls, upon an address of both houses of parliament of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

C A P. XXVI.

An act for reviving and further continuing, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, several acts, made in the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth years of his present Majesty's reign, and in the last session of parliament, for empowering his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government.—[April 18, 1801.]

Preamble.
40 Geo. 3.
c. 32.

WHEREAS an act was passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, An Act for further continuing, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, several acts made in the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth years of his present Majesty's reign, and in the last session of parliament, for empowering his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government; which act was to continue in force until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, and no longer: And whereas it is necessary, for the public safety, that the provisions of the said act should be revived and continued: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present of parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That every person, who shall be in prison within that part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* called *Great Britain*, at or upon the day on which this act shall receive his Majesty's royal assent, or at any time after that day, by warrant of his said Majesty's most honourable privy council, signed by six of the said privy council, or by warrant signed by any of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, for high treason, suspicion of treason, or treasonable practices, may be detained in safe custody, without bail or mainprize, until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament; and that no judge or justice of the peace shall bail or try any such person so committed, without order from his said Majesty's privy council, signed by six of the said privy council, until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament; any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons imprisoned for high treason, &c. may be detained till six weeks after the next meeting of parliament.

II, And

II. And be it further enacted, That the act made in *Scotland*, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and one, intituled, *An act for preventing wrongous imprisonment, and against undue delays in trials*, in so far as the same may be construed to relate to cases of treason and suspicion of treason, be suspended until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament; and that until the said day no judge, justice of the peace, or other officer of the law in *Scotland*, shall liberate, try, or admit to bail, any person or persons that is, are, or shall be, in prison within *Scotland*, for such causes as aforesaid, without order from his said Majesty's privy council, signed by six of the said privy council.

Act in *Scotland* of 1701, for preventing wrongous imprisonment, so far as may relate to treason, &c. suspended till six weeks after the next meeting of parliament.

III. Provided always, That from and after the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, the said persons so committed shall have the benefit and advantage of all laws and statutes any way relating to or providing for the liberty of the subjects of this realm.

From six weeks after the next meeting of parliament, persons committed to have the benefit of all laws providing for the liberty of the subject, &c.

IV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to invalidate the ancient rights and privileges in parliament, or to the imprisonment or detaining of any member of either house of parliament, during the sitting of such parliament, until the matter of which he stands suspected be first communicated to the house of which he is a member, and the consent of the said house obtained for his commitment or detainer.

Privileges of parliament, not invalidated by this act.

V. Provided nevertheless, That any person or persons in prison at the time of passing this act, against whom any bill or bills of indictment for high treason have been already found, shall and may be tried on such indictment, as if this act had never passed.

Persons against whom indictments for high treason are already found, to be tried thereon.

VI. And whereas it may be highly important that such persons as have been or shall be secured and detained on charges of high treason, suspicion of high treason, and treasonable practices, under warrants from one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, under the authority of the said recited acts, or of this act, should be kept wholly separate and apart from each other, so as to prevent all communication between them and with other persons, except such communication as his Majesty may think fit to permit, and under such restrictions as may be adviseable; and it has been found by experience to be very difficult to keep such persons separate as aforesaid, and to prevent such communication as aforesaid, without sending such persons to different places of confinement; and doubts may arise how far the powers of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to change the places of confinement of persons so committed extends, and it is expedient to provide that the same shall not be so exercised as to deprive the persons so committed of any right to be tried or discharged, which they might respectively have had if their respective places of confinement had not been changed: now, to obviate all doubts and difficulty in respect thereof, be it further enacted and declared, That it shall be lawful for one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, as he shall see occasion, to order any person committed to any gaol, or other prison, on any charge of high treason, suspicion of

The secretary of state may order persons committed for high treason, &c. to be re-

moved to any other gaol.

Persons so removed not to be deprived of right to be tried or discharged.

Persons sent from Ireland to Great Britain, for safe custody, may be detained in such place as his Majesty shall think fit, provided they are charged with high treason, &c. by warrant of a secretary of state.

But no person shall be detained so as to prevent his trial or discharge when entitled thereto by the law of Ireland.

high treason, or treasonable practices, either before or after indictment found, to be conveyed to and detained in any other gaol or other prison, until discharged by due course of law, and to issue all warrants necessary for such purposes: provided always nevertheless, That no person who shall be removed by any such warrant as aforesaid, shall be, by means of such removal, deprived of such right to be tried or discharged, as such person would by law have been entitled to if not so removed; and in every case in which any such person would have been entitled to have been tried or discharged, if such person had continued in the gaol or prison to which such person was before committed, it shall be lawful for such person to apply to be bailed or discharged, in the same manner as such person might have done if such person had remained in the gaol or prison to which such person was before committed as aforesaid.

VII. *And whereas, in the disturbed state of Ireland, it has been found necessary to send divers persons who have been committed to prison in Ireland, on charges of high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices to Great Britain, for safe custody, and for the purpose of preventing improper intercourse between such persons and other persons engaged, or suspected of being engaged, in the like treasons or treasonable practices; and it may be found expedient to send other persons to Great Britain, under like circumstances; be it enacted, That every person who hath been sent to Great Britain as aforesaid, before the passing of this act, and every person who, after the passing of this act, shall be sent to Great Britain for safe custody, by order of the lord lieutenant or governor general, or other chief governor or chief governors of Ireland; and of six or more of his Majesty's privy council of Ireland, shall and may be detained in custody in Great Britain, in such place of safe custody, as to his Majesty shall seem fit; provided such person shall be charged with high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, by warrant under the hand and seal of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.*

VIII. Provided always nevertheless, That no person shall be detained as aforesaid, so as to prevent the trial or discharge of such person in due course of law, whenever such person shall, by the law of Ireland, be entitled to such trial or discharge; but in all cases in which any person so detained would, by the law of Ireland, if in custody there, be entitled to be tried or discharged, it shall be lawful for such person to apply to the court of king's bench in England, or to any judge of that court, or to the court of judicary in Scotland, or to any judge of that court, to be discharged; and if it shall appear to such court, or to such judge, that such person, if in custody in Ireland, would be entitled to be tried or discharged, it shall be lawful for such court or such judge to order such person to be discharged, or to be sent to Ireland, to be dealt with according to law.

IX. *And whereas many persons engaged in the late rebellion in Ireland, and in other treasonable practices there, have fled from Ireland, and are now in Great Britain; and other persons may come from*

Ireland

Ireland to Great Britain, under the like circumstances; and it may be expedient not only to arrest such persons, for the purpose of sending them to Ireland, to be tried for such offences, but also to secure and detain such persons in Great Britain until they can be properly sent to Ireland, to be tried or discharged in due course of law: be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, by warrant under his hand and seal, to order any person, who shall be in custody upon any charge of high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, done or committed in *Ireland*, to be secured and detained in *Great Britain*, until such person can be properly sent to *Ireland*, to be tried or discharged in due course of law.

The secretary of state may order persons in custody for high treason, &c. committed in Ireland, to be detained in Great Britain.

X. Provided always nevertheless, That no person shall be detained as aforesaid, so as to prevent the trial or discharge of such person in due course of law, whenever such person shall, by the law of *Ireland*, be entitled to such trial or discharge; but in all cases in which any person so detained would, by the law of *Ireland*, if in custody there, be entitled to be tried or discharged, it shall be lawful for such person to apply to the court of king's bench in *England*, or to any judge of that court, or to the court of justiciary in *Scotland*, or to any judge of that court, to be discharged; and if it shall appear to such court or to such judge that such person, if in custody in *Ireland*, would be entitled to be tried or discharged, it shall be lawful for such court or such judge to order such person to be discharged, or to be sent to *Ireland*, to be dealt with according to law.

But no person shall be detained so as to prevent his trial or discharge when entitled thereto by the law of Ireland.

XI. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, and no longer.

Continuance of act.

C A P. XXVII.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for the service of Great Britain, to be raised by a lottery.—[April 30, 1801.]

701,250l. to be raised by a lottery, to consist of 60,000 tickets, at 11l. 13s. 9d. each. All persons who have made deposits of 11. 3s. 9d. for each ticket, pursuant to the resolution of the house of commons, are required to pay the remainder of their subscriptions at the times following, (viz) 11. 10s. by July 10, 1801; 11. 10s. by August 28; 11. 10s. by October 23; 21. 10s. by December 18; and the remaining 31. 10s. by January 22, 1802; and the contributors, for each 11l. 13s. 9d. advanced, shall be entitled to such share upon each fortunate ticket as is herein mentioned; and those that pay contributions before December 17, 1801, to be allowed discount at 31. per cent. per annum, and to have lottery tickets delivered at 11l. 13s. 9d. each. Cashier to give security, to the satisfaction of the commissioners of the treasury; and to pay all monies received into the exchequer. Commissioners of the treasury empowered to apply the money paid in by the cashier. 500,000l. the amount of the prizes, to be paid out of any supplies granted this session. Managers and directors of the lottery to be appointed by the treasury. Method of the lottery books. Managers to examine the books, with the tickets, and deliver them to the cashiers of the bank, taking a receipt for the same. Cashiers to return the books, with the undisposed tickets, with an account of money received and paid in. Undisposed tickets to be delivered into the exchequer. Tickets of the middle columns to be rolled up, and fastened with

thread or silk, and cut off, indent-wise, into a box marked with the letter A, and put into another box, to be locked up and sealed. Books to be prepared with two columns, on each of which 60,000 tickets are to be printed. The number and value of the fortunate tickets. Two prizes of 20,000l. each; three of 10,000l.; four of 5,000l.; five of 2,000l.; nine of 1,000l.; twelve of 500l.; fifty of 100l.; one hundred of 50l.; eighteenth thousand of 18l.—10,000l. to the owner of the first drawn ticket on the fifteenth day; 20,000l. to the owner of the first drawn ticket on the twenty-first day; 20,000l. to the owner of the first drawn ticket on the thirty-second day; and 1,000l. to the owner of the first drawn ticket on the fortieth day. Tickets in the outermost column of last mentioned books to be rolled up and tied, and cut off into a box marked with the letter B, &c. Public notice to be given of putting the tickets into the boxes. Lottery to begin drawing on March 3, 1802. Method to be observed in drawing, &c. Number of the fortunate tickets, and the sums, to be printed. Disputes to be adjusted by the managers. Forging tickets, &c. felony. Offenders (not in prison) discovering persons guilty, to receive a pardon, and 50l. reward. Managers to be sworn, Cashier may receive the sums subscribed, giving a note for the same, which shall entitle the bearer to a ticket for every 11l. 13s. 9d. paid. After July 10, 1801, the cashier may deliver tickets not exceeding in value half of the sum actually subscribed, and shall give receipts for the residue of such sums, after value of the tickets so delivered. Contributors not making good their payments, within the times limited, forfeit their deposits, and the tickets to be returned to the managers, &c. Commissioners of the treasury may reward the managers, &c. as they shall think fit. The 500,000l. for the payment of the fortunate tickets, to be charged on any supplies granted this session; and shall be paid to the proprietors, without any deduction, on August 2, 1802, &c. Managers to give notice of the times for exchanging tickets for certificates. Certificates to be numbered, &c. and signed, &c. Commissioners of the treasury empowered to defray the incidental expences attending the execution of this act. No fee to be taken for receiving or paying contribution monies, for receipts, &c. on penalty of 20l. No person to take down the numbers of the tickets at the time of drawing, unless employed as a clerk by the managers, or licensed so to do. Persons so licensed to receive from the stamp office numerical books, which shall be stamped on every leaf. Commissioners to grant such licences only on account of licensed lottery offices. Five pounds penalty on unlicensed persons taking down or publishing the numbers of tickets drawn, &c. On complaint, the magistrates of London may grant warrants for apprehending offenders. Persons in the actual commission of such offence may be apprehended by any person, and carried before a magistrate, who may commit the offender, if penalty be not paid. 30l. penalty on persons summoned as witnesses, not appearing, &c. Commissioners of stamps shall not be required to grant a licence for dealing in lottery tickets, unless it shall appear that the party is able to answer the penalty required by law, and he shall have deposited fifty tickets, &c. Persons to whom licences are granted to give bond, agreeably to 22 Geo. 3. c. 47. At the end of twelve months after expiration of licences, the commissioners may give up bonds, or put them in suit. Licences of persons neglecting to deposit, or divide into shares, fifty tickets, to be void; and the defaulters to be published in the Gazette, &c. In cases where licences under 22 Geo. 3. c. 47. are declared void, in such cases licences granted after the commencement of this act shall be void for offences against this act, or 27 Geo. 3. c. 1. Licences may be refused to persons convicted. 20l. a day penalty on persons continuing on their houses the words "Licensed to deal in Lottery Tickets," after expiration of their licence, &c. Executors, &c. may be authorized to carry on business for the residue of the term of licences. No tickets to be divided into any other shares than halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, on penalty of 50l. Persons counterfeiting shares, &c. guilty of felony. Persons preparing, or having in their custody, any register or list of tickets, but as in this act mentioned; or keeping any place for examining tickets, by any other than

than such list, &c. to forfeit 50l. On complaint, on oath, of offences against 27 Geo. 3. c. 1. whereby the parties may be liable to punishment as rogues, justices may authorise persons to break open houses, &c. Persons discovered in such houses, concerned in carrying on illegal transactions, to be punished as rogues, and may be arrested, &c. Persons employing or aiding others to carry on such illegal transactions, to be deemed rogues and vagabonds. Manner in which actions for penalties shall be commenced. Where the amount of penalties sued for is not inserted in writs, the defendants to be served with a copy of the process, &c. Offenders, adjudged rogues and vagabonds, may be committed. Proceedings not removable by certiorari. General issue. Treble costs.

C A P. XXVIII.

An Act for granting to his Majesty certain duties of customs on timber, sugar, raisins, and pepper, imported into, and on lead exported from, Great Britain.—[April 30, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's public expences, and making a permanent addition to the public revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several duties of customs after mentioned; and do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the first day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, throughout *Great Britain*, unto his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, in ready money, without any discount whatever, upon the importation into that part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* called *Great Britain*, from foreign parts, of the several and respective goods, wares, and merchandize, enumerated and described in the schedule and table hereunto annexed, marked (A), and also upon the exportation from *Great Britain*, to foreign parts, of the goods, wares, and merchandize, described in the schedule and table hereunto annexed, marked (B), the several duties of customs, as the same are respectively inserted and set forth in figures in the said schedules and tables hereunto annexed, respectively marked A. B., and so in that proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; all which duties shall be over and above all other duties which are now due and payable, by law, on any of the said goods, wares, and merchandize respectively.

After May 1, 1801, there shall be paid in Great Britain on importation of the goods enumerated in table A. and also on exportation of the goods described in table B. hereunto annexed, the additional duties therein respectively inserted.

II. And be it further enacted, That such of the duties of customs by this act imposed, as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *England*, for the time being; and such as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be under

Duties to be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in

England and Scotland respectively.

under the management of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland, for the time being.

III. *And whereas it is expedient that the duties on the importation of sugar, imposed by an act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, amongst other things, for the better protection of the trade of this kingdom, and for granting new and additional duties on goods imported, should be repealed;* be it therefore enacted,

Duties on sugar by 38 Geo. 3. c. 76. repealed.

That the said duties, so far as the same relate to sugar imported, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed, save and except in all cases relating to the recovering or paying any arrears thereof, which may remain unpaid, or to any fine, penalty, or forfeiture relating thereto, which shall have been incurred at any time before the said first day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one:

An additional drawback of 1s. 10d. per cwt. shall be allowed on exportation of the sugar herein described;

IV. And be it further enacted, That for all refined sugar called *Bastard*, and ground or powdered sugar, and refined loaf sugar broke in pieces, and all sugar called *Candy*, which shall be made from sugar of the *British* plantations, which shall have been imported into *Great Britain* after the first day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one, and on which the duty by this act imposed shall have been paid, there shall be allowed on exportation to foreign parts, out of the said united kingdom, of every hundred weight thereof, containing one hundred and twelve pounds, within the time limited by law, to the exporter thereof, a drawback of one shilling and ten-pence, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity of such sugars respectively, over and above all other drawbacks or bounties allowed for the same by law, on and immediately before the first day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one.

and an additional drawback of 3s. per cwt. shall be allowed on the exportation of refined sugar in the loaf, made from sugar of the *British* plantations imported after *May 1, 1801.*

V. And be it further enacted, That for all refined sugar in the loaf, the whole being net, which shall be made from sugar of the *British* plantations, which shall have been imported into *Great Britain* after the first day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one, and on which the duty imposed by this act shall have been paid, there shall be allowed on exportation to foreign parts, out of the said united kingdom, of every hundred weight thereof, containing one hundred and twelve pounds, within the time limited by law, to the exporter thereof, a drawback of three shillings, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity of such sugar, over and above all other drawbacks or bounties allowed for the same by law, on and immediately before the first day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one.

Duties and drawbacks shall be paid and allowed according to 27 Geo. 3. c. 13. except where altered by any subsequent act.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the several duties of customs granted by this act, and the drawbacks allowed, shall and may be respectively managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed, in such and the like manner, and in and by any and either of the ways, means, or methods, by which the duties of customs imposed, and the drawbacks allowed on the like goods, by an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, amongst other things, for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and

and granting other duties in lieu thereof, were or might be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed, except as far as the same have been altered by any act passed subsequent to the passing of the said act; and the said goods, wares, or merchandize, so by this act respectively made chargeable with duties of customs, or entitled to drawbacks on exportation, shall be, and the same are hereby made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulations, rules, restrictions, and forfeitures, to which the like goods, wares, or merchandize, were subject and liable by any act or acts of parliament in force, on and immediately before the first day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one, and all and every pain, penalty, fine, or forfeiture, for any offence whatever, committed against or in breach of any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the passing of this act, made for securing the revenue of customs, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, or relating thereto, and the several clauses, powers, and directions therein contained shall, and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution, for and in respect of the several duties of customs, and drawbacks of customs, hereby respectively charged and allowed (as far as the same are applicable thereto) in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as if all and every the said clauses, provisions, powers, directions, fines, pains, penalties, and forfeitures, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this present act.

Goods subject to the regulations provided by law before passing this act, &c.

VII. And be it further enacted, That all monies, from time to time arising by the several duties by this act imposed (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same respectively excepted) shall, from time to time, be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*, and the said money, so paid in as aforesaid, shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund.

Duties shall be paid into the exchequer, and carried to the consolidated fund.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the monies to arise as aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient, shall be deemed an addition made to the revenue, for the purpose of defraying the increased charge occasioned by any loan made or stock created by virtue of any act or acts passed or to be passed in this session of parliament; and that the said monies, during the space of ten years next ensuing, shall continue to be paid into the said receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, distinctly and apart from all other branches of the public revenue; and that there shall be provided and kept in the office of the auditor of the said receipt, during the said period of ten years, a book or books, in which all the monies arising from the said duties, and paid into the said receipt, by virtue of this act, shall, together with the monies arising from any other duties granted in this session of parliament, for the purpose of defraying such increased charge as aforesaid, be entered separate and apart from all other monies paid or payable to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, upon any account whatever.

Application of the duties.

IX. And

Act may be altered this session.

IX. And be it further enacted, That this act may be varied, altered, or repealed, by any act or acts to be passed in this present session of parliament.

TABLE A.
GOODS IMPORTED.

	Duty.
	£. s. d.
PEPPER having been warehoused on importation, when taken out of such warehouse in order to be used in <i>Great Britain</i> , the lb.	0 0 3
RAISINS of all sorts, the cwt. —	0 1 6
SUGAR , viz.	
———— of the produce of the <i>British</i> plantations, the cwt. — —	0 1 10
———— sold at the sales of the united company of merchants of <i>England</i> trading to the <i>East Indies</i> , or any sugar of the produce or manufacture of the <i>East Indies</i> , for every 100l. of the true and real value thereof, according to the gross price at which sugar shall have been publicly sold — — —	3 0 0
———— of any other sort, except sugar imported from any part of the united states of <i>America</i> , and warehoused, and sugar of the produce of any foreign colony, island, or plantation, in <i>America</i> , imported directly from any such foreign colony, island, or plantation, and warehoused under the authority of the 39 <i>Geo.</i> 3. c. 95. the cwt. — —	0 1 10
———— any such sugar having been so imported and warehoused, when taken out of such warehouse, in order to be used in <i>Great Britain</i> , the cwt. —	0 1 10
WOOD imported from any part of <i>Europe</i> , viz.	
———— <i>Anchor Stocks</i> .	
———— imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the piece —	0 0 10
———— in a foreign ship, the piece —	0 0 11
———— <i>Balks</i> , viz.	
———— under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length	

WOOD,

WOOD, continued.

Duty.

		£.	s.	d.
<i>Balks, continued.</i>				
—	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	11	9
—	in a foreign ship, the 120	0	12	0
—	5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length or upwards,			
	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	1	9	2
	in a foreign ship, the 120	1	9	8
<i>Batten Ends, viz.</i>				
—	under 8 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness,			
	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	4	10
	in a foreign ship, the 120	0	5	0
—	under 8 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and exceeding 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness,			
	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	9	9
	in a foreign ship, the 120	0	10	0
<i>Battens, viz.</i>				
—	8 feet in length, and not exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, and not exceeding 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness,			
	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	14	8
	in a foreign ship, the 120	0	15	0
—	exceeding 20 feet in length, not above 7 inches in width, or if exceeding 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness,			
	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	1	9	2
	in a foreign ship, the 120	1	9	8
<i>Beech Plank, 2 inches in thickness, or upwards,</i>				
—	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the load, containing 50 cubic feet	0	4	0
	in a foreign ship, the load, containing 50 cubic feet	0	5	0
<i>Beech Quarters, viz.</i>				
—	under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length,			
	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	11	9

WOOD, continued.

Duty.

		£.	s.	d.
<i>Beech Quarters</i> , continued.				
—————	imported in a foreign ship, the 120	0	12	0
—————	5 inches square and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length, or upwards,			
—————	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	1	9	2
—————	in a foreign ship, the 120	1	9	8
<i>Boards</i> , viz.				
<i>Beech Boards</i> under 2 inches in thick- ness, and under 15 feet in length,				
—————	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	9	8
—————	in a foreign ship, the 120	0	10	0
—————	under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length, or upwards,			
—————	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	19	4
—————	in a foreign ship, the 120	1	0	0
<i>Clap Boards</i> , not exceeding 5 feet 3 inches in length, and under 8 inches square,				
—————	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	7	4
—————	in a foreign ship, the 120	0	7	6
<i>Linn Boards</i> , or white boards for shoe-makers, under 4 feet in length, and under 6 inches in thickness,				
—————	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	14	6
—————	in a foreign ship, the 120	0	15	0
—————	4 feet in length, or 6 inches in thickness,			
—————	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	1	9	0
—————	in a foreign ship, the 120	1	10	0
<i>Oak Boards</i> , viz.				
—————	under 2 inches in thickness, and under 15 feet in length,			
—————	imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	19	4
—————	in a foreign ship, the 120	1	0	0
—————	under 2 inches in thickness, and if 15 feet in length, or upwards,			

WOOD,

WOOD, continued.

Duty.

	£.	s.	d.
— <i>Oak Boards</i> , continued.			
— imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	1	18	8
— in a foreign ship, the 120	2	0	0
<i>Pailing Boards</i> , viz.			
— hewed on one side, and not exceeding 7 feet in length,			
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	1	10
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	2	0
— hewed on one side, and exceeding 7 feet in length,			
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	3	8
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	4	0
— <i>Pipe Boards</i> , viz.			
— above 5 feet 3 inches in length, and not exceeding 8 feet in length, and under 8 inches square,			
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	11	0
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	11	2
— exceeding 8 feet in length, and under 8 inches square,			
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	1	2	0
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1	2	4
— <i>Wainscot Boards</i> , the inch or foot containing 12 feet in length and 1 inch in thickness, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser length or thickness,			
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship	0	0	3
— in a foreign ship	0	0	3½
— <i>Box Wood</i> , imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the cwt.	0	19	6
— in a foreign ship, the cwt.	1	0	0
— <i>Deal Ends</i> , viz.			
— above 7 inches in width, being under 8 feet in length, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness,			
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	9	9
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	10	0
— above 7 inches in width, being under 8 feet in length, and exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness,			
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	19	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1	0	0
— <i>Deals</i> , viz.			
— above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length and not above 20 feet in length, and not exceeding 3¼ inches in thickness (except deals, not above 10 feet in length, and not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness)			
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	1	9	3
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1	10	0

WOOD,

WOOD, continued.

Duty.
£. s. d.

Deals, continued.

— above 7 inches in width, being 8 feet in length and not above 20 feet in length, and exceeding 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	2	18	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120	3	0	0
— above 7 inches in width, exceeding 20 feet in length, and not exceeding 4 inches in thickness, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	3	5	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120	3	7	0
— above 7 inches in width, exceeding 20 feet in length, and exceeding 4 inches in thickness, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	6	11	0
— in a foreign ship, the 120	6	14	0
— <i>Fire Wood</i> , imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the fathom, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high	0	1	0
— in a foreign ship, the fathom, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high	0	1	1

Fir Quarters, viz.

— under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	11	9
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	12	0
— 5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length, or upwards, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	1	9	3
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1	10	0

Handspikes, viz.

— under 7 feet in length, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	2	5
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	2	6
— 7 feet in length, or upwards, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	4	10
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	5	0

Knees of Oak, viz.

— under 5 inches square, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	1	3
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	1	4
— 5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	12	2
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	12	8
— 8 inches square, or upwards, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0	3	8
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0	3	9

Lath Wood, viz.

— in pieces under 5 feet in length,

WOOD,

WOOD, continued.

	Duty.
	£. s. d.
— <i>Lath Wood</i> , continued.	
— imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the fathom 6 feet wide and 6 feet high	0 4 10
— in a foreign ship, the fathom 6 feet wide and 6 feet high	0 5 0
— in pieces 5 feet in length or upwards, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the fathom 6 feet wide and 6 feet high	0 7 3
— in a foreign ship, the fathom 6 feet wide and 6 feet high	0 7 6
— <i>Masts</i> , viz.	
— 6 inches in diameter, and under 8 inches, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the mast	0 0 5
— in a foreign ship, the mast	0 0 6
— 8 inches in diameter, and under 12 inches, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the mast	0 1 3
— in a foreign ship, the mast	0 1 6
— 12 inches in diameter, or upwards, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the load, containing 50 cubic feet	0 3 8
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0 3 9
— <i>Oak</i> , viz.	
— Plank, 2 inches in thickness, or upwards, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0 7 4
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0 7 6
— <i>Oars</i> , imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0 14 8
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0 15 0
— <i>Olive Wood</i> , imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the ton, containing 20 cwt.	1 4 2
— in a foreign ship, the ton, containing 20 cwt.	1 5 2
— <i>Round Wood</i> , viz.	
— under 8 inches square, and under 6 feet in length, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0 4 10
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0 5 0
— under 8 inches square, and if 6 feet in length, or upwards, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0 9 8
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0 10 0
— <i>Spars</i> , viz.	
— under 22 feet in length, and under 14 inch in diameter, exclusive of the bark, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0 2 5
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0 2 6
— 22 feet in length, or upwards, and under 4 inches in diameter, exclusive of the bark,	

WOOD,

WOOD, continued.

	Duty.		
	£.	s.	d.
<i>Spars, continued.</i>			
— imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	4	0
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	4	2
— 4 inches in diameter, and under 6 inches, exclusive of the bark, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	8	10
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	9	4
<i>Spokes for wheels, viz.</i>			
— not exceeding 2 feet in length, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 1000	0	7	3
— in a foreign ship, the 1000	0	7	6
— exceeding 2 feet in length, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 1000	0	14	6
— in a foreign ship, the 1000	0	15	0
<i>Staves, viz.</i>			
— not exceeding 36 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	1	6
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	1	7
— above 36 inches in length, and not exceeding 50 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	2	11
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	3	0
— above 50 inches in length, and not exceeding 60 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	3	10
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	4	0
— above 60 inches in length, and not exceeding 72 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	5	9
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	6	0
— above 72 inches in length, not above 3 inches in thickness, and not exceeding 7 inches in breadth, imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0	6	8
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0	6	9
<i>TIMBER, viz.</i>			
<i>Fir Timber, viz.</i>			
— 8 inches square, or upwards (except fir timber of the growth of <i>Norway</i> , imported directly from thence, not exceeding 10 inches square)			

WOOD,

WOOD,—TIMBER, continued.		Duty.
		£. s. d.
— Fir Timber, continued.		
— imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet		0 3 8
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet		0 3 9
— Oak Timber, 8 inches square, or upwards,		
— imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet		0 3 8
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet		0 3 9
— of all sorts, not being particularly enumerated or described, or otherwise charged with duty, being 8 inches square or upwards,		
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet		0 3 8
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet		0 3 9
— <i>Ufers</i> , viz.		
— under 5 inches square, and under 24 feet in length,		
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	0 11	9
— in a foreign ship, the 120	0 12	0
— 5 inches square, and under 8 inches square, or if 24 feet in length, or upwards,		
imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the 120	1 9	3
— in a foreign ship, the 120	1 10	0
— <i>Wainfcot Logs</i> , being 8 inches square, or upwards,		
— imported in a <i>British</i> -built ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0 3	8
— in a foreign ship, the load containing 50 cubic feet	0 3	9

T A B L E B.

GOODS EXPORTED.

LEAD exported, the ton containing twenty hundred weight — — — 1 0 0

C A P. XXIX.

An act for granting an additional duty on English spirits imported into Scotland, and for allowing, until forty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament, the distillation of spirits in Scotland, from melasses or sugar, at a lower rate of duty.—[April 30, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS in order to render the duty on English spirits imported into Scotland more equal to the duty on spirits made in that part of the kingdom, it is expedient to impose an additional duty on the former: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the following additional rate of duty of excise; that is to say, For and upon every gallon *English* wine measure of spirits, of a strength, not exceeding that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for any higher degree of strength, which shall be made or distilled in *England*, and imported or brought from thence into *Scotland*, there shall be paid by the importer thereof, before the landing thereof, one shilling.

For spirits not exceeding one to ten over hydrometer proof, which shall be distilled in *England* and imported into *Scotland*, an additional duty shall be paid of 1s. per gallon.

The duty shall be levied in the manner prescribed by 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 73;

II. And be it further enacted, That the duty by this act imposed shall be raised, collected, recovered, secured, and paid, in such manner, and by such ways and means, and under such management, and under and subject to such rules, regulations, conditions, penalties, and forfeitures, and with such power of adjudging and mitigating penalties and forfeitures, and with and subject to such powers, and to the like rules and directions, and by such methods, and in such manner and form, as is directed or prescribed by an act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for repealing the duties of excise on distilleries in Scotland, and on the exportation of British-made spirits from England to Scotland, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for altering, amending, and continuing certain acts of parliament for the regulation of distilleries in Scotland; and that all the provisions, penalties, forfeitures, powers, authorities, rules, and directions, mentioned and contained in the said act, shall be practised and put in execution, for the raising, receiving, levying, recovering, securing, or paying the said duty by this act imposed, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were particularly repeated and enacted in this act.*

and shall be paid into the exchequer, and carried to the consolidated fund.

III. And be it further enacted, That all the monies arising by the duty by this act imposed (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted) shall from time to time be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*, and the said money so paid into the said receipt of exchequer as aforesaid shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund.

From July 1, 1801, until forty days after the com-

IV. And whereas it is expedient to further allow, for a limited time, the distillation of spirits in Scotland, from molasses or sugar, at a reduced rate of duty; be it therefore enacted, That from and after the first day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, until forty days after the commencement of the next session

of parliament, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for and upon each and every gallon *English* wine measure (and so in proportion for any less quantity or measure) of the cubical content or capacity of each and every still, (including the head and every part thereof, and of any horn, pipe, tube, or other apparatus therewith connected, under whatever name or denomination the same may be called or known, as high as the steam can ascend, and until the top of the head shall turn downwards, and form an angle of forty-five degrees), which shall be used or employed for making or distilling of low wines or spirits for consumption in *Scotland*, from melasses or sugar, or any mixture therewith, in any part or place in *Scotland*, a sum at and after the yearly rate of three hundred and sixteen pounds; any thing in any act or acts of parliament to the contrary in any ways notwithstanding.

V. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said first day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, until forty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament, when the before mentioned licence duty, at and after the yearly rate of three hundred and sixteen pounds, shall be paid for or upon each gallon of the content or capacity of a still, in any part or place in *Scotland*, such duty shall be held to be the licence duty on the spirits manufactured in such still for and during one year from and after the day on which such licence shall commence and take effect, at the rate of four thousand and fifty gallons, and no more, *English* wine measure of spirits, of the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, for each gallon content of such still; and for every gallon of spirits at the strength aforesaid, which during the said period shall be found to exceed the above mentioned proportion, there shall be charged and paid, on demand, by the distiller who shall make or produce the same, the sum of three shillings, over and above all other duties, on pain of forfeiting for every neglect or refusal to make such payment, the sum of ten shillings for each and every gallon of such surplus spirits.

menement of the next session, there shall be paid for each gallon of the cubical content of every still used in *Scotland* for distilling spirits for home consumption, from melasses or sugar, &c. 316l. per annum;

which shall be a licence duty for one year, at the rate of 4.050 gallons of spirits of the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof for each gallon of the contents of such still; and for the spirits exceeding that quantity, an additional duty shall be paid of 3s. per gallon. Penalty.

C A P. XXX.

An act to revive and continue, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, an act, made in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies.—[April 30, 1801.]

WHEREAS an act was made in the thirty-sixth year of the Preamble. reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies, which said act was to continue in force for three years from the day of passing thereof, and until the end of the then next session of parliament: and whereas it is expedient that the said act should be revived and continued; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excel-

c. 3. 8.

The recited act shall be revived, and continued in force until six weeks after the commencement of the next session.

Not to extend to Ireland.

lent 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, That the said act, and all the provisions therein contained, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be revived, and the same is hereby revived, and shall continue in full force and effect until six weeks after the commencement of the next of parliament.

II. And be it enacted, That none of the provisions of the said recited act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*.

C A P. XXXI.

An act to revive and continue, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and one, an act, made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for shortening, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, the time of keeping in steep, for malting, barley damaged by rain in the last harvest.—[April 30, 1801.]

Preamble.
C. 6. of last session.

WHEREAS an act was made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for shortening, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, the time of keeping in steep, for malting, barley damaged by rain in the late harvest: and whereas the said act has been found useful and beneficial, and it is expedient that the same should be revived and continued for a limited time: be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That the said act shall, from and immediately after the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, be revived and continued, and the same is hereby revived, and shall continue in full force and effect, from and immediately after the said twenty-fifth day of *March* until the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one.

Recited act shall be revived and continued till July 5, 1801.

C A P. XXXII.

An act for granting to his Majesty several sums of money for defraying the charge of certain permanent services in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland.—[April 30, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

Preamble.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* in parliament assembled, being desirous of making a permanent provision for the several services herein-after mentioned, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant to your Majesty, the several sums of money herein-after expressed; and do therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty,

jefty, 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, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the lord high treasurer and under treasurer of the exchequer, or the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, of that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, now or for the time being, or any three or more of them, from time to time, by warrant or warrants under his or their hands, to order and direct any sum or sums of money not exceeding in one year, the sums herein-after mentioned, to be issued and paid for the several purposes herein-after expressed; that is to say,

The treasury of Ireland may issue, for the purposes herein expressed, not exceeding, in one year, the sums herein-after mentioned, viz.

	ENGLISH.			IRISH.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To the <i>French</i> conformist minister of the united congregation at <i>Saint Patrick's Dublin</i>	138	9	3	150	0	0
To the <i>French</i> minister at <i>Cork</i>	92	6	2	100	0	0
To the <i>French</i> minister at <i>Lisburn</i>	55	7	8½	60	0	0
To the <i>French</i> minister at <i>Dundalk</i>	55	7	8½	60	0	0
To the <i>French</i> minister at <i>Innis Shannon</i>	55	7	8½	60	0	0
To the <i>French</i> minister at <i>Waterford</i>	46	3	1	50	0	0
To the <i>French</i> minister at <i>Portarlington</i>	46	3	1	50	0	0
To the minister of the congregation of <i>German</i> protestants in <i>Dublin</i>	46	3	1	50	0	0
To the ordinary or chaplain to the new prison in <i>Dublin</i> for visiting the sick prisoners in the several prisons in <i>Dublin</i>	18	9	3	20	0	0
To the rector of the parish of <i>Saint Paul</i> in <i>Dublin</i> for attending the sick in the barracks of <i>Dublin</i>	73	5	2½	79	7	3¼
To the chaplain attending the prisoners in the four courts marshalsea in <i>Dublin</i>	48	16	10	52	18	2½
To the chaplain of the garrison of <i>Charlemont</i>	39	1	6	42	6	7
To the under library keeper of <i>Marsb's</i> library at <i>Saint Patrick's Dublin</i>	27	13	10½	30	0	0
To the vicar of <i>Castlenock</i> , in lieu of tithe and glebe land in the <i>Phœnix Park</i> near <i>Dublin</i>	46	16	11	50	15	0
To the minister of <i>Saint James's</i> parish <i>Dublin</i> for the like purpose	11	1	6	12	0	0
To the vicar of <i>Saint Andrew's</i> parish in <i>Dublin</i> , in lieu of minister's money for houses and grounds where the parliament house stands	37	17	6	41	0	7½

	ENGLISH.			IRISH.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To the rector of <i>Saint Michan's</i> parish <i>Dublin</i> for minister's money for houses where the courts of justice are built	9	10	3	10	6	2
To the archbishop of <i>Dublin</i> for proxies out of divers churches belonging to the late monasteries of <i>Saint Thomas, Saint Mary, and Saint John of Jerusalem</i> , in the see of <i>Dublin</i>	16	17	4	18	5	6
To the bishop of <i>Meath</i> out of the manor of <i>Trim</i>	3	9	2	3	15	0
To the dean and chapter and vicars choral of <i>Christ Church Dublin</i>	43	13	10	47	6	8
To the physician attending the sick in the new prison <i>Dublin</i>	184	12	3½	200	0	0
To the local commissioners of the <i>Lagan</i> navigation, in lieu of a duty on beer and ale formerly granted to them in certain parts of the district of <i>Lisburn</i>	768	0	0	832	0	0
To be applied to pay major general <i>Vallancey</i> , after the rate of fifteen shillings per day, during the time he shall be employed in the military survey of <i>Ireland</i>	260	10	1½	282	4	3½
To the clerk, usher, and assistants in the council office in <i>Dublin</i> to make good their loss of emolument	333	7	10½	361	3	6½
To the lord mayor and citizens of <i>Dublin</i>	738	9	3	800	0	0
To the provost and fellows of <i>Trinity College Dublin</i>	358	16	11	388	15	0
To the said provost and fellows for the professor of the <i>French</i> and <i>German</i> languages in the said college	92	6	2	100	0	0
To the said provost and fellows for the professor of the <i>Spanish</i> and <i>Italian</i> languages in the said college	92	6	2	100	0	0
To the royal <i>Irish</i> academy for rent of an house	107	13	6	116	13	0
To the attendant on the nautical observatory	48	16	10	52	18	2½
For rent of grounds near <i>Carrickfergus</i> castle	14	18	7½	16	3	6
To be applied in paying the necessary allowances to certain officers from <i>Ireland</i> attending during the session of parliament in <i>London</i> , and to such other officers as may be em-						

played

	ENGLISH.		IRISH.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
ployed in preparing proceedings, and attending to business in parliament relating to <i>Ireland</i>	-	-	2,000	0 0
			2,166	13 4

II. And be it enacted, That the said several sums shall and may be issuing and payable out of, and charged and chargeable upon, the consolidated fund of that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, after paying, or reserving sufficient to pay, all such sum and sums of money as hath or have been directed to be paid out of the same, by any former act or acts of parliament, but with preference to all other payments which shall or may be hereafter charged or chargeable upon the said fund.

The above sums shall be payable out of the consolidated fund of *Ireland*;

III. And be it further enacted, That the said several and respective sums, or any part or parts thereof, shall be paid and payable at the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer out of the said fund, pursuant to such warrant or warrants as shall be signed in that behalf; and the auditor of the said receipt shall, and he is hereby enjoined and required to make forth and pass debentures from time to time, for paying the several sums, which shall be payable by virtue of such warrant or warrants, and as the same shall from time to time become due and payable, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; which said warrants, and debentures to be made forth and passed thereupon respectively, shall be sufficient authority to the several and respective officers of the receipt of the exchequer, now and for the time being, for the payment of all or any of the sums of money herein expressed, or any part thereof, to, for, or towards, the several purposes herein mentioned, without any further or other warrant or warrants to be sued for, had, or obtained in that behalf; and the acquittance or acquittances, receipt or receipts of the person or persons, to whom the said sums of money, or any part thereof, shall be payable, shall be a good and sufficient discharge for the payment thereof; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

and the auditor of the exchequer shall pass debentures for payment.

C A P. XXXIII.

An act for repealing certain duties upon tea imported into *Ireland*, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for granting additional duties on sugar and coals imported into *Ireland*. — [April 30, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Preamble. commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* in parliament assembled, being desirous of raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's publick expences in *Ireland*, and of making a permanent addition to the publick revenue in that part of the united kingdom, have resolved, that the duties on teas imported into *Ireland*, which were granted by

Act of the parliament of Ireland, 40 Geo. 3. and act of the parliament of the united kingdom, 41 Geo. 3. c. 17. recited.

Duties on teas imported into Ireland, granted and continued by recited acts, repealed.

After 10 days from passing this act, there shall be paid upon teas imported into Ireland, purchased at the East India sales in London, a duty ad valorem.

The price to be inserted in the cockets, and ascertained by the sale books. From the same time there shall be paid certain additional duties on sugars, herein described, imported into Ireland.

an act of the parliament of Ireland in the fortieth year of your Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for granting for one year, the several duties therein mentioned, in lieu of all other duties payable upon the articles therein specified, during the said term; and for regulating the trade between this kingdom and his Majesty's colonies; and for other purposes therein mentioned; and which were continued by an act of the parliament of the united kingdom until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two;* should be repealed, and the duties on teas, herein-after mentioned, should be granted in lieu thereof; and do therefore beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That the duties on teas imported into Ireland, granted and continued by the said recited acts, shall, from and after the expiration of ten days after the passing of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, save and except in all cases relating to the recovering, collecting, paying, or accounting for any arrears of the said duties which may then have become payable, or to the recovering of any penalty or forfeiture which shall then have been incurred under and by virtue of the said recited acts, or either of them.

II. And be it enacted, That, from and after the expiration of ten days from the passing of this act, there shall be granted, raised, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, for and upon all teas which from and after the said ten days shall be imported into Ireland, the duties following; that is to say, For and upon all such teas as shall have been purchased at any sale or sales of the *East India* company in London, at a price not exceeding two shillings and sixpence *British* per pound weight, a duty of twenty pounds *per centum* on such price; and for and upon all such teas as shall have been purchased as aforesaid, at a price exceeding two shillings and sixpence *British* per pound weight, a duty of thirty-five pounds *per centum* on such price.

III. And be it enacted, That the price aforesaid of all teas imported into Ireland shall be inserted in the cockets, and shall be further ascertained by reference to the sale books of the *East India* company, according to the manner heretofore established in Ireland for that purpose.

IV. And be it enacted, That, from and after the time aforesaid, there shall be granted, raised, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, for and upon all *Muscovado* and clayed sugar which shall be imported into Ireland, an additional duty of two shillings for every hundred weight thereof, containing one hundred and twelve pounds; and for and upon all refined sugars of the manufacture of *Great Britain*, which shall be imported directly from thence into Ireland, the several and respective additional duties following; that is to say,

For and upon all sugar called *Bastards*, white or ground, an additional

additional duty of two shillings for every hundred weight thereof, containing one hundred and twelve pounds :

For and upon all sugar called *Lumps*, an additional duty of three shillings and nine-pence for every hundred weight thereof, containing one hundred and twelve pounds :

For and upon all sugar called *Single Loaf Sugar*, an additional duty of four shillings for every hundred weight thereof, containing one hundred and twelve pounds :

For and upon all sugar called *Powder Loaf* and *Double Loaf Sugar*, an additional duty of four shillings and three-pence half-penny for every hundred weight thereof, containing one hundred and twelve pounds :

For and upon all sugar called *Sugar Candy brown*, an additional duty of three shillings and nine-pence for every hundred weight thereof, containing one hundred and twelve pounds :

For and upon all sugar called *Sugar Candy white*, an additional duty of four shillings and three-pence halfpenny for every hundred weight thereof, containing one hundred and twelve pounds :

And for and upon all sugar refined of any other sort, an additional duty of four shillings and three-pence halfpenny for every hundred weight thereof, containing one hundred and twelve pounds :

And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity of the said sugars :

And for and upon all *British* coals which shall be imported into *Ireland*, an additional duty after the rate of ten-pence and fourteen-twentieth parts of one penny for every ton thereof, containing twenty hundred weight. Additional duties on British coals imported into Ireland.

V. And be it enacted, That the several additional duties hereby granted shall be paid over and above the several respective duties now payable on the several articles and things on which the said additional duties are granted; and all the said duties shall be paid according to the value of current money in *Ireland*. Duties to be paid over and above the duties now payable, and according to the currency of Ireland.

VI. And be it enacted, That upon the exportation from *Ireland* of the several articles and things on which the duties and additional duties hereby granted are imposed, a drawback of such duties respectively shall be allowed in like manner as a drawback of the duties now payable on the said articles and things respectively is allowed. On exportation a drawback of the duties shall be allowed as of the duties now payable.

VII. And be it enacted, That the several duties hereby granted shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, in the like manner, and under such powers and authorities, and by such ways, means, and methods, and according to such rules and directions as are appointed and expressed in and by the said first recited act for raising, levying, collecting, and paying the several duties thereby granted. Duties to be raised, &c. according to the first recited act.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all monies arising from the duties hereby granted, (the necessary charges of collecting and paying the same being deducted), shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund of *Ireland*. Duties to be carried to the consolidated fund of Ireland.

Act may be altered or repealed this session. **IX.** And be it enacted, That this act may be varied, altered, amended, or repealed, in this present session of parliament.

C A P. XXXIV.

An act for granting bounties on the importation into Ireland of wheat, barley, rye, oats, and indian corn, and of barley, rye, oats, indian meal, and wheaten flour and rice.—[April 30, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that encouragement should be given, for a limited time, to the importation into Ireland of wheat, barley, rye, and oats, and indian corn, and of barley, rye, oats, and indian meal, and of wheaten flour and rice: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, there shall be paid and allowed upon all foreign wheat, barley, rye, oats, and indian corn, and meal of any such corn or grain, and upon all wheaten flour and rice, imported or brought into Ireland before the first day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, in ships or vessels of the united kingdom, or in ships or vessels belonging to persons of any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty, however the same may be navigated, the several and respective bounties herein-after mentioned, and such bounties shall be payable and paid upon the several terms and conditions herein-after respectively set forth as to each of such articles.

Bounties shall be paid on foreign wheat, &c. imported into Ireland before Oct. 1, 1801.

Bounties to be regulated according to the average prices in the *Dublin Gazette*, the third week after entry of the articles.

Bounties on wheat, barley, rye, and oats.

II. And be it enacted, That the several and respective bounties granted by this act upon wheat, barley, rye, and oats, respectively, shall be regulated and paid according to the respective general average prices, ascertained according to law, which shall be published in the *Dublin Gazette* in the third week after the entry of the wheat, barley, rye, and oats, or any such meal as aforesaid, upon which any bounty shall be claimed under this act.

III. And be it enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, there shall be paid and allowed on every quarter of foreign wheat, weighing four hundred and twenty-four pounds weight avoirdupois or upwards, which shall be imported into *Ireland*, a bounty equal to the sum by which the said average price of wheat, published in the *Dublin Gazette* in the third week after the importation of such wheat, shall be less than one hundred shillings *British* currency per quarter; on every quarter of foreign barley, weighing three hundred and fifty-two pounds weight avoirdupois or upwards, which shall be imported as aforesaid, a bounty equal to the sum by which the average price of barley in *Dublin*, published as aforesaid, shall be less than fifty-two shillings *British* currency per quarter; on every quarter of foreign rye, weighing four hundred and eight pounds weight avoirdupois, which shall be imported as aforesaid, a bounty equal

equal to the sum by which the average price of rye, published as aforesaid, shall be less than sixty-five shillings *British* currency per quarter; on every quarter of foreign oats, weighing two hundred and sixty-four pounds weight avoirdupois or upwards, which shall be imported as aforesaid, a bounty equal to the sum by which the average price of oats, published as aforesaid, shall be less than forty shillings *British* currency per quarter.

IV. And be it enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, there shall be paid and allowed upon all foreign wheaten flour, (other than and except *American* flour), and upon all foreign barley meal, rye meal, and oat meal, imported as aforesaid, such and the like bounties in every respect as are by this act before granted on foreign wheat, barley, rye, and oats respectively; and that for the purpose of ascertaining and estimating such bounties, two hundred and eighty pounds weight avoirdupois of all foreign flour, upon which any bounty is payable under this act, (other than and except *American* flour as aforesaid), shall be deemed equal to one quarter of wheat, and one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight avoirdupois of such barley meal shall be deemed equal to one quarter of barley, and two hundred and twenty-four pounds weight avoirdupois of such rye meal shall be deemed equal to one quarter of rye, and one hundred and seventy-six pounds weight avoirdupois of oat meal shall be deemed equal to one quarter of oats.

V. And be it enacted, That no person shall be entitled to any bounty allowed by this act on any corn, grain, meal, flour, or rice, unless the same shall be imported or brought into some port where there is a collector of customs, or into any other port that shall be approved of by the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of *Ireland* for the time being, with the advice of his Majesty's privy council of *Ireland*.

VI. And be it enacted, That the register of corn returns in *Dublin* shall keep in a book the entries of all returns of corn or grain that shall have been returned certified for the purpose of bounties being paid thereon under this act, from all other corn returned to such register.

VII. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any wheaten flour imported into *Ireland* from *America* before the first day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, being of the usual quality of superfine wheaten flour, shall not, upon the first sale thereof in *Ireland*, either by auction or otherwise, as the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or chief governors of *Ireland* for the time being, shall direct, produce the sum of seventy shillings *British* currency per barrel, containing one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight avoirdupois, there shall be paid and allowed, upon every such barrel, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour so sold shall be less than seventy shillings *British* currency, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity; and where any such wheaten flour as aforesaid, being of the quality of fine

Bounties on wheaten flour (except *American*) barley meal, rye meal, and oat meal.

No bounty to be allowed unless the articles are imported where there is a collector, or into some port approved of by the lord lieutenant.

Returns of corn certified for the bounty to be entered separate.

Bounty on wheaten flour imported from *America*.

wheaten flour, shall not, in such sale as aforesaid, produce the sum of sixty-eight shillings *British* currency *per* barrel as aforesaid, there shall be paid and allowed, upon every such barrel, bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour so sold shall be less than sixty-eight shillings *British* currency, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

Bounty on
Indian corn.

VIII. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any indian corn or maize, weighing four hundred and eight pounds weight avoirdupois *per* quarter, shall not, upon the first sale thereof in *Ireland*, by publick auction or otherwise as aforesaid, produce the sum of fifty-five shillings *British* currency *per* barrel, there shall be paid and allowed, upon every such barrel, a sum equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such indian corn or maize so sold shall be less than fifty-five shillings *British* currency: provided always, That three hundred and sixty-four pounds weight avoirdupois of indian meal shall be deemed equal to one quarter of indian corn or maize.

Bounty on
rice imported
from America.

IX. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any rice imported into *Ireland* from *America* before the first day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall not, upon the first sale thereof in *Ireland*, by publick auction or otherwise as aforesaid, produce the sum of thirty-five shillings *British* currency *per* hundred weight, there shall be paid and allowed, upon every hundred weight thereof, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each hundred weight of such rice so sold shall be less than thirty-five shillings *British* currency.

Bounty on
rice imported
from the East
Indies.

X. And be it enacted, That in all cases where any rice imported into *Ireland*, in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in the *East Indies* before the first day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall not, upon the first sale thereof in *Ireland*, by publick auction or otherwise as aforesaid, made pursuant to the regulations of this act, produce the sum of thirty-five shillings *British* currency *per* hundred weight, there shall be paid and allowed, upon every one hundred weight of such rice, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each hundred weight of such rice so sold shall be less than thirty-five shillings.

No bounty to
be paid on
American
wheaten flour,
&c. unless
sold within a
limited time,
&c.

XI. And be it enacted, That no bounty shall be paid or payable under this act, on any *American* wheaten flour, or on any rice or indian corn or meal, unless the same shall be sold in *Ireland*, pursuant to the directions of this act, within two months after the entry thereof at the port of importation, unless longer time, under particular circumstances, be allowed by the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of *Ireland*, and his Majesty's privy council of *Ireland*, for the time being.

American
wheaten
flour, &c.
exempt from
auction duty.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all *American* wheaten flour, and all rice, indian corn and maize, sold at any publick auction in *Ireland*, shall be exempted from any duty payable on sales by auction.

XIII. And

XIII. And be it enacted, That the importer or importers, Importers on or person or persons acting in his, her, or their behalf, upon wheaten flour and rice shall give 14 days publick notice of sales, and like notice to the commissioners of the customs, &c.; and the lord lieutenant shall appoint an officer to attend to certify the prices, &c.

the importation of any such wheaten flour and rice respectively, shall, within forty-two days after the importation thereof, give or cause to be given, notice by publick advertisement, fourteen days at the least previous to the day of sale of such wheaten flour and rice respectively, specifying the time and place of sale, and the quantity intended to be sold, and shall also give or cause to be given a similar notice in writing, fourteen days at the least previous to the day of sale of such wheaten flour and rice respectively, to the commissioners of the customs, if in *Dublin*, or if not in *Dublin*, to the collector of the port into which the same shall have been imported; and the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of *Ireland* for the time being, shall appoint some officer or other person to attend such sale, in order that such officer or other person may certify to the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of *Ireland*, and to the said commissioners or collector, the prices at which such wheaten flour and rice respectively shall be *bonâ fide* publicly sold, and the quantities thereof, together with the state and condition of the whole, according to the certificate of the persons who shall be appointed to inspect the same under the authority of this act.

XIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That before any Persons claiming bounties to make proof on oath that the sales were *bonâ fide* sales.

bounty shall be paid on any wheat, barley, rye, oats, indian corn, or any meal, or any wheaten flour or rice, under the regulations of this act, the person or persons claiming bounty thereon shall make proof on oath before the collector or other principal officer at the port of importation, or other person authorized to administer oaths in such port, of the day of the sale of such wheat, barley, rye, oats, indian corn, or meal thereof, and that the sale of such wheat, barley, rye, oats, and indian corn and maize, and wheaten flour and rice respectively, was a fair and *bonâ fide* sale, and that there was not any fraud or collusion in the sale of such articles respectively, for the purpose of obtaining the bounties thereon.

XV. And be it enacted, That the bounty by this act granted How bounty on rice imported from the East Indies shall be paid.

upon rice imported into *Ireland* from the *East Indies*, shall be paid to the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies* for the purpose of being paid over by the said company to such importer or importers of such rice, as shall be entitled thereto.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the said bounties shall be Bounties to be under the management of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *Ireland*, and shall be paid out of any monies in their hands arising by any of the duties or revenues under their management, to the respective importers or consignees of such wheat, barley, rye, oats, or indian corn or of such meal or wheaten flour and rice respectively: provided always, That a due entry be made with the proper officers of the port where such articles shall be imported; and that the collector of such port do receive full and satisfactory proof that the articles proof given

that the articles are free from mixture.

Articles imported to be inspected by the officers of the customs and two experienced persons appointed by the lord lieutenant, &c.

articles for which any bounty herein allowed is claimed is wholly and entirely without mixture of any other corn or grain; and that in default thereof, the said bounties, or any of them, shall not be allowed or paid.

XVII. And be it enacted, That before any wheat, barley, rye, oats, indian corn, or meal made of barley, rye, oats, or indian corn, or wheat flour or rice imported into *Ireland* for bounty, under the regulations of this act, shall be delivered out of the charge of the proper officer or officers of the port where the same shall be so imported or brought, such articles respectively shall be carefully and attentively inspected, examined, weighed and measured, and if the same are merchantable, certified and examined in manner in this act mentioned; and such wheat, barley, rye, oats, and indian corn, and maize weighed by such officer or officers of the port as the said commissioners shall direct, and two indifferent and disinterested persons, experienced in the nature of the article to be so inspected and examined; which two persons shall be appointed for that purpose by the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of *Ireland* for the time being, subject nevertheless to the controul or removal of any such person or persons in any such port or ports, by the lord lieutenant or other chief governor of *Ireland* for the time being; which persons shall, upon having viewed such wheat, barley, rye, oats, or indian corn and maize, and having weighed and measured such quantities or proportions thereof, as they may think sufficient for ascertaining the average weight and measure thereof, certify and declare, upon their corporal oaths first administered in the port of *Dublin* by some person authorized by the said commissioners for that purpose, and the in outports by the collector, or other chief officer of the port where such articles shall be imported, (who are hereby authorized and required to administer the same), whether the said articles respectively are or are not merchantable, and whether any such wheaten flour is fit for making bread, and also the weight of such wheat, barley, rye, oats, and indian corn and maize respectively; and such persons shall grant such certificates upon all corn, grain, flour and meal, that shall by them have been deemed merchantable and in good condition as aforesaid, within two days after the same shall have been inspected by them as aforesaid; and if the same shall appear by such certificate to be merchantable, and of the respective weights and measures required by this act, where such weights and measures are in this act specified, and such wheaten flour shall appear to be fit for making bread, the bounties respectively granted by this act shall be paid and allowed thereon; but if the same shall appear by such certificate not to be merchantable, or such wheaten flour not fit for making bread, no bounty granted by this act shall be allowed or paid thereon.

Samples may be taken in order to ascer-

XVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any such person or persons so appointed as aforesaid, shall have any

any doubt as to the state and condition of any such wheat, barley, rye, oats, or indian corn or maize, or any meal of any such corn as aforesaid, or of any wheaten flour, it shall be lawful for such person or persons aforesaid, to take a sample thereof not exceeding a bushel of any such corn, or a peck of any such meal or wheaten flour, upon payment of the reasonable value thereof, according to the last average price of such article, for the purpose of grinding any such corn into flour or meal, and making bread thereof, or making bread of any such meal or wheaten flour, in order thereby to ascertain the state and condition of the same, and whether the same is fit for making bread.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the said persons so appointed by the lord lieutenant to inspect and examine the said articles, shall from time to time be paid by an order of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *Ireland*, or any three or more of them, out of any monies in their hands, arising by any of the duties or revenues under their management, the following sums, by way of recompence or reward for their trouble in so inspecting, examining, and certifying, (that is to say), the sum of one penny per quarter for all corn or grain, or two hundred and eighty pounds weight avoirdupois of rice, inspected, and examined and certified by them as aforesaid, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, and the sum of one penny per barrel of all wheaten flour inspected, and examined and certified by them as aforesaid, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

XX. And whereas it may happen that foreign wheat, barley, rye, oats, and indian corn and maize, imported into *Ireland*, may arrive beated and not in a merchantable state and condition; be it therefore enacted, That in every such case it shall and may be lawful for the owner or consignee thereof, to deposit the same in some warehouse to be approved of by the collector, or other principal officer of the port where such corn or grain shall be imported, under the joint locks of his Majesty and of such owner or consignee; and the officers of his Majesty's customs in the town or port where any such corn or grain shall be deposited, shall at all seasonable times in the day time permit the owner or consignee of such corn or grain, by his, her, or their servants, to inspect, examine, and turn such corn or grain, and take all proper steps for restoring the same to a merchantable condition; and the owner or consignee of all such corn or grain, that shall, after any such case as aforesaid, become merchantable, and shall be certified as such in manner by this act directed, shall be entitled to the bounties by this act granted, in like manner in every respect as if the same had arrived in good and merchantable state, and such bounty shall be payable and paid according to the average price published in the *Dublin Gazette* in the third week after the article upon which any such bounty shall be claimed shall have been certified as aforesaid.

XXI. And be it enacted, That if any ship or vessel has arrived

Recompence to be made to the inspectors.

Foreign wheat, &c. arriving not in a merchantable state, may be warehoused; and for such as shall become merchantable, the bounties shall be paid.

Vessels arriving at a port where the

bounty is not allowed, may fail to one where it is.

rived or shall arrive at any port in *Ireland*, where, according to the regulations of this act, the bounty is not allowed, such ship or vessel shall and may lawfully depart from such port, without molestation or hindrance, with the several articles on board, and may carry the same to any other port of *Ireland* at which the same may be entered for the bounty, and there enter, land, and deliver the same, subject nevertheless to all the rules, regulations, conditions, and restrictions of this act.

Commissioners of customs may pay bounties on articles imported before Oct. 15, 1801, on proof of the vessels having sailed at such times that they might, in the ordinary course of voyages, have arrived before Oct. 1.

XXII. And be it enacted, That in case any of the said articles herein enumerated and described shall be so imported or brought from any of the ports or places herein mentioned, into any of the respective ports herein also enumerated, subsequent to the time limited by this act, but before the fifteenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *Ireland*, to order the bounty or bounties respectively to be paid thereon, in like manner as if the said articles had been imported within the time limited by this act; provided proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the said commissioners, that the ships or vessels, on board of which respectively such articles shall be so imported or brought, actually and *bonâ fide* set sail from such respective ports or places for *Ireland* within such time as they might, in the ordinary course of their voyage, have arrived in *Ireland* before the said first day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one, and proof shall also be given and entry shall be made, and the articles inspected and examined; and certified, in like manner as is required by this act, to authorize the payment of bounty on the said articles imported within the time limited by this act: provided always, That nothing in this clause contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any rice imported into *Ireland*, in any ship or vessel that shall have cleared out from any port in the *East Indies* before the first day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one, and that the bounties by this act granted on all such rice shall be payable and paid upon all rice imported in any such ship or vessel, in every case where the voyage shall have been performed according to the regulations that shall have been entered into with the court of directors of the said company in respect of such voyage.

Bounty on rice imported in vessels cleared out in the East Indies before Sept. 1, 1801, shall be paid when the voyage shall have been performed, according to the agreement of the court of directors.

Recovery and application of forfeitures.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, inflicted by this act, shall and may be sued for, recovered, and levied, in such manner and form, and by such ways and means, and with such powers and authorities, as are prescribed, directed, and appointed in and by an act of parliament made in *Ireland*, in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of his late Majesty *Charles the Second*, intituled, *An act for the settling of the excise or new impost upon his Majesty, his heirs and successors, according to the book of rates therein inserted, or by any other law or laws relative to his Majesty's revenue of excise in Ireland*, as fully and effectually to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if the same were expressed in this act, with like

like remedy of appeal to the party or parties who shall think him, her, or themselves aggrieved, as by the said act, or any other law or laws relating to his Majesty's revenue of excise in Ireland, is provided.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing by him, her, or them done, in pursuance of this act, such action or suit shall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and shall be laid in the proper county, and the defendant or defendants in such action or suit shall and may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if afterwards a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall discontinue his, her, or their action or actions, or be nonsuited, or judgement shall be given against him, her, or them upon demurrer or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him or them against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Limitation of actions.

General issue.

Treble costs. Act may be altered or repealed this session.

XXV. And be it enacted, That this act may be varied, altered, amended, or repealed, during this session of parliament.

C A P. XXXV.

An act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.—[April 30, 1801.]

C A P. XXXVI.

An act for enabling the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, to prohibit for a limited time, so as such prohibition shall not endure beyond the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next session of parliament, the exportation from Ireland of corn or potatoes, and of all provisions whatsoever; and to permit for such limited time the importation into Ireland of corn and fish, and all provisions whatsoever, without payment of duty; and for indemnifying such persons as have acted for the service of the publick, in advising or carrying into execution certain proclamations of the lord lieutenant and council of Ireland.—[May 21, 1801.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that power should be given in manner herein mentioned, to prohibit the exportation of any sort of corn or grain, or any potatoes from Ireland, and of all provisions whatsoever, and to permit the importation into Ireland of any sort of corn or grain or potatoes, and of any kind of fish, and all provisions whatsoever, whenever circumstances should so require; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being, and he and they is

Preamble.

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, &c. may prohibit the and exportation

of Irish or foreign wheat, &c. and permit the importation of foreign corn, fish, or other provisions, for a limited time.

and are hereby authorized, with the advice of his Majesty's privy council of *Ireland*, to prohibit generally, for a limited time, the exportation from *Ireland* (but so as such prohibition shall not endure beyond the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the next session of parliament) of any *Irish* or foreign wheat, rye, barley, beer, or big, pease, beans, oats, or any meal or flour, or bread, biscuit, or malt made thereof, or any *Indian* corn or maize, or meal or flour made thereof, or any potatoes or any kind of provisions whatsoever; and to permit generally the importation into *Ireland*, for such limited time as aforesaid, of any foreign corn or other articles as aforesaid, or any kind of fish, or any kind of provisions whatsoever, in any *British* or *Irish* ship or vessel, or in any other ship or vessel belonging to persons of any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty, and navigated in any manner whatever, without payment of any duty whatever; and in like manner to recall such prohibition or permission, either in part or in the whole, if circumstances shall appear so to require; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons exporting or importing such corn or other articles, contrary hereto, shall forfeit 100l., besides the forfeiture of the corn, &c. with the vessel employed.

II. And be it enacted, That if any person shall export from *Ireland*, or shall load or lay on board any ship or other vessel, with intent so to export, or if any person shall import into *Ireland*, any corn or other articles as aforesaid, contrary to such prohibition, or without the permission of the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of *Ireland*, by and with the advice of his Majesty's privy council of *Ireland*, every person so exporting or loading, or laying on board with intent to export, and every person so importing, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds; and all such articles as aforesaid respectively, and the ship or vessel in which the same shall be so exported or loaded, or laid on board with intent to export, or in which the same shall be so imported, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer or officers of his Majesty's revenue or customs or excise in *Ireland*.

Entry of corn, &c. shall be made at the port of importation on penalty of forfeiture.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That a due entry be made with the proper officers of the port into which any such corn or other articles, or fish, shall be imported; and in default thereof, the same shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer or officers of his Majesty's customs or excise.

Corn, &c. may be carried coastwise, according to the regulations appointed by the lord lieutenant, &c.

IV. Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorize the preventing of any person from loading or laying on board in any ship or vessel, in order to be carried coastwise, or from carrying coastwise from any part of *Ireland* to any other part thereof, any corn or other articles as aforesaid, so that the same be so carried according to such regulations and restrictions, and subject to such securities and conditions, as the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or chief governors of *Ireland* for the time being, with the advice of his Majesty's privy council of *Ireland*, shall direct and appoint.

Penalties and forfeitures shall be levied

V. And be it enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures inflicted by this act, shall and may be sued for, recovered, levied, and

and applied in such manner and form, and by such ways and means, and with such powers and authorities, as by an act of parliament made in Ireland in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of the reign of his late majesty King Charles the Second, intituled, *An act for the settling of the excise or new impost upon his Majesty, his heirs and successors, according to the book of rates therein inserted, or any other law or laws in Ireland relating to his Majesty's revenue of excise, as fully as if the same were enacted in this act, with like remedy of appeal to and for the party or parties who shall think himself, herself, or themselves aggrieved, as in and by the said recited act or any other act, as aforesaid, is provided.*

VI. *And whereas the lord lieutenant and council of Ireland, by a proclamation on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred, did, amongst other things, prohibit the exportation of any rice or potatoes to foreign parts from any port in Ireland, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, or further order to the contrary; and by a further proclamation on the seventeenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, did order and direct, that all and every the prohibitions, orders and directions contained in the said proclamation should continue to be and have effect until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, or further order to the contrary: and whereas the said lord lieutenant and council of Ireland by two other proclamations on the twentieth day of January and seventeenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and one respectively, did charge and command all customs, collectors, or other officers of or belonging to the customs and revenues, to admit to free entry, discharged from all manner of duty whatever, into all and every the ports of Ireland, all rice, Indian corn, and all kind of foreign flour, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, or further order to the contrary; and by a further proclamation on the seventeenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, did order and direct, that all and every the orders and directions contained in the said two last-recited proclamations should continue to be in force and have effect, until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, or further order to the contrary; which proclamations as to the matters aforesaid, were for the service of the publick, and should receive the sanction and confirmation of law, and all persons advising and acting in obedience to the same should be indemnified; be it therefore enacted, That all personal actions and suits, and all indictments, informations, and all prosecutions and proceedings whatsoever, which have been or shall be prosecuted or commenced against any person or persons whomsoever, for or by reason of any act, matter, or thing advised, commanded, appointed, or done in relation to the premises, or of any contract or agreement not performed by means of or in obedience to the said proclamations or any of them, be and are, and shall be discharged and made void by virtue of this act; and that every person in anywise concerned in advising or issuing the said proclamations or any of them, or in anywise acting therein, or in*

and applied in the manner directed by the laws of excise in Ireland.

Proclamations by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, dated Oct. 28, 1800, and Mar. 17, 1801, prohibiting the exportation of rice and potatoes; and proclamations dated Jan. 20, Feb. 17, and Mar. 17, 1801, admitting to entry rice, Indian corn, &c. duty free recited;

and persons advising and carrying the same into execution, indemnified.

Persons sued
may plead the
general issue.

purjuance thereof, shall be, and is hereby acquitted, discharged, and indemnified, of and from the same; and that if any action or suit shall be prosecuted or commenced against any person or persons for any such act, matter, or thing so advised, commanded, appointed, or done, or such contract or agreement performed, he, she, or they may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any action or suit prosecuted or commenced after the date of the proclamations respectively commanding or appointing the same to be done, shall be nonsuited, or forbear further prosecution, or suffer discontinuance, or if a verdict pass against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants shall recover his, her, or their double costs, for which he, she, or they shall have the same remedy in cases where costs by law are given to defendants.

C A P. XXXVII.

An act for making provision for the entry and return voyages of certain ships which may import rice or other grain from the East Indies, and to authorise the importation of rice or other grain into Ireland, in ships coming directly from the East Indies.—[May 21, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is just and expedient that provision should be made for the lawful importation of goods loaded on board certain ships which may arrive from the East Indies, with cargoes of rice or other grain, and for the return voyage of such ships to the East Indies, although they may not be entitled to the privileges of British ships, and also that provision should be made, that ships coming from the East Indies, laden with rice or other grain, may unload and dispose of such rice and other grain in Ireland in manner herein mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any ship or vessel, or ships or vessels, wherever built, and belonging in part or in whole to his Majesty's subjects, or belonging to persons of any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty, however the same may be navigated, which shall have cleared out from any port in the East Indies, on or before the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and one, laden with rice or other grain, with the licence of the East India company, to import and enter all such rice or grain, free from all duties whatsoever, into the port of London, and also for all such ships as aforesaid, laden with not less than three fourths of their measured burthen of good merchantable rice, or other grain, and which (the dangers of the seas and enemies excepted) shall import all such rice or other grain so laden into that part of the united kingdom called Great Britain, or which, under the provision herein contained, shall import all such rice or other grain so laden into that part of the said united kingdom called Ireland, to import into the

All ships
wherever
built, &c.
clearing out
from the East
Indies by
Sept. 1, 1801,
laden with rice
and other
grain, may
enter the same
at the port of
London duty-
free; and if
three fourths
of their cargo
consist of such
articles, the
other part of
the lading, if
not prohibi-
ted, may be
imported into
London sub-

port

port of London any other goods or merchandizes which shall be loaden on board any such ships or vessels to complete their respective loadings, and which may lawfully be imported into Great Britain, subject to the like duties, and no other, as if they were imported in British-built ships navigated according to law; and it shall and may be lawful to and for any such ships as aforesaid, at any time before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and three, to export from Great Britain to any place in the East Indies, for one voyage only, any goods, wares, or merchandizes which may lawfully be exported from Great Britain to the East Indies, in like manner as if such ships respectively had been duly entitled to all the privileges of British ships navigated according to law; any thing in an act passed in the twelfth year of his majesty King Charles the Second, intitled, *An act for encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation*, or any other law, statute, or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

ject to the like duties as if imported in British ships.

Such ships may, before Jan. 1, 1803, export goods to the East Indies for one voyage, in the same manner as British ships.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That this act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to authorise any ship or vessel to import or export any goods, wares or merchandizes whatsoever, or to do any other act whatsoever, or in any other manner, (save and except as herein-after is mentioned and provided), than any such goods, wares or merchandizes, may be lawfully imported or exported by, or than such act may be done by ships entitled to the privilege of British ships navigated according to law, under the licence or authority of the East India company.

Not to extend to authorise ships to import or export goods in any other manner than licensed British ships.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any British ships or vessels, or any ships or vessels, wherever built belonging to persons of any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty, however the same may be navigated, which shall have cleared out from any port or place in the East Indies on or before the first day of September one thousand eight hundred and one, laden with rice or other grain as aforesaid, and which shall have the licence of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, or the licence of the governor and council of Saint Helena, or any other of the said united company's governments for that purpose, to proceed directly to any port in that part of his Majesty's said united kingdom called Ireland, and there to unload, sell, and dispose of all such rice and other grain which shall be loaded on board such ships or vessels respectively, free and discharged from all duties whatsoever, so as such ships or vessels respectively shall proceed on as soon as wind and weather shall permit, with all convenient speed, to the port of London, where it shall be lawful for all such ships or vessels to come to an entry, land, sell, and dispose of all such rice or other grain as shall not have been disposed of in Ireland, free from duty, and all such other goods, wares, and merchandizes, as may have been loaden on board any such ships or vessels, and which may lawfully be imported into this kingdom, subject in all cases to the like duties, and no other, as if

Conditions on which British or foreign ships, &c. clearing out from the East Indies by Sept. 1, 1801, may import rice and other grain into Ireland duty-free, &c.

Act not to authorise persons to go on board such ships, contrary to an act of the parliament of Ireland, 25 Geo. 3.; nor to authorise the importation of goods without licence of the East India company.

Such ships not liable to forfeiture, &c.

they were imported in *British*-built ships, and in like manner as they might have done if bulk had not been broken, any law, statute, or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: provided always, That nothing herein contained shall in anywise extend to authorise any person or boat to go to or on board any such ship contrary to the provisions of an act passed in the parliament of *Ireland*, in the twenty-fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, for continuing and amending several laws relating to his Majesty's revenue, and for the more effectually preventing frauds therein; nor shall any thing herein contained in any manner be construed to authorise the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandizes, without the licence or authority of the said united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*.

IV. And be it further enacted, That such ships as hereinbefore are mentioned shall not be liable to forfeiture, nor shall any persons whatever be liable to any penalty or forfeiture on account of any importation or exportation of goods, wares, or merchandizes, or of any act or thing to be done in pursuance of this act.

C A P. XXXVIII.

An act to amend so much of an act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to repeal an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, 'An act to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen,' and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof; as relates to the forms of conviction therein referred to.—[May 21, 1801.]

Preamble.

39 & 40 Geo.
3. c. 106.

So much of the schedule of the recited act as relates to the forms of conviction repealed, and instead thereof the forms hereto annexed shall be used.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to certain forms of conviction prescribed in a schedule to an act, passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to repeal an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, 'An act to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen,' and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof: and whereas it is expedient that those doubts should be removed; for remedy whereof, be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, so much of the said schedule to the said act annexed, as contains the form intituled, *Form of Conviction and Commitment*, in the said schedule, and also as contains the form intituled, *Form of Conviction in a pecuniary Penalty*, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and that instead and in lieu thereof, the schedule to this act annexed, and the forms therein contained, shall be severally used, applied and construed in like manner as if the said forms were specially enacted in the said recited act, and that the said schedule to this act annexed, and the forms therein contained, shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the schedule to the said recited act; and that all the provisions of the said act, and

and the references therein contained to the said schedule to the said recited act, and the two several forms therein contained and hereby repealed, shall be applied, construed, deemed, and taken to refer to the schedule to this act annexed, and to the forms therein contained, and be extended to and construed in like manner as if the same had been enacted in the said act.

SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

FORM of Conviction and Commitment.

BE it remembered, that on the _____ day of _____ in the _____ year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord _____ *A. B.* is convicted before us, [*naming the justices*], two of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county, [*or riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place*], of _____ of having [*stating the offence*], contrary to the statute made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to repeal an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, 'An act to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen,' and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof;* and we the said justices do hereby order and adjudge the said *A. B.* for the said offence, to be committed to and confined in the common gaol for the said county, [*or riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place*], for the space of _____ [*or to be committed to the house of correction at _____ within the said county, [or riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place], there to be kept to hard labour for the space of _____*]

Given under our hands, the day and year above written.

FORM of Conviction in a pecuniary Penalty.

BE it remembered, that on [*pursuing the same form, as far as the title of the said recited act*]; and we the said justices do hereby adjudge and determine the said *A. B.* for the said offence to forfeit and lose the sum of _____ of lawful money of Great Britain, to be distributed as the said act directs.

Given under [*as before*].

C A P. XXXIX.

An act for the more effectually preventing the forgery of bank notes, bank bills of exchange, and bank post bills.—[May 21, 1801.]

WHEREAS the forgery of bank notes, bank bills of exchange, Preamble. and bank post bills, hath of late very much increased in this kingdom; and, as well for the prevention thereof, as also to facilitate the detection of the same, the governor and company of the bank of England have procured to be made, for the purpose of being used in the future issue of bank notes, bank bills of exchange, and bank post bills, a new paper of a different manufacture from that formerly used

either by the said governor and company, or any other person or persons in this kingdom, in the issue of promissory notes or bills of exchange: and which new paper, instead of the bar lines being straight and parallel to each other, as in the paper heretofore used, the same are curved or waiving, and the laying wire lines are also formed in a waiving or curved shape, and the numerical amount or sum of each bank note, bank bill of exchange, and bank post bill, expressed in a word or words in roman letters, is made to appear visible in the substance of the paper: and whereas it is expedient, for the better prevention of the forging of bank notes, bank bills of exchange, and bank post bills, that the said governor and company should have the exclusive privilege and authority of using, in the issue of their notes and bills, the paper hereinbefore described: be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, no person or persons (other than the officers, workmen, servants, or agents for the time being, of the said governor and company, to be authorised and appointed for that purpose by the said governor and company, and for the use of the said governor and company only) shall make or use, or cause or procure to be made or used, or knowingly aid or assist in the making or using, or (without being authorised or appointed as aforesaid) shall knowingly have in his, her, or their custody or possession (without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie upon the person so accused) any frame, mould, or instrument, for the making of paper with curved or waiving bar lines, or with the laying wire lines thereof in a waiving or curved shape, or with any number, sum, or amount, expressed in a word or words, in roman letters, visible in the substance of such paper; or shall manufacture, make, use, vend, expose to sale, publish or dispose of, or cause or procure to be manufactured, made, used, vended, exposed to sale, published, or disposed of, or aid or assist in the manufacturing, making, using, vending, exposing to sale, publishing or disposing of, or (without being authorised or appointed as aforesaid), shall knowingly have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any paper whatsoever with curved or waiving bar lines, or with the laying wire lines thereof in a waiving or curved shape, or having any number, sum, or amount, expressed in a word or words, in roman letters, appearing visible in the substance of such paper; or if any person or persons (except as before excepted) after the said twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, shall, by any art, mystery, or contrivance, cause or procure the numerical sum or amount of any bank note, bank bill of exchange, or bank post bill, blank bank note, blank bank bill of exchange, or blank bank post bill, in a word or words to appear visible in the substance of the paper whereon the same shall be written or printed; or shall knowingly aid or assist in causing the numerical sum or amount of any bank note, bank bill of exchange, or bank post bill, blank bank note, blank bank bill of exchange, or blank bank post bill, in a word or words in roman letters, to

After June 24, 1801, no person, unless authorised by the bank of England, shall make or use, or have in his custody any frame or instrument for making paper of the kind herein described with curved bar lines and sums in words in the substance, or make, use, or publish, &c. such paper, or shall procure the amount of any bank note, &c. to appear in the substance of the paper whereon the same shall be written or printed, &c. on pain of being adjudged a felon, and transported for 14 years.

appear visible in the substance of the paper whereon the same shall be written or printed, every person or persons so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, and being convicted thereof according to law, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall be transported for the term of fourteen years.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That this act shall not extend, or be construed to extend to restrain or render illegal the negotiation, circulation, or reissuing of any bill or bills of exchange, promissory note or promissory notes, which have already lawfully been issued, negotiated, or circulated, or which shall or may be now lawfully re-issued, negotiated, or circulated, before the first day of *November* one thousand eight hundred and one, notwithstanding the same shall be written or printed upon paper, which by this act is prohibited from being manufactured, made, used, vended, exposed to sale, published, or disposed of, except by the governor and company of the bank of *England*, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Act not to restrain the negotiation, &c. of bills of exchange, &c. which may be now lawfully issued before *November 1, 1801*, although written on paper restricted to the use of the bank:

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to restrain any person or persons from issuing or negotiating any bill or bills of exchange, promissory note or promissory notes, having the sum or amount thereof expressed in guineas, or in a numerical figure or figures denominating the sum or amount thereof in pounds sterling, appearing visible in the substance of the paper upon which the same shall be written or printed, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Nor to restrain any person from issuing bills or notes having the amount expressed in guineas or pounds sterling appearing in the substance of the paper:

IV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall restrain or prevent any person or persons from making, using, vending, exposing to sale, publishing, or disposing of any paper, having waiving or curved lines, or any other devices in the nature of water marks, visible in the substance of the paper, not being bar lines, or laying wire lines, provided the same are not contrived in such manner as to form the ground work or texture of the paper, or to imitate or resemble the waiving or curved laying wire lines, or bar lines of the said new paper of the governor and company of the bank of *England*, or to imitate or resemble the water marks used by the governor and company of the bank of *England*, in the bank notes, bank bills of exchange, and bank post bills, issued by the said governor and company, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

nor to restrain any person from making or using, &c. paper with devices in the nature of water marks, so as they do not resemble the water marks used by the bank.

V. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, from and after the passing of this act, purchase or receive from any other person or persons, any forged or counterfeited bank note, bank bill of exchange, bank post bill or blank bank note, blank bank bill of exchange or blank bank post bill, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited; or shall knowingly or wittingly have in his, her, or their possession or custody, or in his, her, or their dwelling house, outhouse, lodgings, or apartments, any forged or counterfeited bank note, bank bill of exchange, bank post bill, or blank bank note, blank bank bill of ex-

Persons knowingly receiving or having in their possession any forged bank note, &c. shall, on conviction, be adjudged felons and be transported for 14 years.

exchange, or blank bank post bill, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, (without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall lie upon the person accused), every person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted according to law, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall be transported for the term of fourteen years.

VI. *And whereas the laws now in force do not inflict a sufficient punishment upon offenders concerned in engraving plates and printing blank forms for bank notes, bank bills of exchange, and bank post bills, for the purpose of being made use of in perpetrating the crime of forgery:* for remedy whereof, be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, from and after the passing of this act, shall engrave, cut, etch, scrape, or by any other means or device make, or shall cause or procure to be engraved, cut, etched, scraped, or by any other means or device made, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the engraving, cutting, etching, scraping, or by any other means or device making, in or upon any plate of copper, brass, steel, pewter, or of any other metal or mixture of metals, or upon any wood, or any other materials, or any plate whatsoever, any bank note, bank bill of exchange, bank post bill, or blank bank note, blank bank bill of exchange, or blank bank post bill, or part of a bank note, bank bill of exchange, or bank post bill, purporting to be the note or bill of exchange or bank post bill, or blank bank note or blank bank bill of exchange, or blank bank post bill, or part of the note or bill of exchange or bank post bill, of the governor and company of the bank of *England*, without an authority in writing for that purpose from the said governor and company of the bank of *England*, or shall use any such plate so engraved, cut, etched, scraped, or by any other means or device make, or shall use any other instrument or device for the making or printing any such bank note, bank bill of exchange, or bank post bill, or blank bank note or blank bank bill of exchange, or blank bank post bill, or part of a bank note or bank bill of exchange, or bank post bill, without such authority in writing as aforesaid; or if any person or persons shall, after the passing of this act, without such authority as aforesaid, knowingly have in his, her, or their custody any such plate, instrument, or device, or shall without such authority as aforesaid, knowingly and willfully utter, publish, dispose of, or put away, any such bank note, bank bill of exchange, bank post bill, blank bank note, blank bank bill of exchange, or blank bank post bill, or part of such bank note, bank bill of exchange or bank post bill, every person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, and being convicted thereof according to law, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall be transported for the term of seven years.

Persons engraving, &c. any bank note, &c. purporting to be of the bank of England, or using any plate so engraved, or any device for making or printing any such bank note, &c. without the authority of the bank, or knowingly have in their custody such plate or device, or utter such bank notes, &c. the offenders shall be adjudged felons, and be transported for seven years.

C A P. XL.

An act to permit persons in holy orders to keep one horse, only for the purpose of riding, without being subject to the duty granted by an act of the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, under certain limitations.—[May 21, 1801.]

WHEREAS *an act was made in the thirty-eighth year of the* Preamble.
reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for repealing 38 Geo. 3.

the duties upon male servants, carriages, horses, mules, and dogs, ^{c. 41.}
and for granting to his Majesty other duties in lieu thereof: and
whereas it is expedient that certain persons in holy orders, should be per-
mitted to keep one horse only for the purpose of riding without being
subject to the duty granted by the said act; be it therefore enacted by
the King'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, That every rector, vicar, or curate, actually doing duty in
his church or chapel, who shall not be assessed to any duties on
income, granted by any act or acts relating to the duties on in-
come, by reason of his not being possessed of any income, charge-
able to the said duties, according to the provisions of the acts
relating to the said duties, and who shall not keep more than one
horse, mare, or gelding, for the purpose of riding, chargeable
with duty, according to the provisions of the said first recited
act, shall be and is hereby exempted from the duty granted by
the said act of the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present
Majesty in respect of such one horse, mare, or gelding.

Rectors, &c.
not assessed to
the duty on
income, who
shall not keep
more than
one horse for
riding, shall
be exempted
from the duty
granted by
the recited
act;

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein
contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to any person
who shall occasionally perform the duty appertaining to any
rector, vicar, or curate, without such person shall be the regular
officiating minister of the parish or place in which such duty
shall be performed, or shall have the cure of souls therein, any
thing herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

but not to
extend to per-
sons occasion-
ally perform-
ing the duty
of rector, &c.,
unless regular
officiating
ministers of
the place.

C A P. XLI.

*An act for allowing, until the twentieth day of August one thousand
eight hundred and one, the importation into Ireland of British and
foreign hops at a like duty as is payable in Great Britain for the
same.*—[May 21, 1801.]

WHEREAS *foreign hops are importable into* Preamble.
Great Britain at a like duty as is payable in Great Britain on British hops, and
it is expedient that all such hops should be imported into Ireland, sub-
ject to the same duty as is payable for the same in Great Britain; be
it enacted by the King'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 autho-
rity of the same, That, until and upon the twentieth day of
August one thousand eight hundred and one, no greater duty
shall be payable on the importation into Ireland of any hops of
the growth or produce of Great Britain, or of any foreign hops,
than after the rate of one penny farthing, according to the value
of money in Ireland, for every pound weight avoirdupois thereof;
and if any hops imported into Ireland since the first day of Janu-
ary one thousand eight hundred and one, have been charged with
any

Until Aug. 20,
1801, no
greater duty
than 1d. 1q.
per. lb. shall
be paid for
British or fo-
reign hops im-
ported into
Ireland, &c.
any

any higher duty, the excess of such duty shall be allowed or repaid to the importers respectively of such hops; any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

C A P. XLII.

An act to exempt elephant oil sold by auction in Great Britain, from the duty imposed on such sales.—[May 21, 1801.]

Preamble.
27 Geo. 3.
c. 13, and

32 Geo. 3.
c. 41, re-
voked.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, an excise duty was charged for and upon all sales, by way of auction in Great Britain, of any goods or chattels, according to the respective rates therein expressed: and whereas by another act passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to exempt whale oil, and other articles therein mentioned, and sold by auction in Great Britain, from the duty imposed on such sales, it was, among other things, enacted, That all whale oil, whale bone, ambergris, and head matter, and all skins of seals, and other animals living in the sea, should be free of the said duty on the first sale thereof by auction in Great Britain, by or for the account of the original importer to whom the same were consigned, and by whom they were entered at the custom house at the port of importation, so as such sale should be made within twelve months after such goods should be imported, and by some person duly licensed to exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer: and whereas it is expedient that further exemption from the said duty should be made in favour of oil made or produced from certain amphibious animals called Sea Cows or Sea Elephants, and which was commonly called or known by the name of Elephant Oil, which is not now exempted from the same; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, all oil made or produced from amphibious animals called Sea Cows or Sea Elephants, and which is commonly called or known by the name of Elephant Oil, shall be free of the said duty on the first sale thereof by auction in Great Britain, by or for the account of the original importer, to whom the same shall be consigned, and by whom the same shall be entered at the custom house at the port of importation, so as such sale be made within twelve months after such oil shall be imported, and by some person duly licensed to exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer.

Elephant oil shall be free of the auction duty on the first sale, by or on account of the original importer, if sale be made by a licensed auctioneer within twelve months after importation.

C A P. XLIII.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia in England, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.—[May 21, 1801.]

An act for reviving, continuing until the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, and amending an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to repeal the duties on sugar and coffee exported, granted by an act passed in the thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, for allowing British plantation sugar to be warehoused; for reviving so much of an act made in the thirty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, as relates to the ascertaining the average price of sugar, and regulating the allowance of drawback on the exportation thereof; and for allowing certain drawbacks on sugar exported, until the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and one.—[June 20, 1801.]

WHEREAS *an act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to repeal the duties on sugar and coffee exported, granted by an act passed in the thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, for allowing British plantation sugar to be warehoused; for reviving so much of an act made in the thirty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, as relates to the ascertaining the average price of sugar, and regulating the allowance of drawback on the exportation thereof; and for allowing certain drawbacks on sugar exported, until the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and one: and whereas the said recited act hath expired: and whereas it is expedient that the said act should be revived and continued for a limited time;* be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the tenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one, the said recited act, and all the clauses, provisions, powers, authorities, directions, and regulations therein contained, shall be, and the same are hereby revived, and shall be and remain in full force during the continuance of this act (except as to any such provisions, regulations, clauses, matters, and things, as are by this act altered, amended, or repealed), in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act.

II. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the tenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one, and until the tenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and two, the several drawbacks and bounties heretofore allowed and paid, under and in pursuance of any act or acts of parliament, on the exportation from *Great Britain*, of any sugar of the *British* plantations, in the same state in which it was imported, or of any refined sugar called *Bastards*, or any ground or powder sugar, or refined loaf sugar broken in pieces, or sugar called *Cindy*, or any other refined sugar in the loaf, complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, shall be, and the same are hereby discontinued, and that, instead

Preamble.
39 & 40 Geo.
3. c. 43.

Recited act
revived from
May 10, 1801.

From May 10, 1801, to May 10, 1802, the present drawbacks and bounties on the exportation from *Great Britain*, of certain sorts of sugar, shall be discontinued, and in lieu thereof, those in the

annexed schedule to be allowed.

and in lieu thereof, the several drawbacks and bounties in the schedule to this act annexed, shall be paid and allowed in like manner in every respect, and subject to, and under and according to the like rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as any drawbacks or bounties were paid or allowed before the passing of an act of the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for granting to his Majesty certain additional duties on sugar imported and exported, and for reducing the drawbacks now allowed on the exportation of sugar.*

If by notice in the Gazette, it shall appear that the average prices of brown or Muscovado sugar, did not, on passing this act, or on Aug. 10, or Nov. 9, 1801, exceed 70s. per cwt. exclusive of duty, the drawback and bounty in the annexed schedule corresponding with such price in the Gazette shall be paid until another price shall be noticed on the Saturday preceding any other of such subsequent days, and the duty granted by 41 Geo. 3. c. 28, on sugar imported by the East India company, and sold at their sales after passing this act, shall on exportation be drawn back, while drawbacks are allowed on British plantation sugars.

III. And be it further enacted, That if, on or immediately after the passing of this act, or on the tenth day of August, or on the ninth day of November one thousand eight hundred and one respectively, or any or either of the said days, it shall appear by notice in the *London Gazette*, in manner directed in the said act, made in the thirty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for regulating the allowance of the drawback, and payment of the bounty on the exportation of sugar, and for permitting the importation of sugar and coffee into the Bahama and Bermuda islands in foreign ships*, that the average prices of brown or Muscovado sugar, taken in manner directed by the said act, for the six weeks preceding, shall not have exceeded seventy shillings for an hundred weight, exclusive of the duties of customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation into *Great Britain*, then, and in every such case, the drawback and bounty in the schedule to this act annexed mentioned as corresponding to or with the price of which such notice in the *London Gazette* shall have been given as aforesaid, shall be paid and allowed, until notice of any other average price shall be given in the *London Gazette* on the Saturday immediately preceding any other of such subsequent days; and such drawback and bounty shall be paid and allowed in like manner in every respect, and subject to, and under, and according to the like rules and regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as any drawbacks and bounties were paid or allowed before the passing of the said act of the thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty, by any act or acts of parliament, (except as any such rules or regulations are altered by this act); and the whole of the duty granted by an act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties of customs on timber, sugar, raisins, and pepper, imported into, and on lead exported from Great Britain*, upon sugar imported into *Great Britain*, by the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, and warehoused according to law, and sold at the sales of the said company, after the passing of this act, shall, upon the delivery thereof, out of the warehouses for exportation, during the time of any drawbacks, or bounties being paid or allowed under this act, in respect of *British* plantation sugar, be wholly drawn back, under such rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures as any former drawbacks are paid or allowed, any thing in the said act, passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That on the exportation from this kingdom of any refined sugar in any other than a *British* ship or vessel, owned, navigated, and registered, according to law, there shall be paid and allowed one shilling less bounty for each and every hundred weight of such sugar so exported, than if the same had been exported in a *British* ship or vessel so owned, navigated, and registered, any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the drawback and bounty payable on the exportation of sugar, by virtue and in pursuance of this act, shall be paid and allowed on all sugar which shall have been, or shall be shipped or laden on board any ship or ships, or water-born with intent to be shipped or laden on board any ship or ships in *Great Britain* for exportation, after the tenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one.

VI. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, and until the tenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and two, all bonds to his Majesty from the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees of any *British* plantation sugar, for the payment of the duties chargeable upon any such sugar imported into any port in *Great Britain*, at any time after the tenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one, and warehoused, shall be made payable, together with interest, at and after the rate of five pounds *per centum per annum*, upon the amount of such duties, within three months from the date thereof; and if the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees of such sugar shall omit, neglect, or refuse to pay and satisfy all the duties due and payable in respect of such sugar, within three months from the date of any bond given under this act for the payment of the duties, upon such sugar as aforesaid, unless further time shall be given by the said commissioners of customs, pursuant to the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, at the expiration of such periods as aforesaid, to cause such sugar to be publickly sold to the best bidder, at such places as the said commissioners of the customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively shall think proper, and out of the proceeds of such sale, to satisfy such duties, together with the interest due thereon, and all such expences as shall have arisen relating to any such sugar; and the overplus (if any be) shall be paid to the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, consignee or consignees of such sugar, or such other person or persons as shall be authorized to receive the same.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in *England* and *Scotland* respectively, and they are hereby authorized, upon application made for that purpose, and on proof to the satisfaction of the said commissioners, that the sugars in respect whereof the application is made remain unfold; to give three months further time for the payment of the duties payable on any such sugars, or upon any part of such sugars, in case the per-

On exportation of refined sugar in any other than a *British* ship is. less bounty per cwt. shall be paid.

Drawback to be allowed on sugar shipped, or water-born with intent to be shipped for exportation after *May* 10, 1801.

Until *May* 10, 1802, bonds for duties on *British* plantation sugar imported into *Great Britain* after *May* 10, 1801, shall be made payable in three months, and if the duties are not paid within that period, the sugars may be sold.

The commissioners of the customs, if sugars remain unfold, may renew such bonds for three months.

son

son making application shall be desirous of paying the duties in part of such sugars, and in any such case it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to take any new bond or bonds, and to permit the sugars, in respect whereof any such bond shall be given, to remain in any warehouse under the provisions of this act for such further period of three months; and if at the expiration of any such further period of three months the duties on such sugars, together with the interest thereon, at the rate aforesaid on such duties shall not be paid, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to sell such sugar for payment of the duties and interest due thereon, and costs and charges aforesaid, in like manner as is herein-before directed.

Fees and stamp duties may be deducted from amount of bonds.

VIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to deduct and retain out of the principal and interest that may become due on any bond, to be taken in pursuance of the said herein-before recited act, passed in the thirtieth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, or of this act, the fees and stamp duties that shall have been paid on such bond.

Act not to extend to Ireland.

IX. Provided always, and be it hereby enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, or to any sugar or coffee exported from *Great Britain* to *Ireland*.

Continuance of act.

X. And be it further enacted, That this act shall, as to all the matters and things herein contained relating to the paying and allowing any drawback or bounty under this act, have continuance until the tenth day of *May*, one thousand eight hundred and two, for the ports of *London*, and until the twentieth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and two, for other parts of *Great Britain*.

SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

TABLE of Drawbacks and Bounties to be allowed and paid under the Provisions of this Act.

Prices of brown or <i>Muscovado</i> sugar, at which drawbacks and bounties are payable.	Drawback to be allowed on sugar of the <i>British</i> plantations in the same state in which it was imported, and bounty on refined sugar called bastards, or ground or powdered sugar, or refined loaf sugar broken in pieces.	Bounty on other refined sugar in loaf, complete and whole, or lump duly refined.
If average price of brown or <i>Muscovado</i> sugar, published in the <i>Gazette</i> , shall not exceed fifty-eight shillings per <i>cwt.</i>	5. 20	5. 34
If it shall exceed fifty-eight shillings, and not exceed sixty shillings	18	31
If it shall exceed sixty shillings, and not exceed sixty-two shillings	16	27
If it shall exceed sixty-two shillings, and not exceed sixty-four shillings	14	24
If it shall exceed sixty-four shillings, and not exceed sixty-six shillings	12	20
If it shall exceed sixty-six shillings, and not exceed sixty-eight shillings	10	17
If it shall exceed sixty-eight shillings, and not exceed seventy shillings	8	13
If it shall exceed seventy shillings	Nothing.	Nothing.

All the above prices are to be taken exclusive of the duties of customs paid or payable on the importation of sugar.

And whereas returns taken previous to the passing of this act may include the duties, all such duties shall be deducted; the said returns shall, in respect to the schedule aforesaid, be subject to a deduction of twenty shillings per hundred weight, the duty now paid.

C A P. XLV.

An act to continue until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and two, several laws passed in the parliament of Ireland, relating to the regulating and extending the tobacco trade, and securing the duties payable on tobacco; to the collecting and securing the duties upon malt; to the securing the duties on auctions and glass bottles, and on paper printed, painted, or stained to serve for hangings; to the regulating the trade of rectifying spirits and preventing frauds by rectifiers; to the further improvement of the fisheries on the coasts of Ireland; to the better collection of the duties on tanned hides and skins, and on vellum, and parchment; to the better regulating the granting of permits and certificates for the conveyance of exciseable goods; to the regulating the payment of bounties on the exportation of certain manufactures; to the better securing the duties on licences to persons engaged in certain trades; to the better regulating the collection of his Majesty's revenue, and preventing frauds therein; and to revive and continue until the said twenty-ninth day of September, an act passed in the parliament of Ireland in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of his present Majesty's reign for granting annuities in manner therein provided.—[June 20, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that several temporary acts made in Ireland for the better collection of his Majesty's revenues in that part of the united kingdom and for preventing frauds therein, should be further continued; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That an act passed in Ireland in the thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for regulating and extending the tobacco trade, and for securing the duties payable upon the importation and manufacture of tobacco*, which was to continue in force until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament; and which was, by an act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, continued until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament; and by an act passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, further continued until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament; and which, by an act passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, was amended and further continued until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, shall be and the same is hereby further continued until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and two.

The following acts of the parliament of Ireland, continued in force till Sept. 29, 1802, viz. 37 Geo. 3. c. 42. for regulating the tobacco trade, &c.;

II. And be it enacted, That an act passed in *Ireland* in the ^{37 Geo. 3.} thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for collecting and securing his Majesty's revenue upon malt,* ^{c. 33. for securing the revenue on malt;} which was to continue in force until the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament; and which, by an act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, was continued until the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament; and by an act passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, was further continued until the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament; and which was, by an act passed in the fortieth year of his Majesty's reign, amended and continued until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, shall be and the same is hereby further continued until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two.

III. And be it enacted, That an act passed in *Ireland* in the ^{38 Geo. 3.} thirty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act to secure the collection of the duties on auctions, and on glass bottles made in this kingdom, and on paper printed, painted, or stained in this kingdom, to serve for hangings or other uses, and to prevent frauds therein,* ^{c. 24. to secure the duties on auctions, &c.;} which was to continue in force until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament; and which, by another act passed in *Ireland* in the thirty-ninth year of his said Majesty's reign, was continued until the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred; and which acts were by another act passed in the fortieth year of his present Majesty's reign continued until the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, shall be, and the same is hereby further continued until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two.

IV. And be it enacted, That an act passed in *Ireland* in the ^{38 Geo. 3.} thirty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act to regulate the trade of rectifying spirits, and to prevent frauds on his Majesty's revenue by rectifiers of spirits,* ^{c. 52. to regulate the trade of rectifying spirits, &c.;} which was to continue in force until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament; and which, by another act passed in *Ireland* in the thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, was continued in force until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament; and which by an act passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, was continued until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end

end of the then next session of parliament, shall be, and the same is hereby further continued until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two.

36 Geo. 3.
c. 52. for the
extension of
the fisheries of
the coasts,
&c. ;

V. And be it further enacted, That an act passed in *Ireland* in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the continuing and amending the several acts for the further improvement and extension of the fisheries of the coasts of this kingdom*; and which, by another act passed in *Ireland* in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, was continued until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, shall be, and the same is hereby further continued until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two.

40 Geo. 3.
c. 9. for the
collection of
the duties on
hides, &c. ;

VI. And be it enacted, That an act passed in *Ireland* in the fortieth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for the better collection of all duties on hides and skins tanned and dressed in oil, and on vellum and parchment, made in Ireland, and for preventing frauds on his Majesty's revenue therein*, which was to continue until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, shall be, and the same is hereby further continued until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two.

40 Geo. 3.
c. 68. for
granting per-
mits for con-
veyance of
exciseable
commodities,
&c. ;

VII. And be it enacted, That an act passed in *Ireland* in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for better regulating the issuing and granting of permits and certificates for the conveyance and protection of certain exciseable goods therein mentioned, and to prevent frauds by dealers in or retailers of such goods*, which was to continue in force until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, shall be, and the same is hereby further continued until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two.

40 Geo. 3.
c. 20. for
regulating the
payment of
bounties ;

VIII. And be it enacted, That an act passed in *Ireland* in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for regulating the payment of bounties on the exportation of certain manufactures of this kingdom*, which was to continue until the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be, and the same is hereby continued until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two.

40 Geo. 3.
c. 63. for
securing the
duties on li-
cences, &c. ;

IX. And be it enacted, That an act passed in *Ireland* in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the better regulation of and securing the duties payable on licences to persons engaged in the several trades therein mentioned, and to hawkers and pedlars, and the duties on playing cards, and for securing the expences of distraining for the King's rents, and for other purposes*, which was to continue in force until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, shall

shall be, and the same is hereby continued until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and two.

X. And be it enacted, That an act passed in Ireland in the fortieth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for better regulating the collection of his Majesty's revenue, and for preventing of frauds therein, and for repealing an act made in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An act for continuing and amending several laws relating to his Majesty's revenues, and for the more effectually preventing the frauds therein, and the several acts and statutes which are mentioned, to be continued by the said act;*' which act is to continue in force until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, shall be, and the same is hereby continued until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and two.

40 Geo. 3. c. 43. for regulating the collection of the revenue; and

XI. And be it enacted, That an act passed in Ireland in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act to explain and amend an act passed in this session of parliament, intituled, 'An act for granting annuities, in manner therein provided, to such persons as shall voluntarily subscribe towards raising a sum not exceeding the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand pounds;*' which, by several subsequent acts, was continued in force until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, shall, from and immediately after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, be revived, and the same is hereby revived, and shall continue in full force and effect, from and immediately after the said twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and two.

13 and 14 Geo. 3. c. 7. explaining an act for granting annuities to certain subscribers.

C A P. XLVI.

An act to render valid all acts done in execution of three several orders of his Majesty in council relating to bills of exchange drawn by persons in Russia, and to freight of Russia, Swedish, and Danish ships.—[June 20, 1801.]

WHEREAS his Majesty, by order in council, bearing date the sixteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, was pleased to order that no bills drawn since the tenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and one, by or on behalf of any persons being subjects of, or residing within the dominions of the emperor of Russia, should be accepted or paid, without licence from one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, first had in that behalf, until further signification of his Majesty's pleasure, or until provision should be made in respect thereof by act of parliament: and whereas his Majesty was pleased by another order in council, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, to order that no person residing within his Majesty's dominions should presume to pay any money or bills due or payable to or on behalf of

Preamble. Order in council of Jan. 16,

Jan. 28;

and March 17,
1801, relating
to bills of
exchange
drawn in
Russia, and to
freight of
Russian,
Swedish, and
Danish ships.

Actions
against any
persons for
obedience to
such orders
made void,
and defend-
ants may
plead the
general issue.

any person or persons being subjects or residing within the dominions of the emperor of Russia, or of the kings of Denmark or Sweden, or any of them, for the freight of merchandize imported in any Russian, Swedish, or Danish ship, which should be detained under embargo, or which should thereafter be brought into any of the parts of his Majesty's dominions, until his Majesty's pleasure should be further known, or until other provision shall be made by law: and whereas his Majesty was, by another order in council, bearing date the seventeenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, pleased to order that the marshal of the high court of admiralty, or his deputy, should and might receive all monies due for the freight of goods brought by any Russian, Swedish, or Danish ship detained as aforesaid, and also further to order that no goods should thenceforth be delivered out of any Russian, Swedish, or Danish ship detained as aforesaid, until the freight should be paid to the said marshal, or his deputy; and that all monies received for freight as aforesaid, by the said marshal, or his deputy, should forthwith be paid by him into the bank of England, in his own name, and in that of the deputy marshal, there to remain until his Majesty's pleasure should be further known, or until other provision be made by law in respect thereto: and whereas actions have been and may be brought against persons acting in obedience to the said orders, in withholding the payment of bills and monies, and other demands, and in respect of monies paid to the said marshal and deputy marshal: and whereas it is expedient for the publick service that acts done and to be done in obedience to such orders, should be sanctioned by the authority of parliament, and the persons obeying the same should be protected and indemnified; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That all personal actions or suits, or informations, and all prosecutions and proceedings whatsoever which have been or shall be prosecuted or commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of any act, matter, or thing done or forborne to be done in relation to any of such bills as are therein described, or any freight not being paid, or of any contract or agreement not performed by reason or means of or in obedience to such orders, be, are, and shall be discharged and made void by virtue of this act; and that if any action or suit shall be prosecuted or commenced against any person or persons for or by reason of any such act, matter, or thing so advised, commanded, appointed, or done, or forborne to be done, or any such bill or freight not paid, or such contract or agreement not performed, he, she, or they may plead the general issue, and give this act, and the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any action or suit so to be prosecuted or commenced after the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, and in *Ireland*, shall become nonsuit, or forbear further prosecution, or suffer discontinuance, or if a verdict pass against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall re-

cover his, her, or their double costs, for which he, she, or they shall have the like remedy as in cases where costs by law are given to the defendant; and if any such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted after the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, the court, before whom such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted, shall allow to the defender the benefit of discharge and indemnity hereby provided, and shall further allow to him his double costs of suit in all such cases as aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted, That if any action or suit hath been already commenced against any person or persons for any such act, matter, or thing to be done, on account of any such bill or freight not paid, or contract or agreement not performed, it shall and may be lawful for the defendants or defenders in such actions or suits respectively, in whatever courts in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* such actions or suits shall have been commenced, to apply to such court or courts respectively, to stay all proceedings therein respectively by motion in a summary way; and such court or courts are hereby required to make order for that purpose accordingly; and the court or courts making such order shall award and allow to the defendant or defendants respectively double costs of suit, for which they shall respectively have the like remedy as in cases where the costs are by law given to the defendants or defenders.

C A P. XLVII.

An act to amend and continue until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and two, an act passed in Ireland in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for regulating the trade of a distiller, and for securing the duties payable on home-made spirits.—[June 20, 1801.]

WHEREAS an act was passed in the parliament of Ireland in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for regulating the trade of a distiller, and for securing the duties payable on home-made spirits, which was to continue in force until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament: and whereas by the said act it is enacted, that from and after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, no licence should be granted for the keeping of any still for distilling spirits or strong waters which should not be capable of containing five hundred gallons; and that, until the said twenty-fourth day of June, it should be lawful for the chief commissioners of his Majesty's excise in Ireland, or any of them, to grant licences for any stills of a content not less than two hundred gallons each: and whereas it may be necessary to allow in Ireland the use of stills of a content not less than two hundred gallons each, in such cases as his Majesty's chief commissioners of excise in Ireland may think expedient; and it is necessary to continue and amend the said act; be it therefore enacted by the King's

Preamble.

Act of the
parliament
of Ireland,
40 Geo. 3.
c. 67. for
regulating the
trade of a
distiller, &c.
recited.

King'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, That, from and after the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, it shall and may be lawful for not less than three of his Majesty's commissioners of excise in *Ireland* to grant any licence for any still or stills of a content not less than two hundred gallons each, to such person or persons, and in such place or places in *Ireland*, being places where stills may, by the said recited act, be licensed, as such commissioners shall think proper, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

From June 24, 1801, three commissioners of excise in Ireland may grant licences for stills of a content not less than 200 gallons.

Recited act, where not hereby altered, to continue in force till Sept. 29, 1802.

II. And be it enacted, That the said recited act, so far as the same is not altered by this act, together with this act, shall continue in force until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two.

C A P. XLVIII.

An act to continue until the twenty-ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and two, and amend the several laws in Ireland to regulate the issuing of licences for the sale of wine, ale, beer, cider, and spirituous liquors by retail, and for preventing the immoderate use of spirituous liquors.—[June 20, 1801.]

Preamble.

Act of the parliament of Ireland 40 Geo. 3. c. 54. for continuing the laws for regulating the issuing of licences, &c. recited, and continued till Sept. 29, 1802, except as herein provided.

After three weeks from the passing of this act, no person in Ireland shall sell spirituous liquors by retail on a Sunday, on penalty of 5*l.*

WHEREAS an act was made in the parliament of Ireland in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, An act for continuing and amending the several laws for regulating the issuing of licences for the sale of wine, ale, beer, cider, and spirituous liquors by retail, and for preventing the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, which was to continue in force until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer: and whereas it is expedient to continue and amend the said act; therefore be it enacted by the King'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, That the said act, and all the provisions therein contained, and in the acts thereby continued, shall be, and are hereby further continued until the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and two, except as herein-after is otherwise provided.

II. And be it enacted, That, from and after the expiration of three weeks from the passing of this act, no person in *Ireland* shall sell any spirituous liquors by retail on a *Sunday*, and if any spirituous liquors shall be sold on a *Sunday*, every person so selling the same, or on whose behalf such spirituous liquors shall be so sold, shall forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of five pounds, to be recovered on conviction before any justice of the peace, and to be levied in the same manner as any penalty may, by any of the said acts, be levied by any justice of the peace, and such penalty when levied shall be paid one moiety to the use

of the prosecutor, and the other moiety to the churchwardens of the parish in which the offence shall have been committed for the use of the poor of such parish.

III. *And whereas by an act made in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty it is amongst other things enacted, That, before any licence for the sale of spirituous liquors by retail, should be granted to any person, such person should enter into bond to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the respective sums therein mentioned, conditioned amongst other things, that such person should not sell spirituous liquors on a Sunday, before a certain time therein limited, and which time hath been further restrained by the said act passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his said Majesty, be it enacted, That it shall be a part of the condition of every such bond as aforesaid, that the person to be licensed shall not sell any spirituous liquors by retail on a Sunday, at whatever part of the day the same may be done, and that all words by the said acts, or any of them, directed to be inserted in the condition of such bonds, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall no longer be inserted therein, any thing in the said acts, or any of them, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.*

The bond given under Irish act 37 Geo. 3, c. 41. s. 10, before any licence be granted shall contain the condition that the person licensed shall not sell any spirits at any time of the day on a Sunday.

C A P. XLIX.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices or employments in Ireland according to law.—[June 20, 1801.]

WHEREAS several persons, well affected to his Majesty's government and to the united church of England and Ireland, have, through ignorance of the law neglected, or been, by sickness or other unavoidable causes, prevented from taking and subscribing the declaration, and from receiving the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and delivering a certificate thereof, according to the directions of an act passed in the parliament of Ireland in the second year of the reign of her late majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An act to prevent the further growth of popery; therefore, be it enacted by the King'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, That all persons, who have incurred any penalty or incapacity, in the said recited act mentioned, by neglecting to qualify themselves according to the said act, shall be and are hereby indemnified, freed, and discharged from all incapacities, disabilities, penalties, and forfeitures incurred by reason of such omission or neglect as aforesaid, and that no act done by any of them, not yet avoided, shall be questioned or avoided by reason of such omission or neglect; but that all such acts shall be and are hereby declared to be as good and effectual as if such persons respectively had taken and subscribed the said oaths, and received the said sacrament, and delivered the certificate thereof, and made, repeated, and subscribed the said declaration at such time,

Act of the parliament of Ireland, 2 Annæ. c. 6.

Persons neglecting to qualify themselves according to the recited act, shall be indemnified; provided they take the oaths and subscribe the declaration thereby appointed, on or before March 25, place, 1802.

place, and manner as in the said act is mentioned, any thing in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, That such person or persons do and shall take and subscribe the said oaths, and make, repeat, and subscribe the said declaration in such manner and form, and in such place or places respectively, as are directed and appointed by the said recited act, on or before the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two.

But this act not to restore any person to any office already avoided by judgement, or filled up by any other person.

II. Provided always, That this act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend to restore or entitle any person or persons to any office or employment already actually avoided by judgement in any of his Majesty's courts of record in *Dublin*, or already filled up by any other person or persons; but that such office or employment shall be and remain in the person or persons who is or are now entitled by law to the same, as if this act had not been made.

C A P. L.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money for defraying the charge of the workhouse and foundling hospital in Dublin, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one; and for amending an act, passed in the parliament of Ireland, in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the better management, support, and maintenance of the foundling hospital in Dublin; and for amending and further continuing an act, passed in the thirty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act for the better management of the workhouse and foundling hospital in Dublin.'—[June 20, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

Preamble.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in parliament assembled, having granted to your Majesty a certain sum of money for defraying the charge of the foundling hospital in *Dublin*, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King'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, That out of any monies granted for the supply of the present year for the service of *Ireland*, there shall and may be issued and paid, at the receipt of the exchequer in *Ireland*, to the governors of the workhouse and foundling hospital in *Dublin*, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty-six pounds three shillings and one penny sterling, being fifteen thousand pounds *Irish* currency, for defraying the charge of the said workhouse and foundling hospital, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.

There shall be issued from the Irish exchequer to the governors of the workhouse and foundling hospital in *Dublin* 13,846l. 3s. 1d. sterling, for defraying the charge thereof, for the year 1801.

II. *And*

II. *And whereas by an act passed in the parliament of Ireland, in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the better management, support, and maintenance of the foundling hospital in Dublin; and for amending and further continuing an act, passed in the thirty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An act for the better management of the workhouse and foundling hospital in Dublin,' nine several persons therein named, together with the chancellor of his Majesty's exchequer in Ireland for the time being, were constituted governors of the said workhouse and foundling hospital in Dublin, with such powers and subject to such removal as therein specified: and whereas it is expedient that the number of governors of the said workhouse and foundling hospital should be increased; wherefore be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the governors of the said workhouse and foundling hospital in the said act named, or any five or more of them, at a meeting or meetings to be held for that purpose, to elect three other fit and proper persons to be governors of the said workhouse and hospital; and every such person so elected, shall be a governor of the said workhouse and hospital and a member of the corporation, and shall from thenceforth have the same power and authority in all matters relating to the said workhouse and hospital as any governor in the said act named.*

Act of the parliament of Ireland, 40 Geo. 3. c. 33.

Five governors of the workhouse and foundling hospital may, at a meeting, elect three others;

III. *And, in order to keep up a number of governors of the said workhouse and hospital, be it enacted, That, from time to time, upon the death, resignation, or removal of any of the said three persons who shall be so elected, the other surviving or remaining governors (five at least being present) shall, at a meeting or meetings to be held for that purpose, elect some fit and proper persons to be a governor or governors in the place and stead of the governor or governors dying, or resigning, or becoming vacant; and every person who shall be successively elected shall thenceforth have the same power and authority as any other governor of the said workhouse and hospital: provided always, That no person who shall be elected a governor, in pursuance of the powers in this act, shall be capable of acting as such unless he shall have been approved of by the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being; and where such approbation shall not be made, the election of such person shall be void; and every person who shall be elected shall be subject to such removal as by the said act is authorised, in respect of the governors therein named.*

and in case of their death, resignation, &c. others shall in like manner be appointed in their stead.

IV. *And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the governors of the said workhouse and foundling hospital, out of any funds appropriated by any act or acts of parliament heretofore made, or otherwise, for the maintenance and support of the said hospital, to direct any sum of money, not exceeding four hundred pounds Irish currency, to be paid to any of their officers or servants, as a reward for any services rendered to the said workhouse and hospital.*

No election valid unless approved of by the lord lieutenant.

The governors may direct 400l. Irish currency, to be paid as a reward to their officers.

C A P. LI.

An act to permit Portugal wine to be landed and warehoused without payment of duties, under certain restrictions, for a limited time.—[June 20, 1801.]

Preamble.

Portugal wine imported after May 15th 1801, directly from Portugal in British ships, or vessels belonging to persons of any state in amity with his Majesty, or authorized by order in council, into ports enumerated in this act, may be landed and warehoused, before payment of any duty.

Warehouses shall be approved by the customs and excise, and bonds in double the duties given for payment thereof, before the wine is removed, and within two years after landing.

WHEREAS it is expedient to allow Portugal wine to be warehoused for a limited time, and under certain regulations, on the importation thereof; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That all such *Portugal* wine as shall be imported into the united kingdom, from and after the fifteenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one, directly from *Portugal* in *British* ships, or vessels belonging to persons of any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty, however the same may be navigated, or in vessels authorized by any order of his Majesty in council for that purpose, into such ports in the united kingdom as are mentioned and enumerated in this act, may, upon the entry thereof being first duly made with the proper officers of the customs and excise, be landed from on board the ship or vessel in which the same shall be imported, and deposited in such warehouse or warehouses as shall from time to time be for that purpose provided at the charge of the respective importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors, of such wine, before the payment of any duty, either of customs or excise, thereon, under and subject to the conditions, regulations, and restrictions, in this act contained.

II. And be it further enacted, That every such warehouse shall be approved of by the respective commissioners of the customs and excise in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, if in *London*, *Leith*, or *Dublin*, and if in any other port or place, then by the proper collector and comptroller of the customs, and collectors and supervisors of excise at such port or place; and sufficient bonds or security, in double the value of the duties of customs payable on the importation of such wine in *British*-built ships or vessels, shall be given to the collectors of the customs, and the like bond or security, in double the value of the duty of excise, to the proper officers of excise, who shall be appointed or employed to take the same in his Majesty's name; which bonds or securities such collectors and officers respectively are hereby empowered and required to take, that all and every the duties of customs and excise respectively, to which such wine is or may be subject and liable, shall be duly paid before the same shall be taken from or removed out of any such warehouse, and within two years after the time the same shall be so landed and deposited in any such warehouse as aforesaid; and in case the same shall not be taken from or removed out of such warehouse within such two years, then that the said duties shall be duly paid at the end of such two years; such duties to be computed according to the

gauge of such wine, to be taken at the time the same shall be so landed and put into such warehouses as aforesaid.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no wines shall be landed, without payment of duties, or be warehoused under the authority of this act, except at one of the under-mentioned ports, (that is to say), *London, Liverpool, Lancaster, Bristol, Hull, Chester, Colchester, Exeter, Plymouth, Southampton, Weymouth, Gloucester, Poole, Portsmouth, Great Yarmouth, Lynn, Dover, Newcastle, Falmouth, Dartmouth, Ipswich, Newhaven, Rochester, Leith, Aberdeen, Greenock, Port Glasgow, Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Belfast, Galway, Limerick, Londonderry, Cork, Waterford, Sligo, New Ross, Youghall, or Wexford*; nor shall any importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors of any such wine, which shall not arrive at the port of importation in *Great Britain or Ireland* respectively before the eighteenth day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, be allowed the benefit of this act, or be permitted to land and warehouse his or their wine, before payment of the duties, unless the importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors thereof, shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the respective commissioners of the customs in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, respectively, as the case may be, that the wine which shall be entered for or proposed to be warehoused under the authority of this act, was actually and *bona fide* shipped in *Portugal* for importation into *Great Britain or Ireland*, on or before the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, nor unless such importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors shall actually land and deposit, before the first day of *November* one thousand eight hundred and one, and in one or more warehouse or warehouses approved as aforesaid, either in *London*, or at one of the before enumerated ports, the quantities of wine herein-after mentioned, that is to say; if in *London* not less than two hundred pipes or reputed pipes of *Portugal* red wine, or fifty pipes or reputed pipes of *Portugal* white wine, if at any one of the other before enumerated ports, except the ports of that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, not less than one hundred pipes of *Portugal* red wine, or twenty five pipes or reputed pipes of *Portugal* white wine.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any such importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors of any such wine, to import and deposit in any such warehouse, any less quantities than are by this act specified as the quantities to be deposited by the same person, provided that the whole quantity required by this act shall be deposited pursuant to the provisions of this act, within the period limited by this act for the importation of such wine: provided also, That in case the whole quantity required by this act shall not be deposited by any such importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, before such period as aforesaid, then and in such case the full duties of customs and excise, payable on such wine, shall be immediately payable and paid; and in case of non-payment of such respective duties,

No wines to be landed, without payment of duty, except at certain ports, nor any allowed the benefit of this act, which shall not arrive before Aug. 18, 1801, unless it be made appear that it was shipped in Portugal before Aug. 1, 1801, and it be landed before Nov. 1, 1801, in the quantities herein mentioned.

But less than the specified quantities of wine may be deposited, provided the whole be deposited within the time limited for importation, otherwise it may be sold for payment of the duties.

duties, the respective commissioners of customs and excise are hereby authorized to sell all such wine, and apply the produce of such sale in like manner as by this act directed, with respect to wine that shall remain in any warehouse the full time allowed by this act; any thing in this act or any other act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Vessels arriving with wine at a port not herein enumerated, may remove to one, and there land it.

V. And be it further enacted, That if any ship or vessel be arrived, or shall arrive at any port in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* not in this act enumerated, the said ship or vessel may lawfully depart from such port without molestation or hindrance, with any wine on board intended to be warehoused under the regulations of this act, and carry the same to any port or place mentioned and enumerated in this act, and there enter, land, and deliver any such wine, under and subject to the provisions, regulations, and restrictions of this act.

Before any cask of wine is warehoused, the number and content shall be cut in the head.

VI. And be it further enacted, That before any pipe or cask of wine shall be put or deposited in any such warehouse as aforesaid, the number and full content thereof shall, at the charge of the importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors thereof be cut in the head of every such pipe or cask, under the inspection and according to the direction of the proper officers of the customs and excise respectively.

Act not to alter the duties of package, &c.

VII. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal, or in anywise alter the duties of package, scavage, balliage, or portage, or any other duties payable to the mayor, and commonalty and citizens of the city of *London*, or to the lord mayor of the said city for the time being, or to any other city or town corporate, within the kingdom of *Great Britain*, or to repeal or anywise alter the prisage of wines, the duty called *Butlerage*, or to any special privilege or exemption to which any person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, is or are now entitled by law, but the same shall be continued as heretofore.

Warehouses to be secured under the joint locks of the proprietor and the proper officer, and may be entered into on notice to the proper officer, between certain hours.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That every such warehouse shall be secured under the joint locks of the proprietor or occupier thereof, and of the proper officer of excise, if in *Great Britain*, or other proper officer, if in *Ireland*; and that when and so often as the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors of any such wine, shall have occasion or be desirous to examine the state of any such wine, or to rack the same, or to perform any other lawful operation thereon, such importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors, upon giving twelve hours notice in writing to the proper officer of excise, if in *Great Britain*, or other proper officer, if in *Ireland*, specifying the particular warehouse, and the purpose for which he desires to enter the same, shall be at liberty, either by himself or any known servants or agents, to enter into any such warehouse, and to examine, or rack or perform any other lawful operation on such wine: provided, That no person whatever shall enter or remain in any such warehouse, except between the hours of eight in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, and except in the presence of the

the proper officer of excise, if in *Great Britain*, or other proper officer, if in *Ireland*; and such officer, upon receiving such notice as aforesaid, is hereby required to open such warehouse, and attend the examination, racking, or other operation to be performed upon such wine accordingly: provided not more than one warehouse belonging to any such importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors, be opened at one and the same time; any thing herein to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

IX. And be it further enacted, That as soon as any wine shall, in any such warehouse as aforesaid, have been racked or drawn off from one pipe or cask into any other pipe or cask, the proper officer of excise, if in *Great Britain*, or other proper officer, if in *Ireland*, shall immediately proceed to gauge, ascertain, and take account of the content of every such pipe or cask, and of the quantity of wine contained in the same; and the importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors of such wine, shall thereupon cut, or cause the number and content thereof to be cut, in the head of every such pipe or cask, under the inspection, and according to the direction of such officer.

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors of any wine so put or deposited in any such warehouse as aforesaid; at any time before payment of duty for the same, to cause any ullage, pipe or cask of wine, to be filled up in the presence of the proper officer of excise, if in *Great Britain*, or other proper officer, if in *Ireland*, from any other pipe or cask of the same species of wine, which shall be then remaining in such warehouse.

XI. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors of any such wine so warehoused as aforesaid, to lodge and deposit in any such warehouse, at any time or times, such quantity of foreign brandy as shall be deemed necessary to preserve or improve the wine deposited therein, not exceeding in the whole the proportion of eight gallons of such brandy for each and every pipe or reputed pipe of wine that shall be put or deposited in such warehouse: provided always, That all such brandy shall be accompanied with a regular and authentic excise permit, and that the same shall not be of any lower degree of strength than that of one to fifteen over hydrometer proof.

XII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors of any such wine so deposited in any such warehouse or warehouses as aforesaid, at any time during which the said wine may lawfully remain in any such warehouse without payment of the duty thereon, to mix a certain portion of such brandy as aforesaid therewith, not exceeding eight gallons of such brandy to each pipe or reputed pipe of such wine; provided always, That such mixture be made in the presence, and taken account of by the proper officer of excise, if in *Great Britain*, or other proper officer, if in *Ireland*.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That no person or persons whatever, shall be permitted to receive, remove, or take out of

Not more than one warehouse belonging to any proprietor to be opened at the same time.

As soon as any such wine shall be drawn off into another cask, the officer shall take an account of the content, and the proprietors shall cut the number and content in the head.

Casks of wine may be filled up from any other of the same kind of wine in presence of the proper officer.

Foreign brandy for preserving wine, may be deposited in warehouses with it, in certain quantities, if accompanied with a permit, and of a certain degree of strength.

A certain portion of such brandy may be mixed with warehoused wine in presence of the officer.

No warehoused wine to be taken

out, except in Ireland, in less quantity than ten pipes.

any such warehouse or warehouses, except in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, any less quantity than ten pipes, or reputed pipes of such wine at any one time, save and except such quantity as may happen to remain in any such warehouse to be last delivered; in which case it shall and may be lawful for any person, being legally entitled to the same, to receive, remove, or take the same from or out of any such warehouse, although the quantity thereof should not, in the whole, be equal to ten pipes, or reputed pipes.

Duties to be paid according to the quantity taken out of warehouses, and out of the duties on the last quantity, a deduction shall be made equal to the quantity of brandy mixed with the whole.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That the duties for all wine, warehoused under the authority of this act, shall be computed and paid according to the quantity delivered or taken away from any such warehouse, without any deduction or abatement for or in respect of any brandy which may or shall have been mixed with any such wine, or for or in respect of any sediment, lees, bottoms, or dregs of wine or otherwise, any thing in this act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding: provided always, That, out of the duties of customs and excise for the last quantity of wine which shall remain to be delivered from or out of any such warehouse; there shall be deducted the duties on so many gallons of wine as shall be equal to the quantity of brandy taken account of by the proper officer as having been mixed in his presence with the whole quantity of wine, which, under the authority and direction, and according to the regulations of this act, shall have been put or deposited in any such warehouse, and mixed with such wine as aforesaid.

Commissioners of customs and excise may allow the amount of duties for the deficiency, by waste and refused dregs, of the quantity of wine warehoused, not exceeding a certain proportion.

XV. And be it further enacted, That if, on clearing any such warehouse as aforesaid, it shall appear to the commissioners of customs and excise respectively, from the returns or reports of the officers of excise, that by unavoidable leakage and waste, and by sediment, lees, bottoms, or dregs of wine, for which the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors shall refuse or decline to pay the duties, there is an actual deficiency of the quantity of wine deposited in any such warehouse, according to the gauge of the respective officers on the landing and at the time of depositing the wine in such warehouse, adding to such gauged quantity and including therewith the quantity of brandy actually and *bonâ fide* mixed with such wine as aforesaid; that then and in every such case the respective commissioners of customs and excise shall, and they are hereby empowered and required to set off or allow to the importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors of such wine, a sum equal to the amount of the duties of customs and excise respectively, for the deficiency: provided always, That no allowance shall be made beyond the deficiency which shall have actually and unavoidably happened or occurred through leakage or waste and refused sediment, lees, bottoms, or dregs of wine; nor shall any allowance be made on account of leakage, waste, or refused sediment, lees, bottoms, or dregs of wine, beyond or exceeding the proportion of five gallons in every one hundred and forty gallons of the whole quantity of wine, computed upon the officer's gauge, that shall

shall have been put or deposited in any such warehouse as aforesaid.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That if any refused sediment, lees, bottoms, or dregs of wine, shall remain in any such warehouse, after all the duties chargeable for the wine shall be paid, or after the expiration of two years from the time such wine shall have been put or deposited in such warehouse, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the commissioners of excise, and they are hereby required and directed to cause all such sediment, lees, bottoms, or dregs of wine to be forthwith thrown away and entirely destroyed.

If refused dregs shall remain after all duties are paid, or after two years from warehousing the wine, they may be destroyed.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That when the importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors of any wine deposited in any such warehouse as aforesaid, shall be desirous of paying the duties on such wine, he or they shall give to the collectors of the customs and excise respectively, an entry in writing, specifying the number of the pipes or casks, and number of, and also the quantity of wine contained in each, for which he or they shall intend or propose to pay the duties; and every such entry, before presented to the said collectors respectively shall be countersigned by the proper officer of excise, if in *Great Britain*, or other proper officer, if in *Ireland*, who shall be appointed or employed to attend the warehouse in which the wine for which the duty shall be proposed to be paid, shall be put or deposited, and thereupon the respective collectors aforesaid shall compute and receive the duties respectively, and shall, without fee or reward, severally grant and give to the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors of such wine, a warrant expressing the numbers of the pipes or casks of wine, and the quantity of wine contained in each, and in the whole, for which the full duties shall have been paid; and upon the production of such warrants, the proper officer of excise, if in *Great Britain*, or other proper officer, if in *Ireland*, having charge of the warehouse in which the wine specified in such warrants shall be lodged or deposited, shall suffer and allow the same to be delivered and taken away, and the proper officer of excise, if in *Great Britain*, or other proper officer, if in *Ireland*, shall also give and grant to the person or persons entitled to take away and receive such wine, a regular and authentic permit for the same.

Importers to give a written entry of certain particulars to the collectors of the customs and excise, of the wine for which the duties are proposed to be paid, which shall be previously countersigned by the officer attending the warehouse; and the collectors shall grant a warrant for the quantity for which the duties shall be paid, on production of which a permit shall be granted.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the proper officers of the customs and excise shall, at all times, upon giving one hour's notice to the proprietor or occupier of any such warehouse, be permitted to have free access and entry into the same, and shall also be permitted to examine, gauge, and take account of the wine, brandy, or other articles or commodities therein.

Officers on giving one hour's notice may at any time take an account of the wine, &c. in warehouse.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whatever shall wilfully open, break, force, or damage any lock or locks, or other fastening to or upon any such warehouse as aforesaid, or shall clandestinely or privately enter or gain admittance into any such warehouse, contrary to the directions and the true intent and meaning of this act, or without notice to

Penalty of 200l. for opening locks, clandestinely entering warehouses, embezzling wine or brandy

dy, or concealing any water, &c.

and without the consent and presence of the proper officer of excise, if in *Great Britain*, or other proper officer, if in *Ireland*; or if any person or persons whatsoever shall privately or fraudulently embezzle, hide, conceal, remove, carry, or convey away any wine or brandy put or deposited in any such warehouse, or shall carry or convey into or conceal in any such warehouse any water or other liquor whatsoever, such brandy as aforesaid excepted, every person or persons so offending shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

Wine remaining more than two years in warehouses shall be sold, and the proceeds applied as herein directed; and if insufficient to satisfy the duties, &c. the deficiency shall be paid by the importer or proprietor of the wine.

XX. And be it further enacted, That all wine, not being actual sediment, lees, bottoms, or dregs of wine, which shall be remaining in any warehouse, after the end and expiration of two years from the day on which the same shall have been first put and deposited therein, shall, under the direction of the commissioners of excise, be publickly sold to the best bidder, for and towards defraying the duties, costs, and charges; and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied and paid as follows; that is to say, out of such proceeds there shall be first paid the costs and charges attending the custody and sale of the said wine; secondly, out of the said proceeds shall be paid to the respective collectors of customs so much money as will be sufficient to satisfy the custom duties for and in respect of such wine; and thirdly, out of the said proceeds shall be paid to the respective collectors of excise so much money as will be sufficient to satisfy the excise duties for and in respect of such wine; and lastly, the overplus (if any be) shall be paid to the importer or importers, or proprietor or proprietors of such wine; but if the proceeds of the sale of such wine shall not, in each and every case, be sufficient to satisfy the whole duties, both of customs and excise, and also the costs and charges of the custody and sale thereof, then and in such case the amount of such deficiency shall be satisfied and paid by the importer or importers, proprietor or proprietors of such wine.

The commissioners of the customs and excise may forbear to put bonds in suit.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the commissioners of the customs and excise respectively, in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively, to forbear, if they shall see cause so to do, to put in suit any bond by this act directed to be given or entered into, upon such terms and conditions as to the said respective commissioners shall seem meet.

Penalty of 500l. for forging or altering any entry, warrant, or permit.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall counterfeit, forge, or alter, or cause to be counterfeited, forged, or altered, any entry, warrant, or permit, in any case in which an entry, warrant, or permit is by this act required to be used, given, or granted, every person so offending shall forfeit five hundred pounds.

Penalty of 200l. for obstructing officers in the execution of this act.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall resist, oppose, molest, hinder, or obstruct any officer or officers of the customs or excise, in the due execution of this act, every such person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

XXIV. And

XXIV: And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties, Recovery and application of penalties. and forfeitures imposed by this act, in relation to the duties of excise, shall be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated by such ways, means, or methods as any fine, penalty, or forfeiture may be sued for, recovered; levied, or mitigated by any law or laws of excise, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, or in the court of exchequer in *Scotland* respectively; and that one moiety of every such fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to him or them who will inform, discover, or sue for the same.

C A P. LII.

An act for declaring what persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the house of commons of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and also for carrying into effect, part of the fourth article of the union of Great Britain and Ireland, by providing in what cases persons holding offices or places of profit under the crown of Ireland, shall be incapable of being members of the house of commons of the parliament of the said united kingdom.—[June 20, 1801.]

WHEREAS by an act, made in the session of parliament held in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was amongst other things provided, That the said kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland should, upon the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom, by the name of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the said united kingdom should be represented in one and the same parliament, to be stiled The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and whereas it is expedient fully to declare in what cases persons are and shall be disabled from, or incapable of, sitting and voting in the house of commons of the said parliament of the said united kingdom: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament of the said united kingdom assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, all persons disabled from or incapable of been elected, or sitting and voting in the house of commons of any parliament of *Great Britain*, shall be disabled from and be incapable of being elected, or sitting and voting in the house of commons of any parliament of the united kingdom, as knights, citizens, or burgesses, for any county, stewartry, city, borough, cinque port, town, or place, in that part of the united kingdom called *Great Britain*.

Preamble.

39 & 40 Geo.
3. c. 67.

All persons disabled from sitting in British parliaments shall be disabled from sitting in the united parliament as members for *Great Britain*.

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, all persons disabled from or incapable of being elected, or sitting and voting in the house of commons of any parliament of *Ireland*, shall be disabled from and be incapable of being elected

All persons disabled from sitting in Irish parliaments, shall be dis-

abled from sitting for Ireland.

electd, or sitting and voting in the house of commons of any parliament of the united kingdom, as knights, citizens, or burgeses, for any county, city, borough, town, or place, in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*.

Persons disabled by British statutes, shall not hereby be enabled to sit for Ireland, nor e contra.

III. Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be construed to enable persons, heretofore disabled by any act of the parliament of *Great Britain* from sitting and voting in the house of commons of the said parliament of the said united kingdom, as knights, citizens, or burgeses for any county, city, borough, town, or place in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*; nor to enable persons, heretofore disabled by any acts of the parliament of *Ireland* from sitting and voting in the house of commons of *Ireland*, to sit or vote in the house of commons of the parliament of the said united kingdom, as knights, citizens, or burgeses, for any county, stewartry, city, borough, cinque port, town, or place, in that part of the united kingdom called *Great Britain*.

Persons who shall hold certain places in Ireland, shall be disabled from sitting in any future parliament of the united kingdom, viz.

IV. *And whereas by the said act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was amongst other things provided, That "until an act shall have passed in the parliament of the united kingdom, providing in what cases persons holding offices or places of profit under the crown of Ireland shall be incapable of being members of the house of commons of the united kingdom, no greater number of members than twenty holding such offices or places as aforesaid, shall be capable of sitting in the said house of commons of the united kingdom;"* be it therefore further enacted, That, from and after the dissolution or other determination of this present parliament, no person or persons who shall by himself or his deputy, or any other in trust for him, or for his benefit, take, hold, enjoy or execute, or continue to hold, enjoy, or execute, any of the offices, employments, or places of profit herein-after mentioned, in or for that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, shall be capable of being elected or chosen a member of or of sitting or voting as a member of the house of commons of any parliament of the said united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in any parliament which shall hereafter be summoned and holden; (that is to say),

Commissioners of customs, excise, and stamps, &c.

No person who shall be commissioner of customs, excise, or stamps, or who shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the farming, collecting, or managing any of the sums of money, duties, or other aids, heretofore granted, or which shall hereafter be granted by any act of parliament to his Majesty, his heirs or suecessors (except the commissioners of the treasury and their secretary):

Except treasury.

Commissioners of appeals.

Nor any person who shall be a commissioner for determining appeals concerning the said duties of customs, excise, or stamps, or for controuling or auditing the account of the said duties (except the auditor general of the exchequer):

Commissioners of accounts.

Nor any person who shall be a commissioner of imprest accounts:

Nor

Nor any agent for any regiment :

Army agents.

Nor any person who shall directly or indirectly, himself, or by any person whatsoever in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, enjoy, or continue to execute, hold, or enjoy in the whole or in part, any contract, agreement, or commission made or entered into under or from the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury in *Ireland*; or with any one or more of such commissioners, or with any other person or persons whomsoever, for or on account of the public service in *Ireland*; or who shall knowingly and willingly furnish or provide, in pursuance of any such agreement, contract, or commission which he or they shall have made or entered into as aforesaid, any money to be remitted abroad, or any wares or merchandize to be used or employed in the service of the public, during the time that he shall execute, hold, or enjoy any such contract, agreement, or commission, or any part or share thereof, or any benefit or employment arising from the same (except persons who shall be members of any incorporated trading company now existing or established in *Ireland*, and consisting of more than ten persons, so far as relates to any contract, agreement, or commission, which now is or shall or may hereafter be made, entered into, or accepted by such company in its corporate capacity, for the general benefit of such incorporation or company):

Contractors.

Except members of trading companies, as such.

Nor any deputies or clerks in any of the several offices following; that is to say, the office of lord high treasurer or the commissioners of the treasury, (except the secretary of the treasury); or of the auditor of the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, or of the tellers of the exchequer, or of the chancellor of the exchequer, (except the secretary of the chancellor of the exchequer); or of the commissioners of stamps, or of the commissioners of appeals.

Deputies or clerks in certain offices.

V. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the dissolution or other determination of this present parliament, no person who shall have in his own name, or in the name of any person or persons in trust for him or his benefit, any office or place of profit, from or by the nomination or appointment, or by any appointment subject to the approbation of the lord lieutenant, lord deputy, lord justices, or other chief governor or governors of that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, created or erected at any time after the passing of an act of the parliament of *Ireland*, in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for securing the freedom and independence of the house of commons, by excluding therefrom persons holding any offices under the crown to be hereafter created, or holding certain offices therein enumerated, or pensions for terms of years, or during his Majesty's pleasure, shall be capable of being elected or chosen a member of, or of sitting or voting as a member of, the house of commons of any parliament of the said united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in any parliament which shall hereafter be summoned and holden.*

Persons holding new places under the lord lieutenant shall in future be disabled.

Irish act, 33
Geo. 3. c. 41.

Disabled person presuming to sit in parliament shall incur the penalties under former British or Irish acts.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if any person hereby declared to be disabled from, or rendered incapable of sitting or voting in the house of commons, shall nevertheless be elected or returned as a member to serve in parliament for any county, stewartry, city, borough, cinque port, town, or place, in any part of the said united kingdom, such election or return are hereby enacted and declared to be void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and if any person or persons so hereafter elected or returned, and declared to be disabled or to be rendered incapable by this act to be elected, shall presume to sit or vote as a member of the said house of commons, such person or persons so sitting or voting shall incur such pains, penalties, and forfeitures, as are inflicted or imposed by the several acts of parliament heretofore passed in *Great Britain or Ireland* for disabling, or incapacitating such persons from sitting in the parliaments of *Great Britain or Ireland* respectively; and if such person or persons shall be disabled or incapacitated by the having, holding, or accepting of any office, employment, or place of profit, in this act enumerated and particularized, then and in such case such person or persons so sitting or voting, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds for every day in which he shall sit or vote in the said house; to be recovered by such person as shall sue for the same in any court of record in any part of the said united kingdom, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoin, protection, or wager of law shall be allowed, and only one imparlance.

Or if disabled under this act shall forfeit 500l. per day.

VII. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That nothing in this act shall, during the continuance of this present parliament, extend or be construed to extend or relate to, or shall exclude or disable, any person or persons holding offices or places of profit under the crown of *Ireland*; so nevertheless, that no greater number than twenty of the persons holding such offices or places as aforesaid, shall be capable of sitting in the said house of commons; and so that no person holding any such office or place shall be capable of being elected, or of sitting in the said house, while there are twenty persons holding such offices or places sitting in the said house.

Act not to extend (during this parliament) to persons holding such offices or places; but no more than 20 such persons shall sit.

VIII. Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted and declared, That nothing in this act shall extend or be construed to exclude any person having or holding any office, place, or employment for life, or for so long as he shall behave himself well in his office (other than and except the commissioners of imprest accounts, and all persons concerned in the managing, collecting, or farming of any sums of money, duties, or other aids granted or to be granted to his Majesty, his heirs or successors); any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to extend to offices held for life or during good behaviour, except in certain cases.

IX. Provided always, That if any person being chosen a member of the house of commons shall, from and after the passing of this act, accept of any office of profit whatever, immediately and directly from the crown of the said united kingdom, or by the nomination or appointment, or by any other

Members accepting any office whatever from the King, or lord lieutenant,

appointment subject to the approbation of the lord lieutenant, &c. of Ireland, lord deputy, lord justices, or other chief governor or governors of that part of the said united kingdom called *Ireland*, his seat shall thereupon become vacant, and a writ shall issue for a new election: provided nevertheless, That such person (if he be not incapacitated by any thing herein-before contained), shall be capable of being again elected to be a member of the house of commons for the place for which he had been a member, or for any other place sending members to the house of commons. shall vacate his seat,

C A P. LIII.

An act to explain and amend an act, passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to repeal so much of an act, passed in the second year of King James the First, as prohibits the use of horse hides in making boots and shoes, and for better preventing the damaging of raw hides and skins in the slaying thereof.—[June 20, 1801.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain provisions of an act, passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to repeal so much of an act, passed in the second year of King James the First, as prohibits the use of horse hides in making boots and shoes, and for better preventing the damaging of raw hides and skins in the slaying thereof, should be explained and amended; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That it shall be lawful for any mayor, or other person or persons authorized by the said recited act to choose and appoint any proper place or places for the examining and inspecting raw hides and skins under the provisions of the said recited act, to choose and appoint any place or places within any district ascertained and fixed under the said recited act or this act, whether such place or places shall be within any city, town corporate, borough, or market town, or not; any thing in the said recited act contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Preamble.
39 & 40 Geo.
3. c 66. re-
cited.

Mayors, &c.
may appoint
proper places
for examining
raw hides,
whether they
shall be within
cities, &c. or
not.

II. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said recited act as requires that any recommendation of any person or persons as proper to be appointed inspector or inspectors under the said recited act, or any approbation or consent in relation to the distribution of the produce of any penalties, to be by six or more persons, being either tanners, curriers, or other persons manufacturing or dealing in the manufactory of leather, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that, from and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and one, it shall be lawful for any shoemakers, sadlers, or other persons working or dealing in leather, not being journeymen or apprentices, or persons working with or for any shoemaker or worker in leather for hire, and who shall be then residing and carrying on such trade or business within any city, liberty, borough, or market town, or the

So much of
recited act as
requires the
recommen-
dation of in-
spectors, and
the approba-
tion of the
distribution of
penalties to
be by six
tanners, &c.
repealed, and
from Aug. 1.
1801, shoe-
makers, &c.
may be joined
with tanners,
&c. for those
purposes.

the district thereof respectively, and who shall, in manner directed by the said recited act, have delivered in writing their respective names and places of abode, and occupations in working or dealing in leather, to join with any tanners, skimmers, curriers, or other persons manufacturing of leather, and authorized to recommend any person or persons as proper to be appointed inspectors under the said recited act, in the recommending persons proper to be appointed inspector or inspectors of raw hides and skins in any place or places under the said recited act, and also to join in the giving any consent or approbation in relation to the distribution of any penalties in manner by the said recited act directed; any thing in the said recited act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

No recommendation of any inspector, nor approbation in relation to penalties shall be good, unless three tanners, &c. join therein.

III. Provided always, That no recommendation of any persons proper to be appointed inspectors under the said recited act, or this act, shall be good or of any avail, unless three tanners, skimmers, curriers, or other persons manufacturing leather, at the least, shall join in such recommendation; nor shall any such consent or approbation of any shoemaker, sadler, or other person working or dealing in leather as aforesaid, in relation to any such penalties, be taken, or be good or of any avail, unless three at the least of the tanners, skimmers, curriers, or other persons manufacturing of leather, within any such district as aforesaid, shall join in such consent or approbation.

From Aug. 1, 1801, fines imposed by recited act, for wilfully or carelessly cutting raw hides, &c. not to exceed certain sums.

IV. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, no fine or penalty by the said recited act imposed for the wilful or negligent or careless cutting, gashing, or flawing any raw hide or skin of any ox, bull, cow, heifer, steer, or stirk, in the slaying thereof, or slaying the same below the knee or gambrell, shall exceed the sum of five shillings, and no fine or penalty by the said recited act imposed for the wilful or negligent or careless cutting, gashing, or flawing any raw hide or skin of any calf, in the slaying thereof, or slaying the same below the knee or gambrell, shall exceed the sum of two shillings and sixpence, and no fine or penalty by the said recited act imposed, for the wilful or negligent or careless cutting, gashing, or flawing any raw hide or skin of any horse, mare, or gelding, in the slaying thereof, shall exceed the sum of two shillings and sixpence, any thing in the said recited act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Persons not liable to penalty for slaying of hides not more than two inches below the knee.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, That, from and after the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, no butcher or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties or forfeitures by the said recited act or this act imposed, for the slaying of any hide of any ox, bull, cow, heifer, steer, stirk, or calf, below the knee or gambrell, in any case where such hide shall not be slayed more than two inches below the knee or gambrell of any such ox, bull, cow, heifer, steer, stirk, or calf, any thing in the said recited act or this act, contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

VI. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day

day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, every butcher or other person, required by the said recited act to bring any raw hides or skins to any place appointed by the said recited act for the examining or inspecting raw hides and skins in pursuance of the said recited act, shall bring every such raw hide or skin to such place, in manner by the said recited act prescribed, within ten days from the time of slaying thereof; and if any such butcher or other person shall wilfully neglect or omit to bring any such raw hide or skin to such place, within such period as aforesaid, he shall be subject to and shall forfeit and pay the penalties and forfeitures by the said recited act imposed on persons wilfully neglecting or omitting to bring raw hides or skins to any such place, pursuant to the provisions of the said recited act.

Raw hides to be brought for examination within ten days from being slayed, on penalty imposed by recited act.

VII. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, so much of the said recited act as relates to the distribution of the whole of any penalty or forfeiture, or penalties or forfeitures, by the said recited act inflicted and imposed, to any such inspector or inspectors, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that, from and after the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, in lieu and instead thereof, one half only of all such the penalties and forfeitures as are by the said recited act given to any inspector or inspectors, shall go and be paid to the inspector or inspectors entitled thereto; and the other half thereof shall go and be applied for the better carrying into execution the purposes of the said recited act and this act, in manner by the said recited act directed; provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the rewarding any inspector or inspectors, in manner by the said recited act directed, with any proportion of such other half part of such penalty or penalties, or any sum of money arising therefrom.

So much of recited act as relates to the distribution of the whole penalty to inspectors repealed, and penalties to be distributed as herein mentioned.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, every information made under the said recited act for wilfully, negligently, or carelessly cutting, flaying, or gashing any raw hide or skin, shall be made under the said recited act and this act, within three days after such raw hide or skin, in respect whereof any such information shall be made, shall have been inspected; and that it shall be lawful for any inspector or other person to lay any other information for any other offence committed against the said recited act or this act, at any time within fourteen days after any such offence shall be committed; any thing in the said recited act contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Information for wilfully cutting raw hides, to be made within three days, and for other offences within 14 days.

IX. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, all and every the clauses, provisions, penalties, forfeitures, regulations, matters, and things, in the said recited act and this act contained, relating to the examining and inspecting any raw hides or skins, shall extend, and be construed to extend, and be put in force as to all raw hides and skins slayed in *Great Britain*, that shall be brought

Recited act and this to extend to all raw hides slayed in *Great Britain*, found within the districts ascertained or under recited

act, whether
slayed within
them or not.

or found within the limits of any district ascertained under the said recited act, without reference to whether any such hides or skins shall have been slayed within the limits of any such district or not.

Magistrates may summon witnesses before them, though they shall not be within their jurisdiction, and if they do not appear, they shall forfeit 40s. but no such person shall be obliged to travel more than six miles.

X. And be it further enacted, That if it shall be made out the oath of any credible person or persons, to the satisfaction of any magistrate or magistrates, or justice or justices of the peace, that any person, whether living within or out of the jurisdiction of such magistrate or magistrates, justice or justices, is likely to give or offer material evidence on behalf of the prosecutor of an offender or offenders against the true intent and meaning of the said recited act or this act, or on behalf of the person or persons accused, and will not voluntarily appear before such magistrate or magistrates, justice or justices, to be examined, and give evidence, or their evidence concerning the premises, every such magistrate or magistrates, justice or justices, is and are hereby authorised and required to issue his or their summons to convey every such witness and witnesses, before any such magistrate or magistrates, justice or justices, at such reasonable time as in the summons shall be fixed, although such person shall not, at the time of such summons, be within the jurisdiction of such magistrate or magistrates, justice or justices; and if any person summoned shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time by the summons appointed, having no just excuse to offer for such neglect or refusal, he or she shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of forty shillings, to be recovered as any other penalty may be recovered under the said recited act or this act, and be applied towards carrying into execution the purposes of the said recited act and this act: provided always, That no person shall be obliged to travel by reason of such summons more than six miles.

C A P. LIV.

An act to continue, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and two, an act passed in thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the further encouragement of the trade of manufactures of the Isle of Man, and for improving the revenue thereof; and also to repeal and amend certain of the provisions of the said act.—[June 20, 1801.]

Preamble.

38 Geo. 3.
c. 63; recited.

WHEREAS a report has been made, in consequence of a commission from his Majesty for the purpose of obtaining information, respecting the Isle of Man: and whereas for the purpose of carrying into execution some of the regulations therein recommended, until such report could be more fully considered, an act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the further encouragement of the trade and manufactures of the Isle of Man, for improving the revenue thereof, and for the more effectual prevention of smuggling to and from the said island; which is now about to expire: and whereas it is expedient, that until parliament can take the said report under their consideration,

Further temporary encouragement and relief should be continued to the trade and manufactures of the Isle of Man, as well as regulations made for the more effectual prevention of smuggling to and from the said island; and for that purpose the said recited act should be continued and amended; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and one, the said recited act; and all the clauses, provisions, regulations, penalties and forfeitures, matters and things, therein contained, shall be, and the same are hereby continued until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and two, as if the said clauses, provisions, regulations, penalties, forfeitures, matters, and things, were severally and separately re-enacted in this act; save and except as any such clauses, provisions, regulations, matters, and things are repealed or amended by this act.

The recited act continued till July 5, 1802, except where hereby altered.

II. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said recited act as limits the collector and comptroller of Douglas in the said island from receiving applications for importation of licensed goods from others than the inhabitants thereof, and which requires the said collector and comptroller to transmit to the commissioners of customs a copy of the entries of the said applications, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and that from and after the passing of this act, and during the continuance thereof, it shall and may be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects to make application in writing to the collector and comptroller of Douglas for the importation into the said island of the several articles allowed by law to be imported by virtue of licence, on complying with the terms and conditions specified in the said recited act; and the said collector and comptroller shall make out and transmit a copy of such applications to the governor or lieutenant governor of the said island for the time being, specifying therein the applicants resident and the applicants not resident in the said island, and such governor or lieutenant governor shall thereupon allot the whole quantities of each article, in respect whereof such application shall be made, in the first place among the applicants resident in the said island; and in case the whole of such quantities shall not have been applied for by residents, then the residue among the non-resident applicants, in such proportions as he shall judge most fair and equitable; and shall cause a report thereon to be drawn up in writing and sign and transmit the same to the lord high treasurer or commissioners of the treasury for the time being; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the said lord high treasurer or commissioners of the treasury, or any three or more of them, to issue their orders to the commissioners of his Majesty's customs in England and Scotland respectively to grant licences (to continue in force for any period not exceeding twelve months from the fifth day of July next ensuing the passing of this act), for the importation of the several articles and quantities thereof, allowed by law to be imported into the Isle

The collector, &c. of Douglas may receive applications for importation of licensed goods from others than the inhabitants, and shall transmit a copy of such applications, specifying the resident and non-resident applicants, to the governor, &c. of the island, who shall first allot to the residents, and then the residue to the non-residents, and the commissioners of the customs being authorised by the treasury, shall grant licences for such importation accordingly.

of *Man*; which licences the said respective commissioners of customs are hereby authorized and required to grant for such periods as shall be specified or allowed in any such order, and to divide any quantity of any articles, in respect whereof any application shall have been made, into two or more licences to the same person, where application shall be made for that purpose, and the same shall appear to be expedient; and such licences shall without delay be transmitted to the collector and comptroller of *Douglas*, for the purpose of taking bond as is herein-after directed, previous to the delivery thereof to the different applicants, any act or acts to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

The treasury may allow prize spirits and wine to be imported into the island.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said lord high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury for the time being, to allow prize spirits and wine to be imported into the said island from *Great Britain*, in whole or in part of the quantities of the said articles which are allowed to be imported by licence as aforesaid, any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bond to be taken by the collector, &c. of *Douglas*, from the persons licensed, in the manner herein directed.

IV. And be it further enacted, That previous to delivering any licences to the persons who have applied for the same, the collector and comptroller of *Douglas* shall take their bond to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, with sufficient security for the importation of such articles, in respect whereof the said licences are granted, on or before the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and two, with such condition for the forfeiture of any sum or sums of money not exceeding the whole amount of the duties on the articles specified in the said licences, as the respective commissioners of customs, under any directions from the commissioners of the treasury for the time being or any three or more of them, shall think fit; and on the refusal or delay, such persons applying for licences as aforesaid to give bond as herein directed, the said collector and comptroller shall return such licence to the commissioners of customs, who transmitted the same, and thereupon the said collector and comptroller shall give public notice thereof, in order that other persons may apply for licences in lieu of any such licences returned as aforesaid, and applications may be made, and licences granted thereon, in like manner as is in this act directed for the first granting of licences, any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

C A P. LV.

An act to revive and continue, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, so much of an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, as grants certain allowances to adjutants, serjeant-majors, and serjeants of militia, disembodied under an act of the same session of parliament, and to amend the said act.—[June 20, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the allowances granted by an act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present

[1801.] Anno regni quadragesimo primo GEORGI III. c. 56, 57. 148

present Majesty, intituled, An act for granting, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, certain allowances to adjutants, serjeant-majors, and serjeants of the militia disembodied under an act of this session of parliament, intituled, 'An act for enabling his Majesty to accept the services of an additional number of volunteers from the militia, under certain restrictions,' should be revived and continued; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That the said recited act, and the allowances therein granted and mentioned, and all the provisions relating thereto, shall be revived from the said twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, and continued until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two; and that all such and the like allowances as would have been payable and paid unto any adjutants, serjeant-majors, and serjeants, if the said act and allowances had been continued by any act of parliament before the said twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be payable and paid, and all arrears thereof fully satisfied, in like manner in every respect as if this act had passed before the said twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one.

Recited act revived from Mar. 25, 1801, and continued till March 25, 1802; and arrears of allowances shall be paid.

II. And be it further enacted, That every reduced adjutant, entitled to any allowance under this act, may receive and take such allowance, together with the pay of any such other commission, or any such other allowance or emolument as is allowed to be held or received by any adjutant of any militia raised and serving under an act, passed in twenty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for amending and reducing into one act of parliament the laws relating to the militia in that part of Great Britain called England, together with any pay or allowance to which he may be entitled as such adjutant: provided always, That no such reduced adjutant shall be entitled to receive any allowance under this act, during the time he shall hold any office of profit, civil or military, under his Majesty, other than such as aforesaid.*

Reduced adjutants entitled to any allowance under this act, may receive the same, with such pay or emoluments as are allowed to be received by 26 Geo. 3. c. 107.

C A P. LVI.

An act for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the militia in time of peace.—[June 20, 1801.]

C A P. LVII.

An act for the better prevention of the forgery of the notes and bills of exchange of persons carrying on the business of bankers.—[June 20, 1801.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the crime of forgery in all parts of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and tempo-

Preamble.

After July 10, 1801. no person shall make or use any frame or mould for making paper, with the name or firm of any persons or body corporate appearing in the substance of the paper, without a written authority for that purpose, or shall make or vend such paper, or cause such name or firm to appear in the substance of the paper whereon the same shall be written or printed, on being imprisoned for the first offence not exceeding two years, nor less than six months; and for the second, transported for 7 years.

No person shall engrave, &c. any bill or note of any person or banking company, or use any plate so engraved, or any device for making or printing such bill or note, nor shall knowingly have in his custody such plate or device, or shall utter such bill or note, without a written authority, for

ral, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons, in any part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, from and after the tenth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall make or cause or procure to be made, or knowingly aid or assist in the making or using, of any frame, mould, or part of any frame or mould, for the making of paper, with the name or firm appearing visible in the substance of the paper, of any person or persons, body corporate, or other banking company or partnership carrying on the business of bankers, without an authority in writing for that purpose from such person or persons, body corporate, or other banking company or partnership, or from some person or persons duly authorized to give such authority; or shall manufacture, make, vend, expose to sale, publish or dispose of, or cause or procure to be manufactured, made, vended, or exposed to sale, published or disposed of, any paper having the name or firm, appearing visible in the substance of the paper, of any person or persons, body corporate, or other banking company or partnership whatsoever, carrying on the business of bankers; or if any person or persons without such authority, shall by any art, means, mystery, or contrivance, cause or procure, or shall knowingly aid or assist in causing or procuring the name or firm of any person or persons, body corporate, or other banking company or partnership carrying on the business of bankers, to appear visible in the substance of the paper whereon the same shall be written or printed, every person or persons so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, and being convicted thereof according to law, shall for the first offence be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years nor less than six months, and for the second offence be transported to any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations for the term of seven years.

II. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, in any part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, from and after the said tenth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall engrave, cut, etch, scrape, or by any other means or device make, or shall cause or procure to be engraved, cut, etched, scraped, or by any other means or device made, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the engraving, cutting, etching, scraping, or by any other means or device making, in or upon any plate whatsoever, any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note for the payment of money, or part of any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note for the payment of money, purporting to be the bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note for the payment of money, of any person or persons, body corporate, banking company or partnership carrying on the business of bankers, without an authority in writing for that purpose from such person or persons, body corporate, banking company or partnership, or some person or persons duly authorized to give such authority; or shall use any such plate so engraved, cut, etched, scraped, or by any other means or device made, or shall use any other device for the making or printing any such bill of exchange,

exchange, promissory note, or other note for the payment of money, without such authority in writing as aforesaid; or if any person or persons shall, after the said tenth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, without such authority as aforesaid, knowingly have in his, her, or their custody, any such plate or device, or shall, without such authority as aforesaid, knowingly and wilfully publish, dispose of, or put away any such bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note for the payment of money, or part of such bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note for the payment of money; every person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, and being convicted thereof according to law, shall, for the first offence be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years nor less than six months, and for the second offence be transported to any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations for the term of seven years.

the purpose,
under the like
penalty.

III. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons in any part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, from and after the tenth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall engrave, cut, or etch, or by any other means or contrivance trace with a hair stroke or other mode or delineation, or any plate whatsoever, any of the subscriptions subjoined to any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note for the payment of money, of any person or persons, body corporate, or other banking company or partnership carrying on the business of bankers, to be payable to bearer on demand, or shall have in his, her, or their possession any plate with the hair strokes or other delineation of any subscription traced thereon, subjoined to any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note for the payment of money, purporting to be the bill of exchange and promissory note, or other note for the payment of money, of any person or persons, body corporate or other banking company or partnership carrying on the business of bankers, and to be payable to the bearer on demand, and shall not be able to prove that such plate came into his, her, or their possession without his, her, or their knowledge or consent, every person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, and being convicted thereof according to law, shall for the first offence be imprisoned for any time not exceeding three years nor less than twelve months, and for the second offence be transported to any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations for the term of seven years.

No person shall engrave, &c. on any plate any subscriptions subjoined to any bill or note of any person, or banking company, payable to bearer on demand, or have in his possession any such plate, on penalty for the first offence of being imprisoned, not exceeding three years, nor less than twelve months, and for the second transported for seven years.

C A P . LVIII.

An act for granting to his Majesty, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, additional stamp duties in Ireland, on bonds, bills of exchange, and promissory notes, and on certain insurances therein mentioned; and for the relief of persons in Ireland holding obligatory instruments, called Kerry Bonds, which have been executed without being duly stamped.—[June 20, 1801.]

Most

Most gracious Sovereign,

Preamble.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* in parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's publick expences in that part of the said united kingdom called *Ireland*, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty, the duties herein-after mentioned; and do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, and until and upon the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, to his Majesty, throughout *Ireland*, for and upon every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper on which any of the several matters herein-after mentioned, shall, during the time aforesaid, be ingrossed, printed or written, the several and respective additional stamp duties following, over and above all duties payable thereon by virtue of any act or acts in force, on or immediately before the passing of this act; that is to say, any contract, bond, or other obligatory instrument, conditioned for the payment of any principal sum, not amounting to one hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling and sixpence; and where the condition shall be for the payment of any principal sum, amounting to one hundred pounds, and not amounting to two hundred pounds, the additional sum of two shillings and sixpence; and where the condition shall be for payment of any principal sum, amounting to two hundred pounds, and not amounting to five hundred pounds, the additional sum of five shillings; and where the condition shall be for payment of any principal sum, amounting to five hundred pounds, and not amounting to one thousand pounds, the additional sum of fifteen shillings; and where the condition shall be for payment of any principal sum, amounting to one thousand pounds, and not amounting to two thousand pounds, the additional sum of ten shillings; and where the condition shall be for payment of any principal sum, amounting to two thousand pounds, and not amounting to five thousand pounds, the additional sum of one pound; and where the condition shall be for payment of any principal sum, amounting to or exceeding five thousand pounds, the additional sum of two pounds: any foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note, draft, or order, where the sum therein expressed shall exceed ten pounds, and shall not exceed thirty pounds, the additional sum of three-pence; and where the sum expressed therein shall exceed thirty pounds, and shall not exceed one hundred pounds, the additional sum of six-pence; and where the sum expressed therein shall exceed one hundred

From June 24, 1801, till March 25, 1802, the following additional duties granted in Ireland:

Bonds under 100l.—1s. 6d.

100l. to 200l.—2s. 6d.

200l. to 500l.—5s.

500l. to 1000l.—15s.

1000l. to 2000l.—10s.

2000l. to 5000l.—1l.

5000l. and upwards.—2l.

Bills of exchange, &c. above 10l. and under 30l.—3d.
30l. to 100l.—6d.

hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling and six-pence. above 100l.
—1s. 6d.

II. Provided always, and it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend to charge with any of the additional duties hereby granted, any bank note or bank post bill of any banker or bankers who hath or have registered, or shall have registered his name or their names and firm, in the manner prescribed by an act made in the parliament of *Ireland*, in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for granting to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, several duties therein mentioned, to be levied by the commissioners for managing the stamp duties.* Not to extend to bank notes under Irish act, 40 Geo. 3. c. 10.

III. And be it enacted, That, from and after the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, until and upon the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, throughout *Ireland*, for and upon the several insurances herein-after mentioned, which shall be made during the time aforesaid in *Ireland*, the several additional duties herein-after mentioned, over and above all duties payable thereon, by virtue of any act or acts in force, on or immediately before the passing of this act; that is to say, for all insurances for insuring ships, goods, wares, or merchandize from the danger of or other perils at sea, where the sum to be insured shall amount to one hundred pounds, the additional sum of three shillings and sixpence, and so progressively for every sum of one hundred pounds insured; where the sum to be insured shall not amount to one hundred pounds, the additional sum of three shillings and sixpence; and where the sum to be insured shall exceed one hundred pounds or any progressive sums of one hundred pounds each, by any fractional part of one hundred pounds, the additional sum of three shillings and sixpence for such fractional part of one hundred pounds; where the premium or consideration in the nature of a premium actually and *bond fide* paid, given, or contributed for, shall not exceed the rate of ten shillings, where the sum to be insured shall amount to one hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling, and so progressively for every sum of one hundred pounds insured; and where the sum so to be insured shall not amount to one hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling; and where the sum so to be insured shall exceed one hundred pounds or any progressive sums of one hundred pounds each, by any fractional part of one hundred pounds, the additional sum of one shilling for such fractional part of one hundred pounds; the said duties upon insurances to be paid by the persons assured therein. Additional stamps on sea insurances.

3s. 6d. for every 100l., or fractional part thereof;

but where the premium does not exceed 10s. per cent. only 1s. for every 100l., &c.

IV. And be it enacted, That the several duties hereby granted shall be under the government, care, and management of the commissioners for the time being, appointed to manage the duties charged upon stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who, or the major part of them, are hereby required and empowered to employ the necessary officers under them for that purpose; and in order to denote the several duties payable by virtue of this act, on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, to be paid by the party assured.

New duties shall be under the management of commissioners of stamps.

whenever they see occasion to use such stamps as have been heretofore provided to denote any former duties on stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, or to cause new stamps to be provided for that purpose, and to alter or renew the same, or any of them, from time to time, and to do all other things necessary to be done for putting this act in execution, with relation to the several duties hereby granted in the like, and as full and ample a manner as they or the major part of them are authorized to put in execution any former law concerning any duties under their management.

Commissioners may add stamps, or change paper, &c. already stamped with former duties.

V. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for all persons possessed of, or who shall, on the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, be possessed of any vellum, parchment, or paper, stamped or marked with any stamp or mark to denote any of the duties now payable by law on stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, upon which any duty is hereby imposed in addition to the duties now payable thereon, at any time to bring such vellum, parchment, or paper to the said commissioners, at their head office in *Dublin*, who are hereby authorized and required, on payment of the respective duties by this act imposed, to the receiver general of the said duties, to cause such vellum, parchment, or paper, to be duly stamped and marked with the proper stamp or mark, or stamps or marks, to denote the payment of the duties hereby imposed, or at the election of the persons respectively bringing such vellum, parchment, or paper, to cause the same to be cancelled, and other vellum, parchment, or paper to be stamped with proper stamps of the like value with the amount of the stamps so cancelled, and of the duties payable by virtue of this act, without demanding or taking, directly or indirectly, any sum of money or consideration other than the duty hereby imposed for the same; and any matter or thing in respect whereof any duty is hereby imposed on vellum, parchment, or paper, which shall, after the said twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, be ingrossed, printed, or written on any vellum, parchment, or paper, stamped or marked by virtue of any act now in force, which shall not have been stamped or marked with the stamps or marks to denote the payment of the duties hereby imposed, shall be of no other effect than if the same matters or things had been ingrossed, printed, or written on unstamped vellum, parchment, or paper.

Former Irish stamp acts extended to this.

VI. And be it enacted, That all powers, provisions, rules, methods, articles, clauses, penalties, distributions of penalties and forfeitures, and all other matters and things prescribed by any act of parliament in force in *Ireland*, relating to the stamp duties on vellum, parchment, or paper, and not hereby altered, shall, as far as the same are hereby applicable, be of force and effect with relation to all duties hereby granted, and shall be put in execution for the raising, levying, collecting, and securing the several duties hereby granted, as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had been hereby re-enacted with relation to the duties hereby granted.

VII. And

VII. And be it enacted, That if any person shall counterfeit ^{Forging} or forge, or cause to be counterfeited or forged, any stamp or ^{stamps under} mark allowed by this act to be used for denoting any duty by ^{this act felony} this act granted, with an intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs ^{without} or successors, of any of the said duties, or shall utter, vend, or ^{clergy.} sell any vellum, parchment, or paper, liable to any stamp duty by this act imposed, with such counterfeited stamp or mark thereupon, knowing the same to be counterfeited, or shall fraudulently use any stamp or mark allowed to be used by this act, with intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the said duties, then every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony without benefit of clergy.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all monies arising by the several duties hereby granted shall be paid from time to time into the hands of the receiver general for the time being of the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who shall pay the same, (the necessary charges of raising, paying, and accounting for the same being deducted) into the receipt of the exchequer of Ireland, at such time and in such manner as the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, are directed to be paid; and all monies so paid into the said receipt as aforesaid shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund of Ireland. ^{Application of} ^{duties.}

IX. And whereas many persons in Ireland having erroneously conceived that the obligatory instrument, called a Kerry Bond, containing in the body thereof a warrant to confess judgement upon any action to be brought thereon, was not liable to the stamp duty imposed in Ireland, upon warrants to confess judgement upon suits or actions, in addition to the duty payable upon such instrument as a bond, have executed such instruments without a stamp thereon to denote the payment of the duty for such warrants of attorney, from which many inconveniencies may arise, unless relief be given; be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the proper officers for collecting the duties in Ireland on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, and the officers for stamping or marking the same at the head office in Dublin; and they are hereby required, upon payment or tender of the duty payable in respect to a warrant of attorney, to confess judgement upon any action or suit, to mark or stamp upon any such obligatory instrument as aforesaid, executed before the first day of September one thousand eight hundred, and which had been duly stamped or marked with the duty to which the same was subject, as an obligatory instrument, a stamp or mark to denote the payment of the duty payable on a warrant to confess judgement as aforesaid; and every such instrument as shall be so stamped or marked shall be as valid as if the same had been so stamped or marked before the time the same was executed by any of the parties thereto; and every person concerned in the ingrossing, writing, or executing the same, or who entered any judgement thereon, shall be freed and discharged of and from all penalties incurred on account thereof, provided such instrument be brought

Kerry Bonds
executed
without
stamps before
Sep. 1, 1800,
may be
stamped as
warrants of
attorney at
any time be-
fore payment
of the money,
or proceeding
at law.

brought to the said head office in *Dublin*, to be stamped before the money due thereon shall be paid, or before any proceedings at law shall be taken for the recovery thereof.

C A P. LIX.

An act for settling and securing a certain annuity on lady Abercromby baroness Abercromby of Aboukir, and the two next persons to whom the title of baron Abercromby shall descend, in consideration of the eminent merits of the late right honourable general sir Ralph Abercromby.—[June 20, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

WHEREAS your Majesty, by your most gracious message to your most faithful commons, has been pleased to declare, that your Majesty having taken into your royal consideration the eminent and great merits of the late right honourable general sir Ralph Abercromby, knight of the most honourable order of the bath, during a long life spent in the service of his country, and terminated by a glorious death, your Majesty was desirous to bestow some considerable and lasting mark of your royal favour as a testimony of your Majesty's regard to that distinguished officer; and for this purpose to give and grant unto his relict lady Abercromby, baroness Abercromby of Aboukir, and to the two next succeeding heirs male of the body of the said sir Ralph Abercromby to whom the title of baron Abercromby shall descend, for and during their lives, a nett annuity of two thousand pounds per annum; but your Majesty not having it in your power to grant an annuity to that amount, or to extend the effect of the said grant beyond the term of your Majesty's own life, recommended it to your faithful commons, to consider of a proper method of enabling your Majesty to grant the same, and of extending, securing, and settling such annuity to the said lady Abercromby, and to the two next persons on whom the title of baron Abercromby of Aboukir shall descend, in such manner as should be thought most effectual for the benefit of the said lady Abercromby, and the family of the said sir Ralph Abercromby. An annuity of two thousand pounds settled on lady Abercromby and the two next succeeding heirs male of sir Ralph Abercromby, on whom the title of baron Abercromby shall descend, to commence from March 21, 1801, and to be paid quarterly. The annuity to be paid at the exchequer without fees. The warrant for payment of the annuity not to be determinable upon the demise of his Majesty, &c. The receipt of lady Abercromby and the two next succeeding heirs male of sir Ralph Abercromby shall be a sufficient discharge. Annuity to be tax free. Annuity not to be aliened or incumbered for a longer term than during the life of the possessor.

C A P. LX.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to enable the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to ascertain what sum shall be paid into his Majesty's exchequer, in full satisfaction of the debt due on the mortgage made by the late John Gardner Kemeys esquire, in trust for the late right honourable Richard Rigby, in case it shall appear to the said lords commissioners that it will be necessary to resort to the mortgaged premises, in order to recover the balance due from the said Richard Rigby to his Majesty.—[June 20, 1801.]

C A P. LXI.

An act for further continuing until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, an act passed in the present session of parliament, intituled, An act for amending and further

ther continuing until the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, two acts passed in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for the suppression of the rebellion which still exists within that kingdom, and for the protection of the persons and property of his Majesty's faithful subjects within the same.—[June 23, 1801.]

WHEREAS *an act made in the present session of parliament, intituled, An act for amending and further continuing until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, two acts passed in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for the suppression of the rebellion which still exists within that kingdom, and for the protection of the persons and property of his Majesty's faithful subjects within the same, is near expiring: and whereas the present state of Ireland, makes it necessary for the publick safety, and for the protection of the persons and property of his Majesty's faithful subjects against the most daring outrages which still continue to be committed, in furtherance and prosecution of the said rebellion, that the said recited act should be further continued for a limited time; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That all the powers and provisions in the said recited act contained, shall continue and be in force within that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, from the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, and no longer,*

Preamble.
C. 14. of this session.

The powers contained in the recited act continued till March 25, 1802.

C A P. LXII.

An act to exempt from the payment of certain duties, such members of both-houses of parliament serving for that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, and such other persons herein described, as may have only an occasional residence in Great Britain.—[June 23, 1801.]

WHEREAS *in consequence of the union of Great Britain and Ireland, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, returned by rotation or election to sit and vote on the part of Ireland, in the parliament of the united kingdom, and other persons herein-after described, who are or may be ordinarily resident in Ireland, may, for the execution of publick business, be required to reside in Great Britain during certain portions of the year: and whereas it is just and reasonable that the duties herein-after mentioned should not be charged on such persons during such residence; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons,*

Preamble.

Persons ordinarily resident in Ireland, and being members of parliament, or holding offices in Ireland, and being occasionally resident in Great Britain, exempted from the income duties under 39 Geo. 3. c. 13, &c. as relates to income in Ireland; and also from the duties under the contribution act, 38 Geo. 3. c. 16; on servants, &c. under 38 Geo. 3. c. 41; and on horses under c. 9. of this session.

in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all persons having ordinarily resided in Ireland before the commencement of this session of parliament, and being members of either house of the parliament of the united kingdom, whether on the part of Ireland, or for any place in Great Britain, and all persons who shall hereafter be members of the said parliament as aforesaid, and who shall have ordinarily resided in Ireland previous to the commencement of the session of parliament in which they shall respectively serve in parliament; and all persons having ordinarily resided in Ireland as aforesaid, or who shall hereafter be ordinarily resident therein, and now holding, or who shall hereafter hold offices, or publick employment in Ireland, and are now residing in Great Britain, or who shall hereafter reside in Great Britain, with the approbation or by the order or direction of the lord lieutenant or other chief governor or chief governors of Ireland for the time being, or of his or their chief secretary, for the time being, and which shall be certified under the hand of the lord lieutenant, chief governor or chief governors, or his or their chief secretary to be therein resident, for the purposes of assisting in the execution of the publick business, shall be wholly discharged and exempted from the duties granted by an act passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to repeal the duties imposed by an act made in the last session of parliament, for granting an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war, and to make more effectual provision for the like purpose, by granting certain duties upon income in lieu of the said duties*, or any other act relating to the duties on income, so far as the same may impose or may be construed to impose any tax or duty on any income really and bona fide arising from property in Ireland, or from any office or employment in Ireland; and also from the duties granted by an act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for granting to his Majesty an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war*, which might be chargeable on such persons by reason of their temporary residence in Great Britain; and also from all and every the duties charged or chargeable by another act, passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his said Majesty, intituled, *An act for repealing the duties upon male servants, carriages, horses, mules, and dogs; and for granting to his Majesty other duties in lieu thereof*, or by any act passed or to be passed in the present session of parliament, for granting an additional duty on horses: provided, That this act shall not be construed to extend to any person ordinarily resident in Ireland as aforesaid, being a member of either house of the parliament of the united kingdom, who hath resided or shall reside in Great Britain longer than during the session of parliament, and forty days before, and forty days after such session: provided also, That this act shall not be construed to extend to any person ordinarily resident in Ireland as aforesaid, holding an office or publick employment in Ireland, unless the approbation in writing, with respect to persons now in Great Britain, or such

Members shall so reside only during the session, &c. and placemen with the leave of the lord lieutenant, &c. the latter giving notice thereof to the tax office.

order or direction of the said lord lieutenant or other chief governor or chief governors of *Ireland* for the time being, or of his or their chief secretary for the time being, with respect to persons who shall hereafter reside, and a description of the place of abode in *Great Britain* of the persons respectively holding such offices or employments, be delivered into the office of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes in *Somerset Place*, within twenty days after the passing of this act with respect to persons now in *Great Britain*, or within thirty days after the arrival in *Great Britain* of such persons respectively who shall hereafter arrive: provided also, That this act, with respect to the exemptions therein allowed, shall commence from and after the first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and one, upon all assessments to be made after the said day.

Act to commence from Jan. 1, 1801.

II. And be it further enacted, That no person shall for the purposes of this act be deemed to have been ordinarily resident in *Ireland*, except he has resided therein for the space of six months in the year preceding the said first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and one, nor shall any person in future be deemed to be ordinarily resident in *Ireland*, unless he shall reside therein during such portion of the year as is not covered by the privilege herein provided: and for the better ascertaining the fact of such residence, every person claiming the benefit of this act, shall verify the same upon oath (if required) before the commissioners acting in the execution of the said several acts before-mentioned, in the district where such person shall reside, who are hereby empowered to administer an oath to every such person for the purpose aforesaid.

What shall be considered as ordinary residence in *Ireland*, and how to be verified.

III. And be it further enacted, That all and every person and persons who shall wilfully give false evidence, or make any false oath or affidavit before the said commissioners, touching any matter or thing provided for by this act, shall be prosecuted and indicted for the same, and such person or persons being convicted thereof shall be subject and liable to the same punishments and disqualifications as persons are subject and liable to for wilful and corrupt perjury by the laws and statutes of this realm.

Penalty of perjury or false oaths.

C A P. LXIII.

An act to remove doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in the house of commons.—[June 23, 1801.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to remove doubts which have arisen respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in the house of commons, and also to make effectual provision for excluding them from sitting therein; be it therefore declared and enacted by the King'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, That no person having been ordained to the office of priest or deacon, or being a minister of the church of *Scotland*, is or shall be capable of being elected to serve in parliament as a member of the house of commons.

Preamble.

No person ordained a priest or deacon, or being a minister of the church of *Scotland*, shall be capable of being elected a member of the house of commons.

The election of such person shall be void; and if any person after his election shall be ordained a priest, &c. he shall vacate his seat.

Penalty for sitting or voting in either case.

Elections before the passing of this act not to be void.

Limitation of actions.

What proof shall be necessary.

II. And be it further declared and enacted, That if any person, having been ordained to the office of priest or deacon, or being a minister of the church of *Scotland*, shall hereafter be elected to serve in parliament as aforesaid, such election and return shall be void; and that if any person, being elected to serve in parliament as a member of the house of commons, shall, after his election, be ordained to the office of priest or deacon, or become a minister of the church of *Scotland*, then and in such case the seat of such person shall immediately become void; and if any such person shall, in any of the aforesaid cases, presume to sit or vote as a member of the house of commons, he shall forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds for every day in which he shall sit or vote in the said house, to any person or persons who shall sue for the same in any of his Majesty's courts at *Westminster*; and the money so forfeited shall be recovered by the person or persons so suing, with full costs of suit, in any of the said courts, by any action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in which no essoin, privilege, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance, shall be allowed; and every person against whom any such penalty or forfeiture shall be recovered by virtue of this act, shall be from thenceforth incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying any benefice, living, or promotion ecclesiastical, and of taking, holding, or enjoying any office of honour or profit under his Majesty, his heirs or successors: provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make void any election of a person to serve as a member of the house of commons, which election shall have taken place before the passing of this act.

III. Provided also, and be it enacted, That no person shall be liable to any forfeiture or penalty inflicted by this act, unless a prosecution shall be commenced within twelve calendar months after such penalty or forfeiture shall be incurred.

IV. And be it further enacted, That proof of the celebration of divine service, according to the rites of the church of *England*, or of the church of *Scotland*, in any church or chapel consecrated or set apart for publick worship, shall be deemed and taken to be *primâ facie* evidence of the fact of such person having been ordained to the office of a priest or deacon, or of his being a minister of the church of *Scotland*, within the intent and meaning of this act.

C A P. LXIV.

An act for the further relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.—[June 23, 1801.]

Preamble,

WHEREAS it might tend to the discharge from imprisonment of many prisoners in execution for debt, if their creditors were enabled to discharge such debtors without losing the whole benefit of the judgements obtained against such debtors; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons,

mons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for any creditor or creditors, at whose suit any debtor or debtors is or are or shall be in prison, and taken or charged in execution for any sum of money, by writing signed by such creditor or creditors, or by one of them, for and on the behalf of himself or herself, and the others of them, (being complainants in the same action), to signify or declare his, her, or their consent to the discharge of such debtor or debtors from the gaol or prison in which he, she, or they is or are or shall be confined in execution at the suit of such creditor or creditors, without losing the benefit of the judgement upon which the execution against such debtor or debtors issued, except as herein-after provided; and that for and notwithstanding the discharge of any debtor or debtors in pursuance of such consent as aforesaid, the judgement upon which such debtor or debtors was or were taken or charged in execution, shall continue and remain in full force to all intents and purposes except as herein-after provided; and it shall be lawful for such creditor or creditors at any time to take out execution on every such judgement against the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and chattels of such debtor or debtors, or any of them, (other than and except the necessary apparel and bedding of him, her, or them, or his, her, or their family, and the necessary tools for his, her, or their trade or occupation, not exceeding the value of ten pounds in the whole), or to bring any action or actions on every such judgement, or to bring any action or use any remedy for the recovery of his or their demand, against any other person or persons liable to satisfy the same, in such and the same manner as such creditor or creditors could or might have had or done in case such debtor or debtors had never been taken or charged in execution upon such judgement: provided always, That no debtor or debtors, who shall be discharged in pursuance of this act, shall at any time afterwards be taken or charged in execution, or arrested upon any judgement herein-before declared to continue and remain in full force, or in any action which may be brought in any such judgement, and that no proceedings by *scire facias*, action, or otherwise, shall be had against any bail in the action in which such judgement was obtained.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the executors and administrators of any such creditor as aforesaid shall and may consent to the discharge of any debtor or debtors to their testator or intestate, in such and the same manner, and with the same advantages and consequences, in all respects, as such creditor, if living, might or could have done in pursuance of this act; and such executors or administrators respectively shall not, by reason of any such discharge in pursuance of this act, be deemed guilty of a *destravit*, or chargeable with the debt due from the person or persons so discharged.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every sheriff, gaoler, or keeper, in whose prison, gaol or

Any creditor, at whose suit a debtor is charged in execution, may consent to his discharge, without losing the benefit of the judgement upon which the execution issued, except as herein provided.

Executors may consent to the discharge of debtors, as the creditors, if living, could do.

Sheriffs, &c. within 24 hours after the consent of

a creditor is produced, shall discharge the debtor, if detained only at his suit,

custody any debtor or debtors is or are or shall be confined or detained in execution, shall, and every of them is hereby required, within twenty-four hours next after such consent in writing of any creditor or creditors as herein-before mentioned shall have been produced to and left with such sheriff, gaoler, or keeper, or his deputy or agent at such prison or gaol, (the hand writing or mark of such creditor or creditors to such consent in writing being duly proved by an affidavit of some credible person, to be thereto annexed, and to be sworn before one of the judges of the court out of which the execution against such debtor or debtors issued, or a commissioner duly authorized to take affidavits in such court), to discharge and set at liberty the debtor or debtors, to whose discharge such consent shall be signified or declared as aforesaid, if he, she, or they shall be kept or detained in custody only upon the execution issued at the suit of the creditor or creditors signifying or declaring such consent.

Act not to extend to Scotland.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*.

Continuance of act.

V. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for three years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and no longer.

C A P. LXV.

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of two hundred thousand pounds, to be issued and paid to the governor and company of the bank of England, to be by them placed to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.—[June 24, 1801.]

C A P. LXVI.

An act for indemnifying such persons as, since the first day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, have acted in the apprehending, imprisoning, or detaining in custody, in Great Britain, of persons suspected of high treason or treasonable practices.—[June 24, 1801.]

Preamble.
34 Geo. 3.
c. 54.

WHEREAS by an act, passed in the parliament of Great Britain in the thirty-fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act to impower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government, reciting, that a traitorous and detestable conspiracy had been formed for subverting the existing laws and constitution, and for introducing the system of anarchy and confusion which had so fatally prevailed in France, it was for the better preservation of his Majesty's sacred person, and for securing the peace and the laws and liberties of the kingdom, enacted, That every person or persons who were or should be in prison, within the kingdom of Great Britain, at the time therein mentioned, or after, by warrant signed as therein specified, for high treason, suspicion of high treason, or treasonable practices, might be detained in safe custody as thereby provided; and that the act made in Scotland, intituled,

An act for preventing wrongous imprisonment and against un-^{38 Geo. 3.}
due delays in trials, in so far as the same might be construed to ^{c. 36, and}

relate to cases of treason and suspicion of treason; should be suspended, as therein also provided; which act was to continue in force until the first day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and was afterwards by a subsequent act continued until the first day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five: and whereas by another act, passed in the parliament of Great Britain, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, also intituled, An act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government, reciting, that his Majesty's enemies were making preparations, with considerable and increasing activity, for the invasion of his Majesty's dominions, and that these designs were encouraged by the traitorous practices of wicked and disaffected persons within the realm, it was, for the like purposes, enacted in like manner as is contained in the said recited act of the thirty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign; which act of the thirty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign was to continue in force until the first day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and was afterwards, by several subsequent acts, continued until six weeks after the commencement of the present session of parliament: and whereas, by an act passed in this present session of parliament, intituled, An act for re-
viving and further continuing, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, several acts made in the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, and fortieth years of his present Majesty's reign, and in the last session of parliament, for empowering his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government, it was enacted in like manner as is contained in the said act passed in the thirty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign; and which said act of the present session of parliament is to continue in force until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament: and whereas in order to secure the internal peace and tranquillity of the country, and to counteract the traitorous designs in the said acts recited, it hath been deemed necessary from time to time to apprehend, imprison, and detain in custody, in Great Britain, divers persons suspected of high treason or treasonable practices: and whereas in case the acts and proceedings of the several persons employed or concerned in such apprehending, imprisoning, and detaining in custody, should be called in question, it would be impossible for them to justify or defend the same without an open disclosure of the means by which the said traitorous designs were discovered; and it is necessary, for the further prevention of similar practices, that those means of information should remain secret and undisclosed; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That all personal actions, suits, indictments, informations, and prosecutions, heretofore brought, commenced, preferred, exhibited, or now depending, or to be here-

c. 26. of this present session, recited.

All actions, &c. already brought or hereafter to be brought for

after be brought for

any thing done since Feb. 1, 1793, for apprehending or imprisoning any person charged with high treason, &c. shall be made void, and the persons indemnified;

who, if the action be brought in England, may plead the general issue, and be entitled to double costs, and if in Scotland the defenders shall have the benefit of indemnity, and be paid their expenses.

Application may be made to the courts where actions brought, &c. by the parties prosecuted to stay proceedings, &c.

after brought, commenced, preferred, or exhibited, and all judgments thereupon obtained, if any such there be, and all proceedings whatsoever, against any person or persons, for or on account of any act, matter, or thing by him or them done, or commanded, ordered, directed, or advised to be done, in *Great Britain*, since the first day of *February* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for apprehending, imprisoning, or detaining in custody any person charged with or suspected of high treason or treasonable practices, shall be discharged and made void, and that every person by whom any such act, matter, or thing shall have been done or commanded, ordered, directed, or advised to be done, shall be freed, acquitted, discharged, and indemnified as well against the King's majesty, his heirs and successors, as against the person and persons so apprehended, imprisoned, or detained in custody, and all and every other person and persons whomsoever.

II. And be it further enacted, That if any action or suit hath been or shall be brought, commenced, or had, in any court within *England* or *Wales*, against any person or persons, for or on account of any such act, matter, or thing as aforesaid, he and they may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or forbear further prosecution, or suffer a discontinuance in any such action or suit, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs therein, the defendant or defendants shall have and be entitled to double costs, for which he or they shall have the like remedy as in other cases in which costs by law are given to defendants; and if any such action or suit hath been or shall be brought, commenced, or had, in any court within that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, the court before whom or in which such action or suit shall be brought, commenced, or had, or shall be depending, shall allow to the defender or defenders therein, the benefit of the discharge and indemnity herein-before provided, and shall further decern the pursuer or pursuers to pay the defender or defenders the full and real expenses which he or they shall be put to by such action or suit.

III. And be it further enacted, That if any action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or proceeding, hath been or shall be brought, commenced, preferred, exhibited, or had, in any court in *Great Britain*, against any person or persons, for or on account of any such act, matter, or thing as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the defendant or defendants, defender or defenders, in any such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or proceeding, or for any of them, to apply by motion, petition, or otherwise, in a summary way, to the court in which the same hath been or shall be brought, commenced, preferred, exhibited, or had, or shall be depending, if such court shall be sitting, and if not sitting, then to any one of the judges or justices of such court, to stay all further proceedings in such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or proceeding; and such court, and any judge or justice thereof when the

said court shall not be sitting, is hereby authorized and required to examine the matter of such application, and upon proof by the oath or affidavit of the person or persons making such application, or of any of them, or other proof to the satisfaction of such court, judge, or justice, that such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or proceeding is brought, commenced, preferred, exhibited, or had, for or on account of any such act, matter, or thing as aforesaid, to make an order for staying execution and all other proceedings in such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or proceeding, in whatever state the same shall or may then be, and although judgement shall have been entered up of record, or given, or any writ of error or appeal shall have been brought or made, or shall be depending therein; and the court, or the judge or justice making such order for stay of proceedings in any action or suit as aforesaid, shall also order unto the defendant or defendants, defender or defenders, and he and they shall have and be entitled to double costs, for all such proceedings as shall be had or carried on in any such action or suit, after the passing of this act; and for which costs he and they shall have the like remedy as in cases where costs are by law given to defendants or defenders: provided always, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, being a party or parties to any such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or other proceeding, to apply by motion, petition, or otherwise, in a summary way, to the court in which the same shall have been brought, commenced, preferred, exhibited, or had, or shall be depending, to vacate, discharge, or set aside any order made by any judge or justice of that court for staying proceedings, or for payment of costs as aforesaid, so as such application be made within the first four days on which such court shall sit next after the making of any such order by any judge or justice as aforesaid; and such court is hereby required to examine the matter of such application, and to make such order therein as if the application had been originally made to the said court; but nevertheless, in the mean time and until such application shall be made to the said court, and unless the said court shall think fit to vacate, discharge, set aside, or reverse the order made by any such judge or justice as aforesaid, the same shall continue in full force to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

C A P. LXVII.

An act to amend several acts for raising a militia force in Scotland.—[June 24, 1801.]

WHEREAS by an act passed in the thirty-seventh year of the Preamble. reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to raise and 37 Geo. 3. embody a militia force in that part of the kingdom of Great c. 103. Britain called Scotland; it is enacted, That the lieutenant, or failing him, any three or more deputy lieutenants, shall transmit to his Majesty's privy council, an account, in writing, signed by him or them,

38 Geo. 3.
c. 12.Orders in
council of
March 25,
1798, andof May 18, and
Nov. 18, 1798,
recited.

Total of private men, including non-commissioned officers, to be embodied by recited orders in council to be 5,768, as herein particularized.

them, of the true state of the number of persons returned in the lists therein mentioned; on receipt of which, his Majesty, by order of council, should forthwith apportion and divide over the several counties, stewartries, cities, and places, the number of militia to serve for such county, stewartry, city, or place, so as not to exceed the number of six thousand men over that part of Great Britain called Scotland: and whereas by an act passed in the the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to give further time for executing and for enlarging the powers of an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, 'An act to raise and embody a militia force in that part of the kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland,' it is enacted, That until such time as returns shall have been transmitted to his Majesty's privy council, from all the counties, stewartries, cities, and places in Scotland, the total number of militia men to be apportioned for those counties, stewartries, cities, and places, from which returns had been received as directed by the said act, should not exceed five thousand five hundred: and whereas his Majesty, by an order in council bearing date the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and nine-eight, was graciously pleased to apportion and divide over such several counties, stewartries, cities, and places, for which such accounts had been transmitted, the number of militia to serve for such counties, stewartries, cities, and places, respectively, according to the numbers therein mentioned, and amounting in the whole to the number of five thousand four hundred and ninety-two men: and whereas by two other orders in council, dated the eighteenth day of May and the eighteenth day of November, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, his Majesty was graciously pleased to order the whole of the said number of five thousand four hundred and ninety-two men, so apportioned, to be called out and embodied: and whereas doubts have arisen in the execution of these orders in council, whether the number of men so apportioned should include the non-commissioned officers, or whether the number should be exclusive of such non-commissioned officers: and whereas it is expedient to add the number of non-commissioned officers appertaining to the militia force now embodied to the aforesaid number of five thousand four hundred and ninety-two men, and that in apportioning the same upon the several counties, stewartries, cities, and places, for which they are to serve, the number of non-commissioned officers should be included in such apportionment; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That the total number of private men, including non-commissioned officers, directed to be embodied by the aforesaid orders in council, shall be five thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, and that the number (including non-commissioned officers serving or to serve for the several counties, stewartries, cities, and places following) shall be as follows; (that is to say) For the county of *Edinburgh*, two hundred and thirty; for the city of *Edinburgh*, eighty-three;

three; for the county of *Linlithgow*, seventy-four; for the county of *Haddington*, one hundred and forty-four; for the county of *Berwick*, one hundred and fifty-three; for the county of *Peebles*, fifty-three; for the county of *Selkirk*, twenty-six; for the county of *Roxburgh*, one hundred and fifty-eight; for the stewartry of *Kirkcubright*, one hundred and thirty-two; for the county of *Wigton*, ninety-four; for the county of *Ayr*, three hundred and fifty-nine; for the county of *Renfrew*, one hundred and ninety-six; for the county of *Lanerk*, five hundred and sixty-three; for the county of *Sterling*, two hundred and two; for the county of *Kinross*, twenty-seven; for the county of *Fife*, three hundred and fifty; for the county of *Dunbarton*, seventy-six; for the county of *Bute*, thirty-two; for the county of *Argyle*, two hundred and seventy-one; for the county of *Inverness*, one hundred and ninety; for the county of *Perth*, five hundred and twenty-six; for the county of *Forfar*, three hundred and seventy-two; for the county of *Kincardine*, one hundred and six; for the county of *Aberdeen*, four hundred and eighty-three; for the county of *Banff*, one hundred and thirty-one; for the county of *Elgin*, ninety-six; for the county of *Nairn*, twenty-three; for the county of *Cromarty*, twenty-three; for the county of *Ross*, one hundred and sixty-four; for the county of *Sutherland*, fifty-seven; for the county of *Caithness*, seventy-three; for the county of *Dumfries*, two hundred and fifty-nine; for the county of *Clackmanan*, forty-two.

II. *And whereas it is expedient that all persons who have attained their nineteenth year should be liable to serve in the militia aforesaid: and whereas it is also proper and expedient, in order to supply vacancies, that lists of the persons liable to serve should be made up once a year; be it enacted, That his Majesty's lieutenant for each county, stewartry, city, or place, together with any two or more deputy lieutenants; and on the death or removal, or in the absence, of his Majesty's lieutenant, the deputy lieutenants, or any three or more of them, shall, on the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall on the first day of August in every year, during the continuance of the said militia force (and where such day shall happen on a Sunday, then on the Monday thereafter), meet at the same borough or principal town of the county, stewartry, or place where they hitherto have usually met for the purposes of the militia acts, and shall in like manner and form as directed by the aforesaid acts of the thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth years of the reign of his present Majesty, proceed to issue directions for making out fair and true lists in writing of all the men usually and at that time dwelling within their respective parishes and places, from and after the age of eighteen years complete, and not exceeding the age of thirty years complete; and such lists being afterwards amended as the case may require, and in the same mode and under the same regulations as here prescribed by the aforesaid acts of the thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth years of the reign of his present Majesty, shall be the lists from whence the number necessary to complete the*

On Aug. 1, yearly, while the militia force continues, his Majesty's lieutenants shall meet and direct lists of persons from 18 to 30 years of age, to be made up, from which the men shall be ballotted for.

the proportions of men to be furnished by each county, stewardry, city, or place, according to this present act, shall be ballotted for, and from whence also vacancies shall be supplied in the manner directed by these acts and by this present act.

If any person ballotted for cannot be found, a certificate thereof shall be given by the constable to a deputy lieutenant, and another shall be ballotted for; but if the former can be found, he shall be compelled to serve.

III. And be it further enacted, That in case any person who shall be ballotted for to serve in the militia, in the manner directed by the aforesaid acts of the thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth years of the reign of his present Majesty, cannot be found, so that notice may be given to him in manner directed by the aforesaid act of the thirty-seventh of his present Majesty, then the constable or other officer duly authorised to serve such notice shall, within twenty days after he shall be authorised to serve such notice, produce to some one of the deputy lieutenants to whom he shall be directed to give it, a certificate that such person is not to be found personally, and hath not any place of abode, which he has been able to find, at which such notice may be left; and the deputy lieutenants, or any two or more of them, are hereby required forthwith thereafter to hold a subdivision or district meeting, and to proceed to ballot for another person to serve in the room of every such militia man not to be found so that notice may be served upon him as aforesaid; and in case such last person shall at any time afterwards be discovered, he shall, notwithstanding any person shall have been chosen in his room, be compelled to serve in the same manner, and for the same term, as if no person had been chosen in his room: provided always, That if such person can be so discovered, so that notice can be given to him before the day on which the person ballotted for to serve in his place shall be ordered to join the regiment, then the person ballotted for to serve in his place shall go free, and the person so discovered shall be the only person who shall serve.

37 Geo. 3.
c. 103.

34 Geo. 3.
c. 31.

IV. *And whereas by the aforesaid act of the thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty, it is provided, That no person serving as a commissioned officer in any regiment, troop, or company in his Majesty's other forces, or in any corps of volunteers raised by virtue of an act, passed in the thirty-fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for encouraging and disciplining such corps or companies of men as shall voluntarily enrol themselves for the defence of their counties, towns, or coasts, or for the general defence of the kingdom, during the present war, or who shall have been duly entered therein on or before the passing of the aforesaid act of the thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty, or in any one of his Majesty's castles or forts; nor any non-commissioned officer or private man serving in any of his Majesty's other forces, or in any volunteer or yeomanry corps, troop, or company whatever, provided he hath been duly entered therein on or before the passing of the aforesaid act of the thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty, and provided he hath punctually attended at all such times and places as may have been agreed upon for the exercise of such corps, troop, or company, shall be liable to serve personally or provide a substitute to serve in the militia to be raised by virtue of the aforesaid act of the thirty-seventh*

eventh year of his present Majesty: and whereas by another act made in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to amend an act made in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, and two acts made in the last session of parliament, for raising a militia force in that part of the kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland; it is enacted, That every person enrolled or to be enrolled and serving in any volunteer corps, or any corps or body of men associated for the defence of my city, town, or place, and for maintaining publick tranquillity and good order within the same, whether of infantry or cavalry, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, which then were or should be raised in pursuance of any act or acts of parliament, should be exempt from being liable to serve personally in the said militia, or to provide a substitute; and that all the powers, regulations, conditions, and restrictions contained in an act passed in the same session of parliament, intituled, An act for exempting, during the present war, persons serving in volunteer corps and associations from being ballotted for the militia, under certain conditions, should extend to all volunteer corps or associations in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; be it enacted, That the names of all such persons serving in volunteer corps or associations, above the age of eighteen and not exceeding the age of thirty years, shall nevertheless be inserted in the lists to be made up upon the first day of August in every year, in manner directed by this act, and their names shall be written or printed on distinct pieces of paper, in manner directed by the aforesaid acts of the thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth years of the reign of his present Majesty, and shall be enclosed in the box or vessel from whence the ballots thereby prescribed shall be made, in manner therein specified; but the pieces of paper containing the names of such persons so serving in volunteer corps or associations, shall be marked in such manner as denote that they were persons so serving in volunteer corps or associations at the time such lists were so made up; and in the event that the piece of paper containing the name of any such person so serving in any volunteer corps or association, shall be drawn as the person upon whom the ballot falls, notice shall be immediately served upon such person in the manner directed by the said act of the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty; and in case such person shall not produce, at the time to which the meeting at which he was so ballotted shall be adjourned (and which meeting the said lieutenants and deputy lieutenants are hereby directed and empowered to adjourn for any space not exceeding six days for this special purpose) a certificate from the commanding officer (which certificate such commanding officer is hereby required forthwith to give) that he was duly entered in such volunteer corps or association at the time he was so ballotted for to serve in the militia, and hath punctually attended at all times and places agreed upon for the exercise of such corps or association, then such person shall be liable to serve in the militia of the county, stewardry, city, or place for which he shall have been ballotted in the same manner

The names of persons serving in volunteer corps or associations from 18 to 30 years of age shall be inserted in the lists to be made up annually, on Aug. 1, and if any be drawn by ballot, and the persons whose names shall be drawn, shall not produce a certificate from the commanding officer, that they were duly entered in such volunteer corps, at the time of the ballot, and had duly attended exercise, they shall be liable to serve; but if such certificate be produced, a fresh ballot shall take place.

with any other person or persons upon whom the ballot falls in terms of the aforesaid act of the thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty, and of this present act; but in case it shall appear to such adjourned meeting, from the certificate of such commanding officer, that such person was duly entered in such volunteer corps or association at the time he was balloted for to serve in the militia, and hath punctually attended at all times and places agreed upon for the exercise of such volunteer corps or association, then the piece of paper containing the name of such person shall be replaced in the aforesaid box or vessel, and a fresh ballot or ballots shall forthwith take place in the manner directed by the aforesaid acts of the thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth years of the reign of his present Majesty, and by this present act.

His Majesty may retain in service and pay adjutants, serjeant majors, and serjeants, and drummers of the militia, till a certain period.

V. *And whereas it may be expedient that the adjutants, serjeants, and drummers of the aforesaid militia force raised for that part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Scotland, should not be disbanded at the period specified in the aforesaid act of the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, at which the same shall expire; be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty to retain in actual service, and to cause full pay to be issued to the adjutants, serjeant majors, and the whole or such proportion of the serjeants and drummers of each regiment of the militia aforesaid, as his Majesty shall think fit, for any time not exceeding one calendar month after the expiration of the first session of parliament which shall be held next after the conclusion of the present war.*

Officers of his Majesty's other forces, not to fit on militia courts martial, nor militia officers on others.

VI. *And whereas doubts may arise whether officers of his Majesty's forces other than militia forces, may not sit in courts-martial upon the trial of officers or private men of the militia aforesaid, but it is expedient that officers of the militia should alone sit in such courts-martial; be it enacted, That no officer serving in his Majesty's forces, other than militia forces, shall sit in any court-martial upon the trial of any officer or soldier serving in the militia aforesaid, and that no officer serving in the militia aforesaid shall sit in any court-martial upon the trial of any officer or soldier serving in any of his Majesty's forces other than the militia forces.*

C A P. LXVIII.

An act for altering the laws now in force, relating to the importation and exportation of copper; for repealing certain duties and drawbacks on such importation and exportation; and for substituting new duties and drawbacks in lieu thereof.—[June 24, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the provisions contained in several acts now in force, relating to the exportation and importation of copper, from and into the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have been found inconvenient: and whereas it is expedient that the duties and drawbacks now paid and allowed on such exportation and importation should cease and determine, and that new duties and drawbacks should be established in lieu thereof: be it therefore enacted by the King's most

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, That, from and after the signing a definitive treaty of peace, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to export copper from any port or place within the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* to any port or place beyond seas, without any hindrance or obstruction from any person or persons under any authority whatsoever; any thing contained in an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act to enable his Majesty to restrain the exportation of naval stores, and more effectually to prevent the exportation of saltpetre, arms, and ammunition when prohibited by proclamation or order in council*; or in another act passed in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for indemnifying all persons who have been concerned in advising or carrying into execution an order of the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury respecting the exportation of pot ashes or pearl ashes, for preventing suits in consequence of the same, for authorising his Majesty to prohibit the exportation or carrying coastwise of pot ashes or pearl ashes, and for making further provisions relating thereto*; or in any other act or acts now in force to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, That until the signing such treaty as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by proclamation or order in council, when he shall see cause, and for such time as may be therein expressed, to prohibit the exportation of all copper capable of being converted into a naval store, from any port or place within the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* to any port or place within the limits of *Europe*: provided always, That no such proclamation or order in council shall be of any force to prohibit or obstruct the exportation thereof from any port or place within the said united kingdom to any port or place without the limits of *Europe*: any thing contained in such proclamation or order, or in either of the said acts so passed as aforesaid in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of his present Majesty, or in any other act or acts of parliament now in force, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

III. And be it further enacted, That the duties now payable on the importation of copper unwrought, *videlicet*, copper bricks, rose copper, copper coin, and all cast copper, into any port or place within *Great Britain*, and the drawbacks now allowed on the exportation of such copper from any port or place within *Great Britain*, shall, from and after the first day of *December* one thousand eight hundred and one, cease and be no longer payable; and that certain other duties and drawbacks herein-after particularly mentioned, shall be paid and allowed, during the term and subject to the limitations herein-after expressed.

IV. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of *December* one thousand eight hundred and one, and until

shall be levied the duties set forth in the schedule.

the signing such treaty as aforesaid, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in ready money, without any discount whatever, upon the importation of any copper into any port or place within *Great Britain* from any port or place beyond the seas, except from any port or place within that part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* called *Ireland*, the several duties of customs as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in figures in the same schedule; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Duties to be under the management of the commissioners of customs in England and Scotland respectively.

V. And be it further enacted, That such of the duties by this act imposed as shall arise in that part of the said united kingdom called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *England* for the time being; and such thereof as shall arise in that part of the united kingdom called *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being.

Duties to be ascertained and recovered, as any other duties of customs, &c.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the duties hereby imposed shall and may be ascertained, raised, collected, paid, and recovered, in such and the like manner, and in and by any and either of the ways, means, or methods by which any of the duties of customs on goods, wares, or merchandize, imposed and payable by any act or acts of parliament in force on or immediately before the passing of this act, were or might be ascertained, raised, collected, paid, and recovered; and the goods, wares, and merchandize so by this act made chargeable with the said new duty of customs, shall be and the same are hereby made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulations, rules, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, to which any goods, wares, or merchandize, upon which any duties of customs are imposed and payable, were subject and liable by any act or acts of parliament in force on or immediately before the passing of this act; and all and every pain, penalty, fine, or forfeiture, for any offence whatever committed against or in breach of any act or acts of parliament in force on or immediately before the passing of this act, made for securing the revenue of customs, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, and the several clauses, powers, and directions therein contained, shall and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution for and in respect of the new and additional duties of customs hereby charged, as far as the same are applicable thereto, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as if all and every the said acts, clauses, provisions, powers, directions, pains, penalties, and forfeitures were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this present act.

Duties to be paid into the exchequer and carried to the consolidated fund.

VII. And be it further enacted, That all the monies arising by the duties imposed by this act shall from time to time be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, and be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

	Duty.			Drawbaek.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Copper unwrought, <i>videlicet</i> ,						
Copper bricks, rose copper, copper coin, and all cast copper, the hundred weight,	0	5	6	0	5	1½

C A P. LXIX.

An act for transferring the receipt and management of certain duties on certificates for wearing hair powder, or using armorial bearings, from the commissioners of stamps to the commissioners for the affairs of taxes; and also for making further provisions in respect to the said duties so transferred.—[June 27, 1801.]

WHEREAS by certain acts passed in the thirty-fifth and thirty-eighth years of the reign of his present Majesty, certain stamp duties were granted, in Great Britain, on certificates issued for using or wearing hair powder, or armorial bearings or ensigns, and placed under the management of the commissioners for the time being appointed to manage the duties charged on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper: and whereas it is expedient that the said duties should be repealed, and other duties should be granted in lieu thereof, to be placed under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act in England, and from and after the twenty-fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and one in Scotland, the duties granted by the said first-recited act shall cease and determine; save and except in all cases relating to the demanding, recovering, receiving, or paying, any arrears of duties by the said first-recited act granted, which on the respective days before-mentioned shall have remained unpaid in England and Scotland respectively, and the several clauses, provisions, matters, and things relating to the due paying, receiving, and recovering the same; save only and except the paying and accounting for the duties received since the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, by virtue of the said first-recited act.

Preamble.
35 Geo. 3.
c. 49, and
38 Geo. 3.
c. 53, recited.

After passing this act in England, and after May 24, 1801, in Scotland, the duties granted by first recited act shall cease, except as to arrears, &c.

II. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, in England and Scotland respectively, the duties granted by the said last-recited act shall also cease and determine; save and except in all cases relating to the demanding, recovering, receiving, or paying any arrears of duties by the said last-recited act granted, which on the said respective days shall have remained unpaid, and the several clauses, provisions, matters, and things, relating to the due paying, receiving, and recovering the same.

After June 24, 1801, the duties granted by last recited act shall cease, except as to arrears.

After passing this act fines for offences against recited acts, and informations whereon judgement shall not have been obtained before May 10, 1801, shall cease, and persons making returns, as directed by this act, shall be indemnified.

After April 5, 1801, in England, and May 24, 1801, in Scotland, persons wearing hair powder shall pay the annual duty, specified in annexed schedule (A.); and after July 5, 1801, in England, and May 24, 1801, in Scotland, persons using armorial bearings shall pay the annual duties in annexed schedule (B.)

Hair powder duty not to extend to any of the royal family or their menial servants.
Certain persons exempted from the hair powder duty.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, for any offence incurred against the said recited acts or either of them, and also all informations, prosecutions, and suits, whereon judgement shall not have been obtained before the tenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall also cease and determine; and that every person who shall have omitted or neglected to make any entry, or take out any certificate, as by the said recited acts or either of them is required, shall, on making such returns as by this act is directed, be, and is hereby indemnified, freed, and discharged from and against all such penalties and forfeitures incurred or to be incurred by reason of any such omission or neglect.

IV. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said fifth day of *April* in *England*, and from and after the twenty-fourth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one in *Scotland*, in lieu and instead of the duties on certificates to use or wear hair powder, by this act repealed, there shall be assessed, raised, and levied, to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon every person who shall use or wear any powder commonly called *Hair Powder*, of whatever materials the same shall be made, the annual rate or duty specified in the schedule to this act annexed marked (A.); and that from and after the fifth day of *July* in *England*, and from and after the said twenty-fourth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one in *Scotland*, in lieu and in stead of the duties on certificates issued with respect to armorial bearings and ensigns, by this act repealed, there shall be assessed, raised, and levied, to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, upon every person who shall use or wear, or cause to be used or worn, any armorial bearing or ensign, by whatever name the same shall be called, and who shall keep any coach or other carriage chargeable with duty, or shall be possessed of or keep or have any seal, plate, or other article whatever, on which seal, plate, or other article, any armorial bearing or ensign shall be painted, engraved, marked, or affixed, the several annual rates and duties respectively mentioned and set forth in the schedule to this act annexed, marked (B.); and which several schedules marked (A.) and (B.); and the rules therein contained, shall be deemed and construed a part of this act, as if the same were incorporated therewith.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained relating to the duties by virtue of this act imposed on persons wearing hair powder, shall be construed to extend to any of the royal family, or to any of the menial servants of his Majesty, or any of the royal family.

VI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to charge with the said last-mentioned duty, any officer employed in his Majesty's navy under the rank of commander, or any officer holding a commission in his Majesty's navy under the said rank, who shall be employed on the establishment of the royal hospital at *Greenwich*;

Greenwich; nor any subaltern or noncommissioned officer or private man belonging to any regiment in the army, artillery, militia, division of marines, or corps of engineers; or any person inrolled and actually serving in any volunteer corps or body of men associated for the defence of any city, town or place, and for maintaining publick tranquillity and good order within the same, whether of infantry or cavalry, which now are or shall hereafter be raised; provided that every such person inrolled and serving as aforesaid, so claiming to be exempt, shall make such return as by this act is directed, and procure and produce to the assessors of the parish where he shall reside, according to the directions of this act, a certificate conformably to an act made and passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for indemnifying persons serving in volunteer corps, who have omitted to take out certificates for wearing hair powder; and to amend so much of an act made in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An act for granting to his Majesty a duty on certificates issued for using hair powder, as relates to the exempting persons serving in volunteer corps, and certain officers in his Majesty's navy serving on the establishment of the royal hospital at Greenwich, from the said duty; and for obliging persons claiming to be exempt from the duties on horses, provided and furnished for volunteer corps, to deliver certificates thereof to the proper officers.'*

VII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to charge with the duty hereby imposed upon persons wearing hair powder, any clergyman who shall not be possessed of an annual income of one hundred pounds or upwards, whether arising from ecclesiastical preferment or otherwise; nor any preacher or preachers of any congregation of dissenters, or any person dissenting from the church of *England*, in holy orders or pretended holy orders, who now is or at any time hereafter shall be entitled to the benefit of the statute made in the first year of the reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, *An act for exempting their Majesties protestant subjects dissenting from the church of England, from the penalties of certain laws, or of the statute made in the nineteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the further relief of protestant dissenting ministers and schoolmasters, or of the statute made in the thirty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to relieve, upon conditions and under restrictions, the persons therein described, from certain penalties and disabilities to which papists or persons professing the papist religion are by law subject*, and who shall not be possessed of any annual income of one hundred pounds or upwards, however arising; and the income arising from any benefice or benefices shall be estimated on the average amount thereof, computed on the period of seven years next preceding that on which such exemption shall be claimed.

Further exemptions.

VIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, That the unmarried daughters of any person shall not be chargeable with the said last-mentioned duties, or be required to make any return under this act, Parents having more than two unmarried daughters, being

assessed for them in twice the duty of a single person wearing hair-powder, such assessment shall exempt the whole.

act, provided the parent of such daughters shall have more than two unmarried daughters, and shall have given an account, in any list or lists by him or her delivered under this act, of the whole number of such daughters, and shall require to be assessed and charged for the whole number by one assessment, in which case every such parent shall be assessed and charged in respect of the whole number of such daughters in twice the sum hereby imposed on any single person for his or her wearing hair powder, which shall exempt the whole number of daughters from the said duty; and that neither the person giving such account, or any of the persons returned in such account, in respect of whom such charge shall be made as aforesaid, shall in such case be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this act, by reason of the duty not being paid for the whole number of such daughters.

If a master pay the hair powder duty for his servants (returning a list) they shall be exempted from it during their continuance in his service, and their successors during the year for which paid.

IX. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That if the master or mistress of any servant or servants shall declare his or her intention to pay the duty which may be charged or chargeable in pursuance of this act, in respect of any such servant or servants using or wearing hair powder, and shall in any list or lists returned by him or her give a true account of all the servants by him or her kept, in respect of whom such duty shall be payable, setting forth the several capacities in which such servants are respectively kept, then and in such case the entry and return of such servant or servants in such lists shall be a sufficient authority to charge such master or mistress for all such servants or servant, and shall be deemed and construed to exempt the servant or servants named therein, during his, her, or their continuance in the same service; and also to extend to all and every servants and servant who shall come into the service of such master or mistress in the room of such servant or servants so named therein, to serve in the same capacity during the year for which the duty shall be so charged; and no servant or servants named in such list or lists, nor any servants serving such master or mistress in any capacity mentioned in such list or lists, shall, during the year for which such duty shall be charged, be required, for himself or herself, to make any such return, or to pay the duties by this act imposed on persons using or wearing hair powder, nor be liable to any penalty by reason of not making any such return, or not paying the said duty.

Armorial bearing duties not to extend to the royal family, or persons authorized to use their arms, or cities, &c.

X. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, in relation to the duties by this act imposed on persons using or wearing any armorial bearing or ensign, shall be construed to extend to any of the royal family, or to any person who shall by right, of office, or by appointment, wear or use any of the arms or insignia worn or used by the royal family, or used by any city, borough, or town corporate in *Great Britain*.

Commencement of assessments in England, how they shall be made, and when payable.

XI. And be it further enacted, That the first assessment to be made of the said rate or duty for using or wearing hair powder in *England*, shall commence from and after the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be made for one whole year, at the rate mentioned in the said schedule marked

(A.);

A.); and the first assessment of the said rates and duties for wearing and using any armorial bearing or ensign in *England*, shall commence from and after the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be made for three quarters of a year; and every future assessment in *England*, of all the said several rates and duties by this act granted, shall be made yearly, or one year commencing from the fifth day of *April* yearly; and all the said several rates and duties to be assessed in *England*, shall be paid on or before the tenth day of *October* in every year, upon all assessments made before that day, and upon all assessments made after the tenth day of *October*, for that year, on or before the quarter day; *videlicet*, the fifth day of *January*, the fifth day of *April*, the fifth day of *July*, and the tenth day of *October*, which shall next happen after such assessment: the first payment thereof to be made on or before the tenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one.

XII. And be it further enacted, That every assessment of the said several duties to be made in *Scotland*, shall be made for one whole year from the term of *Whitsunday* in every year, and shall be paid yearly; (that is to say), on or before the twenty-ninth day of *September* in every year, upon all previous assessments; and upon all assessments made after that day, for that year, on or before the twenty-fifth day of *March* and the twenty-ninth day of *September*, which shall happen next after such assessment, the first payment thereupon to be made on or before the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one.

Assessments in Scotland to be made and paid yearly.

XIII. Provided always, That the first assessment to be made in *Scotland* of the said duty for wearing hair powder, shall be for one year from the said term of *Whitsunday*, and the eighth part of another year in addition, to answer the duty for the period then elapsed between the said fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, and the said twenty-fourth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one; which additional one-eighth part shall be paid, together with the first half-yearly payment, as aforesaid: provided also, That all persons who shall have already paid the duty on certificates for using armorial bearings or ensigns, until and upon the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be assessed under this act from the twenty-fourth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one, shall, after paying the said first assessment, be entitled to receive from the commissioners of stamps, or any officer appointed by them, out of any monies arising from the duties hereby repealed, such a proportion of the duties already paid as shall be necessary to prevent a double payment of the said duties for the said period, for which purpose the said commissioners of stamps are hereby required to make such orders in respect to the time and manner of such repayments, as to them shall appear best calculated to effectuate the intention of this act, and to prevent a double charge.

First assessment in Scotland, of the hair powder duty to be for one year and the eighth part of another year.

Where the armorial bearing duty shall have been paid until June 24, by persons assessed from May 24, 1801, they shall be entitled to a proportion thereof from the stamp office,

XIV. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners authorized or appointed, or who shall hereafter be authorized or appointed

Commissioners for the taxes on houses, &c.

to be the com-
missioners for
executing this
act, &c.

appointed to put in execution the several acts relating to the duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes on inhabited houses, and on houses, windows, and lights, and on male servants, and on carriages, and on horses, mules, and dogs, shall be commissioners for executing this act, and the powers herein-contained or hereby directed to be applied, and in all and singular the counties, ridings, divisions, shires, stewartries, cities, boroughs, cinque ports, towns, and places respectively within *Great Britain*, and shall proceed in the execution of this present act in such and the same manner as is prescribed by the said acts relative to the duties on inhabited houses, and on houses, windows, and lights, and on male servants, and on carriages, and on horses, mules, and dogs; and the said commissioners shall, in all things relative to the duties by this act imposed, have the like powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, in appointing collectors, making assessments, and in enforcing, correcting, and amending, or relieving from the same, as are given to them by the said acts in like cases, relative to the said duties, except so far as any alteration is made by this act; and that the several surveyors, inspectors, assessors, and collectors, respectively appointed or to be appointed to put in execution the said several acts relative to the said duties before-mentioned, or any of them, shall respectively be surveyors, inspectors, assessors, and collectors, to put in execution this act, and shall respectively do and perform all such acts as shall be necessary for causing notices to be delivered to and served upon all and every the persons liable to the duties hereby imposed, at such times and in such manner as by the said acts and this act is required, in relation to the before-mentioned duties respectively, or any of them; and the said commissioners and other the persons aforesaid, being duly qualified to act in the execution of the said several acts above-mentioned, or any of them, shall and they are hereby respectively empowered and required to do all other things necessary for putting this act in execution, with relation to the said duties hereby imposed, in the like and in as full and ample a manner as they or any of them are or is authorized to put in execution the several acts now in force relating to the said duties on inhabited houses, and on houses, windows, and lights, and on servants, and on carriages, and on horses, mules, and dogs, or any matters and things respectively contained in any of the said acts or any other act relating thereto, so far as the same are applied to the duties granted by this act, and not varied or altered by this act.

Duties to be
assessed, &c.
as appointed
by any acts
in force for
assessing du-
ties under the
commission-
ers for the
affairs of
taxes.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the said several rates and duties by this act granted, shall severally and respectively be assessed, raised, levied, collected, and received, in such and the like form and manner, and with such powers of surcharge, and appeal from the same, under the like penalties and forfeitures, and according to such rules, methods, and directions and provisions, as are prescribed and appointed by any act or acts now in force for assessing, raising, levying, collecting, recovering, and paying

paying the rates and duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, as far as the same were in force at and immediately before the passing this act, and are severally and respectively applicable to the rates and duties hereby granted, or any of them, and are not hereby altered; and all and every the powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, clauses, matters, and things contained in any act or acts, in relation to the said rates and duties, or any of them, and in force at and immediately before the passing of this act, for the assessing, raising, levying, collecting, and paying the rates and duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, or for suing for or recovering the penalties or forfeitures therein contained, and not hereby altered, shall be in full force, and be severally and respectively duly observed, practised, and put in execution throughout the different parts of *Great Britain*, for the assessing, furcharging, raising, levying, collecting, and paying the several duties by this act granted, and for suing for or recovering the penalties or forfeitures herein contained, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, clauses, matters, and things were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That the assessors for the time being shall, within sixty days after the passing of this act, for the present year ending on the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and two, and for every subsequent year after the said day, within twenty-one days after the fifth day of *April* in such year, cause general notices to be affixed on the doors of the church or chapel and market house or cross (if any) of the city, town, parish, or place, for which such assessors shall act; and if such place shall not have a church or chapel, or market house or cross, then on the nearest church or chapel door of any adjoining parish, requiring all persons residing in the said city, town, parish, or place, who are by this act required so to do, to make out and deliver to the respective assessors such lists or declarations as are herein-after required; and such general notice shall, from the time when the same shall be affixed, be deemed sufficient notice of the time within which the returns before-mentioned shall be required to be made in each year, to all persons residing in such city, town, parish, or place; and the affixing the same in the manner before directed shall be deemed good service of such notice, to all persons within the limits of such city, town, parish, or place; and the said respective assessors shall cause the said notices from time to time to be replaced (if necessary) for the space of twenty-one days, before the time required for the delivery of such lists or declarations as aforesaid; and every person wilfully tearing, defacing, or obliterating, any such notice so affixed, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, to be recovered as any penalty may be recovered under any law relating to the duties under the management of the said commissioners.

Assessors to cause notices to be affixed on the doors of churches, &c. requiring all persons to deliver lists which shall be deemed good service of such notice.

Penalty for defacing notices.

Assessors to give notice to occupier of houses and lodgers to produce lists.

XVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That, besides such general notice as aforesaid the said respective assessors shall, within sixty days after the passing of this act, for the respective periods aforesaid in which the first assessment under this act is directed to be made, and for every subsequent year after the said periods, within twenty-one days after the fifth day of *April* in *England*, and the twenty-fourth day of *May* in *Scotland*, in every such year, give or leave at every such dwelling house where any person liable or supposed to be liable to the duties hereby imposed, or either of them, shall reside, within the limits of the places for which such assessors act, one notice to and for the occupier thereof; and where such dwelling house shall be let in different apartments, and occupied distinctly by different persons or families, a like notice to and for the occupier of each distinct story or apartment, provided any person liable or supposed to be liable as aforesaid shall reside there; and also a like notice to and for every person so liable then residing in such dwelling house as a lodger or inmate within the knowledge of such assessor or assessors, requiring such persons respectively to prepare and produce, within twenty-one days next ensuing the day of giving such notice, a list or declaration in writing in the form herein-after required; and if any person liable to the said duties, or either of them, or coming within any of the exemptions contained in this act, shall neglect or refuse to make out and deliver to the assessor or assessors a list or declaration in the form and within the time herein prescribed, after such general or special notice as aforesaid, and as the case may require, he or she so refusing or neglecting shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered as any other penalty may be recovered by any law relating to the duties under the management of the said commissioners; and such assessor or assessors shall return to the commissioners for executing this act the names of the persons making such default.

Penalty of 20l. for not delivering lists to the assessors.

Every person who shall have worn hair powder, or any armorial bearing, within the preceding year, shall return a list within a limited time, containing sundry particulars.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall have used or worn hair powder, or any armorial bearing or ensign, within the year ending on the then preceding fifth day of *April* in *England*, or twenty-fourth day of *May* in *Scotland*, shall return a list or declaration as herein-after mentioned, in the parish or place where he or she shall then reside, within twenty-one days after the affixing or delivering of such notice as aforesaid; and every list to be made out in pursuance of this act shall be in writing and signed with the name in the proper hand writing, and shall contain the place of abode of the person returning the same, with a declaration whether he or she is a house-keeper, or one of the family, or a lodger, inmate, apprentice, or servant abiding in the house of any person; and every list returned by any occupier of a dwelling house or distinct apartment as aforesaid, shall contain the names and places of abode of every person resident in such dwelling house, distinguishing whether such persons so residing be of the family, or be lodgers or inmates, or apprentices or servants; and in case such house-

holder or occupier having unmarried daughters, or any servant or servants, shall be desirous of being personally charged to the duties hereby imposed on persons using or wearing hair powder instead of and for his or her unmarried daughters, or for any servant or servants, as herein is allowed, then also such list shall contain the number and names of such unmarried daughters and servants respectively to be so charged to him or her, and the capacities in which such servant or servants shall serve; and if any occupier of any dwelling house or distinct apartment as aforesaid, shall not return a list of persons residing with him or her as aforesaid, or shall omit any person who ought to have been included therein, and who to his or her knowledge shall have worn or used hair powder, or any armorial bearing or ensign, within the period for which such return should be made, every such occupier shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, and shall be liable to prosecution, and be deemed guilty thereupon, whether it shall appear that the person so omitted or not returned hath or hath not for himself or herself made a return at the same or any other place, or hath or hath not been prosecuted for any offence against this act, or is or is not amenable to justice therefor; and the conviction of any person for not returning or omitting any other person as aforesaid, shall not be deemed to exempt the person so omitted or not returned from paying the duty by this act imposed, or from prosecution or punishment for any offence against this act; provided that any person residing in any dwelling house, at the time of making such return, as a lodger or inmate, who shall elsewhere have his or her place of ordinary residence, shall be returned as ordinarily residing in such other place.

Penalty for not returning lists, or for omitting persons who ought to have been included therein

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the said assessors shall, upon receipt of any list containing the name of any lodger or inmate returned as liable to any of the duties by this act imposed, within the parish or place where the said assessors act, give or leave the like notice for every such person to prepare and produce, within the like period, a list or declaration signed as aforesaid; and every such person shall, within twenty-one days after notice left at such dwelling house, make out a list or declaration, as the case shall require, and sign the same in the manner before directed, under the penalty before mentioned for neglecting to deliver any such list or declaration to any householder.

Assessors, on receipt of lists containing the names of lodgers, to leave notice for them to produce lists.

XX. And be it further enacted, That every occupier as aforesaid, in whose dwelling house or apartment any person liable to the duties by this act granted, or any or either of them, shall reside as a lodger or inmate, shall, for the purpose of making accurate returns, cause the contents of the notice left at his or her dwelling house to be read over and made known to each and every such lodger or inmate not having received a like notice, requiring them respectively to declare to him or her, and attest, the return to be made, whether he or she be liable to the said duties or either of them, or be exempted therefrom; and every person so resident, being thereunto required, as aforesaid, shall be

Every occupier of a house shall require lodgers, not having received notice, to declare to him, and attest the returns, whether they be liable to the duties or not, unless they

have usual residence elsewhere. Penalty on lodgers refusing to give such account, or to attest the return, or occupiers neglecting to insert such declaration in the return.

Persons not chargeable with the hair powder duty, for the first period of making an assessment under this act, who shall make a return to the assessors of the places where they shall have taken out certificates for the year ending April 5, 1802.

Persons not having worn hair powder or armorial

Persons claiming exemptions to make a return thereof according to the form required by assessors; and if any dispute shall arise, the proof shall lie on the claimant.

Lodgers having an ordinary residence at some other place, and persons having divers places of residence shall deliver a return at each

obliged to make such declaration, except persons having of usual residence elsewhere as aforesaid; and if any such or inmate shall wilfully refuse to give an account as required by this act, or to attest the return to be made thereof, every person shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered as any penalty may be recovered as aforesaid; or occupier to whom any such declaration shall be made, shall be obliged to insert the same in the return to be made to the assessors or assessors in pursuance of this act, every such person shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, to be recovered as aforesaid.

XXI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to charge the said duty imposed upon persons using hair powder, for the first period of making an assessment under this act, any person who shall have duly obtained a stamped certificate, pursuant to the directions of the said recited act, passed in the thirty-fifth year of the said Majesty King George the Third, as aforesaid, for the year ending on the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and two, provided such person, who shall be required, shall make a return to the assessor or assessors who shall reside, of the office or place where he shall have taken out such certificate; and if required so to do, shall produce such certificate to the said assessor or assessors: provided also, That every person to or for whom a notice as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall not have worn or used hair powder, or any armorial bearing or ensign, within the period for which such return shall be required, such person being required so to do, shall never be obliged to return a declaration thereof, according to such form as the assessor or assessors shall have delivered for that purpose, on pain of forfeiting, for any neglect therein, any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than forty shillings.

bearings, shall nevertheless return a declaration to notices.

XXII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That every person claiming to be within any of the exemptions contained in this act, shall make a due return thereof, according to the form as shall be required by the assessor or assessors; and if any dispute shall arise whether the person be entitled to such exemption, the proof thereof shall lie on the person claiming such exemption, who on any suit or prosecution, or on any such notice shall be permitted to alledge the same on oath or affirmation, to prove the same by lawful evidence to be produced and sworn to by him; provided that no exemption be allowed, unless the same and the cause thereof shall have been duly returned to the assessor or assessors as aforesaid.

XXIII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That every person being an inmate or lodger in any parish or place at the time of receiving any such notice as aforesaid, and having an ordinary residence at some other place whereto such person ought to be charged, and every person who hath or shall have divers places of residence, and is or may be desirous of paying the said duties at one of such places, shall be obliged to deliver a return at each of such places, declaring therein the particular county and

and parish or place where he or she intends or ought to be charged for the said duties, and the particular description of such duty or duties, to enable the assessor or assessors at such place to charge the same accordingly; on pain that every person offending in any of the particulars before-mentioned, shall be chargeable at either place, and for neglect in making such return shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of stamp duties for the time being shall, so soon after the passing of this act as conveniently can be done, cause a list in alphabetical order to be made out, of the names of all and every the persons who shall have obtained certificates in pursuance of the said act of the thirty-fifth year aforesaid, for the year ending on the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and two, containing the proper names, places of abode, and the description of such persons respectively, and shall transmit the same to the commissioners for the affairs of taxes; a copy of which list, or any part thereof, signed by the secretary to the said last-mentioned commissioners, shall be admitted in evidence in all courts and before all persons acting in the execution of this act, and for which copy no more than one shilling shall be paid for each person contained therein.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners for the affairs of taxes to cause such list or lists of names and places of abode of persons having made returns in pursuance of this act, or of persons charged to the duties by this act granted, to be made out for the purpose of being inspected by any person or persons who shall make application to inspect the same, as to them shall seem necessary for the better execution of this act, and to authorise copies of such lists, or any part thereof, to be made out in such manner, by the several inspectors, surveyors, and officers employed under them, and at such times and at such places, as to such commissioners shall seem fit; all which lists and copies signed by any inspector or surveyor, or other officer aforesaid authorised by the said commissioners, shall be admitted in evidence in all courts and before all persons acting in the execution of this act, and for which copies the like fee and no more may be taken as is herein-before allowed.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, under the direction of the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, from time to time to publish or cause to be published in the several counties, ridings, divisions, cities, towns, parishes, and places respectively, in such manner and form as they shall think most fit, lists containing the names of any persons charged to any of the duties granted by this act, and to cause the same to be affixed as herein-after mentioned; and if any person shall wilfully tear, deface, or remove any list of any such names, or any part of such list, that shall be affixed by order of such commissioners as aforesaid upon any church or chapel door or market cross, he or she shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five pounds.

XXVII. And

place, declaring where they intend to be charged for the duties, on penalty of 20l.

Commissioners of stamps to transmit an alphabetical list of the persons who shall have obtained certificates under 35 Geo. 3, c. 49, for the year ending April 5, 1802, to the commissioners for taxes.

Copies of lists signed by the secretary to the tax office, shall be admitted as evidence.

Commissioners for taxes may cause lists of persons having made returns, or of persons charged to the duties to be made out for the inspection of any persons applying, and may authorise copies to be made by their officers which shall be admitted in evidence.

Commissioners for taxes, by direction of the treasury, may publish lists of the persons charged to the duties, and cause them to be fixed up.

Penalty for defacing or removing lists.

The commissioners in the precepts for appointment of assessors, under the acts relative to the duties on houses, &c. shall insert that such persons are appointed assessors of the duties granted by this act; and if such appointment should be neglected, or the assessors, &c. find that persons liable to the duties, have not made any or true returns, they shall surcharge them, and if any person surcharged be adjudged by the commissioners guilty of any offence for which a pecuniary penalty is inflicted, they may assess a penalty in addition to the duty.

Assessors, &c. making surcharges entitled to the penalties.

Adjudications of commissioners to be final, and not removeable, except a case be demanded and stated for one of the judges.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners appointed to execute this act, shall, in the precepts to be from time to time directed by them, for the appointment of assessors under the said acts, relative to the said duties on inhabited houses, and on houses, windows, or lights, and other the duties before mentioned, or any of them, cause notice to be inserted, that such persons are also appointed assessors of the duties granted by this act; and if at any time there shall be a neglect of appointment of the assessors of the said duties, or if at any time the persons appointed shall neglect to do and perform what is required of them by this act, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the surveyor or surveyors, or inspector or inspectors, appointed or to be appointed under authority of the said acts, and they are hereby required, to do and perform such and the like services as by this act is required from assessors.

assessors should not perform their duty the surveyor shall do it.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if at any time the assessors, surveyors, or inspectors, or any of them, shall, upon examination of any list or lists, or otherways, find that any persons liable to the duties granted by this act hath not made any return, or a true return, whereby such person could be charged at the rates which he or she ought to be charged by virtue of this act, such assessors, surveyors, and inspectors respectively, shall surcharge and make a true assessment upon such person, charging such person the sum which ought to be charged by virtue of this act; and if any person so surcharged shall upon an appeal against such surcharge, or at the time of allowing the same, upon any information exhibited before the said commissioners for executing this act, or any two or more of them, be adjudged by them to be guilty of any offence against this act, for which any pecuniary penalty is inflicted, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to assess upon the party by way of penalty any further sum, not exceeding the penalty hereby inflicted for such offence, in addition to the said duty, as the said commissioners shall think fit, and to cause the said penalty so assessed to be charged upon such person, and to be collected in the same manner as the duties granted by this act are directed to be collected; and the assessors, surveyors, and inspectors making such surcharges, shall be entitled to receive from the receivers general the amount of such penalties, in such shares, where two or more of them are employed, as the commissioners for executing this act shall certify to the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, they are respectively entitled unto; and the adjudication of the said commissioners shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, without power of appealing from the same; and the proceedings of the said commissioners shall not be removeable by any process whatever into any court of law or equity, except a case shall be demanded and stated for the opinion of one of the judges or justices of the superior courts, mentioned in the said acts, conformably to the directions contained therein in other cases relative to assessed taxes: provided always, That the

said commissioners shall in no case mitigate the sum to be assessed by way of penalty as aforesaid, to a less sum than one-fourth part of the sum to which the penalty as expressed in this act is thereby limited not to exceed: provided also, That the assessment of any sum as aforesaid, by way of penalty, by the said commissioners, may be pleaded or shewn in bar of any subsequent prosecution or suit for the same offence.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons charged to the duties granted by this act, or either of them, shall remove out of the parish or place without first paying or discharging all the said duties charged upon him, her, or them, for that year, or without leaving in such parish or place sufficient goods and chattels whereon the said duties may be raised and levied as they respectively become payable, and the same shall remain unpaid for the space of twenty days after the time appointed by this act for payment thereof, every such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds; and it shall be lawful for the commissioners for executing this act, in the parish or place where such duties shall be charged, and they are hereby required, to certify to the commissioners of any district where such person may be, at any time and from time to time as the case may require, the amount of the assessment made upon such person or persons, together with the amount of what may be in arrear and due thereon; and such last-mentioned commissioners shall thereupon issue a warrant of distress for the recovery of the whole of the duty that shall then be in arrear, and the reasonable costs attending such certificate and distress, and the recovery of the said duties, together with any sum that may have been imposed upon such person by way of penalty for any offence against this act; and if goods or chattels cannot be found whereon distress for the whole sums contained in such warrant cannot be made, then such part as cannot be so levied by distress as aforesaid, shall be recoverable as a debt upon record to his Majesty, his heirs and successors.

Any person removing without paying the duties, or leaving effects whereon they may be levied, shall forfeit 20l.; and the commissioners for the place where charged shall certify to the commissioners of any district where such person may be the amount of the assessment and what may be in arrear, for which they shall issue a warrant of distress with costs and penalty.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That all the monies arising by the rates granted by this act, the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted, shall from time to time be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, and shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund.

Duties to be paid into the exchequer and carried to the consolidated fund.

XXXI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the monies arising from the duties on persons in respect of their wearing or using hair powder, and the duties on persons in respect of their wearing or using armorial bearings or ensigns, shall, during the remainder of the respective periods of ten years, to be computed from the times of granting the duties on certificates as aforesaid, hereby repealed, mentioned in the said recited acts, be paid into the said receipt distinctly and apart from each other and from all other branches of the publick revenue; and there shall be provided and kept, in the office of the auditor of the said receipt, a book, in which all the produce of the said first-mentioned duty shall be entered in the separate account directed to be kept

Duties for limited periods to be paid into the exchequer apart from each other and from all other publick revenues, and entered in separate accounts.

by several acts passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, shall be entered; and another book in which all the produce of the last-mentioned duties shall be entered in the separate account directed to be kept by the several acts passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the purposes in the said several acts respectively mentioned.

SCHEDULE A.

A SCHEDULE of the rates and duties payable by persons using or wearing hair powder.

	£.	s.	d.
B Y every person who shall use or wear any hair powder, the annual sum of	-	-	1 1 0

The said rate or duty to extend to every sort or composition of powder which shall be used or worn by any person as an article of or in or about his or her dress, by whatever name the same shall be distinguished, and to be assessed upon and paid by the person using or wearing the same, except where the duties shall be paid by the master or mistress of any servant, or by the parent of any unmarried daughter, in the cases in the act mentioned.

SCHEDULE B.

A SCHEDULE of the rates and duties payable by every person who shall use or wear, or cause to be used or worn, any armorial bearing or ensign, by whatever name the same shall be called; (*viz.*)

	£.	s.	d.
B Y every such person keeping a coach or other carriage chargeable with any duty under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, the annual sum of	-	-	2 2 0
By every such person not keeping any such coach or other carriage, but who shall be chargeable to any of the duties on inhabited houses, or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, the annual sum of	-	-	1 1 0
By every such person not keeping any such coach or other carriage, not being chargeable to the said duties on inhabited houses, or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, the sum of	-	-	0 10 6

The said rates and duties to be paid by the person using or wearing, or causing to be used or worn, armorial bearings or ensigns.

C A P. LXX.

An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors.—[June 27, 1801.]

WHEREAS, notwithstanding the great prejudice and detriment Preamble.

which occasional acts of insolvency may produce to trade and credit, it may be convenient, in the present condition of the prisons and gaols in this kingdom, that some of the prisoners who are now confined herein should be set at liberty: be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That,

from and after the passing of this act, all and every keeper or gaoler of any prison, in any county, riding, division, city, town, place, or liberty, within this kingdom, shall, is, and are hereby required to make a true, exact, and perfect list, alphabetically, of the name or names of all and every person or persons, who, upon the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, was or were, or at any time since have been, under the terms and conditions herein mentioned, and at the time of making out every such list shall be, really an actual prisoner or prisoners, in the custody of any keeper or keepers, gaoler or gaolers, of any prison respectively, upon any process whatsoever, for or by reason of any debt, damage, costs, sum or sums of money, or contempt for nonpayment of money; and an account of the time when such prisoner or prisoners was or were respectively charged in custody, or received in prison, together with the name or names of the person or persons at whose suit or prosecution such prisoner or prisoners is or are detained; and shall deliver the same to the justices of the peace, at their first or second general quarter session, or general session of the peace, to be held after the passing of this act, or at some adjournment thereof, for such county, riding, city, division, town, place, or liberty respectively.

Gaolers to make out lists of prisoners who, on March 1, 1801, or since, and at the time of making them out, were in custody for debt, &c.

Lists to be delivered to the quarter session.

II. And be it further enacted, That the warden of his Majesty's prison of the *Fleet*, and marshal of the king's bench prison, and every other keeper and gaoler of any other prison in any place or liberty, in this kingdom, shall severally, on the delivering in of any such list of prisoners in their respective custody, take an oath, in the open court of such general quarter session or general session of the peace, or adjournment thereof, to the effect following; (that is to say),

Warden of the fleet, &c. to take an oath on delivering in lists.

I *A. B.* upon my corporal oath, in the presence of Almighty God, do solemnly swear, profess, and declare, That all and every person and persons, whose name or names is or are inserted and contained in the first part of the list by me now delivered in and subscribed, was or were, to the best of my knowledge and belief, upon the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, really and truly prisoners in actual custody, in the prison of [*insert the name of the prison*], at the suit or suits of the several person or persons therein respectively mentioned; and also that

Oath.

all and every person and persons whose name or names is or are inserted or contained in the second part of the said list now by me delivered in and subscribed as aforesaid, have, since the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, been committed or surrendered to the said prison [*insert the name of the prison*], at the suit or suits of the several person or persons therein respectively mentioned; and that the person or persons whose name or names is or are therein contained, was and were, to the best of my knowledge and belief, really and truly prisoners in actual custody on the said first day of *March*, as appears by the returns made to me on his and their respective commitments.

So help me GOD.

Oath to be administered in open court, and entered at the end of the list.

Which the said justices, at their first or second general quarter session or general session aforesaid, or at some adjournment thereof, within their respective jurisdictions, are hereby empowered and required to administer in open court; and the words of the said oath, herein-before directed to be taken by the said wardean and marshal respectively, and other keeper or gaoler of any prison respectively, shall be entered or written at the end or bottom of the list which shall be delivered in by them respectively, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by them respectively in open court; and every such list, which shall be so delivered in, subscribed, and sworn to, in pursuance of this act, shall be kept by the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace of every such county, riding, division, city, town, place, or liberty respectively, in which any such list as aforesaid shall be sworn to, for the better satisfaction of the said justices, and information of all or any prisoner or prisoners therein named, and so as the same may, from time to time, be seen and examined by any creditor or creditors, or prisoner or prisoners, without fee or reward.

List to be kept by the clerk of the peace, and may be examined gratis.

Three copies of lists to be fixed up in each prison ten days before the session.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every keeper or gaoler, keepers or gaolers, of any such prison or gaol, is and are hereby required, ten days at least before the first or second general quarter session or general session of the peace shall be held after the passing of this act for the county, riding, city, division, town, place, or liberty, in which any prison or gaol shall be, or to which the same shall belong, to fix up, in some conspicuous place or places in every such prison or gaol, and at the most frequented and usual gate, door, or entrance, into every such prison or gaol, three or more true copies of the list or lists proposed or intended to be delivered in by any such keeper or gaoler at the said general quarter sessions, or at some adjournment thereof.

Prisoners, on March 1, 1801, for debts not exceeding 1,500l. conforming to this act, to be discharged.

IV. And be it further enacted, That all and every person and persons who, on the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, were charged in any prison or gaol for the non-payment of any debt or debts, sum or sums of money, which did not in the whole amount to a greater sum than one thousand five hundred

hundred pounds, and whose name or names shall be inserted in any such list to be delivered in as aforesaid, taking the oaths hereby directed to be taken, and shall perform, on his or her part, what is required to be done by him or her by this act, shall, as to his person and effects respectively, be for ever released, discharged and exonerated, to such extent and in such manner as is herein-after provided, and no otherwise.

V. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who, on the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, was or were charged in any prison or gaol, or in custody of any keeper or gaoler of any prison or gaol, for the nonpayment of any debt or debts, or sums of money, not exceeding the sum herein-before mentioned, and who shall have been discharged by any creditor or creditors, without the consent of such debtor, after the said first day of *March*, and before the passing of this act, nevertheless to take the benefit thereof, and he, she, or they, shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act, in like manner as if he, she, or they were in custody at the time of the passing of this act: provided, That any such person shall present a petition for that purpose to the justices of the peace at any next general or quarter sessions, or any special or adjourned session of the peace, and surrender himself or herself at such sessions, and shall give notice of such surrender in the *London or Dublin Gazette*, as the case may require, in like manner and form as is prescribed by this act for notices by persons intending to take the benefit of this act, as far as the form in the said act contained is applicable to such person.

Persons discharged from prison after *March 1, 1801*, and before the passing of this act, without their consent, entitled to the benefit of this act, on surrendering themselves at sessions.

VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if any person shall have been or shall be committed to any gaol or prison, or to the custody of any keeper or keepers, or gaoler or gaolers of any gaol or prison respectively, at any time before the passing of this act, for any debt or debts, or sum or sums of money for which he or she shall have been imprisoned at any time before the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, and at the suit of the same plaintiff, then and in such case every such person shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act, and be deemed and construed to be within all and every the provisions thereof, in like manner in every respect as if he or she had been charged in any prison or gaol, and was actually imprisoned or in custody on the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Persons imprisoned before the passing of this act for any debt for which they shall have been imprisoned, at the suit of the same plaintiff, before *March 1, 1801*, entitled to the benefit of this act.

VII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any justice or justices of the peace of any county, riding, division, city, town, place, or liberty, within this kingdom, upon the petition of any such prisoner or prisoners to any justice or justices of the peace, within his or their respective jurisdictions, upon every such prisoner or prisoners so petitioning, and, at the time of his or her so petitioning, leaving with the justice or justices of the peace so petitioned, a true copy of the schedule, containing

Justices, on petitions of prisoners, delivering schedules of their estates, may issue warrants for bringing them to the quarter session, &c.

taining his or her intended discovery of his or her real and personal estate, to be sworn to at the first or second general quarter session next ensuing after every such petition, or some adjournment thereof, by warrant under his hand and seal, or under their hands and seals, to require the sheriff or sheriffs, keepers or gaolers of any such prison, within the jurisdiction of any such justice or justices, to bring before the justices at the first or second next general quarter session or general session of the peace, or any adjournment thereof, to be held, as the case shall happen to be, next after the expiration of ten days from the date of such warrant, for such respective county, riding, division, city, town, place, or liberty, the body of any person being in the said prison as aforesaid, with the warrant or warrants of his or her detainee, together with a copy or copies of the cause or causes which he, she, or they is or are charged with in any prison or gaol as aforesaid, at the time aforesaid; for which copy or copies of such cause or causes, such prisoner shall apply to the said keeper or gaoler of such prison, or to the clerk of the papers, or other person who shall make out and transcribe the same, at least six days before the time of his or her appearance; which warrant of every justice or justices, every such sheriff and sheriffs, keeper or gaoler is and are hereby commanded to obey.

Two justices may, upon petition from debtors, assemble their courts as soon as may be after passing this act, for the purposes thereof, and appoint days for the discharge of prisoners.

VIII. *And whereas considerable time may intervene between the passing of this act, and the next general quarter session or general session of the peace, which would be the means of detaining in prison a number of persons, who, with their families, are in the greatest distress;* be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any two or more of the justices of the peace for any county, riding, division, city, town, place, or liberty, upon petition, from debtors as aforesaid, to assemble their respective courts as soon as may be after passing this act, for the purpose of administering the oaths, and other the matters required by this act, and to appoint such day or days for the discharge of prisoners as they shall see proper.

Schedules to remain with the clerk of the peace for inspection.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the copy of every such schedule which shall be left or delivered in as aforesaid, shall be and remain with the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, town, place, or liberty, in which the same shall have been so left, there to remain and be inspected, from time to time, as occasion shall require, by any creditor of any such prisoner who shall desire to inspect the same.

Debtors intending to apply for their discharge, to give previous notice thrice in the London or Dublin Gazette, &c.

X. And be it further enacted, That all and every debtor and debtors confined in any gaol of that part of the united kingdom called *England* or *Wales*, who shall intend to apply to be discharged and exonerated under this act as aforesaid, shall first cause publick notice to be inserted in three several *London Gazettes*, previous to such general or quarter session or general session, or the adjournment thereof, at which such application shall be made; and if such debtor shall be in custody in any such gaol out of *London* or the weekly bills of mortality, then also in some

newspaper which shall be published in or near the county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or place, in the gaol whereof he or she shall be so in custody; and in like manner all and every debtor and debtors confined in any gaol of that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, who shall intend to apply to be discharged and exonerated under this act, shall first cause publick notice to be inserted in three several *Dublin Gazettes*, previous to such general or quarter session, or general session, or the adjournment thereof, at which such application shall be made; and if such debtor shall be in custody in any gaol out of *Dublin*, or the county of *Dublin*, then also in some newspaper in or near the county, city, town, or liberty, in the gaol whereof he or she shall be so in custody; containing the name, trade, occupation, and description, and the two last places of abode, if so many, of every such debtor and debtors, and the prison wherein he, she, or they is or are confined, and of his, her, or their intention to take the benefit of this act, and mentioning such notice in such *Gazette* or newspaper respectively, to be the first, second, or third notice, according to the time of publishing each of such notices; for the inserting each of the said notices in the *London* or *Dublin Gazette*, or in any other newspaper, there shall be paid each time, by every prisoner, the sum of four-pence and no more; the first of which said notices shall be so inserted in the said *Gazettes* respectively, and in the said other newspapers, as the case may require, twenty-one days at the least, and the last of the said notices six days at the least before any such first or second general quarter session or general session or adjournment thereof, shall be held as aforesaid, so that as well all the creditors who have not charged the said debtor or debtors in custody, as those creditors who have charged such debtor or debtors in execution, or on mesne process, or otherwise, may have sufficient notice thereof.

XI. *And, to the intent that all creditors may have full and sufficient time to consider the matters and things contained in the schedule or schedules, intended to be delivered in by any debtor or debtors; be it further enacted, That every such debtor, when he or she shall* (according to the directions of this act) publish the first notice of an intention to take the benefit of this act, he or she shall, in such notice, declare that the schedule containing his or her intended discovery of his or her real and personal estate (to be sworn to in manner as by this act is directed) is lodged in the hands of the keeper or gaoler, or the deputy of such keeper or gaoler, of the prison wherein any such debtor shall be confined; and every such debtor is hereby directed and required to deliver such schedule to such keeper or gaoler, or deputy as the case may be, before he shall publish such first notice as aforesaid, signed with his or her own christian and surname, to be attested by any such keeper, gaoler, or deputy; and in case any debtor shall neglect or refuse to deliver one such schedule to such keeper, gaoler, or deputy, prior to such his first notice to be given as aforesaid, he or she, upon due proof made of such neglect, to the satisfaction of the court to which such debtor shall make application,

Debtors to deliver schedules to the gaoler previous to the first notice,

and for neglect, to be remanded to prison.

shall

Gaoler to attest signatures to schedules, and to give copies to debtors, and also to creditors demanding them, on penalty of 20l.

shall be remanded back to prison, there to remain until he or she shall have complied with the directions aforesaid; and every such keeper, gaoler, or deputy, is hereby directed and required to attest the signature of the debtor's name to such schedule, and to receive the same into his custody and charge, giving a duplicate thereof to every such debtor, with an acknowledgement of his having received the original; and he is hereby further required to deliver a true copy of any such schedule, signed by himself, upon request made to him by any creditor for that purpose, in writing, such copy to be delivered to the creditor himself, or to such person as he shall appoint to receive the same, within three days after demand made; and if any such keeper, gaoler, or deputy, shall neglect or refuse to conform to the directions hereby given him respecting such schedule, every such keeper, gaoler, or deputy, so offending, shall pay the sum of twenty pounds to any person who shall sue for and recover the same, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster* or *Dublin* respectively, as the case may be, by action of debt.

Notices to be given in the following

Form,

XII. And be it further enacted, That the notices to be given by every debtor, in manner directed by this act, shall be to the effect following: (that is to say),

I [*insert the name, trade, occupation, and description, and the two last places of abode, if so many*] now confined in [*insert the name of the prison and county*], and not being charged in custody on the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, with any debt or debts, sum or sums of money, exceeding in the whole the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, do hereby give this [*first, second, or third*], publick notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an act, passed in the forty-first year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, [*here set forth the title of this act, and if it be the first notice, then add*] and I do hereby give notice, that a true and perfect schedule, containing a discovery of all my real and personal estate, hereafter to be sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any creditor applying for the same to the keeper or gaoler, or his deputy, of the said prison.'

and signed by the debtor and gaoler.

And every such notice shall be signed by the debtor, and countersigned by the keeper or gaoler, or deputy of such keeper or gaoler, of such prison.

Debtors applying at the session proving notices were duly inserted, shall, in open court, deliver in signed schedules, containing certain particulars, and take the following oath.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That every such debtor as aforesaid, not being charged as aforesaid, on the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, with any debt or debts, sum or sums of money, in the whole to a greater amount than the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, who shall apply to the general or quarter session, or any adjournment thereof, shall, in case it shall be proved upon oath, or by producing the said three *Gazettes* and newspapers respectively before mentioned, to the said justices at any such session, or the adjournment thereof, that such notices were inserted in the *London* and *Dublin Gazettes*, and other newspapers respectively, as were re-

quired

quired in manner aforesaid, and that the person or persons so applying was or were actually a prisoner or prisoners on the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, in the prison or gaol, in which his, her, or their name or names is or are specified in the list delivered in at such first or second session, or any adjournment thereof, or in some other prison or gaol as aforesaid, in pursuance of this act, and shall, in open court, at the said general quarter session or general session, or any adjournment thereof, subscribe and deliver in a true schedule or account of all his or her real estate, in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, and of any other nature and kind whatsoever, and also the whole of his or her personal estate, which he or she, or any person or persons in trust for him or her, or for his or her use, benefit, or advantage, is or are seized of, interested in, or entitled to, or was or were in his, her, or their possession, custody, or power, or which he, she, or they, or such person or persons had any power of disposing of or charging for his, her, or their benefit or advantage, at any time since his or her commitment to prison, with the names of his or her several debtors, and where they respectively live or may be met with; and the several sums of money from them respectively owing, and how the same respectively became due, and are secured, and if by mortgage, specialty, contract, note, or other writing, then the name and names, and places of abode, of the several witnesses who can prove such debt or contracts, (if there be any such), and shall also make oath and swear to the following effect; according to the special circumstances so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions herein after contained; (that is to say),

‘ I *A. B.* upon my corporal oath, in the presence of Almighty Oath. God, do solemnly swear, protest, and declare, That on the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, I was really and truly a prisoner, in the actual custody of _____ in the prison or gaol of _____ at the suit of _____ without any fraud or collusion whatsoever; and that I have, ever since my commitment, continued a prisoner within the prison of _____ in the actual custody of the keeper or gaoler of the said prison of _____ [or mentioning some other prison or prisons, as the case may be], or within the liberties thereof, at the suit of _____ and without any fraud or collusion whatsoever; and that the schedule now delivered by me, and subscribed, doth contain, to the best of my knowledge, remembrance, and belief, a full, just, true, and perfect account and discovery of all the goods, effects, and estates, real and personal, in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, and of every other nature and kind whatsoever, which I, or any person in trust for me, or for my benefit or advantage, are seized or possessed of, interested in, or entitled to, or was or were in my possession, custody, or power, or in the possession, custody, or power of any such person as aforesaid, or which I or such person had any power of disposing of or charging for my benefit or advantage,

at any time since my commitment to prison, and of all debts to me owing, or to any person or persons in trust for me, and of all the securities and contracts whereby any money now is, or will or may hereafter become payable, or any benefit or advantage may accrue to me, or to my use, or to any person or persons in trust for me, and the names and places of abode of the several persons from whom such debts are due and owing, and of the witnesses that can prove such debts or contracts [*if any such there be*], and that neither I, nor any other person or persons in trust for me, or my use, have any lands, money, stock, or any estate, real or personal, in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, or of any nature or kind soever, or power of disposing of, or charging for my benefit or advantage; other than what are in the said schedule contained, except wearing apparel and bedding for myself and family, working tools, and necessary implements for my occupation and calling, together with a sum of money not exceeding five pounds, and these in the whole not exceeding the value of thirty pounds; and that I have not, nor any person for me hath, directly or indirectly, sold, lessened, or otherwise conveyed, disposed of in trust, or concealed, all or any part of my lands, money, goods, chattels, stock, debts, securities, contracts, or estates, real or personal, whereby to secure the same, or to receive or expect any profit or advantage therefrom, or with an intent to defraud or deceive any creditor or creditors to whom I am or was indebted in anywise howsoever.

So help me GOD.

Schedule and oath to be subscribed by the debtor, and to remain with the clerk of the peace for perusal of creditors.

And the said schedule and oath shall be, by every such debtor, subscribed in the presence of the justices in open session of the peace, as hereby directed, and shall be kept by, and remain with the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, for the county, city, liberty, division, town, or place, where the same shall be subscribed and taken, for the better information of all the creditors of such debtor who shall desire or may have occasion to resort thereto, and every such creditor shall be at liberty, at reasonable times in the day time, to peruse and examine the same.

Court, at the request of a creditor, may examine gaolers on oath.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That the justices of the peace within their respective jurisdictions, at any such general quarter session or general session, or adjournment thereof, at the request of any creditor or creditors of any such debtor, are hereby authorized to cause the deputy warden and marshal of the fleet and king's bench prison, or any other under officer, tipstaff, and turnkey of any prison or gaol, and any other person, within their respective jurisdictions, to come before them, and to examine them respectively on oath touching any of the matters contained in any of the oaths prescribed by this act to be taken, and the truth thereof; and if the oath which shall have been taken in open court by any debtor or debtors shall not be disproved by good testimony of any credible person or persons on oath, and such justices, or the major part of them present at any such general

Debtor's oath not being disproved, the court to order his discharge.

quarter session or general session, or any adjournment thereof, shall be satisfied with the truth of the oath taken by such respective debtor, then such justices shall, in such session, or some adjournment thereof, adjudge such debtor or debtors to be entitled to the benefit of this act; and shall order the said sheriff or sheriffs, keeper or keepers, gaoler or gaolers, of such prison or prisons, forthwith to set at liberty such prisoner or prisoners, without paying or taking any fee or reward, other than one shilling for the trouble of his attendance with every such prisoner at the said session for his said discharge; and every such order shall be a sufficient discharge to the sheriff or sheriffs, keeper or keepers, gaoler or gaolers, of such prison or prisons, and shall indemnify him or them against any escape or escapes, action or actions whatsoever for escape, which shall or may be brought, commenced, or prosecuted, against him or them.

XV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the estate, right, title, interest, and trust, of such debtor of, in, and unto, all the real estate, as well freehold and copyhold as customary, and to all the personal estate, debts, and effects of every such debtor, shall, immediately after such adjudication, be, and the same is hereby vested in the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, of and for the county, riding, city, town corporate, division, liberty, or place, where any debtor shall be respectively discharged; and every such clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, is hereby directed and required to make an assignment and conveyance of every such debtor's estate and effects, vested in such clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace as aforesaid, to such creditor or creditors of the said debtor as the justices, at any general or quarter session of the peace, or at any adjournment thereof, which shall be held by them within their respective jurisdictions, shall order and direct, which assignment and conveyance shall be good and effectual in the law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, without being wrote on parchment or paper stamped, to vest the estates thereby assigned and conveyed in the party or parties to whom the same shall be so assigned and conveyed, his, her, and their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, according to the estate and interest the debtor had therein; and every such assignment and conveyance shall be in trust for the benefit of the creditor or creditors of every such debtor to whom the same shall be made, and the rest of the creditors of every such debtor, in respect of or in proportion to their respective debts; and every person or persons to whom any such assignment and conveyance as aforesaid shall be made, is and are hereby fully empowered to sue, from time to time, as there may be occasion, in his, her, or their own name or names, for the recovery and attaining any estate or effects of any such debtor, and also to execute any trust or power vested in, or created for the use or benefit of any such debtor, but in trust for the benefit of him or themselves, and the rest of the creditors of every such debtor, and to give such discharge and

Estate and effects of discharged debtors vested in the clerk of the peace, who is to assign the same to such creditors as the court shall direct, in trust for the whole.

Assignees to
get in effects,
and sell them,
&c.

discharges to any person or persons who shall respectively be indebted to such debtor as may be requisite; and every such assignee or assignees shall, with all convenient speed, after his or their accepting such assignment or conveyance, use his and their best endeavours to receive and get in the estate and effects of every such debtor, and shall, with all convenient speed, make sale of all the estates of such debtor vested in such assignee or assignees; and if such debtor shall be interested in or entitled to any real estate, either in possession, reversion, or expectancy, the same, within the space of two months after such assignment and conveyance, shall be sold by publick auction, in such manner, and at such place, as the major part of the creditors of any such debtor, who shall assemble together on any notice in writing, published in the *London Gazette*, or in some daily paper, if the debtor before his going to prison resided in *London*, or in the weekly bills of mortality, or if in *Dublin*, or the county of *Dublin*, in the *Dublin Gazette*, or in some daily paper printed and published at *Dublin*, and if elsewhere, then in some newspaper which shall be published in or near the county, riding, division, city, town, liberty, or place, in which such debtor dwelled before he or she was committed to prison, thirty days before any such sale shall be made, shall, under his hand, or their hands, agree on; and every such assignee or assignees at the end of three months at farthest from the time of his or their accepting any such assignment or conveyance as aforesaid, shall make a fair and just dividend of all such debtor's estate and effects, which shall have been then recovered, amongst his or her creditors, in proportion and in regard to each creditor's respective debt; but before any such dividend shall be made, such assignee or assignees shall make up an account of such debtor's estate, and make oath in writing, before one or more justice or justices of the peace of the county, riding, or division, town, liberty, or place, in which any such debtor shall have been discharged, that every such account contains a fair and just account of the estate and effects of every such debtor got in by or for such assignee or assignees, and of all payments made in respect thereof, and that all payments in every such account charged were truly and *bonâ fide* made and paid; and notice of the making of every such dividend shall be published in like manner as a meeting of the creditors is hereinbefore directed to be published, thirty days at least before the same shall be made; and no creditor shall be allowed to receive any share of such dividend, until he shall have made out the justness and identity of his debt by oath, or due proof, in writing, before some such justice or justices; and if any creditor of such debtor shall be dissatisfied with the reality or fairness of any debt claimed by any other creditor, then the same, at the request of any such creditor or creditors so dissatisfied, shall be examined into by the justices of the county, riding, division, city, liberty, or place, in which such debtor shall have been adjudged to have been entitled to the benefit of this act, at their next general or quarter session, or some adjournment thereof, and what they shall

Assignees to
make divi-
dend within
three months,
first verifying
their accounts
on oath.

Thirty days
notice of
making divi-
dends to be
given.

No creditor
to share till he
has proved his
debt.

Reality of
debts may be
inquired into
at the session.

there determine in the premises shall be conclusive to all parties; and if, after payment of all such debtor's creditors, there shall any of his estate and effects remain, after payment of all reasonable charges, the same shall be paid to such debtor, his executors, or administrators.

Surplus of effects to be paid the debtor.

XVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all and every creditor and creditors of any debtor who shall be discharged by virtue of this act, for any sum or sums of money payable by way of annuity, or otherwise, at any future time or times, by virtue of any bond, covenants, or other securities of any nature whatever, may be and shall be entitled to be admitted a creditor or creditors, and may and shall be entitled to receive a dividend or dividends of the estate of such debtor, in such manner, and upon such terms and conditions, as such creditor or creditors would have been entitled unto by the laws now in force if, such debtor had become bankrupt, and without prejudice in future to their respective securities, otherwise than as the same would have been affected by a proof made in respect thereof by the creditor under a commission of bankrupt, and a certificate obtained by the bankrupt under such commission.

Creditors for annuities or money payable at any future time, to receive dividends as under a commission of bankrupt.

XVII. And, for obviating any doubts which may otherwise arise how far the several powers and authorities, by this act vested in or given to clerks of the peace, may be lawfully done, exercised, or performed, by the deputy or deputies of the clerk of the peace for the county palatine of Lancaster, (the said office of clerk of the peace for the said county of Lancaster being held by letters patent from his Majesty, with the power of executing the same by deputy or deputies); be it further enacted and declared, That all conveyances and assignments of the estate and effects of any debtor or debtors, and all other acts, deeds, matters, and things, which shall be done, exercised, or performed, in the execution of this act by any deputy or deputies of the clerk of the peace for the said county palatine of Lancaster, or by the person or persons who, for the time being, shall exercise and perform the trusts and duties of the said office within and for the said county palatine, shall be of the same force, validity, and effect, in the law, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been done, executed, and performed, by the clerk of the peace for the said county palatine of Lancaster for the time being.

Powers of clerk of the peace for the county of Lancaster, to extend to his deputies.

XVIII. And, to the intent that no loss may arise to any creditor or creditors from any neglect or omission in the schedule, not containing the whole of the estate, real or personal, belonging to any debtor who shall apply for his or her discharge, under the authority of this act; be it enacted, That all the estate, whether real or personal, which shall belong to any debtor or debtors, and of which he, she, or they, shall be actually possessed or entitled unto at the time of making such schedule, shall be deemed and taken to be part of the estate contained in such schedule though not inserted therein, and shall in like manner become vested in the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as such, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been contained in such schedule, and had

Estate of debtors, not inserted in schedules, to be vested in the clerk of the peace.

had been delivered into the court according to the directions of this act.

Holdes of securities, without consideration given, not entitled to any benefit.

XIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That no person holding any security whatsoever, for which such debtor never received any valuable consideration, shall be entitled to receive any benefit from the estate of such debtor, unless the person holding such security shall make it appear, to the satisfaction of the justices at some general or quarter session, or adjournment thereof, that he or she became possessed of the same *bonâ fide* and for good or valuable consideration.

Estates to vest in the clerk of the peace for the time being.

XX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in case of the death or removal of any clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace as aforesaid, in whom the estate, right, title, interest, or trust, of any debtor or debtors shall have vested by the authority of this act, every such estate, right, title, interest, and trust, shall become vested in the successor or successors to every such clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace as aforesaid respectively, as the case may be, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, under the provisions of this act.

No suit in equity to be commenced without consent of the majority in value of creditors.

XXI. Provided further, and be it also enacted, That no suit in equity shall be commenced by any assignee or assignees of any such debtor's estate and effects, without the consent of the major part in value of the creditors of such debtor, who shall meet together pursuant to a notice to be given, at least ten days before such meeting, in the *London Gazette*, or other newspaper which shall be published in the neighbourhood of the last residence of such debtor or debtors for that purpose.

Schedules to be produced by clerks of the peace to creditors,

XXII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, for every respective county, city, and county town, and county riding, division, cinque port, liberty, and place, with whom any schedule of the estates of any insolvent debtor or debtors shall be left, and his successors, clerks of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace as aforesaid, shall, on the reasonable request of any creditor or creditors of such insolvent debtor or debtors, or his or their attorney, produce and shew to such creditor or creditors, or his or their attorney, in the day time, the schedule of the estate of any such insolvent debtor or debtors, which shall be left with any such clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, or his predecessor in that office, the person so requiring to see and peruse any such schedule paying or tendering to the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, in whose custody any such schedule shall be, or his deputy, the sum of one shilling for his trouble in searching for and looking out such schedule, and attending whilst the same shall be perused by the party requiring to have the same looked out, and to peruse the same; and that a true copy of every such schedule, signed by the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, in whose custody the same shall be, or his deputy, pur-

and signed copies to be evidence.

porting

porting the same to be a true copy of such schedule, without being wrote on stamped paper, and for which copy no more shall be paid than sixpence by the sheet, each sheet containing seventy-two words, and so in proportion for a less number of words, shall, at all times, be admitted in all courts whatsoever as legal evidence of the same; and if any clerk of the peace, or his deputy, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, shall, on reasonable request as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to produce to any such creditor or creditors as aforesaid, or his or their attorney, any such schedule as aforesaid, and to permit the same to be inspected as aforesaid in the day time, on such payment or tender as aforesaid being made to him, or shall ask or take more than after the rate of sixpence by the sheet, each sheet to contain seventy-two words, and so in proportion for less than seventy-two words in a sheet, or shall refuse to make and deliver a copy of any such schedule on being requested as aforesaid so to make the same, and having the money tendered to him for payment of such copy after the rate aforesaid, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds, which shall and may be sued for and recovered in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, by action of debt, together with treble costs of suit, in the name of any person who shall prosecute for the same, and one moiety of which sum forfeited shall, when recovered, go to the party who prosecuted for the same, and the other moiety thereof to the poor of the parish in which the offence shall be committed.

Clerk of of the peace refusing to produce schedules, &c. to forfeit 10l. with treble costs.

Application of the penalty.

XXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That before such time as any assignee or assignees as aforesaid shall enter on, or take any profit from, any copyhold or customary estate as aforesaid, he or they shall agree and compound with the lord or lords of the manor or manors of whom the same shall be holden, for the payment of such fine or income as upon any surrender and admission thereto, hath heretofore been most usually accustomed to be paid; and that upon every such agreement or composition made, the said lord or lords for the time being, at the next court, or some subsequent court, which shall be holden for the said manor or manors, shall admit such assignee or assignees, tenant or tenants, to such copyhold or customary estate, according to the custom of the said manor or manors of which the same shall be holden, and for and during such estate and interest as the said debtor had therein at the time of his or her being discharged as aforesaid, reserving the rents, duties, heriots, customs, and services, payable and to be rendered in respect of the said copyhold or customary estate.

Assignees to compound with lords of manors for copyhold or customary estates.

XXIV. Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall extend to prejudice or affect any estate or interest, or right whatsoever, of any person or persons, other than the said debtor, which may be expectant upon or subject unto the estate or interest of the said debtor hereby vested in the said clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace; but that the estate, interest, and right whatsoever, of every other person or persons,

The debtor's right only to be affected by this act.

persons, shall remain, continue, and be saved, to them, in the same manner as if this act had not been made.

Act not to prevent mortgages, &c. taking place of claims of an inferior nature.

XXV. Provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to hinder or prevent any mortgage or mortgages, charges or liens, upon the estate of such debtor or debtors, or any part thereof, to take place upon the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or personal estate or effects, comprized in, or charged or affected by such mortgage or mortgages, charges or liens respectively, nor to prevent any statute staple, statute merchant, recognizance, or judgement, acknowledged by or obtained against any such debtor or debtors, to take place upon the lands, tenements, or real estate of such debtor or debtors; and also where any inquisition shall have been taken upon any such statute or recognizance, or any writ or execution shall have been taken out and delivered to the sheriff or proper officer upon any such judgement, before such discharge shall be given in open session to any such debtor as aforesaid, the personal estate of every such debtor respectively shall be subject thereto, in the first place, for so much as shall remain due upon such mortgage, charge, lien, statute, recognizance, or judgement respectively, in like manner as such mortgagees and persons, having such charges or liens, and creditors, by statute, recognizance, or judgement, would have been preferred to other creditors of an inferior nature, against the real or personal estate of such debtor and debtors respectively, if this act had not been made; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

XXVI. *And whereas many persons who may be entitled to and claim the benefit of this act are seized and possessed of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to hold to such debtors for the term of their natural lives, with power of granting leases, and taking fines, reserving small rents on such estates for one, two, or three lives, in possession on reversion, or for some number of years determinable upon lives; or have powers over real or personal estate, which such debtors could execute for their own advantage, and which said powers ought to be executed for the benefit of the creditors of such debtors; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in every such case, all and every the powers of leasing such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all other such powers as aforesaid over real or personal estate, which are or shall be vested in any such prisoner or prisoners as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby vested in the assignee or assignees of the real and personal estate of such prisoner, by virtue of this act, to be by such assignee or assignees executed for the benefit of all and every the creditors of such prisoners as aforesaid.*

Power of leasing lands or over real or personal estate, vested in assignees.

XXVII. *And whereas, in some prisons or gaols in this kingdom, the office of keeper or gaoler is held in fee for life, or otherwise, by persons who never act as keepers or gaolers themselves, or know any thing of the prisoners therein, but depute or employ some person or persons under them as keepers or gaolers of such prisons or gaols, be it therefore*

fore enacted, That in every such case, the person who shall have been actually employed and acted as deputy keeper or gaoler of any such prison or gaol at the time of the delivering in of the lists hereby directed to be delivered in, of prisoners in any such prison or gaol, at any general or quarter sessions of the peace, or some adjournment thereof, and not the principal keeper or gaoler (unless where such principal keeper or gaoler shall act as keeper or gaoler himself), shall take the oath herein-before appointed to be taken by the keeper or gaoler of every such prison or gaol.

The acting gaoler at the time of delivering lists to take the oath.

XXVIII. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices, at any general or quarter sessions of the peace, or adjournment thereof, to which any such prisoner shall be brought in pursuance of this act, shall, if required by any creditor or creditors of any such prisoner or prisoners, who shall oppose his or her discharge, administer and give to the keeper or gaoler, or the person who acts as keeper or gaoler of any such prison or gaol, at the time of bringing up any such prisoner, in order to be discharged under this act, an oath to the following effect; (that is to say),

At the session on request of creditors, gaolers to be sworn.

I *A. B.* do swear, That was really and Oath.
truly a prisoner in my custody, in the prison of
[or, in custody in some other prison, as the case may be] to the best of my knowledge and belief, at or upon the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one; and that the copy or copies of the cause or causes of his [or her] commitment or detainer, now by me brought with the body of the said and produced
to the said court, is or are a true copy or copies of the cause or causes of such commitment or detainer, without any fraud or deceit by me, or any other person whatsoever to the best of my knowledge and belief.

So help me GOD.'

And if any person who was keeper or gaoler, or deputed keeper or gaoler, of any such prison or gaol, on the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, or since shall not happen to be the keeper or gaoler, or deputed keeper or gaoler, of any such prison or gaol at the time any such list as aforesaid is hereby required to be delivered in, then the justices, at any such session, or at any adjournment thereof, may and are hereby required to administer and give to the respective person or persons who shall be keeper or gaoler, or deputed keeper or gaoler, of any such prison or gaol, and deliver in any such list as aforesaid at any such general or quarter session, or any adjournment thereof, an oath, touching the commitments, or books of commitment, of any such prison or gaol, to the effect following; (that is to say),

If the person delivering in list was not gaoler on *March* 1, 1801, he shall take the following

I *A. B.* do swear, That I have examined the commitments, Oath.
or books kept of or concerning the commitment of prisoners to the prison of in the [county, riding, division,
city, town, place, or liberty of as the case shall
Vol. XLIII. be],

be], and that I do verily believe that the said commitments or books of commitment, are really true, and not fictitious, nor calculated for this purpose; and by them it doth appear that was on the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, really and truly a prisoner in the actual custody of the then keeper or gaoler, or deputy keeper or gaoler, of the said prison or gaol, [or other prison, as the case may be], without fraud or deceit by me, or any other person or persons, to my knowledge and belief.

So help me GOD.'

At request of creditors, gaolers may be examined on oath at the session touching commitments.

XXIX. And, in order to discover any fraudulent entries or commitments of prisoners in any prison or gaol books; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the justices, at any general or quarter session of the peace, or any adjournment thereof, are hereby authorised, at the request of any creditor or creditors of any prisoner, to convene before them, at some certain time to be appointed by them, any person or persons who was or were keeper or gaoler, or deputed keeper or gaoler, of any prison or gaol within their respective jurisdictions, on the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, or at any time since, and to examine every such keeper or gaoler, or deputed keeper or gaoler, on oath, touching the commitment and continuance in custody of any such prisoner, as the justices, at any such general or quarter session, or adjournment thereof, shall think fit; and if any sheriff, keeper or gaoler, or deputed keeper or gaoler, shall neglect or refuse to bring before any such justices, at any session of the peace, or adjournment thereof, any such prisoner as shall be directed and required by warrant of any justice or justices as aforesaid, or to attend on being summoned for that purpose, he shall on conviction suffer six months imprisonment, or if any keeper or gaoler attending, shall refuse to make answer and discovery in the premises, as shall be reasonably required at such general or quarter session, or any adjournment thereof, he, she, or they so offending in the premises, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered by and in the name, and for the use of the party injured, by action of debt, to be brought in his or her name in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster* or *Dublin* as the case may be, together with treble costs of suit.

Penalty on sheriffs, &c. disobeying orders of justices, and on gaolers refusing to answer.

Penalty on gaolers, and the printer of the London or Dublin Gazette, &c. for not complying with the regulations of this act.

XXX. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any keeper or gaoler of any prison, or his deputy or deputies, shall, without just cause, to be approved of by the justices at some general quarter session, or general session of the peace, or adjournment thereof, within their respective jurisdictions, refuse or delay to bring any such prisoner or prisoners as aforesaid to any such general quarter session, or general session, or adjournment thereof, in order to his or her discharge; or shall neglect, refuse, or designedly omit to insert, in any such list, the name or names of any such prisoner or prisoners who was or

were actually in custody in his or their respective prison or gaol, on the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, or since, or shall neglect or refuse to make out, fix up, or deliver, such lists as aforesaid; or if any keeper or gaoler, or deputed keeper or gaoler, shall neglect or refuse to take any of the said oaths before mentioned, and hereby required to be taken by him, or shall, upon any account or pretence whatsoever, take or receive more than the said sum of one shilling herein-before allowed for his or her attendance, in order to be discharged of such prisoner or prisoners as aforesaid, or shall detain any such prisoner after he or she shall be discharged as aforesaid; or if the printer of the *London Gazette*, or *Dublin Gazette* respectively, or other newspaper as aforesaid, shall wilfully refuse or neglect to insert therein the notice by this act directed to be given, on reasonable request to him made for that purpose, and tender of the money hereby directed to be paid, or shall take or receive any fee or gratuity more than four-pence as aforesaid for doing thereof, every such keeper and gaoler of such prison or prisons, his deputy or deputies, and every such printer as aforesaid, shall respectively forfeit and pay to each prisoner, in every such case injured, the sum of one hundred pounds; which shall and may be recovered, with treble costs of suit, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of the courts of record at *Westminster* or *Dublin*, as the case may be, wherein no essoin, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

XXXI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any keeper or keepers, gaoler or gaolers, or any deputy keeper or gaoler, of any prison, shall, in taking of the aforesaid oaths, forswear and perjure themselves, and shall thereof be lawfully convicted, such keeper or gaoler, or deputed keeper or gaoler, of such prison or prisons, (over and above the penalties to be inflicted on persons convicted of perjury), shall, upon every such conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred pounds, to be recovered with full costs, by bill, plaint, or information, or action of debt, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster* or *Dublin* respectively, as the case may be, wherein no essoin, protection, or wager of law, shall be allowed, by and in the name of such person or persons, his and their executors and administrators, to whom any assignment or conveyance, in pursuance of this act, shall be made, of the estate and effects of such prisoner or prisoners; and if no such assignee or assignees shall be living, then in the name or names of any other creditor or creditors, who shall sue for the said penalties, to be applied, one moiety to the informer or informers, and the other moiety towards satisfaction of the debts of such his creditor or creditors.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That if any clerk of the peace, or his deputy, or town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, shall delay or refuse to give every or any such prisoner, adjudged to be entitled to his discharge as aforesaid, within fourteen days after such adjudication, a copy of the order

Penalty on gaolers for perjury.

Penalty on clerks of the peace refusing to give copies of adjudications of discharges, &c.

of adjudication, on the payment of two shillings and sixpence, or shall take more than the sum of two shillings and sixpence for such copy, or shall take more than one shilling for an assignment or conveyance of such prisoner's estate and effects, every such clerk of the peace, or his deputy, or town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, who shall so offend, and who shall be convicted at any such general or quarter session of the peace, or any adjournment thereof, of any such offence, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to every such prisoner, the sum of twenty pounds, as the justices of the peace, at such general or quarter session of the peace, or adjournment thereof, shall order, and who are hereby empowered to cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of the goods of any such clerk of the peace, or his deputy, or town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace so offending.

Debtors for-
swearing, to
be deemed
guilty of per-
jury.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any debtor as aforesaid, who shall take the benefit of this act, shall wilfully swear and perjure himself, herself, or themselves, in any oath to be taken under this act and shall be lawfully convicted thereof, he, she, or they, so offending, shall suffer such punishment as by law may be inflicted on persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Persons dis-
charged not
liable for
debts prior
to March 1,
1801.

XXXIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person entitled to the benefit of this act shall, at any time hereafter, be imprisoned by reason of any judgement or decree obtained for payment of money only, or for any debt, bond, damages, contempts for non-payment of money, costs, sum or sums of money contracted, incurred, occasioned, owing, or growing due, before the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, but that upon every arrest upon every judgement, or such decree, or for such debts, damages, contempts, costs, sum and sums of money, it shall and may be lawful for any judge of the court where the process issued, or for any two justices of the peace, upon shewing the copy of the order of adjudication as aforesaid, to release and discharge out of custody such prisoner or prisoners as aforesaid, and at the same time, to order the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such suit or suits to pay such prisoner or prisoners the costs he, she, or they shall have incurred on such occasion, or so much thereof as to such judge or justices shall seem just and reasonable; and every such judge is hereby empowered so to do on such prisoner's causing a common appearance to be entered for him in every such action or suit.

Prisoners not
discharged of
debts sub-
sequent to
March 1, 1801.

XXXV. And whereas, under former acts of this kind, doubts have arisen what was to be done with such prisoners who applied at any session to be discharged, who owed and stood charged with debts, as well previous as subsequent to the day limited by the respective acts: to remedy which, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no prisoner or prisoners shall be discharged of any debts incurred subsequent to the first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one; and if shall appear to the justices, at any;

any session or adjournment, that any prisoner or prisoners, then applying to them to be discharged, shall stand charged as well with debts previous to as subsequent to the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, that, in such cases, it shall and may be lawful to and for the justices to discharge the person of such prisoner on account of all debts incurred previous to the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, and to remand him or her back to the custody of the keeper of the prison from whence he or she was brought, for all debts with which he or she stands charged with in his custody, incurred subsequent to the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person, being a prisoner, charged in execution on the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, and having before or since that day petitioned any court to be discharged as an insolvent debtor, and having conformed to the several provisions of the laws in being for that purpose, shall have been brought up, and by the court before which such prisoner was so brought up, remanded back to the prison or gaol from which such prisoner was brought up, there to continue in execution on the undertaking of his or her plaintiff or plaintiffs to pay to him or her two shillings and four-pence weekly and every week, or such other allowance as by law is directed to be paid in such case, during such time as such prisoner should remain in execution at the suit of such plaintiff or plaintiffs, and such prisoner so continued in execution shall have been or shall be discharged from such execution by his or her plaintiff or plaintiffs, without his or her own privity or consent, subsequent to the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, and before the day whereon he or she might otherwise have applied to take the benefit of this act, every such prisoner shall be entitled, notwithstanding such discharge, to the same relief and advantage, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, which he or she might or could have otherwise obtained by virtue of this act; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Prisoners who, on application as insolvent debtors, have been remanded back, and since discharged without their consent, entitled to the benefit of this act.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action of escape, or any suit or action, be brought against any justice or justices of the peace, sheriff, keeper or gaoler, of any prison, for performing their office, in pursuance of this act, they may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence; and if the plaintiff be non-suited, or discontinue his action, or verdict pass against him, or judgement upon demurrer, the defendant shall have treble costs.

Act may be pleaded to any action of escape.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any *scire facias* or action of debt or upon judgement shall be brought against any prisoner, his or her heirs, executors, or administrators, upon any judgement obtained against any such prisoner, or on any statute or recognizance acknowledged by him or her, before the said first day of *March*

Act may be pleaded generally by prisoners, &c.

one thousand eight hundred and one, with respect to prisoners in actual custody, on the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, it shall and may be lawful for any such prisoner, his or her heirs, executors, or administrators, to plead generally that such prisoner was actually a prisoner in such prison or in some other prison, at such a person's suit on the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, and was or were duly discharged, according to this act, at the general quarter session, or general session, or adjournment thereof, held at such time and place for such county, riding, division, liberty, city, town, or place, (as his, her, or their case is), without pleading any matter specially; and in case any other suit or action shall be commenced against him, her, or them, for any other debt, sum, or sums of money, due before the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, to plead in discharge of his or her person from execution, (over and above such matters as aforesaid), that such debt or sum of money (as the case shall happen) was contracted or due before the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, without pleading any other matter specially; whereto the plaintiff shall or may reply generally, and deny the matters pleaded as aforesaid, or reply any other matter or thing which may shew the said defendant not to be entitled to the benefit of this act, or not duly discharged according to it, in the same manner as the plaintiff might have replied in case the defendant had pleaded this act, and his discharge, by virtue of this act, specially; and if the plaintiff be nonsuited, discontinue his action, or verdict pass against him, or judgement on demurrer, the defendant to have treble costs.

Act not to extend to attorneys, or servants embezzling money;

XXXIX. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to release or discharge any attorney at law, or solicitor, or any other person or persons acting, or pretending to act as such, with regard to any debt with which he or they shall stand charged for any money, or other effects, recovered and received by him or them, for the use of any person or persons, bodies corporate or politick, and by any attorney, solicitor, or other person or persons acting as such, embezzled, concealed, or converted to his or their own use; or to release or discharge any servant or agent, or any other person or persons employed or entrusted as such, with regard to any debt or demand with which he, she, or they shall stand charged for or on account of any money, goods, or other effects, received or possessed by him, her, or them, for the use and on account of his, her, or their master or masters, or employers, and by such servant or agent embezzled, concealed, or converted, to his, her, or their own use; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

XL. *And whereas many evil-disposed persons, to support their profligate way of life, have, by various subtle stratagems, threats, and devices, fraudulently obtained divers sums of money, goods, wares, merchandizes, bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other securities*

Securities for money, to the great injury of industrious families, and to the manifest prejudice of trade and credit; be it enacted, That no prisoner, who knowingly and designedly, by false pretence or pretences, shall have obtained from any person or persons money, goods, wares, merchandizes, bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other securities for money, shall have or receive any benefit or discharge by or under this act; but the justices at any general or quarter session of the peace, or any adjournment thereof, before whom any such prisoners shall be brought, upon due proof of the matter, made to their satisfaction, shall remand such prisoner to the custody of the gaoler or keeper of the prison from whence he or she shall have been brought; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

nor to persons obtaining money, &c. on false pretences.

XLl. Provided always, That no prisoner who shall have been remanded to prison under any act heretofore passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, for having fraudulently obtained money, goods, or securities for money on false pretences, or for having secretly and fraudulently removed stock, cattle, or other effects, which were subject or liable to be detained for rent, or who shall have lost or forfeited the benefit of any such former act by having made any fraudulent sale, transfer, conveyance, or assignment, since his or her imprisonment, to the prejudice of the fair and honest creditor, or who shall have obtained a discharge under any such former act fraudulently, or shall have taken an oath under such act, any part of which was not true, shall have or receive any benefit or discharge by or under this act; but the justices at any general or other session of the peace, or any adjournment thereof, before whom any such prisoner shall be brought, upon due proof of the matter made to their satisfaction, shall remand such prisoner to the custody of the gaoler or keeper of the prison from which he or she shall have been brought, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding: provided also, That no person charged in execution for damages recovered in any action for criminal conversation with the wife of the plaintiff in such action, or in any action for seducing and carnally knowing the daughter or female servant of the plaintiff, or in any action for a malicious prosecution, shall have any benefit under this act; except only in cases where the plaintiff in such actions respectively shall be dead, and no person shall have obtained probate of the will, or letters of administration of the effects of such plaintiff within twelve monts after the decease of such plaintiff.

Prisoners remanded to prison under any insolvent act, for fraudulently obtaining money, &c. shall not receive any benefit under this act;

nor persons charged in execution for damages recovered in any action for criminal conversation, &c.;

XLII. And whereas many debtors for rents of lands, messuages, houses, or other promises, have, with fraudulent intent to disappoint the right of their respective landlords, removed the stock, cattle, furniture, goods, or other effects, which were subject and liable to be distrained for the satisfaction of the said rents; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no prisoner or prisoners, who, in a secret, clandestine, or fraudulent manner, shall have removed, or caused to be removed, within six years before the passing of this

nor persons removing effects of the value of 50l. liable to be distrained for this rent;

this act, any such stock, cattle, furniture, goods or effects, of the value of fifty pounds or upwards, which were subject or liable to be distrained by their respective landlords for or in payment of such rent or rents, whereby such landlord or landlords shall have lost all or some part of the rent or rents due to him, her, or them, as aforesaid, shall be discharged by or under this act, but shall, on due proof of the matter as aforesaid, be remanded in manner herein-before mentioned; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLIII. *And whereas many debtors have, with a view to defraud their creditors, sold, transferred, conveyed, or assigned, their estate and effects to some person or persons, subsequent to their being in custody of law, or imprisoned under some process for debt: and whereas such sale, transfer, conveyance, or assignment, hath been fraudulently made, to the infinite prejudice of the fair and honest creditor, though sufficient proof could not be obtained to convict the party of a fraudulent design:* be it enacted, That whenever it shall be proved, by one or more credible witness or witnesses, to the satisfaction of the court to which any prisoner shall be brought up, in order to obtain his or her discharge, that such prisoner has sold, transferred, conveyed, or assigned, to any person or persons, all or any part of his estate or effects, subsequent to the time of his imprisonment, without just cause for so doing, to be allowed by the justices presiding in such court as aforesaid, every such debtor shall lose all the benefits and advantages that he might otherwise have claimed under the authority of this act, and shall not be entitled to his or her discharge; and every such sale, transfer, conveyance, or assignment, is hereby declared to be null and void.

nor persons
selling or as-
signing effects
to defraud
creditors.

XLIV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every gaoler or keeper of any prison shall, and is hereby required to suffer, in the day-time, any person or persons, desiring the same, to see and speak, in the lodge, or some convenient room in the said prison, with any prisoner or prisoners, whose names are inserted in the before-mentioned list or lists, or the *London or Dublin Gazette*, or other newspapers, or any of them, and also to see, in the true and genuine books of the said prison, the entries made of the name or names of such prisoner or prisoners, debtor or debtors, together with the name or names of the person or persons at whose suit or suits he, she, or they, are or were detained; and if any such gaoler or keeper shall refuse or neglect to comply with what is hereby above required, every such gaoler or keeper who shall so offend in the premises shall forfeit and pay to the person so refused and aggrieved the sum of forty pounds, to be recovered with costs of suit, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of the courts at *Westminster or Dublin*, as the case may be, wherein no essoin, protection, wager of law, or more than one imparlance, shall be allowed, by and in the name or names of the person or persons so refused and aggrieved.

Gaolers to
permit pri-
soners to be
spoken with,
&c. on penalty
of 40l.

Gaoler mak-
ing false en-

XLV. And be it further enacted, That if any gaoler or keeper, or deputed gaoler or keeper, of any prison or prisons, shall

shall make or cause to be made any false entries, in any book or books belonging to any prison or gaol under his care, or of which he is or was gaoler, or shall prepare or keep, or cause to be prepared or kept, any false book or books, in order for any false or untrue entry or entries to be made therein, or shall insert in any list to be delivered in as aforesaid, the name or names of any person or persons who was not in actual custody as aforesaid, (except as in the oath of every such gaoler or keeper, or deputed gaoler or keeper, shall be excepted), every such gaoler or keeper, or deputed gaoler or keeper, shall, over and above the penalties which he shall be liable to for every such fraud, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred pounds, to be recovered with treble costs of suit, by and in the name, and for the use of any person or persons, who shall be prejudiced by any such false entry or entries, which penalties shall and may be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster* or *Dublin* as the case may be, wherein no essoin, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, That if any debtor, being thereunto required by any creditor, shall refuse to discover and declare the trade or occupation, and habitation or last place of abode, of the person or persons at whose suit he or she is or was detained or charged in custody, or if any prisoner being called for and desired by any creditor or creditors to come to the lodge of the prison in which any such prisoner shall be confined, shall refuse to come, without some reasonable cause being made appear to the contrary, every such debtor, upon proof being made thereof, before the justices at any general or quarter session of the peace, or any adjournment thereof, to be held as aforesaid, shall not have or receive any benefit or discharge by or under this act; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

Debtors refusing to discover the trade and abode of the person at whose suit detained, or to come to the lodge, shall be excluded the benefit of this act.

XLVII. And whereas there is but one common or county gaol for each of the respective counties of *York* or *Lincoln*, which said counties are each of them divided into several ridings or divisions, all of which have several commissions of the peace; and if the gaoler of these gaols, be obliged to carry the debtors prisoners therein, to the quarter session of such riding or division, the same will be a very great charge, not only to such gaoler, but also to the prisoners, in these large counties; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for two or more justices of the peace for any of the ridings or divisions in the respective counties, (or any other county or counties where the prisons are at a distance from the place where the sessions are held), at the common or county gaol thereof respectively, or at some convenient place near thereto, and they are hereby required to assemble and meet, and to hold session there, by adjournment from their respective quarter session from time to time, for the discharge of the respective prisoners therein, according to the powers, limitations, and directions of this act.

Justices may hold a session at or near the county gaol,

Justices for the district of Holland may adjourn to or near the county gaol, and two justices acting for either of the divisions of the county, may hold the adjourned sessions for discharging prisoners.

Justices for Surrey may adjourn to Southwark.

Prisoners in custody for fees, &c. claimed by gaolers, or other officers of the prison shall be discharged.

Act not to extend to debtors to the crown, or of offenders against revenue laws, unless the treasury certify their consent.

XLVIII. *And whereas the district or division of Holland, in the said county of Lincoln, is distant near forty miles from the said county gaol, and it is highly inconvenient and expensive for the justices of the peace acting for the said division to be obliged to travel to the said gaol for the sole purpose of discharging the prisoners under the powers by this act given; be it therefore enacted, That, for the several purposes aforesaid, the justices for the said division or district of Holland may adjourn their original sessions to the county gaol, or some place near thereunto; and it shall and may be lawful for any two justices of the peace, acting either for the parts of *Lindsey, Kesteven, or Holland*, to hold such adjourned sessions for the sole purpose of discharging such prisoners; notice of the adjournment of such original sessions being given by the clerk of sessions to such justices, and who shall attend there to register the proceedings of the said court, so far as the same relate to or affect the discharge of any prisoner detained for debt in the division of *Holland*, and claiming the benefit of this act.*

XLIX. *And whereas the next general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Surrey, which shall happen after the passing of this act, may be in the country, and upwards of twenty miles from any of the said prisons; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for such justices as shall be assembled at the general quarter session of the peace to be holden for the county of *Surrey*, next after the passing of this act, and they are hereby required forthwith to adjourn the said sessions to the borough of *Southwark*, for the purpose of administering the oaths required to be taken and subscribed by this act, by the several gaolers within the said county, and for the discharge of prisoners or other debtors, according to the powers, limitations, and directions of this act.*

L. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all debtors and others, who were in prison on or before the said first day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, in any of the gaols of this kingdom, and now remain there for not paying their fees, rents, or other demands, due or claimed as due, to the keeper or keepers of any prison respectively, or to any other officer of such prison, and upon no other account, shall be discharged therefrom, he, she, or they, taking the oath by this act required to be taken by prisoners.

LI. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to discharge any person seeking the benefit of this act, with respect to any debt or penalty with which he or she shall stand charged at the suit of the crown, or of any person for any offence committed against any act or acts of parliament relative to his Majesty's revenues of customs, excise, stamps, or salt duties, or any of them, or any other branches of the publick revenue, or at the suit of any sheriff or other publick officer, upon any bail bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any offence committed against any act or acts of parliament relative to his Majesty's said revenues of customs, excise,

excise, stamps, or salt duties, or any other branches of publick revenue, unless any three of the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being, shall certify their consent under their hands to the justices at their said sessions, or adjournment thereof, for the discharge of such prisoner as aforesaid.

LII. *And whereas, under former acts, creditors have been put to great expence and trouble, in attending every session and adjournment, during the whole continuance of the act, to oppose the discharge of debtors clearly excluded from any benefit under the said respective acts, but who, after having been before one session heard, and refused a discharge, to barass their creditors, constantly gave fresh notices for each subsequent session and adjournment, of their intended application to be discharged:* to remedy which, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases whatever, the determination of the justices in session or adjournment shall be final to all intents and purposes, unless the debtor shall, during the continuance of this act, get rid of the objection or objections for which they refused his discharge; and that the same may be clear and certain, the justices are hereby required to state the objections why such debtor's discharge is refused by them; and in all cases whatever, it shall and may be lawful to and for the justices, at any subsequent session or adjournment, upon any application from the prisoner, upon due proof on oath made to them by two or more credible witnesses (which oath they are hereby empowered to administer), of such objection or objections being removed, and on proof of notice served, at least ten days previous to such application, on the creditor or creditors who before opposed his discharge, and of notice likewise inserted in the *London or Dublin Gazette*, in manner before directed by this act, to order such prisoner to be brought before them, and, if they shall then be of opinion the said debtor is entitled to the benefit of this act, to adjudge him or her to be entitled to the benefit of this act; and if a prisoner, to order him or her to be discharged, he or she taking the oath, and in all other respects conforming to the directions of this act.

Determination of justices to be final, unless the prisoner get rid of the objections to his discharge, &c.

LIII. *And whereas it may happen that several persons who may claim and be entitled to the benefit of this act, are seised of an estate tail in some freehold or copyhold lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which entail, with the remainders thereon expectant, they have by law power to defeat and bar, either by levying a fine or fines, suffering a common recovery or common recoveries, or by surrender or surrenders thereof, whereby such person or persons said freehold or copyhold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, would be liable to the payment of their debts, and be delivered up, according to the terms of this act, for the benefit of their creditors:* be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in every such case such person or persons so seised as aforesaid, and who shall be entitled to and claim the benefit of this act, shall, to all intents and purposes whatsoever in law, be deemed and taken, and is and are hereby declared, to be seised of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments in fee, and the same shall be delivered up to such creditor

Estates of which prisoners are seised in tail to be delivered up to creditors.

or creditors of every such prisoner, in the same manner as if such person or persons had actually levied a fine, suffered a common recovery or recoveries, or made a surrender or surrenders thereof, and thereby had become seised in fee; any law or construction of law to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

LIV. *And whereas many persons who may be entitled to and claim the benefit of this act, have been great dealers, or otherwise engaged in large transactions, whereby they may be entitled to sundry and great debts and demands of various and intricate natures, and they may be entitled to equities of redemption of estates subject and liable to mortgages, judgements, or other incumbrances, or to reversions, remainders, or other contingent estates, in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or to other trusts or interests in estates, both real and personal, which may not be sufficiently described or discovered in the schedule or inventory before directed to be delivered in upon oath by the prisoner to be discharged as aforesaid, or which may want his aid and assistance to adjust, make out, recover, or manage, for the benefit of his creditors; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the respective assignees of the estate and effects of such debtor or debtors, who shall obtain his, her, or their discharge in pursuance of this act, or any other person or persons duly authorised by them for that purpose, from time to time, to apply to any two or more of the justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, town, place, or liberty, where such debtor or debtors shall be then residing, thereby desiring that such debtor or debtors may be further examined as to any matters or things relating to his, her, or their estate or effects, whereupon such justices shall send for or call before them such debtor or debtors, by such warrant, summons, ways, or means, as they shall think fit; and upon such debtor's appearing shall examine him, her, or them, as well upon oath as otherwise, as to such matters and things as such assignee shall desire, relating to the estate and effects of such debtor or debtors; and if any debtor or debtors (on payment, or tender of payment, of such reasonable charges as such justices shall judge sufficient) shall neglect or refuse to come or appear, not having a lawful excuse, to be made known to such justices, and by them allowed, or being come before them, shall refuse to be sworn or to answer to all such questions as by such justices shall be put to him, her, or them, relating to the discovery of his, her, or their estate or effects so vested, or intended to be vested, in such clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer, acting as clerk of the peace, or such assignees as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful to and for such justices, by warrant under their hands and seals, to apprehend such debtor or debtors so offending as aforesaid, and him, her, or them, to commit to the common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until such time as he, she, or they, shall submit him, her, or themselves, to such justices, and answer upon oath to all such*

Assignees may apply for the further examination of debtors to two justices.

Justices to call before them debtors, and if they refuse to appear, &c. may commit them.

such lawful questions as shall by such justices be put to him, her, or them, for the purposes aforesaid.

LV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every such person and persons who shall, within ten months after the discharge of such prisoner or prisoners, voluntarily come in and make a discovery of any part of such debtor or debtors real or personal estate as shall not be comprised in such schedule as aforesaid, before any such justices aforesaid, shall be allowed after the rate of twenty pounds *per centum* out of the net produce of such debtor or debtors estate which shall be recovered on such discovery, and which shall be paid to such person or persons so discovering the same, by the assignee or assignees of such debtor's estate and effects.

Reward of 20l. per cent. for discovering any part of debtor's estate not comprized in schedule.

LVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That notwithstanding the discharge of any debtor or debtors by virtue of this act, if it shall hereafter appear the same was obtained fraudulently, or that any part of the oath taken by any such debtor was not true, then, and in every such case, every such discharge shall be void and of none effect.

Discharge of prisoner fraudulently obtained, void.

LVII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful at all times hereafter for any assignee or assignees of the estate or effects of any debtor or debtors who shall be chose in pursuance of this act, by and with the consent of the major part in value of the creditors of such debtor or debtors, who shall be present at a meeting to be had on twenty-one days notice being previously given for the purpose hereafter mentioned in the *London Gazette* if the debtor was in custody in *London*, or within the weekly bills of mortality, and if not, then also in some newspaper which shall be published in the county, city, or place in or near which such person or persons shall have been in gaol; and if in custody at *Dublin*, or in the county of *Dublin*, in the *Dublin Gazette*, and if in any other place in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, then also in some newspaper which shall be published in the county, city, or place in or near which such person or persons shall have been in gaol, to make compositions with any person or persons or accountants to such debtor or debtors, where the same shall appear necessary or reasonable, and to take such reasonable part of any such debt as can upon any such composition be gotten, in full discharge of such debts and accounts; and also to submit any difference or dispute between such assignee or assignees and any person or persons for or on account or by reason or means of any matter, cause or thing, relating to the estate or effects of such debtor or debtors, or to any debt or debts due, or claimed to be due, to or from such debtor or debtors, to the final end and determination of arbitrators, to be chosen by the said assignee or assignees, and the major part in value of such creditors, and the party or parties with whom they shall have such difference, and to perform the award of such arbitrators, or of any umpire to be chosen by them, or otherwise to settle and agree the matters in difference and dispute between them in such manner, as the

Assignees, with consent of majority in value of creditors, may compound for debts, and submit disputes to arbitration.

the said assignee or assignees, with such consent as aforesaid, shall think fit and can agree, and the same shall be binding to all the creditors of such debtor or debtors; and every such assignee or assignees is and are hereby indemnified for what they shall fairly do in the premises in pursuance of this act.

Penalty for
concealing
estates of
debtors.

LVIII. *And for the better discovery of the estate and effects of any debtor who shall be discharged by virtue of this act; be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall have accepted of any trust or trusts, and shall wilfully conceal or protect any estate, real or personal, of any such debtor from his creditors, and shall not, within thirty days after any assignee or assignees shall, in pursuance of this act, be chosen of any such debtor's estate, discover and disclose to such assignee or assignees such trust and estate in writing, and deliver up or make over the same to such assignee or assignees, he, she, or they, so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, and also double the value of the estate, either real or personal so concealed, to and for the use of the creditors of any such debtor; to be recovered by action of debt in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster or Dublin, as the case may be, in the name or names of the assignee or or assignees of such debtor's estate, together with treble costs of suit.*

If assignees
die, others
maybe chosen,
&c.

LIX. *And whereas provision ought to be made as to what should become of the estate and effects of any debtor or debtors not got in, obtained, or recovered, by any assignee or assignees chose pursuant to the directions of the several acts at the time of his or their death or deaths, and whose heir or heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, refused to act or meddle therein: to remedy which, be it enacted, That in all such cases it shall and may be lawful to and for the creditors of every such debtor or debtors to chuse a new assignee or assignees, in manner and form as herein-before is directed, and to obtain a new assignment from the clerk of the peace, or his deputy, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, pursuant to the order of the justices, and which said order the said justices are hereby required and empowered to direct, (on due proof on oath being made to them of the death of such former assignee or assignees, and refusal of his or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to act or meddle therein); and the said clerk of the peace, or his deputy, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, are hereby empowered to obey the same, and execute such assignment accordingly, in manner and form as if no former assignment had ever been made, the said assignee or assignees, clerk of the peace, or his deputy, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, hereby conforming to all orders and directions made by this act relative to them, or any of them, and to be liable to all such pains and penalties as are inflicted on them, or any of them, by this act, for disobedience in any part thereof, or neglect of duty whatever; and in case any such assignee or assignees shall die, and his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall*

shall refuse to act, that then and in such case it shall be lawful for such justices of the peace to appoint a new assignee or assignees, with the like powers and authorities as are given by this act; and the said justices shall have power, in a summary way, to oblige the heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, of such assignee or assignees, to account and deliver up all such estate and effects as shall remain in his or their hands, to be applied for the purposes of this act.

LX. *And, to the intent and purpose that the estate and effects of such debtor or debtors as shall be discharged by virtue of this act may be duly and faithfully applied for the benefit of his, her, or their real creditors*; be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the respective courts at *Westminster* and *Dublin*, and the courts of great sessions in *Wales*, and the counties palatine of *Chester*, *Lancaster*, and *Durham* respectively, and the courts of limited jurisdiction in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, from whence any process issued, upon which any such debtor or debtors was or were committed, or where the process issued out of any other court, to and for the judges of the court of king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer, or of great sessions, or counties palatine aforesaid, within their respective jurisdictions, or any one of them, from time to time, upon the petition of any such debtor, or the creditor or creditors of such debtor, complaining of any insufficiency, fraud, mismanagement, or other misbehaviour, of any assignee or assignees of the estate or effects of any such debtor or debtors, to summon all parties concerned, and, upon hearing the parties concerned therein, to make and give such orders and directions therein, either for the removal or displacing such assignee or assignees, and appointing any new assignee or assignees in the place or stead of such assignee or assignees so to be removed or displaced, and for the prudent, just, and equitable management or distribution of the estate and effects of any such debtor, for the benefit of the respective creditors, as the said courts or judges respectively shall think fit; and in case of the removal or displacing of any assignee or assignees, and the appointing of any new assignee or assignees, the estate or effects of such debtor or debtors shall, from thenceforth, be divested out of the assignee or assignees so removed or displaced, and be vested in, and delivered over to such new assignee or assignees, in the same manner and for the same intents and purposes, as the same were before vested in the assignee or assignees first chosen as aforesaid; any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Courts, on complaint, may remove assignees, &c.

LXI. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where mutual credit hath been given between any debtor who shall be discharged in pursuance of this act; and any other person or persons, or bodies corporate or politick, before the delivery of such schedule or inventory of the estate and effects of such debtor or debtors, upon oath as aforesaid, the respective assignee or assignees of such debtor or debtors is and are hereby authorised and required on his and their parts,

Where mutual credit has been given, the balance to be stated.

to state and allow an account between them and the other party or parties concerned; and nothing more shall be deemed to be vested in such clerk of the peace, or town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, or such assignee or assignees as aforesaid, as the estate or effects of such debtor or debtors, than what shall appear to be justly due to him, her, or them respectively, as and for the balance of such account, when truly stated.

Prisoners for not paying monies awarded, costs, &c. entitled to the benefit of this act;

LXII. *And whereas many persons are often committed by the courts of law and equity for contempts, for not paying money ordered or awarded to be paid, and also for not paying of costs duly and regularly taxed and allowed by the proper officer, after proper demands made for that purpose, and also upon the writ of excommunicato capiendo, or other process for, or grounded on, the non-payment of money, costs, or expenses, in some cause or proceeding in some ecclesiastical court, or for contempt to such court relating thereto; it is hereby declared and enacted, That all such persons are and shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, on and subject to the same terms, conditions, and restrictions, as are herein expressed and declared with respect to prisoners for debt only.*

and also prisoners on processes out of courts of conscience.

LXIII. *And whereas great numbers of poor people have been and are now imprisoned for debt, upon processes issuing out of courts of conscience; it is hereby enacted and declared, That all such prisoners shall be entitled to have the benefit of this act, and be discharged under the same, provided he, she, or they conform to the directions herein-before prescribed, touching other prisoners who shall be discharged by virtue of this act.*

No persons who have taken the benefit of any insolvent act within five years, to be entitled to relief under this.

LXIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no person who shall have taken the benefit of any act heretofore passed for the relief of insolvent debtors within the space of five years last past, shall have or receive any benefit or advantage of or under this act, nor be deemed to be within the intent and meaning thereof, so as to be discharged under the same; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Affirmation of Quakers to be taken.

LXV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases wherein by this act an oath is required, the solemn affirmation of any person being a quaker, shall and may be accepted and taken in lieu thereof; and every person making such affirmation, who shall be convicted of wilful and false affirmation, shall incur and suffer such and the same penalties as are inflicted and imposed by this act upon persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Certain persons not entitled to the benefit of this act.

LXVI. And be it enacted, That *Joseph Henry Kiernan, James Plunket, Edward Graham, Hugh Reilly, and Edward Brabazon*, confined debtors, named and described in an act passed in the parliament of Ireland in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the relief of confined debtors who may be insolvent*, be not entitled to the benefit of this act, notwithstanding their situations respectively come within the provisions of the same.

LXVII. Pro-

LXVII. Provided also, and it is hereby enacted, That no- Act not to
ing in this act contained shall extend to that part of Great extend to
Britain called Scotland. Scotland.

C A P. LXXI.

An act for transferring the receipt and management of the duties on
licences for using or exercising the trade and business of an horse
dealer, from the commissioners of stamps to the commissioners for
the affairs of taxes; and also for making further provisions in
respect to the said duties so transferred.—[June 27, 1801.]

WHEREAS by an act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the Preamble.
reign of his present Majesty, certain stamp duties were 24 Geo. 3.
enacted in Great Britain on licences issued for using and exercising l. 2. c. 31,
the trade of an horse dealer, and placed under the management of the
commissioners for the time being, appointed to manage the duties
charged on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, which duties have
been further regulated by an act passed in the twenty-ninth year of
the reign of his present Majesty: and whereas it is expedient that the and 29 Geo. 3.
said duties should be repealed, and other duties should be granted in c. 49, recited.

in lieu thereof, to be placed under the management of the commissioners
for the affairs of taxes, under the provisions of this act; may it
therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it
enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the
advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and com-
mons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the autho-
rity of the same, That, from and after the fifth day of April one
thousand eight hundred and one in England, and from and after
the twenty-fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and
one in Scotland, the duties granted by the said first-recited act, in Scotland,
and all the regulations contained in the said last-recited act, or
in any other act concerning the said duties on licences as afore-
said, shall cease and determine, save and except in all cases re-
lating to the demanding, recovering, receiving, or paying, any
arrear of duties by the said first-recited act granted, which on
the respective days before mentioned shall have remained unpaid
in England and Scotland respectively; and the several clauses,
provisions, matters, and things relating to the due paying, re-
ceiving, and recovering the same, save also and except the pay-
ing and accounting for the duties received since the fifth day of
April one thousand eight hundred and one, by virtue of the said
first-recited act.

After April 5,
1801, in
England, and
May 24, 1801,
in Scotland,
the duties
granted by
first recited
act, and all
regulations
concerning
them, shall
cease, except
as to arrears,
&c.

II. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said
fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and one in England,
and from and after the said twenty-fourth day of May one thou-
sand eight hundred and one in Scotland, in lieu and instead of
the duties on licences to use or exercise the trade of an horse
dealer, by this act repealed, there shall be assessed, raised, and
levied, to and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and succes-
sors, upon every person who shall use or exercise the trade and
business of an horse dealer within the cities of London and West-
minster,

After April 5,
1801, in Eng-
land, and May
24, 1801, in
Scotland,
horse dealers
in Great Bri-
tain shall pay
the annual
duties herein
specified.

minster, and the liberties of the same respectively, the parishes of *Saint Mary-le-bone* and *Saint Pancras* in the county of *Middlesex*, the weekly bills of mortality, or the borough of *Southwark* in the county of *Surrey*, the annual rate or duty of ten pounds, and upon every person who shall use or exercise the trade and business of an horse dealer in any other part of *Great Britain*, the annual rate or duty of five pounds.

Duties in England, to commence from April 5, 1801, to be assessed for a year, and paid on Sept. 20, yearly;

and in Scotland, to be assessed for a year from Whitsunday, and paid by March 25.

Persons who shall have already paid the duties, and shall be assessed under this act, shall be repaid such a proportion thereof from the stamp office as shall prevent a double payment.

Commissioners for taxes to be the commissioners for executing this act, &c.;

III. And be it further enacted, That the first assessment to be made of the rate or duty for using or exercising the trade and business of an horse dealer in *England*, shall commence from and after the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be made for one whole year, at the rate herein-before mentioned, and shall be paid on the twentieth day of *September* in every year, the first payment to be made on the twentieth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one.

IV. And be it further enacted, That every assessment of the said duty to be made in *Scotland*, shall be made for one whole year from the term of *Whitsunday* in every year, and shall be paid yearly, on or before the twenty-fifth day of *March* in every year; the first payment thereupon to be made on the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and two.

V. Provided always, That all persons who shall have already paid the duty on any licences, to use and exercise the trade and business of horse dealers, and in force at the time of passing this act, and shall be assessed under this act from the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one in *England*, and the twenty-fourth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one in *Scotland*, shall, after paying the said first assessment, be entitled to receive from the commissioners of stamps, or the receiver general of stamp duties, or any officer appointed by the said commissioners, out of any monies arising from the duties hereby repealed, such a proportion of the duties already paid as shall be necessary to prevent a double payment of the said duties for the period elapsed, or to elapse between the said fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and one, and the expiration of such licences respectively; for which purpose the said commissioners of stamps are hereby required to make such orders in respect to the time and manner of such re-payments, as to them shall appear best calculated to effectuate the intention of this act, and to prevent a double charge.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners authorized or appointed, or who shall hereafter be authorized or appointed to put in execution the several acts relating to the duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, shall be commissioners for executing this act, and the powers herein contained or hereby directed to be applied, and in all and singular the counties, ridings, divisions, shires, stewartries, cities, boroughs, cinque ports, towns, and places within *Great Britain*, and shall proceed in the execution of this present act, in such and the same manner as is prescribed by the said acts relative to the said duties; and the said commissioners shall,

in all things relative to the duties by this act imposed, have the like powers, authorities, and jurisdictions, in appointing collectors, making assessments, and in enforcing, correcting, and amending, or relieving from the same, as are given to them by the said acts relative to the said duties, except so far as any alteration is made by this act; and that the several surveyors, inspectors, assessors, and collectors respectively, appointed or to be appointed to put in execution the said several acts relative to the said duties before-mentioned, or any of them, shall respectively be surveyors, inspectors, assessors, and collectors, to put in execution this act, and shall respectively do and perform all such acts as shall be necessary for causing notices to be delivered to and served upon all and every the persons liable to the duties hereby imposed, at such times and in such manner as by the said acts is required in relation to the before-mentioned duties respectively, or any of them; and the said commissioners and other the persons aforesaid, being duly qualified to act in the execution of the said several acts above mentioned, or any of them, shall, and they are hereby respectively empowered and required, to do all other things necessary for putting this act in execution, with relation to the said duties hereby imposed, in the like and in as full and ample a manner as they, or any of them, are or is authorised to put in execution the several acts now in force, relating to the said duties under the management of the said commissioners for the affairs of taxes, or any matters and things respectively contained in any of the said acts, or any other act relating thereto, so far as the same are or can be applied to the duties granted by this act, and not varied or altered by this act.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the several rates and duties by this act granted, shall severally and respectively be assessed, raised, levied, collected, and received in such and the like form and manner, and with such powers of surcharge and appeal from the same, and under the like penalties and forfeitures, and according to such rules, methods, and directions and provisions as are prescribed and appointed by any act or acts now in force, for assessing, raising, levying, collecting, recovering, and paying the rates and duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, as far as the same were in force at and immediately before the passing this act, and are severally and respectively applicable to the rates and duties hereby granted, or any of them, and are not hereby altered, and all and every the powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, clauses, matters and things contained in any act or acts, in relation to the said rates and duties, or any of them, and in force at and immediately before the passing of this act, for the assessing, raising, levying, collecting, and paying the rates and duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, or for suing for or recovering the penalties or forfeitures therein contained, and not hereby altered, shall be in full force, and be severally and respectively duly observed, practised, and put into execution throughout the different parts

and duties to be assessed, &c. as prescribed by any acts in force for assessing duties under their management.

parts of *Great Britain*, for the assessing, surcharging, raising, levying, collecting, and paying the several duties by this act granted, and for suing for or recovering the penalties or forfeitures herein contained, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the same powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, clauses, matters and things were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act.

Assessors to cause notice to be affixed on the doors of churches, &c. requiring all persons to deliver lists, which shall be deemed good service of such notice.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That the assessors for the time being shall, within sixty days after the passing of this act, for the present year ending on the fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and two, and for every subsequent year after the said day, within twenty-one days after the fifth day of *April* in such year, cause general notices to be affixed on the doors of the church or chapel, and market house or cross (if any) of the city, town, parish, or place for which such assessors shall act; and if such place shall not have a church or chapel, or market house, or cross, then on the nearest church or chapel door of any adjoining parish, requiring all persons residing in the said city, town, parish, or place, who are by this act required so to do, to make out and deliver to the respective assessors, such lists or declarations as are herein-after required, and such general notice shall, from the time when the same shall be affixed, be deemed sufficient notice of the time within which the returns before-mentioned shall be required to be made in each year, to all persons residing in such city, town, parish, or place; and the affixing the same in the manner before directed, shall be deemed good service of such notice to all persons within the limits of such city, town, parish, or place, and the said respective assessors shall cause the said notices from time to time to be replaced, if necessary, for the space of twenty-one days before the time required for the delivery of such lists or declarations as aforesaid; and every person wilfully tearing, defacing, or obliterating any such notice so affixed, shall forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, to be recovered as any penalty may be recovered under any law relating to the duties under the management of the said commissioners.

Penalty for defacing notices.

Assessors to give notice to horse dealers to produce lists.

IX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That besides such general notice as aforesaid, the said respective assessors shall, within sixty days after the passing of this act, for the respective periods aforesaid in which the first assessment under this act is directed to be made, and for every subsequent year after the said periods within twenty-one days after the fifth day of *April* in *England*, and twenty-fourth day of *May* in *Scotland* in every such year, give or leave at every dwelling house, livery yard or stable, where any person using or exercising, or supposed to use or exercise the trade and business of an horse dealer, shall reside, or keep or have any horse, mare, or gelding, or any horses, mares, or geldings, within the limits of the places for which such assessors act, a notice to and for the occupiers thereof or persons keeping the same respectively, requiring such persons respectively

to prepare and produce within twenty-one days next ensuing the day of giving such notice, a list or declaration in writing in the form herein-after required; and if any persons using or exercising the trade and business of an horse dealer shall neglect or refuse to make out and deliver to the assessor or assessors a list or declaration in the form, and within the time herein prescribed, after such general or special notice as aforesaid, and as the case may require, or not having made a return within the time herein prescribed, shall afterwards use or exercise the trade or business of an horse dealer without giving notice thereof to the assessor or assessors, in order that he or she may be charged to the duties hereby granted, then and in every such case, he or she shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of twenty pounds to be recovered as any other penalty may be recovered by any law relating to the duties under the management of the said commissioners, and such assessor or assessors shall return to the commissioners for executing this act, the names of the persons making such default.

Penalty of 20l. for not delivering lists to the assessors, or trading as an horse dealer without so doing.

X. And be it further enacted, That every person using or exercising the trade and business of an horse dealer, shall return a list or declaration as herein-after mentioned, in every parish or place where he or she shall then keep or have any horse, mare, or gelding, or any horses, mares, or geldings, or shall have kept the same within the year ending on the then preceding fifth day of April in England, or twenty-fourth day of May in Scotland, within twenty-one days after the affixing or delivering of such notice as aforesaid; and every list to be made out in pursuance of this act shall be in writing, and signed with the name in the proper hand writing, and shall contain the place of abode of the person returning the same, and also the place or places where he or she doth carry on the trade and business of an horse dealer, and also the greatest number of horses, mares, and geldings, kept by him or her within the period of such preceding year as aforesaid, distinguishing whether the same shall have been kept for sale or for private use, and the number of each so kept, and for what purposes each such horse, mare, and gelding kept for private use, was so kept or used; and every person who shall have ceased to carry on such trade or business before the said respective times last mentioned, shall deliver a declaration thereof, with the day and time of ceasing to carry on the same.

Horse dealers shall return lists in every place where they shall have kept horses within the preceding year, in a limited time, containing sundry particulars.

XI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That every person who hath, or shall have divers places whereat he or she shall use or exercise the trade or business of an horse dealer, and is or may be desirous of paying the said duties at one of such places, shall be obliged to deliver a return at each of such places, declaring therein the particular county and parish or place where he or she intends, or ought to be charged for the said duty, to enable the assessor or assessors at such place to charge the same accordingly, on pain that every person offending in any of the particulars before-mentioned, shall be chargeable at either place, and for neglect in making such return, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds.

Persons trading as horse-dealers at divers places, shall deliver a return at each place, declaring where they intend to be charged for the duty, on penalty of 20l.

Commissioners for taxes may cause lists of persons having made returns, or of persons charged to the duty, to be made out for the inspection of any persons applying, and may authorise copies to be made by their officers, which shall be admitted in evidence;

and may, by direction of the treasury, publish lists of the persons charged to the duties, and cause them to be fixed up.

Penalty for defacing or removing lists.

The commissioners, on the appointment of assessors under the acts relative to the duties before-mentioned, shall insert that they are appointed assessors of the duties granted by this act; and if such appointment should be neglected, or the assessors should

not perform their duty, the surveyors shall do it.

If assessors find that any horse dealer hath not taken out a licence, or hath not made a return, or kept horses liable to duty

XII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, to cause such list or lists of names, and places of abode of persons having made returns in pursuance of this act, or of persons charged to the duties by this act granted, to be made out for the purpose of being inspected by any person or persons who shall make application to inspect the same, as to them shall seem necessary for the better execution of this act, and to authorise copies of such lists, or any part thereof, to be made out in such manner, by the several inspectors, surveyors, and officers employed under them, and at such times, and at such places, as to such commissioners shall seem fit, all which lists and copies signed by any inspector or surveyor, or other officer aforesaid authorised by the said commissioners, shall be admitted in evidence in all courts, and before all persons acting in the execution of this act, and for which copies the like fee, and no more, may be taken as is herein-before allowed.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, under the direction of the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, from time to time to publish, or cause to be published in the the several counties, ridings, divisions, cities, towns, parishes, and places respectively, in such manner and form as they shall think most fit, lists containing the names of any persons charged to the duties granted by this act, and to cause the same to be affixed as herein-after mentioned; and if any person shall wilfully tear, deface or remove any list of any such names, or any part of such list that shall be affixed by order of such commissioners as aforesaid, upon any church or chapel door, or market cross, he or she shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five pounds.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners appointed to execute this act, shall, in the precepts to be from time to time directed by them for the appointment of assessors under the said acts relative to the duties before-mentioned, or any of them, cause notice to be inserted that such persons are also appointed assessors of the duties granted by this act; and if at any time there shall be a neglect of appointment of the assessors of the said duties, or if at any time the persons appointed shall neglect to do and perform what is required of them by this act, then and in every such case, it shall be lawful for the surveyor or surveyors, or inspector or inspectors, appointed or to be appointed under authority of the said act, and they are hereby required to do and perform such and the like services as by this act is required from assessors.

XV. And be it further enacted, That if at any time the assessors, surveyors, or inspectors, or any of them, shall, upon examination of any list or lists, or otherwise find that any person using or exercising the trade and business of an horse dealer, hath not taken out a licence to use or exercise the trade or business of an horse dealer in pursuance of the said first recited act, or hath not made any return in pursuance of this act; or if the assessors, surveyors

surveyors, or inspectors, or any of them, shall upon such examination, find that any person or persons to whom a licence to use or exercise the trade and business of an horse dealer, hath been granted in pursuance of the said first-recited act, or any person who hath made a return of using or exercising such trade or business in pursuance of this act, doth keep any horse, mare, or gelding, or horses, mares, or geldings, liable to any of the duties under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, for any other purpose or use than for sale, and shall not have duly made a return of the same according to the provisions of the several acts relating to the said several duties, then such respective assessors, surveyors, and inspectors, are hereby required to make a surcharge in double the duty at which such person or persons ought to be charged, in respect of the horses, mares, or geldings so kept; and every person shall be charged in such double duty for every horse, mare, or gelding, not duly returned as aforesaid; and if any person so surcharged, shall, upon an appeal against such surcharge, or at the time of allowing the same upon any information exhibited before the said commissioners for executing this act, or any two or more of them, be adjudged by them to be guilty of any offence against this act, for which any pecuniary penalty is inflicted, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to assess upon the party by way of penalty, any further sum not exceeding the penalty hereby inflicted for such offence, in addition to the said duty, as the said commissioners shall think fit, and to cause the said penalty so assessed to be charged on such person and to be collected in the same manner as the duties granted by this act are directed to be collected; and the assessors, surveyors, and inspectors, making such surcharges, shall be entitled to receive from the receivers general the amount of such penalties, in such shares, where two or more of them are employed, as the commissioners for executing this act shall certify to the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, they are respectively entitled unto; and the adjudication of the said commissioners shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, without power of appealing from the same, and the proceedings of the said commissioners shall not be removeable by any process whatever into any court of law or equity, except a case shall be demanded and stated for the opinion of one of the judges or justices of the superior court mentioned in the said acts, conformably to the directions contained therein, in other cases relative to assessed taxes: provided always, That the said commissioners shall in no case mitigate the sum to be assessed by way of penalty as aforesaid, to a less sum than one fourth part of the sum to which the penalty as expressed in this act is hereby limited not to exceed: provided also, That the assessment of any sum as aforesaid, by way of penalty by the said commissioners, may be pleaded or shewn in bar of any subsequent prosecution or suit for the same offence.

for any other purpose than for sale, and shall not have made a return of the same they shall surcharge him in double the duty; and if any person surcharged be adjudged by the commissioners guilty of any offence for which a pecuniary penalty is inflicted, they may assess a penalty in addition to the duty.

Assessors, &c. making surcharges entitled to the penalties.

Adjudications of commissioners to be final, and not removeable; except a case be demanded and stated for the opinion of one of the judges.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons charged to the duties granted by this act, or either of them,

Any person removing without paying the duty, shall

or leaving effects where-
on it may be levied, shall forfeit 20l. and the commissioners for the place where charged shall certify to the commissioners of any district where such person may be, the amount of the assessment, and what may be in arrear; for which they shall issue a warrant of distress with costs and penalty.

shall remove out of the parish or place without first paying or discharging all the said duties charged upon him, her, or them for that year, or without leaving in such parish or place, sufficient goods and chattels whereon the said duties may be raised and levied as they respectively become payable, and the same shall remain unpaid for the space of twenty days after the time appointed by this act for payment thereof, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds, and it shall be lawful for the commissioners for executing this act, in the parish or place where such duties shall be charged, and they are hereby required to certify to the commissioners of any district where such person may be at any time, and from time to time as the case may require, the amount of the assessment made upon such person or persons, together with the amount of what may be in arrear and due thereon, and such last mentioned commissioners shall thereupon issue a warrant of distress for the recovery of the whole of the duty that shall then be in arrear, and the reasonable costs attending such certificate and distress, and the recovery of the said duties, together with any sum that may have been imposed upon such person by way of penalty, for any offence against this act; and if goods or chattels cannot be found whereon distress for the whole sums contained in such warrant can be made, then such part as cannot be so levied by distress as aforesaid, shall be recoverable as a debt upon record to his Majesty, his heirs and successors; and every person having made such default as aforesaid, who shall afterwards use or exercise the trade or business of an horse dealer without having paid and satisfied all such arrears of duties, costs, and penalties, as aforesaid, shall, for every calendar month during which he or she shall so use or exercise the trade and business of an horse dealer, forfeit and pay the further sum of five pounds, to be recovered as aforesaid.

Penalty on defaulters trading as horse dealers, without paying arrears of duty, &c.

Duties to be paid into the exchequer, and carried to the consolidated fund.

Duties to be kept separate from other branches of the revenue.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That all monies arising by the rates granted by this act, the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted, shall from time to time be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*, and shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund of *Great Britain*.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the monies arising from the duties on persons in respect of their using or exercising the trade or business of an horse dealer, shall be paid into the said receipt, distinctly and apart from each other, and from all other branches of the publick revenue, and there shall be provided and kept in the office of the auditor of the said receipt, a book in which all the produce of the said duty shall be entered in the account directed to be kept by an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty.

C A P. LXXII.

An act for extending the period of preference granted and continued by several acts to bodies corporate and persons for the redemption of

the land tax, and to amend an act of the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.—[June 27, 1801.]

WHEREAS it is expedient, that the period within which all **Preamble.**

bodies corporate and politick, companies, and persons mentioned in several acts passed in the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth years of his present Majesty's reign, were allowed the benefit of preference in contracting for the redemption of any land tax therein mentioned, and which was, by an act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of his present Majesty's reign extended until the twenty fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, should be revived, continued, and further extended; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That all bodies corporate or politick, companies, and persons, in the said acts mentioned, who by the same acts or any of them, were empowered to contract for the redemption of the land tax charged on any manors, messuages, lands, tenements or hereditaments, of which they were or should be in possession, or to the rents and profits whereof they were or should be beneficially entitled, or in which they should have any estate or interest in remainder, reversion, or expectancy, or being substitute heirs of entail, should be entitled, in their order, to succeed to in preference to any other bodies, corporations, companies, or other persons whatsoever, not having any estate or interest therein; and the respective committees, curators, tutors, guardians, or trustees of such persons, on their behalf respectively, are hereby declared to have, and shall continue to have and be entitled to such and the like preference in the redemption of such land tax, over such other bodies, corporations, companies, or persons, from and after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two.

Bodies corporate, and persons who were empowered by certain acts of 38 & 39 Geo. 3. to contract for the redemption of the land tax charged on lands, &c. of which they should be in possession, &c. in preference to others; shall continue to have like preference till Mar. 25, 1802.

II. And whereas, by an act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, it is enacted, That every receiver general in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon the receipt of the whole assessments of the county, riding, city, or town, for which he is appointed receiver general, (in case he shall have received the several duplicates of each parish and place therein, and that duplicates shall be returned to the office of his Majesty's remembrancer of the exchequer, and not otherwise), shall allow and pay according to such warrant as shall be given in that behalf by the said commissioners, or any two or more of them, three halfpence in the pound, and no more, to the commissioners clerks for their pains in fair writing the assessments, duplicates, and copies therein-before directed, and all warrants, orders, and

38 Geo. 3. c. 5.

While a duplicate of the land tax shall be required to be delivered to the receiver general, he shall allow to the clerks of the commissioners 1d. 2q. in the pound upon the amount of the land tax redeemed, as well as on what shall remain chargeable; but the treasury may discontinue payment on the amount of the former.

instructions relating thereto: and whereas doubts have arisen, whether under the said provision such receivers general are authorised to allow and pay to the said clerks three halfpence in the pound upon such land tax as hath been, or shall from time to time be redeemed; be it therefore enacted, That so long as a duplicate of the land tax charged upon any parish or place in respect of the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments therein, shall, under the provisions of the said last-recited act, and of the said first-recited act for the redemption of the land tax, be required to be delivered to any such receiver general, it shall be lawful for any such receiver general in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, and he is hereby required, upon the receipt of the whole assessments of the county, riding, or place for which he shall be receiver, in case he shall have received such duplicates as aforesaid, and the same shall be returned to the office of his Majesty's remembrancer of the exchequer pursuant to the directions of the said last-recited act, to allow and pay to the respective clerks for the time being, to the commissioners of land tax who shall have delivered such duplicates, three halfpence in the pound, as well upon the amount of land tax which shall have been redeemed in such respective parishes or places, as also, upon so much of the land tax as shall remain chargeable therein: provided always, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, or any three or more of them, or the lord high treasurer for the time being, whenever they shall think fit to order and direct, that the said allowance of three halfpence in the pound shall cease to be paid for or in respect of so much of the said land tax as shall have been redeemed; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

No receiver shall, in his account of the money which was to be raised under recited act of 38 Geo. 3. c. 5. for the years ending Mar. 25, 1800, and 1801, or in any subsequent year, be allowed to set in super, or charge any place in England, for any money in arrear, unless his account be passed within two years after the expiration thereof,

III. *And whereas, by the said last recited act it is enacted, That no receiver whatsoever of any monies granted by the said act to be raised in England, Wales, or the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, or any heirs, executors, or administrators of such receiver, should, in any account of the monies wherewith such receiver should be chargeable, unless such account should be declared and passed in the exchequer within two years at the farthest after the twenty-fourth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, be allowed or admitted to be set in super, or charge any county, division, or place in England, Wales, or the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, for any monies granted by the said act which should be in arrear and unpaid, but that the same should remain a debt upon every such receiver, to be answered by him and his securities, his or their heirs, executors, administrators, lands, tenements, goods, and chattels respectively, which provision applies only to the monies directed to be raised for the year ending the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; and it is therefore expedient that provision should be made in this behalf, in regard to monies raised and to be raised for any year commencing after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine; be it therefore further enacted, That no such receiver, his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall, in his or their account of the monies which, under and by virtue of the said last-recited act,*

were to be raised in and for the respective years ending the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred, and one thousand eight hundred and one, be allowed or admitted to set in *super*, or charge any county, division, or place in *England*, *Wales*, or the town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, for any of the said monies which shall be in arrear and unpaid, unless such account shall be declared and passed in the exchequer within two years at the farthest, after the expiration of such years, nor to set in *super*, or charge any such county, division, or place, in any account of the monies which, under and by virtue of the said act, shall be to be raised in and for any year after the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, for any of the said monies which shall be in arrear and unpaid, unless such account shall be declared and passed in the exchequer within two years after the commencement of the year (every such year commencing from and after the twenty-fifth day of *March*) in and for which such monies shall be to be raised; but all such monies in arrear shall remain a debt upon every such receiver, to be answered by him and his securities, his and their executors and administrators, lands, tenements, goods, and chattels, respectively.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the conditions of all bonds to his Majesty which have been entered into by such receivers generals or their respective sureties, and are now in force in regard to the receiving, accounting for, and paying the land tax within the period specified in the said last-recited act, shall relate respectively to the periods specified in this act, in like manner as if such bonds had been entered into after the passing of this act and in pursuance thereof.

Conditions of bonds entered into by receivers general for accounting, shall relate to the period specified in this act.

V. And be it further enacted, That any deed or deeds required by the several acts passed for the redemption of the land tax, or any of them to be inrolled or registered, shall be valid and effectual, although the same shall not have been inrolled or registered within the periods prescribed by the said acts, provided the same to be inrolled or registered within six calendar months after the passing of this act.

Time for inrolment of deeds extended six months.

C A P. LXXIII.

An act for directing the application of several sums granted by parliament to the Dublin society, and to the farming societies in Ireland.—[June 27, 1801.]

5,076l. 18s. 6d. to be issued at the exchequer in Ireland to the Dublin society for promoting husbandry and other useful arts for the year 1801.
4,153l. 16s. 11d. for completing buildings to that society. 1,846l. 3s. 1d. to be applied under the direction of the lord lieutenant, in promoting the purposes of the farming societies.

C A P. LXXIV.

An act for regulating, until the twentieth day of May one thousand eight hundred and two, the allowance of drawback on the exportation from Ireland of British plantation sugar; and for allowing certain

certain drawbacks on sugar exported from Ireland; and for allowing British plantation sugar to be warehoused in Ireland.
[June 27, 1801.]

Preamble
recites c. 44.
of this session.

WHEREAS by an act passed this session of parliament, intituled, An act for reviving, continuing until the twenty-fifth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and two, and amending an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An act to repeal the duties on sugar and coffee exported, granted by an act passed in thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, for allowing *British* plantation sugar to be warehoused; for reviving so much of an act made in the thirty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty as relates to the ascertaining the average price of sugar, and regulating the allowance of drawback on the exportation thereof; and for allowing certain drawbacks on sugar exported, until the tenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and one,' it is enacted, That until the tenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and two, the several drawbacks and bounties theretofore allowed and paid under any act or acts of parliament on the exportation from Great Britain, except to Ireland, of any sugar of the British plantations, in the same state in which it was imported, or of any refined sugar called *Bastards*, or any ground or powdered sugar broken in pieces, or sugar called *Candy*, or any other refined sugar in the loaf complete and whole, or lumps duly refined, be discontinued, and that instead and in lieu thereof the several drawbacks and bounties in the schedule to the said act annexed, corresponding with the average prices of brown or Muscovado sugar, taken in the manner therein described, published in the London Gazette, should be paid and allowed as in the said act is specified, except on sugar exported to Ireland: and whereas it is expedient that the drawbacks to be allowed on the exportation from Ireland of all such sugar as aforesaid, except to Great Britain, be regulated in like manner as the same are regulated by the said recited act in Great Britain; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after ten days from the passing of this act, and until ten days after the tenth day of *May* one thousand eight hundred and two, all drawbacks heretofore paid on the exportation from Ireland of certain sorts of sugar, shall be discontinued, and in lieu thereof those of the annexed schedule shall be allowed.

From ten days after the passing of this act, and until ten days after *May* 10, 1802, all drawbacks heretofore paid on the exportation from Ireland of certain sorts of sugar, shall be discontinued, and in lieu thereof those of the annexed schedule shall be allowed.

II. And in order to ascertain in Ireland the average prices of sugar according

According to which the drawbacks payable on all sugars as aforesaid exported from Ireland, except to Great Britain, are to be allowed, be it enacted, That the chief commissioners of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland shall forthwith, after the passing of this act, cause to be published in the *Dublin Gazette* the average prices of brown or *Muscovado* sugar inserted in the *London Gazette* for six weeks next preceding the passing of this act, ascertained pursuant to the provisions of the said recited act, and shall in like manner forthwith, after the arrival in *Dublin* of any *London Gazette*, ascertaining the average prices of such sugar ascertained as aforesaid cause such average prices to be inserted in the *Dublin Gazette*, and all such prices shall be inserted in *British* currency.

III. And whereas certain of the returns of the average prices of sugar published in the *London Gazette* before the passing of this act, may include the duties of customs payable on the importation of sugar into Great Britain, be it enacted, That in all such cases, on publishing the said average prices in the *Dublin Gazette*, a deduction shall be made from such returns of twenty shillings *British* currency per hundred, being the duty now payable thereon.

IV. And be it enacted, That if in the first publication of the *Dublin Gazette* in pursuance of this act, or on the first publication of the *Dublin Gazette* after the arrival of the *London Gazette* in *Dublin*, after the tenth day of *August* or the tenth day of *November* one thousand eight hundred and one respectively, it shall appear that the average prices of brown and *Muscovado* sugar, taken in manner by the said recited act directed, for the six weeks preceding shall not have exceeded seventy shillings *British* currency for an hundred weight, exclusive of the duties payable on the importation thereof, then and in every such case the drawback in the schedule to this act annexed, mentioned as corresponding to or with the price of which such notice in the *Dublin Gazette* shall have been given as aforesaid, shall be paid and allowed, except on exportation to *Great Britain*, until notice of any other average price published in the *London Gazette* on the *Saturday* immediately preceding any other of such subsequent days shall be given in the *Dublin Gazette*, and such drawback shall be paid and allowed in like manner in every respect, and subject to and under and according to the like rules and regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as any drawbacks were paid or allowed before the passing of this act.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, That on the exportation from *Ireland* of any refined sugar, in any other than a ship or vessel of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, owned, navigated, and registered according to law, there shall be paid and allowed one shilling *British* currency less drawback for each and every hundred weight of such sugar so exported, than if the same had been exported in a *British* or *Irish* ship or vessel, so owned, navigated, and registered; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

VI. Provided also, and be it enacted, That the drawback payable on the exportation of sugar by virtue of this act, shall be

The commissioners of the revenue in *Ireland* shall cause to be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, the average price of brown or *Muscovado* sugar, as inserted in the *London Gazette*, &c.

When the returns of the average prices include the duty of importation into *Great Britain*, a deduction of 20s. per hundred shall be made.

If at the periods herein mentioned it shall appear that the average prices of brown or *Muscovado* sugar shall not have exceeded 70s. per cwt. exclusive of duty, the drawback in the annexed schedule corresponding with such price shall be paid, until notice of other prices shall be published, &c.

On exportation of refined sugar in any other than a *British* ship, 1s. less drawback per cwt. shall be paid.

Drawback to be allowed on sugar shipped or water-

borne, with intent to be shipped for exportation, after June 20, 1801.

Bond may be taken for payment of the duties on sugar imported into Ireland,

to be payable three months, with six per cent. interest, or the sugar may be sold to defray duty and charges;

but the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, may renew such bonds for three months, if the sugars remain unfold.

be paid and allowed on all sugar which shall have been, or shall be shipped or laden on board any ship or ships, or water-borne, with intent to be shipped or laden on board any ship or ships in Ireland for exportation, after the twentieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one.

VII. And whereas it is expedient that time should be given for the payment of the duties in Ireland on British plantation sugar, be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland, to take bond to his Majesty from the respective importers, proprietors, or consignees of any British plantation sugar, for the payment of the duties chargeable upon any such sugar which shall be imported into Ireland; and all sugar so bonded shall be lodged and secured at the sole expence of the respect importers, proprietors, or consignees thereof, under the joint locks of his Majesty, and of such importers, proprietors, or consignees thereof, in such warehouse or warehouses as shall be fit for that purpose, and shall be approved of by the said commissioners; and such sugar shall not be delivered, cleared or taken from any such warehouse, unless the full duties and other legal charges due and payable thereon shall have been paid.

VIII. And be it enacted, That every bond for payment of the duties chargeable upon any such sugar imported into any port in Ireland, and warehoused, shall be made payable, together with interest, at and after the rate of six pounds per centum per annum, upon the amount of such duties, within three months from the date thereof; and if all duties due and payable in respect of such sugar, shall not be paid and satisfied within three months from the date of the bond, unless further time shall be given by the said commissioners, pursuant to the provisions of this act, and all interest due thereon paid, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, at the expiration of the said three months, to cause such sugar to be publickly sold to the best bidder, at such places as the said commissioners shall think proper, and out of the proceeds of such sale to satisfy such duties, together with the interest due thereon, and all such legal charges and expences as shall have arisen, or may be due, relating to such sugar; and the overplus (if any) shall be paid to the respective importers, proprietors, or consignees thereof, or such other person or persons as shall be authorised to receive the same.

IX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners, and they are hereby authorised, upon proof to their satisfaction that such sugars, or any part thereof remain unfold, to give three months further time for the payment of the duties on such sugars, or upon any part of such sugars, in case the person requiring such further time shall be desirous of paying the duties in part of such sugars; and in any such case it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to take any new bond or bonds, and to permit the sugars in respect whereof any such bond shall be given, to remain in any warehouse under the provisions of this act, for such further period of three

three months; and if at the expiration of any such further period of three months, the duties on such sugars shall not have been paid, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to sell such sugars for payment of the duties, and interest due thereon, and the costs and charges aforesaid, in like manner as is herein-before mentioned.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to deduct and retain, out of the interest that may become due on any bond to be taken pursuant to this act, the fees and stamp duties that shall have been paid thereon.

Fees and stamps may be deducted out of the interest payable on such bonds. Continuance of act.

XI. And be it enacted, That this act, as to all the matters and things herein contained relating to the paying and allowing any drawback under this act, shall have continuance until the twentieth day of May one thousand eight hundred and two.

SCHEDULE to which this Act refers.

TABLE of DRAWBACKS and BOUNTIES to be allowed and paid under the Provisions of this Act in *British* Currency.

Prices of brown or <i>Muscovado</i> sugar, at which drawbacks are payable in <i>British</i> currency.	Drawback to be allowed on sugar of the <i>British</i> plantations in the same state in which it was imported, and bounty on refined sugar called bastards, or ground or powdered sugar, or refined loaf sugar broken in pieces.	Drawback on other refined sugar in loaf, complete and whole, or lump duty refined.
If average price of brown or <i>Muscovado</i> sugar published in the <i>Gazette</i> shall not exceed 58s. per cwt.	20	20
If it shall exceed 58s. and not exceed 60s.	18	14
If it shall exceed 60s. and not exceed 62s.	16	18
If it shall exceed 62s. and not exceed 64s.	14	17
If it shall exceed 64s. and not exceed 66s.	12	24
If it shall exceed 66s. and not exceed 68s.	10	12
If it shall exceed 68s. and not exceed 70s.	8	17
If it shall exceed 70s.	Nothing	13 Nothing

C A P. LXXV.

An act to permit the exportation of tea to Ireland without payment of any duty, under certain restrictions.—[June 27, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the duties of customs and excise payable on tea taken out of the warehouses of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, which, by certain acts of parliament now in force, are to be drawn back on the exportation thereof to Ireland, are retained in Great Britain until a certificate of the landing of such tea in Ireland be produced: and whereas it is expedient to allow tea to be exported to Ireland, without payment of the duties so allowed to be drawn back; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful to export tea to Ireland without payment of any duties of customs or excise, as shall, on or after the eighth day of June one thousand eight hundred and one, be sold at the sales of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, under and subject to the regulations and restrictions herein-after mentioned: provided always, That no person or persons whatsoever, shall be at liberty to export any tea to or for Ireland, free of duty, except such tea as shall be taken for the sole and express purpose of being so exported, for or out of the warehouses belonging to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and except in a quantity not less than one entire lot.

Tea sold at the sales of the East India company on or after June 8, 1801, may be exported to Ireland without payment of duty if taken out of their warehouses for that purpose and in a quantity not less than a lot.

No such tea to be delivered for exportation until bond shall have been given for the due exportation thereof.

II. And be it further enacted, That no tea shall be taken or delivered from or out of the said warehouses, free of duty, for exportation to Ireland as aforesaid, until the proprietor or proprietors, or exporter or exporters thereof, shall have given bond or security in double the value of the duty of customs, to be approved of by the commissioners of customs, and also bond or security to be approved of by the commissioners of excise, or the person or persons to be appointed or empowered by them for that purpose, in double the value of the duty of excise, for the due exportation of such tea, (the danger of the seas and enemies excepted;) which bonds or securities the said commissioners of customs and excise respectively, or the person or persons so to be appointed or empowered as afore-mentioned, are hereby authorised and required to take in his Majesty's name.

Regulations for exporting tea to Ireland.

III. And be it further enacted, That all and every person or persons desirous of exporting tea to Ireland free of duty, shall, at least twenty-four hours previous to the delivery of any such tea, make entry in writing with the collector of the customs and proper officer of excise respectively, specifying the number of the lot or lots of tea intended to be exported, the number of each chest or package, and the weight, the quality and sale price of the tea in each lot, the amount of the duties of excise or cus-

toms, as the case may require, the name of the ship in which such tea was imported, and also the port from whence such tea is intended to be exported; and thereupon the collector of the customs and proper officer of excise shall respectively receive and take such bond or security as aforesaid, and shall give the person or persons proposing to export such tea, and entering into such bond or security as aforesaid, a certificate in writing, specifying the lot or lots of tea so intended to be exported, and for which bond or security is taken, the number of each chest or package, and the weight of each lot, the quality and sale price of the tea, the amount of the duties of customs or excise, as the case may require, and the name of the ship by which imported; and upon producing to, and leaving with the proper officers of the customs and excise, having charge of the warehouse in which the tea intended to be so exported shall be lodged or deposited, such certificates respectively, such officers shall, and they are hereby severally authorized and required to deliver a duplicate of such certificate under their respective hands to the accomptant employed by the said united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, and also to allow the tea particularly mentioned in such certificate to be delivered for exportation, without payment of or depositing any duties thereon: provided nevertheless, That such duplicate certificate shall be delivered to the said accomptant on or before the prompt day (that is the day fixed by the said company for the buyers of tea to make payment for the same) of the sale from which such teas are intended to be exported; and the proper officer of excise shall, upon the request in writing of the person or persons intending to take out such tea for exportation, or of his known servant or agent, grant a permit to accompany such tea to the port of exportation, which permit, in lieu and instead of specifying that the duties have been paid, shall, in addition to the several other particulars usually expressed in excise permits, specify the number of chests or other packages, and the number of each chest or package, the quantity and species or sort of tea (that is to say), whether black or green tea, contained in each lot, and that such tea is intended to be exported to *Ireland*.

IV. And be it further enacted, That before any such tea shall be shipped for exportation to *Ireland*, the person or persons intending to ship the same, or his or their known servant or agent, shall give twenty-four hours notice in writing to the proper officers of customs and excise respectively, at the port of exportation, of his intention to ship such tea, specifying in such notice the number of chests and quantity of tea intended to be shipped, the number of the chests or packages, and quality of and species of tea contained in each chest or package, and the name of the ship and of the master thereof in which the same is intended to be exported, and the time when such tea is intended to be shipped; and shall deliver to the proper officer of excise who shall attend the shipping of such tea, the excise permit with which the same shall or may be accompanied, and the officer of customs and

Further regulations.

excise respectively, who shall attend the shipping of such tea, shall give to the shipper a debenture or certificate, testifying the shipping thereof, which certificate of the shipping of such tea, together with a certificate under the hands of the proper officer or officers of his Majesty's customs, of the due landing of such tea in *Ireland*, being within four months of the date of the bond or security produced to and left with the collector of the customs and officer of excise respectively, by whom such bond or security shall have been taken, such bond or security shall be thereupon discharged.

No duty to be taken by the East India company for tea delivered for exportation to Ireland, &c.

V. And be it further enacted, That no duty shall be received or taken by the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, for or in respect of any tea which shall be delivered for exportation to *Ireland* pursuant to the directions of this act, and that the said united company shall be discharged of the duty for all such tea so delivered for exportation, upon producing to and leaving with the proper officers of customs and excise, the duplicate or certificate herein-before directed to be delivered to the accountant of the said united company, any thing in this or any other act or acts of parliament to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Penalty for embezzling tea delivered for exportation to Ireland, or for unlading it in Great Britain after being shipped for exportation.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall embezzle, take, or carry away any tea delivered from any warehouse for exportation to *Ireland*, either before or after the shipping thereof, or if any person or persons whatsoever, after the shipping of any such tea for exportation, shall consign, unlade or put, or carry on shore in any part of *Great Britain*, any tea so shipped for exportation to *Ireland* as aforesaid (except in case of shipwreck or other unavoidable necessity), every person so offending shall, in every such case, over and besides the penalty of the bond, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

Penalty for counterfeiting debentures, &c.

VII. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever, shall at any time counterfeit or forge, or cause to be counterfeited or forged, any debenture, certificate, or permit, in any case in which a debenture, certificate, or permit is by this act required to be used, given or granted, any person so offending, and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be transported for the term of seven years; and if any person or persons shall wilfully and knowingly alter or erase any such debenture, certificate, or permit, with intent or for the purpose of deceiving his Majesty's officers of customs or excise, any person so offending, and being convicted thereof, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

Commissioners of the customs and excise may forbear to put bonds in suit.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to and for the said commissioners of the customs and excise respectively, to forbear, if they shall see cause so to do, to put in suit any bond by this act directed to be given or entered into upon such terms and conditions as to the said commissioners respectively shall seem meet.

All laws in force relating

IX. And be it further enacted, That all and every the powers, directions, rules, penalties, forfeitures, clauses, matters, and things,

things, which in and by an act made in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, *An act for taking away the court of wards and liveries, and tenures in capite, and by knights service and purveyance, and for settling a revenue upon his Majesty's in lieu thereof, or by any other law now in force relating to his Majesty's revenue of excise, shall be practised, used, and put in execution as fully and effectually as if all and every the said powers, rules, directions, penalties, forfeitures, clauses, matters and things, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in this present act.*

to the excise to extend to this act.

X. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed by this act, shall be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated, by such ways, means, or methods, as any fine, penalty, or forfeiture may be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated, by any law or laws of excise, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, or in the court of exchequer in *Scotland*, respectively; and that one moiety of every such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to him or them, who shall inform, discover, or sue for the same.

Recovery and application of penalties.

XI. And be it further enacted, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing by him or them done in pursuance of this act, such action or suit shall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and shall be laid in the proper county, and the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if afterwards a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or prosecution, or judgement shall be given against him, her, or them upon demurrer or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have treble costs awarded to him, her, or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

Limitation of actions.

General issue.

Treble costs.

C A P. LXXVI.

An act to authorise the issuing of commissions and letters of marque and reprisal against his Majesty's enemies, to such ships and vessels belonging to his Majesty as are or may be employed in the service of the boards of customs and excise, and other public boards in this kingdom.—[June 27, 1801.]

WHEREAS under the regulations of an act of parliament made and passed in thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the encouragement of seamen, and for the better and more effectually manning his Majesty's navy, the lord high admiral or the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain for the time being, are authorised to cause commissions and letters of marque to be issued to such ships and vessels only as belong to his Majesty's subjects, and which shall have*

Preamble. 33 Geo. 3. c. 66.

26 Geo. 3.
c. 60.

The admiralty, at the request of the commissioners of the customs, excise, &c. may issue letters of marque to such persons as the commissioners shall nominate to be commanders, and the prizes taken shall be divided among the captors in such shares as the commissioners, &c. shall think proper.

been registered pursuant to an act of parliament made and passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his said Majesty, intituled, An act for the further increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation, the certificate of which registry is also by the said first recited act required to be produced to the lord high admiral or commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, previous to the granting any such commission or letter of marque: and whereas ships and vessels which belong to his Majesty are by the said recited act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty expressly exempted from being registered, by reason whereof no commissions or letters of marque can regularly be granted to any ships or vessels of his Majesty in the service of the boards of customs and excise, or other publick boards, without the sanction of parliament; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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 the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the lord high admiral or the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, for the time being, or any three or more of them, if they shall think fit, or any person or persons, by him or them empowered and appointed for that purpose, at the request or on the application of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, excise, navy, transports, ordnance, or victualling, to cause to be issued in the usual manner one or more commission or commissions, or letter or letters of marque and reprisal, to any person or persons whom such commissioners so applying shall nominate to be commander, or in case of death successively commanders of such ship or vessel for the attacking, surprizing, seizing, and taking, by or with such ship or vessel, or with the crew thereof, any place or fortres upon the land, or any ship or vessel, arms, ammunition, stores of war, goods, and merchandize, belonging to or possessed by any of his Majesty's enemies, in any sea, creek, haven, or river, and that such ship or ships, vessel or vessels, arms, ammunition, stores of war, goods and merchandize whatsoever, with all their furniture, tackle, and apparel, so to be taken, by or with such ship or vessel so having such commission or letter of marque, after final adjudication thereof, as lawful prize in the high court of admiralty, or in any other court of admiralty in his Majesty's dominions, which shall be duly authorized thereto, shall wholly and entirely belong to, and be divided between and among the several persons who shall be on board the same, and be aiding and assisting in the taking thereof, in such shares and proportions as the commissioners of his Majesty's customs and excise, or of any other publick board in this kingdom, shall respectively think proper, and that neither his Majesty, his heirs or successors, nor any other person or persons whomsoever, other than the persons who shall be so on board such ship or vessel, and be aiding and assisting in such captures, shall be entitled to any part or share thereof, except as to the customs

customs and duties which by law are or may be payable in respect thereof, any thing contained in the said recited act passed in the thirty-third year of his said Majesty's reign, or any other law, usage, or custom to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

II. Provided always, and be it declared and enacted, That before the granting or issuing of any commission or letter of marque in pursuance of this act, such or the like bail and security shall be taken as hath been usual in cases of commissions or letters of marque granted to merchants ships and vessels, and that the sufficiency of such bail or security shall be enquired into and reported, and such oath be taken by them as are prescribed and required by the said recited act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his said Majesty, and that all and every the rules, regulations, clauses, provisoes, restrictions, pains, penalties, forfeitures, matters and things whatsoever, contained in the said last mentioned act, or in any other act or acts of parliament relating to the applying for, obtaining, using, or revoking of commissions, or letters of marque for ships or vessels belonging to his Majesty's subjects, and relating to the commanders, officers, and crews of such ships or vessels, and the captures by them made, or offences by them committed, or to any person or persons granting certificates, or otherwise acting in respect to such ships or vessels, (except so far as the same are hereby altered and amended) shall be observed and performed and be in full force and effect so far as the same are or may be applicable in regard to ships or vessels having commissions or letters of marque under the provisions of this present act, and to the commanders, officers, and crews thereof, and other persons acting in any wise relating thereto, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the said rules, regulations, clauses, provisoes, restrictions, pains, penalties, forfeitures, matters and things, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this present act.

Security shall be given before issuing any letters of marque as directed by 33 Geo. 3. c. 66.

C A P. LXXVII.

An act for allowing, until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and two, the importation of certain fish from Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, and for granting a bounty thereon.
—[June 27, 1801.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to permit the importation of salted and pickled salmon and salted dry cod fish from the island of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador into the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to allow on such importation a bounty on every quintal or hundred weight of such fish so imported; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this

Preamble.
Salted salmon or salted dry cod fish may be imported from Newfoundland or the coast of Labrador by british subjects,

act, it shall and may be lawful to import from the island of *Newfoundland*, or the coast of *Labrador*, into the said united kingdom, any salted or pickled salmon, or salted dry cod fish, having been taken and cured at the said places, or either of them, by *British* subjects, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

and on importation there shall be allowed a bounty of 3s. per quintal or cwt.

Conditions on which bounty shall be paid.

Such cod and salmon may be exported without being subject to repayment of duty.

Bounty to be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in England and Scotland, and the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland. Fish to be examined by two experienced persons before bounty be paid.

Acts for securing duties on salt not to be affected.

II. And be it further enacted, That upon the importation of such fish into the said united kingdom, there shall be paid and allowed to the importer or proprietor thereof a bounty of three shillings for every quintal or hundred weight of such fish, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, which bounty shall be paid and allowed upon the following conditions; that is to say, upon the master and mate of every ship or vessel in which such fish shall be imported, making oath at the port of importation before the collector or other principal officer of the customs in *Great Britain*, or of the revenue in *Ireland*, that all the said fish imported in the said ship or vessel was taken and cured by his Majesty's subjects carrying on the fishery at the island of *Newfoundland*, or on the coast of *Labrador*, as the case may be; and upon such fish being duly entered and regularly landed in the presence of the proper officer or officers appointed for that purpose.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That salted cod fish and salmon which shall have been imported under the authority of this act, and on which the bounty above-mentioned shall have been paid as aforesaid, may nevertheless be exported without being subject to the repayment of the said bounty; any thing in this act, or any other law or statute, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

IV. And be it further enacted, That such bounty shall be under the management of the respective commissioners of the customs in *England* and *Scotland* in *Great Britain*, and the commissioners of the revenue in *Ireland* respectively, and shall be paid by the said collector or other principal officer, before whom such oath is directed to be taken as aforesaid, out of any fund under the management of the said commissioners respectively: provided always, That, before any bounty shall be paid upon any such fish as aforesaid, the same shall be examined by two indifferent and disinterested persons, experienced in the nature of such fish, appointed for that purpose at the port of importation, with the approbation of the said commissioners respectively; which persons so appointed, together with the proper officer or officers who shall attend the examination of the said fish, shall declare, upon their corporal oaths, to be administered by the collector or other principal officer at the port of importation, whether the said fish, or any part thereof, is or is not merchantable; and in case any such fish, or any part thereof, shall not be merchantable, no bounty shall be allowed or paid on the importation thereof.

V. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend or be deemed or construed to extend

extend to vary, alter, or repeal any act or acts of parliament made for the security of the duties upon salt, but that every act or acts of parliament, relating to such duties, shall remain in force in like manner to all intents and purposes, as if this act had not been made.

VI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That no bounty shall be paid or allowed on the importation of any such fish, for or upon any greater quantity or weight thereof than is or shall be contained and expressed in the manifest required by law, upon the importation thereof into any port of the united kingdom.

Bounty to be paid according to the quantity of fish expressed in manifest.

VII. And be it further enacted, That in case any persons shall, in any manner whatever, fraudulently obtain any bounty upon the importation of such fish, or shall enter any such fish for the purpose of obtaining any bounty thereon, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, then and in every such case, the person or persons so offending shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Persons fraudulently obtaining the bounty to forfeit 100l.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That the said bounty upon the importation of such fish shall be paid and allowed in such and the like manner, and under such and the like conditions, rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as any bounties on the importation of the produce of the *British* fisheries may, by any act or acts of parliament now in force, be paid and allowed, so far as the same are applicable thereto; and the several clauses, powers, and directions therein contained shall, and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution for or in respect of the bounty hereby allowed, as far as the same are applicable thereto, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as if all and every the said clauses, provisions, powers, directions, penalties, and forfeitures were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this present act.

Bounty to be paid in like manner as the bounties on the importation of the produce of the *British* fisheries,

IX. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and two.

Act to continue till Aug. 1, 1802.

C A P. LXXVIII.

An act to extend the powers of an act, passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, An act for the better securing to constables and others the expences of conveying offenders to gaol, and for allowing the charges of poor persons bound to give evidence against felons; and for allowing to high constables, in that part of the united kingdom called England, their charges in certain cases.—[June 27, 1801.]

WHEREAS by an act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, *27 Geo. 2. c. 3.* An act for the better securing to constables and others the expences

pences of conveying offenders to gaol, and for allowing the charges of poor persons bound to give evidence against felons, it is enacted, That when any person, not having goods or money within the county where he is taken, sufficient to bear the charges of himself and of those who convey him, is committed to gaol or the house of correction, by warrant from any justice or justices of the peace, then on application by any constable or other officer who conveyed him to any justice of the peace for the same county or place, he shall upon oath examine into and ascertain the reasonable expences to be allowed such constable or other officer, and shall forthwith without fee or reward, by warrant under his hand and seal, order the treasurer of the county or place to pay the same, which the said treasurer is hereby required to do as soon as he received such warrant; and any sum so paid shall be allowed in his accounts: and whereas it is expedient, in certain cases, that constables specially appointed by justices of the peace to execute any warrant or warrants, should be paid the reasonable charges and expences incurred by them, as well in respect of searching for and apprehending offenders, as in conveying such offenders to gaol: and whereas it is also expedient that high constables should, in certain cases, be allowed the extraordinary charges and expences by them incurred; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted and declared by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful to and for any two justices of the peace for any county, city, division, riding, or place, within that part of the united kingdom called *England*, when any person or persons shall have been nominated or appointed a special constable or special constables, for the purpose of executing any warrant or warrants in any case or cases of felony, to order, by any writing or writings under their hands, such proper allowances to be made to such special constable or special constables, for his or their expences, trouble, and loss of time in executing or endeavouring to execute such warrant or warrants, as to him or them shall seem reasonable and necessary; which orders shall be afterwards laid before and submitted, on the oath of such special constable or constables; to the consideration of the justices assembled at the next general quarter sessions of the peace to be holden for such county, city, division, riding, or place, as the case may be; and the justices so assembled at such general quarter sessions may allow or disallow the whole or any part or parts of such allowances so ordered by such justices issuing such warrant or warrants, and shall and may thereupon then order and direct the treasurer for such county, city, division, riding, or place, to pay such sum or sums of money to such special constable or special constables, as to the said justices so assembled shall seem reasonable and necessary; and such treasurer shall, and he is hereby authorized and required forthwith to pay the sum and sums of money so ordered and directed to be paid to the person

When special constables shall be appointed in England to execute warrants in cases of felony, two justices may order proper allowances to be made for their expences and loss of time, which order shall be submitted to quarter sessions.

persons empowered to receive the same; and such treasurer all be allowed the same in his accounts.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be law-
 to and for any two justices of the peace within their respec-
 ve jurisdictions, to order and direct, by any writing or writings
 der their hands, such reasonable and necessary allowances to
 made to any high constable or high constables for any county,
 y, division, riding, hundred, or place, within that part of the
 nited kingdom called *England*, for any extraordinary expences
 curred by him or them in the execution of their respective
 ties, in any case or cases of tumult, riot, or felony; and such
 ders shall be laid before and submitted, on the oath of such
 gh constable or constables, to the consideration of the justices
 esembled at the next general quarter sessions of the peace to be
 olden for such county, city, division, riding, or place, as the
 me may be; and the justices so assembled at such general
 uarter sessions may allow or disallow the whole or any part or
 arts of such allowance so ordered, and shall and may then order
 nd direct the treasurer for such county, city, division, riding,
 or place, to pay such sum or sums of money to such high con-
 table or high constables as to the said justices so assembled shall
 eem reasonable; and such treasurer shall, and he is hereby au-
 thorised and required forthwith to pay the sum or sums of money
 so ordered and directed to be paid, to the person or persons em-
 powered to receive the same; and such treasurer shall be allowed
 the same in his accounts.

Two justices
 in like man-
 ner may order
 allowances to
 be made to
 high consta-
 bles for extra-
 ordinary ex-
 pences incur-
 red in the
 execution of
 their duties
 in cases of
 riot or felony,
 &c.

C A P. LXXIX.

An act for the better regulation of publick notaries in England.—

[June 27, 1801.]

WHEREAS it is expedient, for the better prevention of illite-
rate and inexperienced persons being created to act as, or ad-
mitted to the faculty of publick notaries, that the said faculty should
be regulated in England; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That,
from and after the first day of August one thousand eight hundred
and one, no person in England shall be created to act as a pub-
lick notary, or use and exercise the office of a notary, or do any
notarial act, unless such person shall have been duly sworn, ad-
mitted, and inrolled, in manner herein-after directed, in the
court wherein notaries have been accustomedly sworn, admitted,
and inrolled.

Preamble.

From Aug. 1,
 1801, no per-
 son in Eng-
 land shall act
 as a publick
 notary, unless
 duly admitted

II. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said
 first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, no per-
 son shall be sworn, admitted, and inrolled, as a publick notary,
 unless such person shall have been bound, by contract in writing
 or by indenture of apprenticeship, to serve as a clerk or appren-
 tice, for and during the space of not less than seven years, to a

No person
 shall be ad-
 mitted as a
 notary unless
 he shall have
 served as an
 apprentice
 for seven
 years; and if

bound after Aug. 1, 1801, unless affidavit of certain particulars be made, which shall be inrolled in the proper court.

publick notary, or a person using the art and mystery of a scrivener (according to the privilege and custom of the city of London, such scrivener being also a publick notary), duly sworn, admitted, and inrolled, and that such person, for and during the said term of seven years, shall have continued in such service; and also unless every such person who shall, from and after the said first day of August, be bound by contract in writing or indenture of apprenticeship, to serve as a clerk or apprentice to any publick notary or scrivener, being also a publick notary, shall, within three months next after the date of every such contract or indenture of apprenticeship, cause an affidavit to be made and duly sworn by one of the subscribing witnesses, of the actual execution of every such contract or indenture of apprenticeship by such publick notary, or scrivener (being also a publick notary), and the person so to be bound to serve as a clerk or apprentice as aforesaid; and in every such affidavit shall be specified the names of every such publick notary or scrivener (being a publick notary), and of every such person so bound, and their places of abode respectively, together with the day of the date of such contract or indenture of apprenticeship; and every such affidavit shall be sworn and filed within the time aforesaid, in the court where the publick notary, to whom every such person respectively shall be bound as aforesaid, shall have been inrolled as a notary, with the proper officer or officers, or his or their respective deputy or deputies, who shall make or sign a memorandum of the day of filing every such affidavit on the back or at the bottom of such contract or indenture.

No person bound after Aug. 1, 1801, shall be admitted in the court of faculties before such affidavit shall be openly read in court.

III. And be it further enacted, That no person who shall, after the said first day of August become bound as aforesaid, shall be admitted or inrolled a publick notary in the court of faculties for admitting and inrolling publick notaries, before such affidavit shall be produced and openly read in such court, at the time of such person's admission and enrolment.

Officers for taking and filing affidavits.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the following persons shall be deemed and taken to be the proper officers for taking and filing such affidavits; (that is to say) the master of the faculties of his grace the lord archbishop of Canterbury in London, his surrogate or commissioners.

Officer filing affidavits to enter the substance in a book, for which he may take 5s.

V. And be it further enacted, That the officer filing such affidavits as aforesaid, shall keep a book, wherein shall be entered the substance of such affidavit, specifying the names and places of abode of every such publick notary, and clerk or person bound as aforesaid, and of the person making such affidavit, with the date of the contract or indenture of apprenticeship in such affidavit to be mentioned, and the days of swearing and filing every such affidavit respectively; and such officer shall be at liberty to take, at the time of filing every such affidavit, the sum of five shillings, and no more, as a recompence for his trouble in filing such affidavit; and which book shall and may be searched, in office hours, by any person or persons whomsoever, upon payment of one shilling for such search,

Book may be searched for 1s.

VI. And

VI. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said first day of *August*, no publick notary or scrivener, being also a publick notary, shall take, have, or retain any clerk or apprentice who shall become bound as aforesaid, after such publick notary or scrivener, being also a publick notary, shall have discontinued or left off, or during such time as he shall not actually practise or carry on the business of a publick notary.

No publick notary to have any apprentice, but while he shall actually practise.

VII. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall, from and after the said first day of *August*, become bound by contract in writing or indenture of apprenticeship to serve any publick notary as hereby directed, shall, during the whole time and term of service to be specified in such contract or indenture of apprenticeship, or during the time and space of seven years hereof at least (if bound for a longer term than seven years) continue and be actually employed by such publick notary or scrivener, being also a publick notary, in the proper business, practice, or employment of a publick notary.

Apprentice to be actually employed seven years in the business.

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if any such publick notary or scrivener, being also a publick notary, do or with whom any such person shall be bound, shall happen to die before the expiration of such term, or shall discontinue or leave off such his practice as aforesaid; or if such contract or indenture of apprenticeship shall, by mutual consent of the parties, be cancelled; or in case such clerk or apprentice shall be legally discharged before the expiration of such term, and such clerk or apprentice shall, in any of the said cases, be bound by another contract or contracts, indenture or indentures in writing, to serve, and shall accordingly serve in manner herein-before mentioned, as clerk or apprentice to any such publick notary or scrivener, (being also a publick notary) as aforesaid, during the residue of the said term of seven years, then such service shall be deemed and taken to be as good, effectual, and available, as if such clerk or apprentice had continued to serve as a clerk or apprentice for the said term of seven years to the same person to whom he was originally bound; so as an affidavit be duly made and filed of the execution of such second or other contract or contracts, within the time and in like manner as is herein-before directed concerning such original contract.

If any master shall die, or leave off practice, or any indenture shall be cancelled by mutual consent, or any apprentice shall be legally discharged, in such cases if apprentices serve the residue of seven years with other masters, it shall be effectual, if an affidavit be filed of the second contract.

IX. And be it further enacted, That every person who, from and after the said first day of *August*, shall become bound as clerk or apprentice as aforesaid, shall, before he be admitted and enrolled a publick notary according to this act, make before, and file with, the proper officer herein-before for that purpose mentioned, or cause the publick notary, to whom he was bound, to make and file an affidavit that he hath actually and really served and been employed by such practising publick notary, to whom he was bound as aforesaid, during the whole term of seven years, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Apprentices bound after Aug. 1, 1801, before admission, to file affidavits that they have really served seven years.

X. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said first day of *August*, if any publick notary shall act as such, or permit or suffer his name to be in any manner used for or on account,

If any notary shall act as such, or permit his name to be used for

the profit of any person not entitled to act as a notary, he shall be struck off the roll.

account, or for the profit and benefit, of any person or persons not entitled to act as a publick notary, and complaint shall be made in a summary way to the court of faculties wherein he hath been admitted and inrolled, upon oath, to the satisfaction of the said court, that such notary hath offended therein as aforesaid, then and in such case every such notary so offending shall be struck off the roll of faculties, and be for ever after disabled from practising as a publick notary, or doing any notarial act; save and except as to any allowance or allowances, sum or sums of money, that are or shall be agreed to be made or paid to the widows or children of any deceased publick notary or notaries, by any surviving partner or partners of such deceased notary or notaries.

Any person doing any thing belonging to the office of a notary without being admitted, shall forfeit 50l.

XI. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the said first day of *August*, in case any person shall, in his own name or in the name of any other person, make, do, act, exercise, or execute and perform, any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, in anywise appertaining or belonging to the office, function, and practice of a publick notary, for or in expectation of any gain, fee, or reward, without being admitted and inrolled, every such person for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, to be sued for and recovered in manner herein-after mentioned.

Act not to exclude any person from admission who hath been bound on or before Jan. 1, 1801, for seven years, to any notary or person who has actually served as clerk or apprentice seven years, though not bound by contract, &c.

XII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That this act, or any thing herein contained, shall not be taken or construed to exclude any person from being sworn, admitted, and inrolled a publick notary, in the accustomed court aforesaid, who hath, on or before the first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and one, been bound by contract in writing or indenture of apprenticeship, to serve as a clerk or apprentice to any publick notary or scrivener, being also a publick notary, or any person who shall have actually served in the capacity of clerk or apprentice to any publick notary or scrivener, being also a publick notary, for the term commencing before the first day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and one, for the term of not less than seven years, notwithstanding such person shall not have been bound by contract in writing or indenture of apprenticeship, or that such term of seven years shall not expire till after the said first day of *August*; and provided that such clerk or apprentice shall, within six months after the passing of this act, enter into and become bound by contract in writing or indenture of apprenticeship, to any such publick notary, and shall actually serve for the remainder of the term of seven years: provided always, That an affidavit shall be previously made and filed, in manner herein-before directed, of such actual service for any term not less than seven years, to any such qualified notary or scrivener; and every such person may, after the expiration of such term of seven years, and affidavit of such service having been previously made and filed as before directed, be sworn, admitted, and inrolled to be a publick notary, in the same manner as persons to be admitted, sworn, and inrolled publick

public notaries, are hereby required to be sworn, admitted, and enrolled respectively; any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIII. *And whereas the incorporated company of scriveners of London, by virtue of its charter, hath jurisdiction over its members residing within the city of London, the liberties of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, or within the circuit of three miles of the said city, and hath power to make good and wholesome laws and regulations for the government, and controul of such manners, and the said company of scriveners practising within the aforesaid limits, and it is therefore expedient that all notaries resident within the limits of the said charter, should come into and be under the jurisdiction of the said company;* That all persons who may hereafter apply for a faculty to become a public notary, and practise within the city of London and the liberties thereof, or within the circuit of three miles of the same city, shall come into and become members, and take their freedom of the said company of scriveners, according to the rules and ordinances of the said company, on payment of such and the like fine and fees as are usually paid and payable upon the admission of persons to the freedom of the said company, and shall, previous to the obtaining such faculty, be admitted to the freedom of the said company, and obtain a certificate of such freedom, duly signed by the clerk of the same company for the time being, which certificate shall be produced to the master of the faculty, and filed in his office prior to or at the time of issuing any faculty to such person to enable him to practise within the jurisdiction of the said company.

Persons applying for a faculty to become notaries within the jurisdiction of the company of scriveners, shall previously take their freedom of the company.

XIV. *Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any proctor in any ecclesiastical court in England; nor to any secretary or secretaries to any bishop or bishops, nor to any person necessarily created a notary publick for the purpose of holding or exercising any office or appointment, or occasionally performing any publick duty or service under government, and not as general practitioner or practitioners; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding:* Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to exempt any proctor, being also a publick notary, from the pains, penalties, forfeitures, and disabilities, by this act imposed upon any publick notary, who shall permit or suffer his name to be, in any manner, used for, or on account, or for the profit and benefit, of any person or persons, not entitled to act as a publick notary.

Act not to extend to proctors in ecclesiastical courts, secretaries to bishops, &c.

XV. *And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent any person who, on or before the passing of this act, shall have been admitted as a publick notary, from acting as a publick notary, or using or exercising the office of a notary in any manner, or doing any notarial acts whatever.*

nor to persons who, on or before passing this act, have been admitted as notaries.

XVI. And

Recovery and application of penalties.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That all pecuniary forfeitures and penalties imposed on any person or persons, for offences committed against this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoin, protection, privilege, wager of law, or more than one imparlance shall be allowed, and wherein the plaintiff, if he or she shall recover any penalty or penalties, shall recover the same for his or her own use, with full costs of suit.

Limitation of actions.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced for any thing done in pursuance of this act, every such action or suit shall be commenced within three calendar months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be laid and tried in the county wherein the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants in such action or suit, shall and may

General issue.

plead the general issue, and give this act, and the special matter, in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this act; and if the same shall appear to have been so done, or if any action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or shall be laid in any other county or place than as aforesaid, then the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and upon such verdict, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be nonsuited, or suffer a discontinuance of his, her, or their action or suit, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if upon demurrer judgement shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have treble costs, and shall have such remedy for the same as any defendant or defendants hath or have for costs of suit in any other case by law.

Treble costs.

Publick act.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be a publick act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whomsoever, without specially pleading the same.

C A P. LXXX.

An act to indemnify all persons who have printed, published, or dispersed, or who shall publish or disperse, any papers printed under the authority of any head officer of state, or of publick boards, or other publick authorities, from all penalties incurred by reason of the name and place of abode of the printer of such papers not being printed thereon.—[June 27, 1801.]

Preamble.

39 Geo. 3.
c. 79.

WHEREAS in an act passed in the thirty ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes, and for the better preventing treasonable and seditious practices; certain provisions are contained to restrain the printing or publishing of any papers or books whatsoever, which should be meant or intended to be published or dispersed without the name and place of abode of the printer thereof being printed thereon, with a certain

certain penalty on the person printing, publishing, or dispersing, or assisting in publishing or dispersing the same, contrary to the said act: and whereas by an act passed in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act 39 & 40 Geo. 3. c. 95.

to indemnify all persons who have printed, published, or dispersed, or who shall publish or disperse any papers printed under the authority of the commissioners or head officers of any publick boards, from all penalties incurred by reason of the name and place of abode of the printer of such papers not being printed thereon, *the printers and publishers of certain papers printed by order or under the authority of certain publick offices and boards therein mentioned, without the name of the printer thereon, were discharged and exempted from all penalties incurred before the passing of the said last mentioned act; and it is expedient to extend the provisions of the said act, and also to indemnify persons transacting the business of other publick offices:* be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That every person who shall, before the passing of this act, have printed any paper whatsoever, by order or under the authority of any head officer or officers, of any of the principal offices of state, or of any office or board relating to any branch of the revenue, or to the army, navy, marines, artillery, or ordnance, in the discharge of the duties of any such office, or by order, or under the authority of any officer or person whatsoever employed by his Majesty, or under his authority, in discharge of any publick duty or employment, or shall have published or dispersed, or assisted in publishing or dispersing, or shall hereafter disperse, or assist in dispersing, any paper whatsoever that shall have been printed before the passing of this act, by such order or under such authority as aforesaid, shall be and is hereby declared to be freed and discharged of and from all suits, informations, prosecutions, judgements, fines, and penalties whatsoever, commenced, prosecuted, adjudged, or incurred, or which may be commenced, prosecuted, adjudged, or incurred, for or by reason of any offence alledged to have been committed against the said first recited act, by occasion of such printing, publishing, or dispersing, or of assisting in publishing or dispersing any such paper as aforesaid, as fully, freely, and effectually, as if the same had been printed according to the provisions of the said act.

Persons who have printed any papers under the authority of the head officers of any of the principal offices of state, or of any board of revenue, &c. or who have published them, or shall hereafter disperse any paper printed before the passing of this act, shall be indemnified from any penalties incurred by reason of any offence against the recited act.

C A P. LXXXI.

An act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of two millions for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.—[June 27, 1801.]

His Majesty may empower the treasury to cause loans to be received or exchequer bills to be made for 2,000,000. any time before Jan. 5, 1802, agreeable to 41 Geo. 3. c. 7. of last session. Exchequer bills to be signed by the auditor. Powers of 41 Geo. 3. c. 7. to extend to this act. Loans or exchequer bills chargeable on the first aids granted next session, and if not granted before July 5, 1802, to be paid out of the consolidated fund. Monies issued from the consolidated fund to be replaced out of the first supplies. The bank, in case of invasion, may advance the money hereby authorised to be raised.

C A P. LXXXII.

An act for raising the sum of six millions five hundred thousand pounds by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.—[June 27, 1801.]

C A P. LXXXIII.

An act for raising the sum of three millions by loans or exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and one.—[June 27, 1801.]

C A P. LXXXIV.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain sums of money out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and out of the consolidated fund of Ireland; for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and one; and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.—[June 27, 1801.]

3,100,000*l.* out of the consolidated fund, may be applied towards the supply for 1801. The said sum may be raised by loans or exchequer bills. Subscribers to have tallies of loan struck, and orders for repayment with interest, which shall be registered and paid in course. No fee for registering, &c. Penalty for undue preference. Not to be deemed undue preference, which of tallies brought the same day are entered first; nor if subsequent orders are paid before others not demanded in course. Orders assignable. Treasury may prepare any number of exchequer bills, not exceeding the aforesaid sum as prescribed by the malt act of this session; malt act to extend to this act, except as to charging the exchequer bills on that duty, and the rate of interest. Exchequer bills to be paid out of the consolidated fund. The bank may advance the money. 4,000,000*l.* out of the duties upon income; and 1,200,000*l.* out of the duties granted by 38 Geo. 3. c. 76; and 433,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* remaining of the grants for the emperor of Germany; and 65,671*l.* 4*s.* remaining of the grants for the elector of Bavaria; and 65,837*l.* 1*9s.* 7*d.* 2*q.* surplus of grants for 1800; and 50,000*l.* out of the interest of land tax contracted for; and 4,080*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* 3*q.* reserved in the exchequer for particular services; and 8,280*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* 3*q.* remaining of contributions to lotteries, may be applied towards the supply. An act of the parliament of Ireland, 40 Geo. 3. recited. 1,566,461*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* 1*q.* sterling granted by recited act, shall be carried to the consolidated fund of Ireland for 1801. The treasury in Ireland, with the approbation of the lord lieutenant, may establish lotteries there, which shall be conducted as mentioned in certain acts of the parliament of Ireland, unless otherwise provided for. 120,000*l.* sterling profits of lottery, to be established under this act, to be carried to the consolidated fund of Ireland; as also all monies coming into the exchequer of Ireland, under 41 Geo. 3. c. 3. 4,186,461*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* 1*q.* sterling out of the consolidated fund of Ireland, shall be issued and applied as hereafter expressed. Contributions for annuities granted by 41 Geo. 3. c. 3. remaining after remittance to Ireland of the sum directed by that act; monies raised by the lottery; 4,000,000*l.* out of the duties upon income; 1,200,000*l.* out of the duties granted by 38 Geo. 3. c. 76; 433,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* remaining of the grants for the emperor of Germany; 65,671*l.* 4*s.* remaining of the grants for the elector of Bavaria; 65,837*l.* 1*9s.* 7*d.* 2*q.* surplus of grants for 1800; 50,000*l.* out of the interest of land tax contracted for; 4,080*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* 3*q.* reserved in the exchequer, for particular services; 8,280*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* 3*q.* remaining of contributions to lotteries; 2,000,000*l.* granted by c. 81; 6,500,000*l.* granted by c. 82; 3,000,000*l.* granted by c. 83; and 3,100,000*l.* out of the consolidated fund, shall be applied as follows: 12,422,037*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* for naval services, viz. 2,497,500*l.* for wages of 135,000 men, including 30,000 marines, for ten lunar months, commencing March 26, 1801.

2,565,000l. for their victualling. 337,500l. for ordnance for sea service. 4,050,000l. for wear and tear of ships. 637,418l. 5s. 8d. for the ordinary of the navy, including half pay. 733,900l. for buildings and repairs of ships and extra works. 1,445,718l. 14s. 6d. for transport service and prisoners of war in health. 155,000l. for sick prisoners of war. 1,083,375l. 17s. 7d. for ordnance for land service, from April 1, to Dec: 31, 1801. 39,972l. 15s. for ditto, not provided for by parliament in 1799. 58,706l. 14s. for ditto, not provided for in 1800. 299,907l. 9s. 5d. for ordnance in Ireland, from Jan. 5, 1801, to Jan. 5, 1802. 2,000,000l. for exigencies. 300,000l. for the queen of Portugal. 13,910,466l. 6s. for land service, viz. 1,653,878l. 6s. 5d. for 58,387 effective men in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, from March 25, to December 24, 1801. 576,593l. 12s. 7d. sterling for 17,232 effective men in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to December 24, 1801. 1,724,177l. 0s. 4d. for forces in the plantations, &c. from March 25, to December 24, 1801. 38,003l. 9s. 2d. for recruiting for the regiments in East India for 1801. 352,500l. for recruiting and contingencies and extra forage for cavalry in Great Britain, from March 25, to December 24, 1801. 319,748l. 13s. 5d. sterling for ditto in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 86,522l. 6s. 8d. for general, staff and hospital officers in Great Britain, Guernsey and Jersey, from Dec. 25, 1800, to Dec. 24, 1801. 48,197l. 5s. 4d. for ditto in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 973,431l. 8s. 9d. for militia and fencible infantry in Great Britain, from March 25, to Dec. 24, 1801. 1,331,017l. 10s. 11d. sterling for ditto in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 50,000l. for contingencies for the militia and fencible infantry in Great Britain, for 1801. 34,451l. 3s. for ditto in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 122,667l. 1s. 3d. for clothing for the militia in Great Britain, for 1801. 25,662l. 8s. 2d. for supernumerary officers for 1801. 116,088l. 14s. 5d. for the paymaster general, commissary general, judge advocate, comptrollers of army accounts and exchequer fees in Great Britain, for 1801. 6,416l. 0s. 6d. for the muster master general, judge advocate general, physician and surgeon general, &c. in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 255,000l. for increased rates for quartering soldiers, and an allowance for small beer in Great Britain, from March 25, to Dec. 31, 1801. 115,384l. 12s. 4d. sterling, for allowances, to the forces in Ireland, for small beer and while on march, from February 25, to Dec. 24, 1801. 138,979l. 7s. 1d. for reduced officers of the land forces and marines in Great Britain, for 1801. 20l. 12s. 1d. for a private and a superannuated gentleman of the horse guards, for 1801. 14,855l. 2s. 5d. sterling for half pay for officers and allowances to retired chaplains in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 1000l. for officers late in the service of the states general, for 1801. 52,500l. for reduced officers of the British American forces, for 1801, and 7,500l. for allowances to them. 148,382l. 0s. 6d. for Chelsea hospital, for 1801. 35,923l. 1s. sterling, for the hospital near Kilmainham, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 20,227l. 10s. for widows' pensions in Great Britain, for 1801. 5,042l. 4s. 3d. sterling for ditto in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 455,000l. for volunteer corps in Great Britain, from March 25, to Dec. 24, 1801. 425,139l. 1s. 7d. for ditto in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 293,929l. for the barrack department in Great Britain, from March 25, to Dec. 24, 1801. 339,708l. 13s. 5d. sterling, for ditto in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 21,372l. 19s. 9d. sterling, for medicines, bedding, hospital contingencies, and the military infirmary in Ireland, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 24, 1801. 303,391l. 4s. 5d. for foreign corps from March 25, to Dec. 24, 1801. 656,388l. 8s. 6d. for an augmentation of the forces in Great Britain, from March 25, to Dec. 24, 1801. 11,167l. 6s. 11d. sterling for additional field officers to the militia in Ireland, from March 24, to Dec. 24, 1801. 2,500,000l. for extraordinaries of the army in Great Britain, and 600,000l. for ditto in Ireland, for 1801. 1,100,000l. to discharge exchequer bills made out on credit of the duties on income. 250,000l. to discharge exchequer bills made out on credit of duties granted by 38 Geo. 3. c. 76. 4,000,000l. to discharge exchequer bills made out under 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 6.

3,500,000l. to discharge exchequer bills made out under 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 102. 3,000,000l. to discharge exchequer bills made out under 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 103. 3,000,000l. to discharge exchequer bills made out under 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 104. 522,200l. Irish, to pay a like sum borrowed on treasury bills in Ireland. 21,808l. 6s. 3d. issued pursuant to addresses of the house of commons. 10,891l. 11s. 10d. issued pursuant to addresses of the house of commons. 7,950l. for the civil establishment of Upper Canada, for 1801. 5,915l. for the civil establishment of Nova Scotia, for 1801. 2,420l. 10s. 10d. for the civil establishment of New Brunswick, from June 24, to Dec. 31, 1801. 1,900l. for the civil establishment of the island of Saint John in America, for 1801. 957l. 16s. 0d. 2q. for the civil establishment of Cape Breton, from June 24, to Dec. 31, 1801. 1,641l. 8s. 5d. for the civil establishment of Newfoundland, from April 1, to Dec. 31, 1801. 4,100l. for the civil establishment of the Bahama islands, for 1801. 301l. 18s. 4d. 1q. for the civil establishment of the Bermudas, from June 24, to Dec. 31, 1801. 600l. for the civil establishment of Dominica, for 1801. 7,146l. for the civil establishment of New South Wales, from Oct. 10, 1800, to Dec. 31, 1801. 20,000l. for forts in Africa. 4,000l. for the civil establishment of Sierra Leone, for 1801. 7,620l. for superintendance of aliens, for 1801. 2,270l. 18s. 2d. for prosecutions relating to the coin in 1800. 37,317l. 6s. 5d. for convicts at home, for nine months to Dec. 31, 1801. 10,000l. for printing for the house of commons, for 1801. 25,000l. for bills from New South Wales, in 1801. 3,550l. for the expences of the commission under the American treaty, for 1801. 208,772l. for refugees of France, Toulon, and Corsica, Saint Domingo sufferers and American loyalists, for nine months, to Dec. 31, 1801. 15,000l. for secret service money, to Dec. 31, 1801. 2,482l. 16s. for additional allowances to clerks in the office for auditing the public accounts. 500k for a plan for enquiring into the mendicity of the metropolis. 253l. 12s. 7d. for a plan for the improvement of the port of London. 116l. 16s. for the index to the lords' journals. 3,500l. to discharge fees on passing public accounts. 374l. 4s. 8d. for expences at the parliament office in session 1800. 6,756l. 10s. 5d. for bills drawn from New South Wales in 1800. 7,901l. 10s. 4d. for ditto due in 1801. 2,000l. for works about the houses of parliament. 175l. 3s. 2d. for passing a commission to enquire into Cold Bath Fields prison. 895l. 16s. for medicines sent to New South Wales. 305,484l. 7s. 2d. for interest on exchequer bills made out under several acts in 39 and 39 and 40 Geo. 3. 177,330l. 18s. 10d. for discount on prompt payments to the loan and lottery, for 1800. 17,518l. 14s. 7d. to the bank for receiving the contributions to the loan and lottery for 1800. 90sl. 14s. 6d. for salaries of the officers and expences of the commission for the reduction of the national debt. 1,000l. for extra trouble in making out exchequer bills. 132l. 3s. 6d. for a clerk employed in American claims. 3,000l. for the board of agriculture. 1,500l. for the Veterinary college. 30,000l. for buildings for a royal military college. 8,400l. for premises at Chelsea, intended for a royal military asylum. 200,000l. to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. 3,000l. for the British museum. 2,701l. 9s. to the chairman of the committees of the house of lords. 5,000l. to the Levant company. 827l. 12s. for additional allowances to clerks for auditing public accounts. 528l. 9s. for carrying on the works at the New Marlhalsea. 80sl. for premiums for essays on breaking up of grafs lands. 5,000l. for military roads and bridges in North Britain. 315l. 16s. 11d. sterling, to Stephen Moore, esquire, for preparing the public accounts of Ireland. 221l. 10s. 9d. to John Smart, esquire, for preparing the public accounts of Ireland. 738l. 9s. 3d. sterling, to sir John Tydd, baronet, for his care in the office of paymaster of corn bounties in Ireland. 184l. 12s. 4d. sterling, to Robert Marshall, esquire, for preparing accounts of the imports and exports of Ireland. 129l. 4s. 7d. sterling, to Mr. Rogers Wetherall, for ditto. 129l. 4s. 7d. sterling, to Mr. John Swan, for preparing accounts in the excise office in Ireland. 966l. 18s. 7d. 2q. sterling, for defraying the expence of pratique in Dublin. 29,538l. 9s. 3d. sterling, for defraying the charge of civil buildings for Ireland. 2,307l. 13s. 10d. sterling, for defraying the charge

of apprehending publick offenders in Ireland. 23,076l. 18s. 6d. sterling, for the charge of the office of the solicitor of criminal causes in Ireland. 1,485l. 10s. 9d. sterling, for the charge of proclamations and advertisements in the Dublin Gazette, &c. 3,477l. 2s. 4d. sterling, for printing certain statutes in Ireland. 18,166l. 11s. 10d. sterling, for printing, stationery, &c. for the publick offices in Ireland. 1,846l. 3s. 1d. sterling, for the incidental expences of the board of treasury in Ireland. 5,538l. 9s. 3d. sterling, for building offices for the records of Ireland, &c. 1,231l. 18s. 6d. sterling, for working a gold mine in Wicklow. 683l. 18s. 6d. sterling, for clothing the battle-axe guards in Ireland. 1,002l. 9s. 3d. sterling, for clothing the officers of arms and state trumpeters in Ireland for one year. 19,938l. 9s. 3d. sterling, for the linen and hempen manufactures in Ireland, viz. 2,000l. Irish currency for encouraging the raising of hemp and flax. 2,000l. ditto for the hemp and flax manufactures in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. 7,250l. ditto for the growth of flax. 10,350l. ditto for promoting the said manufactures in lieu of the sum paid out of the tea and coffee duty. 4,615l. 7s. 8d. sterling, to the board of first fruits in Ireland, for building churches. 5,076l. 18s. 6d. sterling, to the Dublin society for promoting husbandry. 4,153l. 16s. 11d. sterling, for completing buildings at the repository of the Dublin society, &c. 1,846l. 3s. 1d. sterling, for promoting the purposes of the farming societies in Ireland. 9,230l. 15s. 5d. sterling, for paving, &c. Dublin. 4,153l. 16s. 11d. sterling, for making convenient streets in Dublin. 18,213l. 4s. 7d. for promoting English protestant schools in Ireland. 13,846l. 3s. 1d. sterling, to the founding hospital in Dublin. 1,846l. 3s. 1d. sterling, to the Hibernian marine nursery for sailors' children. 6,183l. 13s. 10d. sterling, for supporting the Westmorland lock hospital in Dublin. 3,655l. 7s. 9d. sterling, to the Hibernian school for soldiers' children. 7,384l. 12s. 4d. sterling, to the Roman Catholic seminary. 15,594l. 9s. 3d. sterling, for supporting the house of industry in Dublin; 1,100l. Irish currency, of which to be applied for the salaries of the acting governors thereof. 276l. 18s. 6d. sterling, to the society for discountenancing vice, &c. in Ireland. 461l. 10s. 9d. sterling to the female orphan house Dublin, for 1801. Supplies not to be issued for any other than the authorized purposes. Rules to be observed in the application of the sum appropriated for half pay. Officers employed on the staff, or in garrisons, may receive half pay on taking the oath mentioned in this act. By 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 109. a certain sum was appropriated to be paid to reduced officers, the overplus of which may be disposed of as his Majesty shall judge proper. Certain American and East Florida orders made out pursuant to 28 Geo. 3. c. 40. and 30 Geo. 3. c. 34. directed to be paid, when application is made at the exchequer for that purpose. Duplicates of Irish treasury bills or debentures lost or destroyed, may be made on affidavit of the fact, before a baron of the exchequer in Ireland, &c.

C A P. LXXXV.

An act for better payment of fines and forfeitures imposed by justices out of session, in England.—[June 27, 1801.]

FOR the better bringing to account and making payment of such **Preamble.**
share of fines, forfeitures, and penalties due to his Majesty, which are not by law payable to any particular persons, commissioners, or others, levied before justices of the peace acting out of session;
 be it enacted by the King'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, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for every justice of the peace acting out of session for any county, riding, city, borough, division, or place, Any justice in England out of session may receive and give a receipt for fines and forfeitures imposed by him

or any other justice, which are not payable to any body corporate, &c. or other person, and shall enter an account thereof in a book in manner herein-directed.

in *England*, to receive all fines, forfeitures, and penalties, imposed by him or any other justice of the peace as aforesaid, acting out of sessions, and not made payable to any body or bodies corporate, or any commissioners of any publick boards, or any other person or persons, and to give receipts for the same, which receipts shall be a sufficient discharge to the parties by whom the said fines shall be payable; and every such justice shall, by himself or clerk, keep an account in a book, to be provided for that purpose, of the amount of every fine, forfeiture, or penalty, which shall have been set or imposed by any adjudication or order made by every such justice, specifying the place and time and manner of such adjudication or order, the nature of the offence, and the act or acts under which the same was adjudged, and the name or names of the person or persons on whom such fine, forfeiture, or penalty was set or imposed; distinguishing whether the same was paid or levied, and what part or share thereof, if any, has been or shall be paid or payable to any body or bodies corporate, commissioners, or person or persons, with the name and description of such body or bodies, commissioners, person or persons, and the authority under which he, she, or they claimed such part or share; and shall annually, previous to the *Michaelmas* session, pay into the hands of every sheriff of the county or city, and town and county having a separate sheriff, for which such justice shall have acted in imposing such fines, all such fines, forfeitures, or penalties, or the parts or shares of such fines, forfeitures, or penalties as shall be due to his Majesty, his heirs or successors; and the sheriff or his under sheriff is hereby required to give an acquittance for the same, which shall be a full discharge to every such justice, his heirs, executors, and administrators, for such fines, forfeitures, or penalties, or parts or shares thereof.

The justice shall also transmit an account of such fines and forfeitures to the clerk of the peace or town clerk, that the sheriff may be charged therewith in his apposal, &c.

II. And be it further enacted, That any justice of the peace shall, previous to the *Michaelmas* sessions, annually transmit to the clerk of the peace of the county, city, or town, or clerk of the town within which such fine, forfeiture, or penalty shall have been imposed, an account in writing, stating the several fines, forfeitures, and penalties, which have been imposed by him, and shewing which have been received by him, and from whom, and for what offences; which account the clerk of the peace or town clerk shall enter in his estreats with the names of the justices, that the sheriff may be charged with the same in his apposal before the foreign apposer, to the end that the same may be set over and answered to the crown, in like manner as in the case of fines and forfeitures set or imposed at any session of the peace.

Where two justices shall impose fines, the account shall be kept, &c. and payment made by the one resi-

III. And be it further enacted, That as often as two or more justices shall act together in setting or imposing any fine, forfeiture, or penalty, then the said account shall be kept, and a copy of it shall be delivered or transmitted, and the payment as aforesaid shall be made by such one of the said two or more justices, as shall reside at or near the place where such adjudica-

tion or order was made, or at or nearest the place where such general quarter sessions shall be held.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the said several clerks of the peace or town clerks, or their deputies, shall, within ten days next after any such general quarter sessions of the peace in which such justice shall have returned any conviction as aforesaid, deliver to the bailiff or chief constable of the district where any person shall reside who shall by law be entitled to any share or proportion of any fines, forfeitures, or penalties which shall have been had and received by any such justice as aforesaid, an account in writing of such fines, forfeitures, and penalties; which bailiff or chief constable shall transmit an account thereof to the petty constable of the parish, township, or place where such person shall reside, that notice may be given to the person so entitled, that he may, without delay, apply to such justice for his share of such fine, forfeiture, or penalty.

dent at the place of adjudication.

Constables on receiving accounts of such fines to give notice to the persons entitled thereto.

V. Provided always, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to prevent the officers of the crown from allowing any fines, forfeitures, or penalties, levied by justices of the peace for justices wages, in the same manner as other fines are now allowed by law; and provided also, That it shall be lawful for sheriffs, or any other persons empowered to allow the same, to have an allowance of the same poundage on the balance of such fines charged on them after an allowance for justices wages, in like manner as for fines at the assizes.

Act not to prevent officers of the crown from allowing fines as heretofore, &c.

VI. And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the payment to the receiver of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, by the justices or their clerks, in any of the seven publick offices appointed by virtue of an act, passed in the thirty-second year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, *An act for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace, in such parts of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, as lie in and near the metropolis, and for the more effectual prevention of felonies.*

Nor to prevent the payment to the receiver of fines by the justices or their clerks, in any of the seven publick offices, appointed by 32 Geo. 3. c. 53.

C A P. LXXXVI.

An act for granting to his Majesty additional stamp duties on cards and dice, on probates of wills; on certain indentures, leases, bonds, or other deeds; and on ale licences.—[July 2, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's publick expences, and making a permanent addition to the publick revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the duties herein-after mentioned, and do most humbly beseech you Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament

Preamble.

The following
stamp duties
to be paid in
Great Bri-
tain:

parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the respective times herein-after mentioned, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, throughout the kingdom of *Great Britain*, unto and for the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the several and respective rates and duties following; (that is to say),

On playing
cards:

For and upon every pack of playing cards made fit for sale or use in *Great Britain*, the sum of sixpence:

Dice:

And for and upon every pair of dice made fit for sale or use in *Great Britain*, the sum of two shillings and sixpence; such respective duties to be paid by the maker of such cards and dice respectively:

Probates of
wills or let-
ters of admin-
istration:

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper upon which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, in *Great Britain*, any probate of a will, or letters of administration, for any estate of or above the value of six hundred pounds, and under the value of one thousand pounds, the sum of three pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of one thousand pounds, and under two thousand pounds, the sum of ten pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of two thousand pounds, and under five thousand pounds, the sum of twenty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of five thousand pounds, and under ten thousand pounds, the sum of thirty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of ten thousand pounds, and under fifteen thousand pounds, the sum of fifty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of fifteen thousand pounds, and under twenty thousand pounds, the sum of one hundred pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of twenty thousand pounds, and under thirty thousand pounds, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of thirty thousand pounds, and under forty thousand pounds, the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of forty thousand pounds, and under the value of fifty thousand pounds, the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of fifty thousand pounds, and under the value of sixty thousand pounds, the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of sixty thousand pounds, and under seventy thousand pounds, the sum of five hundred and fifty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of seventy thousand pounds, and under eighty thousand pounds, the sum of six hundred and fifty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of eighty thousand pounds, and under ninety thousand pounds, the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of ninety thousand pounds, and under one hundred thousand pounds, the sum of eight hundred and fifty pounds; and where the estate is of or above the value of one hundred thousand pounds, the sum of nine hundred and forty pounds:

And upon every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which any indenture, lease, bond, or other deed, for which a stamp duty of three shillings is chargeable by an act passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, shall be ingrossed, printed, or written, in Great Britain, the additional duty of two shillings :

Indentures, &c. liable to 3s. by 39 Geo. 3. c. 50.

And upon every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be ingrossed, written, or printed, in Great Britain, any licence for selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail in Great Britain, the additional duty of ten shillings and sixpence.

Licences for retailing ale, &c.

II. And be it further enacted, That the duties charged on any of the matters and things herein-before mentioned, on which any duty is by law payable on and immediately before the day on which this act shall receive the royal assent, shall be paid over and above the said duty or duties ; and that all the said duties hereby granted, shall be under the government, care, and management of the commissioners for the time being, appointed to manage the duties charged on unstamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who, or the major part of them, are hereby required and empowered to employ the necessary officers under them for that purpose ; and in order to denote any of the several duties payable by virtue of this act, whenever they see occasion to use such stamps as shall have been heretofore provided to denote any former duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, or on cards and dice, or to cause new stamps to be provided for that purpose, or for the purpose of denoting the former duties, and also the duties granted by this act, and to alter or renew the same respectively, from time to time, and to do all other things necessary to be done for putting this act in execution, with relation to the said several duties herein-before granted, in the like and in as full and ample a manner as they or the major part of them, are authorized to put in execution any former law concerning stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, and cards and dice respectively.

Duties to be paid over and above any duties payable at passing this act, and to be under the management of the commissioners for stamps.

III. And whereas it is expedient that the duties payable in respect of probates or letters of administration, should not be paid more than once on the same estate ; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of stamps, and they are hereby authorized and required to provide a stamp or mark distinguishable from all other stamps or marks used in relation to any stamp duties, for the purpose of stamping or marking any piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, whereon any probate of any will or letters of administration shall be ingrossed, printed, or written, in relation to any estate in respect whereof any probate or letters of administration shall have been before taken out, and the full amount of the duties payable thereon, by any act or acts of parliament then in force, according to the full value of such estate, shall have been duly paid and discharged ; and in every case where any probate or probates or letters of administration, shall have been taken out, duly stamped according to the full value

The commissioners to provide a stamp for marking probates of wills or letters of administration, relating to any estate in respect whereof any probates or letters of administration shall have been before taken out, and the duties then payable discharged.

of the estate in respect whereof the same shall have been granted; then, and in such case, any further or other probate or letters of administration as aforesaid, which shall be at any time thereafter applied for or in respect of such estate, shall and may be issued and granted upon any piece of vellum, parchment, or paper, stamped, or marked with the stamp or mark provided by the said commissioners by virtue of this act, for such other probates or letters of administration as aforesaid; and every such other probate or letters of administration which shall be duly stamped or marked with such stamp or mark as last aforesaid, shall be as available in the law, and of the like force and effect in all respects whatever, as if the vellum, parchment, or paper whereon the same shall be ingrossed, printed, or written, had been duly stamped with the stamp or mark denoting the full amount of the duties payable in respect of the probate or letters of administration taken out on the full value of such estate; any thing in any act or acts, or this act, before contained, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

The commissioners to cause dice to be enclosed, after duly stamped, in a wrapper, and may mark the name of the dice maker thereon.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of stamps, and they are hereby required to cause all dice that shall be brought to the head office of stamps for the purpose of being stamped or marked with the stamp or mark provided to denote the duties payable on dice, to be wrapped and enclosed, after the same shall have been duly stamped or marked, in a paper wrapper, stamped or marked with any stamp or mark provided for that purpose, and fastened with a thread or seal, as the said commissioners shall for that purpose direct; and it shall also be lawful for the said commissioners of stamps, in every case where the same shall be required by the maker of any such dice, to provide any additional stamp or mark, containing the name of such maker, or any other mark to distinguish the maker thereof, and to cause the same to be printed on, or affixed to, or made part of the wrapper or paper in which any such dice shall be wrapped after the stamping thereof, in manner herein-before directed.

No cards or dice shall be exported without being stamped, until after ten days notice at the head office of stamps of the quantity intended to be exported, &c. nor until a certificate be delivered to the officer of the customs at the port, nor shall any be shipped but

V. And be it further enacted, That no playing cards or dice shall be exported to any parts beyond the seas out of *Great Britain*, without being stamped for use in *Great Britain*, as required by the laws now in force, and this act, until after the expiration of ten days after notice shall be given at the head office of stamps by the makers thereof, of the quantity intended to be exported, and of the port or place in *Great Britain* from whence the same are intended to be exported, and of the port, or place, and country to which the same are intended to be carried or conveyed, nor until a certificate under the hand of such officer as shall be appointed for that purpose by the commissioners of stamps, expressing the several matters required in such notice, and also certifying that bond has been given according to the provisions of this act for the exportation thereof, be delivered to the proper officer of the customs at such port or place in *Great Britain*, which certificate shall be given without fee or reward, nor shall any

any such cards or dice be laden or put on board any ship or vessel but in the presence of the proper officer of the customs, and according to the laws now in force for exporting non-enumerated goods from *Great Britain*.

VI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any maker or makers of cards or dice to remove the same from the place where the same shall be made without payment of duties for the same, provided the same be duly marked and stamped for exportation, and provided that before the same shall be so removed, a bond be entered into to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, with sufficient surety or sureties to be approved of by the commissioners of stamps, or the major part of them, or the person by them appointed for that purpose in treble the amount of all the duties that would be payable on such cards or dice respectively, if the same had been made for use in *Great Britain*, with a condition to export such cards or dice into some port or part beyond the seas within a time to be limited in such bond, and to land the same (the danger of the seas excepted), in the port or place in foreign parts to be mentioned in such bond, and which shall be the same port or place mentioned in the certificate of the officer of stamp duties as aforesaid, and not to land or put any of the same on board any other ship or vessel, either in any port or place in *Great Britain* or elsewhere, or at open sea, and that the same or any of them shall not be re-landed in any part of *Great Britain*, which bond shall be lodged with the commissioners of stamps, or the officer appointed by them for that purpose, and shall and may be prosecuted for any breach thereof, according to the law now in force, in relation to any duties upon stamped vellum, parchment, or paper.

VII. And be it further enacted, That such bond herein-before directed to be given, shall be discharged in manner herein-after mentioned (that is to say), for such of the said cards or dice as shall be entered to be landed in *Ireland*, the condition of the bond shall be to bring in a certificate in discharge thereof within six months from the date of the bond; and within twelve months for such of the said cards or dice as shall be entered for or landed in any other port or place in *Europe*; and within eighteen months for such of the said cards or dice as shall be entered for or landed in any of his Majesty's plantations in *America* or *Africa*, or any of the united states of *America*; and within twenty-four months for such of the said cards or dice as shall be entered for or landed in any port or place at or beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*; which said certificate for such cards or dice as aforesaid as shall be landed in any port or place where any officer or officers of his Majesty's customs shall be resident, shall be signed by the proper officer or officers of his Majesty's customs there, importing that such cards or dice were there landed, testifying the landing thereof; and if no officer of his Majesty's customs shall be resident in such port or place where such cards or dice shall be landed, such certificate shall be signed by the *British* consul or other person acting as such there, importing that such cards or dice were there

in presence of the officer.

Cards or dice may be removed from where made without payment of duty, if stamped for exportation, and bond to be given with certain conditions.

How bonds shall be discharged.

landed testifying the landing thereof; and if no officer of his Majesty's customs, or *British* consul, or other person acting as such, shall be resident in such port or place where such cards or dice shall be landed, such certificate shall be under the common seal of the chief magistrate in such port or place, or under the hands and seals of two known *British* merchants, then being at such port or place, that such cards or dice were there landed, or such bond or bonds shall be discharged upon proof, in either of the said cases, that such cards were taken by enemies, or perished in the seas, or by fire, the examination and proof thereof, being left to the judgement of the said commissioners of stamps, or the major part of them for the time being.

So much of 5 Geo. I. c. 19, repealed, as limits the period of putting in suit, bonds for exportation of cards or dice.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, so much of an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the First, intituled, *An act for redeeming the fund appropriated for the payment of the lottery tickets which were made forth for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ten, by a voluntary subscription of the proprietors into the capital stock of the south sea company; and for raising a sum of money to pay off such debts and incumbrances as are therein mentioned; and for appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament; and to limit times for prosecutions upon bonds for exporting cards and dice*, as limits the period within which bonds given upon the exportation of cards or dice must be put in suit and prosecuted, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Cards or dice exported contrary to this act, or reloaded after entry for exportation, or found in any unentered place, or removing without being stamped, except for exportation, shall be forfeited.

IX. And be it further enacted, That all playing cards and dice made fit for sale or use in *Great Britain*, which shall be exported contrary to this act, or which shall be reloaded after entry thereof for exportation, or which, after such entry for exportation, shall be found in any place, not being an entered place for making of the same, or which shall be found removing from place to place in *Great Britain*, without being stamped or marked as aforesaid, except for the purpose of exporting the same under the regulations of this act, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of the customs or excise, and may be proceeded upon to condemnation as any non-enumerated goods forfeited and seized may be proceeded upon by the laws now in force in relation to his Majesty's revenue of customs or excise respectively, as the case may be.

No cards or dice to be sold unless duly stamped and the wrapper fastened according to law, upon penalty of their forfeiture and sol.

X. And be it further enacted, That no playing cards or dice shall be sold or exposed to sale in any place in *Great Britain*, unless the same shall have been respectively duly stamped or marked, and unless one of the cards of each pack of such cards shall, at the time of such selling or exposing to sale, be actually stamped or marked on the spotted or painted side thereof, with such mark or marks as the commissioners for the time being appointed to manage the said stamp duties shall direct or appoint, as the proper stamp or mark for playing cards, and unless the thread or paper, or wrapper inclosing such cards or dice respectively, shall be sealed, stamped, marked, or fastened according to the laws now in force and the provisions of this act, upon

tain that every person or persons who shall sell, or expose to sale, any such cards or dice which shall not have been so respectively marked or stamped, and so respectively wrapped, inclosed, or fastened, as hereby and by the said laws now in force is and are respectively required, shall forfeit for every pack or parcel of such cards, and every one of such dice so sold or exposed to sale, the sum of ten pounds, with full costs of suit, to be recovered and distributed as any penalty imposed by any of the said laws now in force relating to the former duties on cards and dice are to be recovered and distributed.

XI. And be it further enacted, That the provision in an act of parliament passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, *An act for granting to his Majesty a duty upon licences for retailing beer, ale, and other exciseable liquors; and for establishing a method for granting such licences in Scotland; and for allowing such licences to be granted at a petty session in England, in a certain case therein mentioned*, whereby it is enacted, that nothing in the said act should extend, or be construed to extend, to charge any licence for keeping any ale-house, tipling-house, victualling-house, or place for the sale of ale, beer, and other exciseable liquors by retail, situated upon or near the King's military road or roads made or to be made in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, at the publick charge, and not being within any royal burgh, nor within the burghs of *Dumblain, Muthil, Crief, Dunkeld*, or within one mile of any of the said royal burghs or burgh, with any duty thereby directed to be paid, levied, or received; and that all such licences should be granted by the justices of the peace of the respective shires and stewartries where such roads lie, on payment of one shilling for each licence to the clerk of the peace of the shire or stewartry for his trouble only, shall, from and after the first day of *November* one thousand eight hundred and one, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that from and after the said first day of *November* one thousand eight hundred and one, no person whatever shall keep any ale-house, tipling-house, or victualling-house, or sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, but such persons only who shall be annually thereto admitted, allowed, and licensed according to the directions of the several acts in force at and immediately before the passing of this act; any thing in the aforesaid act of parliament passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provision in 29 Geo. 2. c. 12, that it should not extend to charge any licence for keeping ale-houses within certain limits, shall, from Nov. 1, 1801, be repealed, and thereafter no person shall keep an ale-house, &c. unless annually licensed.

XII. And whereas it is expedient that the provisions of an act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the more effectual prevention of selling ale and other liquors by persons not duly licensed, should be extended to Scotland*; be it further enacted, That, from and after the said first day of *November* one thousand eight hundred and one, every person in *Scotland* who shall keep an ale-house, tipling-house, or victualling-house, or shall sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, except in fairs, without being licensed thereto according to the directions of the several acts now in force, shall

35 Geo. 3. c. 13, recited.

From Nov. 1, 1801, persons selling ale, &c. by retail in Scotland (except in fairs) without licence, liable to pe-

nalty of 20l. and last recited act to extend to Scotland.

be liable to the penalty of twenty pounds of lawful money of Great Britain; which penalty and forfeiture shall be recovered and applied as by the said act is directed; and that all other the clauses, powers, provisions, penalties, forfeitures, incapacities, and other matters and things prescribed in the said act, with respect to *England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed*, shall extend to *Scotland* in like manner, and be applied and put in practice in *Scotland* as if the said act had been expressly extended thereto.

Licences to sell ale, &c. by retail in Scotland, may be granted on or immediately after May 15, as they are now by law granted on or after Nov. 1, yearly.

XIII. *And whereas it is expedient that licences to keep ale-houses, tipling-houses, or victualling-houses, or to sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail in Scotland, should be granted on or immediately after the fifteenth day of May in each year, as well as at the period now fixt by law for granting such licences; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace, magistrates, or other persons empowered by any law, or act or acts now in force, to grant licences to keep ale-houses, tipling-houses, or victualling-houses, or to sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail in Scotland, to grant such licences on or immediately after the fifteenth day of May in each year, in like manner and with all such and the like powers, and under and subject to the like regulations, provisions, penalties and forfeitures as such licences are now by law granted, on or immediately after the first day of November in each year; and all and every the clauses, powers, provisions, regulations, penalties, forfeitures, matters, and things in any act or acts contained now in force, relating to the granting any such licence in that part of the united kingdom called Scotland, at the period in each year at which the same may now be granted by law, shall extend to, and be in full force in relation to the granting such licences at the period in each year in this act mentioned, and shall be applied and enforced, and put in practice in like manner in every respect for that purpose, as if all such clauses, powers, provisions, regulations, penalties, forfeitures, matters, and things were severally and separately re-enacted in, and made part of this act; any thing in any act or acts to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.*

Indentures, &c. made on stamps as required by law, on or before July 5, 1801, may be stamped with the additional duty granted by c. 10. of this session and this act, on payment thereof before Dec. 5, 1801.

XIV. *And whereas the commissioners of his Majesty's stamp duties may not be able to supply the different parts of the kingdom with sufficient quantities of vellum, parchment, and paper, stamped with the additional duties granted by an act of the present session of parliament, and this act, upon indentures, leases, bonds, or other deeds, for which a stamp duty of three shillings is chargeable by an act passed in the thirty-seventh year of his present Majesty, before the period appointed for the commencement of the said duties: and whereas persons may theretofore necessarily use instruments before such period; be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons who shall, at any time before the fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and one, use any vellum, parchment, or paper, on which such additional duty is imposed, and which shall be duly stamped in the manner required by the laws in force, on and immediately before the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and one, to bring or send the same to the said head office,*

at any time before the said fifth day of *December* one thousand eight hundred and one, in order that the same may be stamped as aforesaid, on payment of the additional duty granted by the said act of this session of parliament and this act; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of stamp duties, or their officers appointed for such purpose, to stamp the same, on payment of the said additional-duties only, without any penalty.

XV. *And whereas it is expedient, that further time should be given for the stamping, without the payment of any penalty, certain leases of lands or tenements of small value, for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, which by law may form, or be intended to form, a part of any conveyance of lands or tenements, whereby a greater interest in the same should be conveyed than a term of twenty-one years, whatever may be the value thereof; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, and they are hereby authorised, upon the production of any such deed as aforesaid that shall have been executed at any time before the passing of this act, to the said commissioners or any one of them for the purpose of being stamped at any time within twelve months from the passing of this act, to cause such deed to be stamped upon payment of the duty granted thereon, without any penalty whatever; and every person concerned in ingrossing, writing, or printing, any such deed, or in making or executing the same, shall be, and is hereby freed, discharged, and indemnified from all penalties and forfeitures that shall have arisen or may arise in respect of such deed.*

Leases of lands, &c. of small value for a term not exceeding 21 years, which may form part of a conveyance of lands, whereby a greater interest shall be conveyed than 21 years, may be stamped within 12 months on payment of the duty, without any penalty.

XVI. *And be it further enacted, That if any person shall counterfeit or forge, or cause or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any stamp, directed or allowed to be used by this act, or provided, made, or used, for the purpose of denoting the duties by this act granted as aforesaid, or any of them, or shall counterfeit or resemble the impression of the same, with an intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the said duties, or shall utter, vend, or sell, any vellum, parchment, or paper, liable to any stamp duty by this act imposed, with such counterfeit stamp or mark thereupon, knowing the same to be counterfeit, or shall privately use any stamp, directed or allowed to be used by this act, with intent to defraud his Majesty of the said duties, or shall counterfeit or forge, or cause to be counterfeited or forged, any mark or name provided by the said commissioners under this act, for the wrapping or inclosing any dice, or making any part of, or being affixed to any such wrapper, then every person so offending, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.*

Persons counterfeiting stamps, &c. shall suffer death.

XVII. *And be it further enacted, That all powers, provisions, rules, methods, articles, clauses, penalties, and forfeitures, distributions of penalties and forfeitures, and all other matters and things prescribed or appointed by any act or acts of parliament in force at and immediately before the passing of this act, relating to the stamp duties on vellum, parchment, and paper, (and not*

Powers of acts now in force relating to stamp duties to extend to additional duties.

hereby

hereby altered, shall, as far as the same are respectively applicable) be of full force and effect with relation to the additional and other duties herein-before mentioned, and shall be applied and put in execution for the raising, levying, collecting, and securing the said additional and other duties, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, as fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had severally and respectively been hereby re-enacted with relation to the said additional and other duties.

Duties to be paid to the receiver general of stamp duties, and by him into the exchequer, and carried to the consolidated fund.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the duties herein-before granted, shall be paid from time to time into the hands of the receiver general for the time being, of the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, who shall pay the same (the necessary charges of raising, paying, and accounting for the same being deducted) into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*, at such time, and in such manner, as the duties charged on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, are directed to be paid; and the said money so paid into the said receipt as aforesaid, shall be carried to, and made part of the consolidated fund of *Great Britain*.

Application of duties.

XIX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the monies arising, or to arise, of the several rates or duties hereby granted as aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient, shall be deemed an addition made to the revenue for the purpose of defraying the increased charge occasioned by any loan made, or stock created or to be created by virtue of any act or acts passed or to be passed in this session of parliament; and that the said monies shall, during the space of ten years next ensuing, be paid into the said receipt, distinctly and apart from all other branches of the publick revenues; and there shall be provided and kept in the office of the auditor of the said receipt, during the said period of ten years, a book or books, in which all the monies arising from the said rates and duties paid into the said receipt, shall, together with the monies arising from any other rates and duties granted in this session of parliament, for the purpose of defraying such increased charge as aforesaid, be entered separate and apart from all other monies paid or payable to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, upon any account whatever.

Limitation of actions.

XX. And be it further enacted, That if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, then and in every such case, the said action or suit shall be commenced within six calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall arise, and not elsewhere; and that the defendant or defendants in such action or suit to be brought, may plead the

General issue.

general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this act; and if it shall appear to be so done, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time before limited for bringing the same, or shall be brought in any other county, city, or place than as aforesaid, then, and

in every case, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if upon such verdict, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their action, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or upon demurrer, judgement shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as any defendant or defendants hath or have for costs of suit in other cases by law.

Treble costs.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That the several rates and duties hereby granted, shall respectively commence and take effect as follows; (that is to say), the said duties on indentures, leases, bonds, and other deeds, and the said duties on licences for selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors, from and after the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, the said duties on playing cards and dice, from and after the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, and the said duties on probates of wills and letters of administration, from and after the tenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and one.

Commencement of duties.

C A P. LXXXVII.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties on playing cards imported into Great Britain.—[July 2, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's publick expences, and making a permanent addition to the publick revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several duties of customs after mentioned; and do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, throughout *Great Britain*, unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in ready money, without any discount whatever, upon the importation into that part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* called *Great Britain*, the several duties of customs following; that is to say,

Preamble.

After Aug. 1, 1801, the following additional duties of customs shall be paid on playing cards imported into Great Britain.

For and upon every dozen packs of playing cards imported into *Great Britain* (except from *Ireland*), an additional duty of one pound and one shilling:

Dutied.

For and upon every pack of playing cards imported into *Great Britain* from *Ireland*, an additional duty of sixpence.

Duties to be under the management of the commissioners of customs.

Duties to be levied as the former duties granted by 27 Geo. 3. c. 13, &c.

II. And be it further enacted, That such of the duties of customs by this act imposed, as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *England* for the time being, and such as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being.

III. And be it further enacted, That the several duties of customs granted by this act, shall and may be respectively managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, and recovered, in such and the like manner, and in and by any and either of the ways, means, or methods, by which the duties of customs imposed on the like goods by an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, amongst other things, for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, were or might be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, and recovered, except as far as the same have been altered by any act passed subsequent to the passing of the said act; and the said goods, wares, or merchandize, so by this act respectively made chargeable with duties of customs, shall be, and the same are hereby made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulations, rules, restrictions, and forfeitures to which the like goods, wares, or merchandize, were subject and liable by any act or acts of parliament in force on or immediately before the first day of *August* one thousand eight hundred and one, and all and every pain, penalty, fine, or forfeiture, for any offence whatever committed against or in breach of any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the passing of this act, made for securing the revenue of customs, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, or relating thereto, and the several clauses, powers, and directions therein contained, shall and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution, for and in respect of the several duties of customs hereby respectively charged, as far as the same are applicable thereto, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as if all and every the said clauses, provisions, powers, directions, fines, pains, penalties, and forfeitures, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this present act.

Monies to be paid into the exchequer, and carried to the consolidated fund.

IV. And be it further enacted, That all monies from time to time arising by the several duties by this act imposed, (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted), shall, from time to time, be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*; and the said money so paid in as aforesaid shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund of *Great Britain*.

Application of monies.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the monies to arise as aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient, shall be deemed an addition made to the revenue for the purpose of defraying the increased charge occasioned by any loan made

made or stock created by virtue of any act or acts passed or to be passed in this session of parliament, and that the said monies, during the space of ten years next ensuing, shall continue to be paid into the said receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, distinctly and apart from all other branches of the publick revenue; and that there shall be provided and kept in the office of the auditor of the said receipt, during the said period of ten years, a book or books, in which all the monies arising from the said duties, and paid into the said receipt by virtue of this act, shall, together with the monies arising from any other duties granted in this session of parliament, for the purpose of defraying such increased charge as aforesaid, be entered separate and apart from all other monies paid or payable to his Majesty, his heirs or successors, upon any account whatever.

C A P. LXXXVIII.

An act for providing accommodations in assize towns for the judges in Ireland, where such accommodations are not already provided.
[July 2, 1801.]

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in parliament assembled, having taken into consideration the expediency of providing accommodations in all such cities and towns in *Ireland*, in which assizes and commissions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery are held, where such accommodations are not already sufficiently provided for the judges of assize who shall be appointed to hold the assizes in the several counties, counties of cities, and counties of towns, within their respective circuits throughout *Ireland*, and for their servants, horses, and carriages, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That the several sheriffs in *Ireland*, in their respective counties, shall, at every assizes and gaol delivery in such towns where the same shall be held, and where such accommodations are not already and shall not continue to be sufficiently provided, provide sufficient and suitable furnished apartments for the lodging and accommodation of the judges of assize, and of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery, and their respective servants, and stables for their horses, and coach-houses or other fit places for their carriages, during the continuance of such assizes, and shall pay and discharge all expences attending the same,

Preamble,
The sheriffs in Ireland shall, at every assizes, provide suitable accommodations for the judges, and discharge the expences thereof.

II. And be it enacted, That such sheriffs respectively shall, at the end of every assizes or gaol delivery, make out an account of the expence which shall be incurred by the means aforesaid, and the several judges of assize and gaol delivery respectively are hereby Judges to examine and certify the account of such expences before payment.

hereby required to examine into the same, and to certify thereon the amount of the expences which such sheriff ought reasonably to pay in respect of the matters aforesaid.

Such expences to be a charge on the consolidated fund of Ireland, and not to exceed 20l. at one assize.

III. And be it enacted, That such sums as shall have been so certified shall be a charge on the consolidated fund of Ireland, and shall be paid to the respective sheriffs thereout, and upon production to the commissioners for the time being, for executing the office of lord high treasurer of Ireland of such certificates as aforesaid, such sums shall be issued and paid by virtue of this act to the several sheriffs who, by such certificates, shall appear to be entitled thereto respectively, without any further warrant on that behalf: provided always, That no greater sum than twenty pounds shall be allowed or paid for such expences as aforesaid, at one assize or gaol delivery.

C A P. LXXXIX.

An act for repealing the duty now payable on the importation of statues, wrought stone, and marble, and granting another duty in lieu thereof.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

27 Geo. 3.
c. 13.

WHEREAS sculptured marble and statuary is now subject to a duty of customs granted by an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the publick revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies remaining in the exchequer, for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt, on non-enumerated goods, wares, and merchandizes, according to the value thereof: and whereas great difficulty often arises in ascertaining the value of such articles; for remedy whereof, be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after passing of this act, the duty of customs now payable under the provisions of the said act, on sculptured marble and statuary, as non-enumerated goods, wares, and merchandizes, shall wholly cease and determine, and that in lieu and instead thereof, there shall be raised, levied, and paid upon all sculptured marble or statuary imported into Great Britain, from foreign ports, a duty of customs of three-pence per pound avoirdupois for every pound weight of any such sculptured marble and statuary: provided always, That if any statue, group of figures, or other stone or marble ornament carved out of the same block, shall exceed one ton weight, the duty to be charged thereon shall be estimated at the rate payable for one ton weight, and no more.

Instead of the duty of customs payable under the recited act, there shall be paid on all sculptured marble imported into Great Britain, 3d. per lb.; but if any statue, &c. shall exceed one ton, the duty shall be paid for one ton only.

II. And be it further enacted, That such of the duties by this act imposed, as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *England* for the time being, and such as shall arise in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs in *Scotland* for the time being.

Duties to be under the management of the commissioners of customs.

III. And be it further enacted, That the duty granted by this act shall and may be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, and recovered, in such and the like manner, and in and by any and either of the ways, means, or methods by which the duties of customs imposed on the like goods by an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, amongst other things, for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, were or might be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, and recovered, except as far as the same have been altered by any act passed subsequent to the passing of the said act; and the said goods, wares, or merchandize, so by this act made chargeable with a duty, shall be, and the same are hereby made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulations, rules, restrictions, and forfeitures, to which the like goods, wares, or merchandize, were subject and liable by any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the passing of this act, and all and every pain, penalty, fine, or forfeiture, for any offence whatever committed against or in breach of any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the passing of this act, made for securing the revenue of customs, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, or relating thereto, and the several clauses, powers, and directions therein contained, shall and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution, for and in respect of the duty hereby charged (as far as the same are applicable thereto), in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as if all and every the said clauses, provisions, powers, directions, fines, pains, penalties, and forfeitures, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this present act.

Duties to be levied as the former duties under the recited act, 27 Geo. 3. c. 13, &c.

IV. And be it further enacted, That all monies from time to time arising by the duty by this act imposed, (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted), shall from time to time be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer at *Westminster*; and the said money so paid in as aforesaid, shall be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund of *Great Britain*.

Monies to be paid into the exchequer, and carried to the consolidated fund.

C A P. XC.

An act for the more speedy and effectual recovery of debts due to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in right of the crown of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and for the better administration of justice within the same.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

FOR the more speedy and effectual recovery of debts due to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in right of the imperial crown of this realm, and for the better administration of justice within the same; be it enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, in all cases where, upon any account duly audited, declared, or recorded in his Majesty's court of exchequer in that part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* called *England*, or upon any judgement or decree of the same court of exchequer, any debt or duty shall be due to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, a copy of such declared account, judgement, or decree, shall, upon application to the said court, made on behalf of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, be forthwith exemplified and transmitted, under the seal of the said court of exchequer, to his Majesty's court of exchequer in that part of the said united kingdom called *Ireland*; which said last mentioned court shall, upon the said copy so exemplified being laid before them, forthwith cause the same to be inrolled in the rolls of the said court of exchequer in *Ireland*; and upon the same being so inrolled, the said court shall cause process to issue for levying and recovering the debt due on such declared account, or for which such judgement or decree shall have been so obtained, as well against the person of the debtor upon such declared account, or against whom such judgement or decree shall have been so obtained, as against his real and personal estate, situate, lying, and being in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as by the course and practice of his Majesty's court of exchequer in that part of the said united kingdom called *England* is or may be now awarded and issued by the same court.

When, upon any account declared or recorded in the court of exchequer in England, or on judgement of that court, any debt shall be due to his Majesty, a copy of such account, &c. shall, on application, be exemplified and transmitted to the exchequer court in Ireland, where it shall be inrolled, and process issued against the debtor's body and effects there.

Sheriff to account for the due execution of the process; and the debt, when recovered, to be remitted to the exchequer in England.

II. And be it further enacted, That the sheriff or other proper officer to whom such process shall be so directed, shall be compelled to account to the said court of exchequer for the due execution of such process; and the chancellor and barons of the said court shall take care that all monies levied by virtue of such process shall be duly paid into the receipt of the exchequer in *Ireland*, and the lord high treasurer of *Ireland*, or lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer therein, shall, so soon as conveniently may be, cause the same to be remitted and paid into the receipt of the exchequer, in that part of the united kingdom called *England*.

In like manner, where, on any such declared account recorded in the court of exchequer in Ireland, or on judgement

III. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, in all the cases where, upon any such declared account duly recorded in his Majesty's court of exchequer in that part of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* called *Ireland*, or upon any judgement or decree obtained in the said court of exchequer in *Ireland*, any debt shall be due to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, a copy of such declared account, judgement, or decree, shall, upon application to the said court made

on behalf of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, be forthwith exemplified and transmitted under the seal of the said court of exchequer to his Majesty's court of exchequer in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*; which said last mentioned court shall, upon the said copy so exemplified being laid before them, forthwith cause the same to be enrolled in the rolls of the said court of exchequer in *England*, and upon the same being so enrolled, the said court shall cause process to issue for levying and recovering the debt due upon such declared account, or for which such judgement or decree shall have been so obtained, as well against the person of the debtor against whom judgement or decree shall have been so obtained, as against his real and personal estate, situate, lying, and being in that part of the united kingdom called *England*, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as by the usage and practice of his Majesty's court of exchequer in that part of the said united kingdom called *Ireland*, is or may be now awarded and issued by the said court.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the sheriff or other proper officer to whom such process shall be so directed, shall be compelled to account to the said court of exchequer for the due execution of such process, and the chancellor and barons of the said court shall take care that all monies levied by virtue of such process shall be duly paid into the receipt of the exchequer in *England*, and the lord high treasurer of *England*, or lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer therein, shall, so soon as conveniently may be, cause the same to be remitted and paid into the receipt of the exchequer of that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*.

V. And be it further enacted, That in cases where, in any suit between party and party, or in any matter or proceeding by petition in cases of minors, bankrupts, idiots, or lunatics, any decree shall be pronounced, or any order made for payment or for accounting for money, by the high court of chancery in that part of the united kingdom called *England*, the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal of *England*, for the time being respectively, shall, upon application made to him or them respectively, cause a copy of such order or decree to be exemplified and certified to the court of chancery in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, under the great seal of *England*; and the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal of *Ireland*, shall forthwith cause such order or decree, when it shall be presented to them respectively so exemplified, to be enrolled in the rolls of the high court of chancery in *Ireland*, and shall cause process of attachment and committal to issue against the person of the party against whom such order or decree shall have been made respectively, in order to enforce obedience to and performance of the same, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such order or decree had been originally pronounced in the said court of chancery in *Ireland*; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the lord chancellor, lord keeper,

obtained, any debt shall be due to his Majesty, the same regulations shall be observed for the recovery in *England*.

Sheriff to account for the due execution of the process, and the debt when recovered, to be remitted to the exchequer in *Ireland*.

Where, in any suit between party and party, or in any proceeding in cases of minors, &c., orders shall be made for payment of money, &c., by the court of chancery in *England*, a copy thereof shall be certified to the court of chancery in *Ireland*, where it shall be enrolled, and process shall be issued to enforce obedience, &c.;

or lords commissioners of the great seal of *Ireland* for the time being, from time to time, to make orders upon petition as the occasion may require for payment of money levied under such process as aforesaid, into the bank of *Ireland*, with the privity of the accountant general of the said court, to the credit, and for the benefit of the party who shall have obtained such order or decree; and the governor and company of the bank of *Ireland* are hereby authorized and required to receive and hold all such monies, subject to the orders of the said court of chancery: provided always, That no such monies shall be charged with, or subject to poundage for the usher of the said court of chancery in *Ireland*, when the same shall be paid out by order of the said court.

and where such orders shall be made by the court of chancery in *Ireland*, a copy thereof shall be certified to the court of chancery in *England*, where it shall be inrolled, and process shall be issued to enforce obedience, &c.

VI. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where, in any suit between party and party, any decree shall be pronounced, or any order made for payment of, or for accounting for money, by the high court of chancery in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal of *Ireland* for the time being respectively, shall, upon application made to him or them respectively, cause a copy of such order or decree to be exemplified and certified to the court of chancery in that part of the united kingdom called *England*, under the great seal of *Ireland*; and the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal of *England* shall forthwith cause such order or decree, when it shall be presented to them respectively so exemplified, to be enrolled in the rolls of the high court of chancery in *England*, and shall cause process of attachment and committal to issue against the person of the party against whom such order or decree shall have been made respectively, in order to enforce obedience to and performance of the same, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such order or decree had been originally pronounced in the said court of chancery in *England*; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or lords commissioners of the great seal of *England* for the time being, from time to time, to make orders upon petition, as the occasion may require, for payment of money levied under such process as aforesaid, into the bank of *England*, with the privity of the accountant general of the said court, to the credit and for the benefit of the party who shall have obtained such order or decree; and the governor and company of the bank of *England* are hereby authorized and required to receive and hold all such monies, subject to the orders of the said court of chancery: provided always, That no such monies shall be charged with or subject to poundage, when the same shall be paid out by order of the said court.

Orders for payment of money, made by the court of exchequer in *England*,

VII. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any suit between party and party, any decree shall be pronounced, or any order made for payment, or for accounting for money, by the barons of his Majesty's court of exchequer, in that part of

of *Great Britain* called *England*, the lord chief baron, or any one of the barons of the said court for the time being, shall, upon application made to them respectively, cause a copy of such order or decree to be exemplified and certified to the barons of his Majesty's court of exchequer in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, under the seal of the said court of exchequer of *England*; and the barons of the said court of exchequer in *Ireland* shall forthwith cause such order or decree, when it shall be presented to them so exemplified, to be inrolled in the rolls of the court of exchequer in *Ireland*, and shall cause process of attachment and committal to issue against the person of the party against whom such order or decree shall have been made respectively, in order to enforce obedience to, and performance of the same, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such order or decree had been originally pronounced in the said court of exchequer in *Ireland*: and it shall and may be lawful to, and for the barons of the court of exchequer in *Ireland* for the time being, from time to time, to make orders upon petition, as the occasion may require, for payment of money levied under such process as aforesaid, into the bank of *Ireland*, in the name of the deputy remembrancer of the said court, in trust for the benefit of the party who shall have obtained such order or decree: and the governor and company of the bank of *Ireland* are hereby authorised and required to receive and hold all such monies subject to the orders of the said court of exchequer: provided always, That no such monies shall be charged with or subject to poundage, when the same shall be paid out by order of the said court.

shall, on application, be certified to the court of exchequer in *Ireland*, where they shall be inrolled, and process issued to enforce obedience, &c.;

VIII. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where, in any suit between party and party, any decree shall be pronounced, or any order made for payment, or for accounting for money, by the barons of his Majesty's court of exchequer in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, the lord chief baron, or any one of the barons of the said court for the time being, shall, upon application made to them respectively, cause a copy of such order or decree to be exemplified and certified to the barons of his Majesty's court of exchequer in that part of the united kingdom called *England*, under the seal of the said court of exchequer in *Ireland*; and the barons of the said court of exchequer in *England*, shall forthwith cause such order or decree, when it shall be presented to them so exemplified, to be inrolled in the rolls of the court of exchequer in *England*, and shall cause process of attachment and committal to issue against the person of the party against whom such order or decree shall have been made respectively, in order to enforce obedience to, and performance of the same, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such order or decree had been originally pronounced in the said court of exchequer in *England*; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the barons of the court of exchequer in *England*, for the time being, from time to time, to make orders upon petition as the occasion may require, for payment

and orders made by the court of exchequer in *Ireland*, shall, on application, be certified to the court of exchequer in *England*, where they shall be enrolled, and process issued to enforce obedience, &c.

of money levied under such process as aforesaid into the bank of *England*, in the name of the deputy remembrancer of the said court, in trust for the benefit of the party who shall have obtained such order or decree, and the governor and company of the bank of *England* are hereby authorized and required to receive and hold all such monies, subject to the orders of the said court of exchequer: provided always, That no such monies shall be charged with or subject to poundage, when the same shall be paid out by order of the said court.

The statutes of England, and of Great Britain, printed and published by the printer duly authorized by his Majesty, shall be received as evidence in any court in Ireland, and the statutes of Ireland, prior to the union, so printed and published, shall be evidence in any court in Great Britain.

IX. *And, for the better and more effectual proof of the statute law of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and of England and Ireland, previous to the union of the said kingdoms, in all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in every part of the said united kingdom; be it enacted, That the copy of the statutes of the kingdom of England, and of the kingdom of Great Britain since the union with Scotland, printed and published by the printer duly authorized to print and publish the same by his Majesty, or by any of his royal predecessors, shall be received as conclusive evidence of the several statutes made and enacted prior to the union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, by the parliaments of England and Great Britain respectively, in all suits, actions, or prosecutions respectively, commenced, instituted, or carried on, or to be commenced, instituted, or carried on in any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, and in like manner the copy of the statutes of the kingdom of Ireland, made and enacted by the parliament of the same, prior to the union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and printed and published by the printer, duly authorized by his Majesty, or any of his royal predecessors, to print and publish the same, shall be received as conclusive evidence of the several statutes made and enacted by the parliament of Ireland, prior to the union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, in all suits, actions, or prosecutions respectively, commenced, instituted, or carried on, or to be commenced, instituted, or carried on, in any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, in that part of the united kingdom called Great Britain.*

C A P. XCI.

An act for the better regulation and collection of certain duties of excise.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the laws now in force in Great Britain, every malster and maker of malt is liable to the penalty of five shillings for every bushel of corn or grain in the couch, steeped in order to the making thereof into malt, and found in the malt-house of such malster, so hard, close, and compact, as it could not be, unless the same had by some means or other been forced together to prevent the rising and swelling thereof: and whereas no means are hitherto provided for the officers of excise to establish, by experiment, whether any such corn or grain has been in reality so forced together;

ber; and it is therefore expedient that the power and authority herein-after mentioned should be given for the purpose of making such experiment; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That it shall and may be lawful to and for any supervisor, and any other officer of excise in Great Britain, by themselves, or by any person or persons by them employed for that purpose, in the presence of such maltster, or his, her, or their servant, (if such maltster or servant shall think fit to be present at such operation), to throw or remove all the corn or grain from or out of any couch which such supervisor or officer shall suspect to have been forced together, and to throw and lay the same level in such malt-house; and if any increase shall be found in the gauge or quantity of such corn or grain, on the removal and laying the same level as aforesaid, exceeding the rate of one bushel in every twenty bushels over and above the quantity which the same appeared to be by the previous gauge thereof taken in the couch, then and in every such case proof being made of such increase as aforesaid, the same shall be deemed conclusive evidence, that such maltster, or maker of malt, did tread, ram, or otherwise force together the said corn or grain in the couch, or that the same was so hard, close, and compact, as it could not be, unless the same had by some means or other been forced together to prevent the rising and swelling thereof, and such maltster, or maker of malt, shall forfeit and lose the sum of five shillings for every bushel of such corn or grain of such couch.

II. *And whereas the laws in force relating to the duty of excise imposed for and in respect of bricks made in Great Britain, prescribe no dimensions for such bricks, and many brick-makers have of late made bricks of very unusually large sizes, whereby the said duty is likely to be greatly diminished, and it is therefore expedient to provide a remedy against the mischief which would arise to the revenue, should the making of bricks of such large sizes become general; be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and one, if any person or persons shall make any bricks in Great Britain, which, while drying or yardening in the field, shed, or other place or places where the same shall be made or prepared after being turned out of the moulds, and before removed to the kiln or clamp for burning, shall be found to exceed any of the following dimensions; that is to say, ten inches long, three inches thick, and five inches wide, the maker or makers of such bricks shall be, and he and they is and are hereby made chargeable with, and shall, over and above all other duties now payable on such or any other bricks by law, pay an additional duty of five shillings for every thousand of such bricks, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity of such bricks; and the officers of excise are hereby required to make their charge of duty accordingly; which said additional duty on such bricks, exceeding any of the dimensions aforesaid,*

Excise officers may remove grain from the couch and lay it level in the malthouse, and if it exceeds one bushel in 20 above the gauge taken in the couch, it shall be considered as forced together, and the maltster shall forfeit 5s. per bushel.

After Aug. 5. 1801, bricks found to exceed the dimensions herein mentioned, before removed to the kiln, shall be chargeable with an additional duty of 5s. per 1000.

shall be paid by all and every such maker and makers; at the respective times, and in the same manner, and under the like rules, regulations, and penalties, as the other duties of excise charged and chargeable by any act or acts of parliament now in force relating to bricks made in *Great Britain* are now made chargeable and payable; and the said additional duty shall be applied in like manner as the said duties by law imposed for or in respect of bricks made in *Great Britain* are now by law directed to be applied.

After July 5, 1801, any commodity manufactured in imitation of coffee, or found in the custody of any dealer in coffee, shall be forfeited, and the maker or dealer in whose custody found, shall forfeit 50l.

In case of seizure of such commodity, proof that it is not made in imitation of coffee shall lie on the owner by the oath of two credible witnesses.

Clause in 38 Geo. 3. c. 54, respecting forging of certificates, repealed.

III. *And whereas commodities made in imitation of, and intended to be sold and made use of as substitutes for coffee have of late been found in the custody and possession of various dealers in coffee in Great Britain, and it is therefore expedient to make such provision as is herein-after mentioned,* be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and one, if any commodity manufactured in imitation of, or to resemble coffee, or to serve as a substitute for coffee, or alledged so to be, shall be made for sale, or sold, or shall be found in the custody or possession of any dealer or dealers in, or seller or sellers of coffee in *Great Britain*, the same shall be forfeited, together with the packages containing the same, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise; and the person or persons so making or selling the same, or the dealer or dealers in, or seller or sellers of coffee, in whose custody or possession the same shall be found, shall forfeit and lose the sum of fifty pounds.

IV. And be it further enacted, That if any commodity shall be seized by virtue of or in pursuance of this act, as being a commodity manufactured in imitation of, or to resemble coffee, or to serve as a substitute for coffee; or if any action shall be brought by the owner or claimer of any such commodity against any officer or officers of excise, or any person acting in his or their assistance, for such seizure of any such commodity, the proof that the commodity so seized is not a commodity manufactured in imitation of coffee, or to resemble coffee, or to serve as a substitute for coffee, shall lie upon the owner or claimer thereof, by the oaths of two credible witnesses, being skilful and experienced persons, competent to decide, by inspection and examination thereof.

V. *And whereas by a clause in an act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to amend several laws of excise relating to coach makers, auctioneers, beer and cyder exported, certificates and debentures, stamps on hides and skins, drawbacks on wines and sweets, and ale and beer licences, it was enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever should counterfeit or forge, or cause or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any certificate authorised or required to be granted by any officer or officers of excise under or by virtue of any act or acts of parliament in force immediately before the passing of that act, and relating to any of the duties of excise; or if any person or persons should knowingly or willingly give any false or untrue certificate as aforesaid, or should knowingly or willingly accept or receive any false*

or untrue certificate as aforesaid, or if any person or persons should fraudulently alter or erase any such true certificate, after the same should have been given or granted by the proper officer or officers of excise, or if any person or persons should knowingly or willingly publish, or make use of any such certificate so counterfeited, forged, false, untrue, altered, or erased, every person or persons so offending, should, for each and every such offence, severally forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds: and whereas it is expedient to repeal the said recited clause, and in lieu thereof to direct that every person or persons so offending shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and subject to such punishment as is herein-after directed; be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and one, the said recited clause shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that, from and after the said fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and one, if any person or persons whatever shall counterfeit or forge, or cause or procure to be counterfeited or forged, any certificate authorized or required to be granted by any officer or officers of excise, under or by virtue of any act or acts of parliament in force immediately before the passing of this act, and relating to any of the duties of excise, or if any person or persons shall knowingly or willingly give any false or untrue certificate as aforesaid, or shall knowingly or willingly accept or receive any false or untrue certificate as aforesaid, or if any person or persons shall fraudulently alter or erase any such true certificate, after the same shall have been given or granted by the proper officer or officers of excise, or if any person or persons shall knowingly or willingly publish or make use of any such certificate so counterfeited, forged, false, untrue, altered or erased, then and in every such case the person or persons so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall for such his, her, or their offence be transported as a felon or felons for the space of seven years, in such manner as felons are appointed to be transported by an act made in the twenty-fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for the effectual transportation of felons and other offenders, and to authorise the removal of prisoners in certain cases, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

VI. And whereas by an act made in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for regulating the production of manifests; and for more effectually preventing fraudulent practices in obtaining bounties and drawbacks, and in the clandestine relanding of goods, it was amongst other things enacted, That it should and might be lawful for the commanders of any of his Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or any commissioned, warrant, or petty officer, specially authorized by them, to seize without any deputation or commission from the commissioners of his Majesty's customs or excise, for that purpose, any goods or commodities whatever, or any ships or vessels whatever which should be subject to forfeiture by that act, or by any other act or acts of parliament then in force, for any offence against the revenue of customs or excise, provided the commander of such ship or vessel of war should bring or cause to be*

From July 5, 1801, persons forging certificates required to be granted by officers of excise, or knowingly giving or receiving false certificates, &c. shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and be transported for seven years.

brought every such seizure to his Majesty's warehouse, at the nearest custom-house to which such seizure could conveniently be brought, and should there lodge and deposit the same in the custody, and under the charge and care of the proper officer of the customs, in case the seizure should be made under any act for securing the revenue of customs, or in the custody and under the charge and care of the proper officer of excise, in case it should be made under any act for securing the revenue of excise only; and should, in all respects in regard to the prosecution or delivery of any such seizure, conform to all and each and every of the rules, regulations, and restrictions to which the officers of his Majesty's customs and excise were then, in case of any such seizures made by them respectively, subject; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding: and whereas it is expedient to provide, that any such seizures made under or by virtue of the said recited act, of any goods or commodities for or in respect whereof any duty of excise is by law imposed, or of any ship or vessel which shall be subject to forfeiture for or in respect of any such goods or commodities shall and may be brought to, and lodged and deposited in some or one of his Majesty's warehouses of excise, if the commander or officer or officers making such seizure shall deem it expedient so to do; and also that such seizures shall be prosecuted in like manner as seizures made by officers of excise are prosecuted by the laws relating to the revenue of excise; be it therefore enacted,

Seizures made by commanders of ships of war, of goods liable to excise duty, may be lodged in any of his Majesty's warehouses of excise in Great Britain under the care of the proper officer, &c.

That any such seizure of any goods or commodities for or in respect whereof any duty of excise is by law imposed, or of any ship or vessel which shall be subject to forfeiture for or in respect of any such goods or commodities, shall and may be brought to and lodged in some or one of his Majesty's warehouses of excise in Great Britain, in the custody and under the charge and care of the proper officer of excise, if the commander, or officer or officers making such seizure, shall deem it expedient so to do, instead of bringing such seizure to his Majesty's warehouse at the custom-house, according to the directions of the said recited act; and that every such seizure so brought to, and lodged and deposited in any such excise warehouse shall be prosecuted by and under the directions of the commissioners of excise, in like manner as seizures made by officers of excise are or may be prosecuted by any law or laws relating to the revenue of excise; any thing in the said recited act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

VII. And whereas by the laws now in force certain bounties and drawbacks of excise are prohibited from being granted for or in respect of certain exciseable goods and commodities exported from Great Britain for Ireland, or for the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, until a certificate is produced certifying that the goods have been duly landed there: and whereas no such certificate can be produced for or in respect of such goods as in the voyage to any such place of destination, may unfortunately happen to be lost by being taken by enemies, or by perishing in the seas, and it is therefore expedient in any such case as is herein-after mentioned, to allow the excise bounties and drawbacks for or in respect of any such goods so lost as

aforefaid; be it therefore enacted, That in every cafe where it fhall be made appear to the fatisfaction of the commiffioners of excife, or the major part of them, in *England* and *Scotland* refpectively, that any excifeable goods or commodities for or in refpect whereof any bounty or drawback of excife is given or granted by law, and which were fairly and regularly exported from *Great Britain* for *Ireland*, *Guernsey*, or *Jerfey*, have, in the voyage to fuch place of deftination, been unfortunately loft, by being taken by enemies or perifhing in the feas, (the examination and proof thereof being left to the judgement of the faid refpective commiffioners) it fhall and may be lawful to and for the faid refpective commiffioners, or the major part of them refpectively, to order the debenture to be made out for fuch bounty or drawback, or to pay fuch bounty or drawback for or in refpect of any fuch goods or commodities fo loft as aforefaid; any act or acts of parliament to the contrary thereof in anywife notwithstanding.

Commiffioners of excife, in cafes of goods loft in the exportation to *Ireland*, &c. which are entitled to bounty or drawback on landing, may order debenture to be made out for payment, on being fatisfied that the goods were loft,

VIII. *And whereas, by an act paffed in the twenty-feventh year of the reign of his prefent Majefty, for repealing the feveral duties of cuftoms and excife, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, an excife duty was chargeable for and upon all fales by way of auction in Great Britain, of any goods or chattels according to the refpective rates therein expreffed: and whereas it is expedient that further exemption from the faid duty fhould be made in favour of certain articles, other than fuch as are now exempted from the fame; be it*

therefore enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of July one thoufand eight hundred and one, all wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice, peafe, beans, and other corn and grain of every fort, flour and meal, imported into that part of the united kingdom called *Great Britain*, and all beef, pork, hams, bacon, cheefe, and butter, imported as aforefaid, fhall be free of the faid duty, on the firft fale thereof by auction in *Great Britain*, by or for the account of the original importer, to whom the fame fhall be configned, and by whom the fame fhall be entered at the cuftom-houfe at the port of importation, fo as fuch fale be made within twelve months after fuch wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice, peafe, beans, and other corn and grain refpectively, flour and meal, or beef, pork, hams, bacon, cheefe, or butter, fhall be imported, and by fome perfon duly licenfed to exercife the trade or buifnefs of an auctioneer.

From July 5, 1801, corn, &c. and other provisions herein mentioned, imported into *Great Britain*, fhall be free of the duty on auctions on the firft fale thereof on account of the importer, &c.

IX. *And whereas certain goods, wares, and merchandizes, have been for fome time under fequeftration in the ports of Ruffia, and are fhortly expected to arrive in this kingdom: and whereas it may become neceffary to fell large quantities thereof by auction upon fuch arrival, in order to the afcertaining the value thereof, for the more fpeedy fettlement of accounts between the owners and proprietors or confignees of fuch goods, wares, and merchandizes, and perfons who have underwritten on the fame, or become injurers thereof: and whereas it is therefore expedient that fuch goods, wares, and merchandizes fhould be exempt from the payment of the duty charged upon fales*

Treasury may *by way of auction*; be it therefore further enacted, That it shall order goods which were under sequestration in Russia, to be exempted from the auction duty, &c. be lawful for the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, or any three or more of them, and they are hereby empowered, on proof made to their satisfaction, that any goods, wares, and merchandizes imported into this country from *Russia*, have been detained and kept in that country under sequestration, during the late disputes, and are to be sold in the united kingdom for the benefit of the owners, proprietors, and insurers thereof, to grant a certificate thereof, and on the production of such certificate, such goods, wares, and merchandizes, shall be exempt from the payment of the duty of excise chargeable thereon, for and in respect of the first sale by auction of such goods, wares, and merchandizes; and the same shall be thereupon free of the duty of excise on such first sale thereof by auction in the united kingdom, for and on account of the owners, proprietors, and insurers thereof; any thing in any act or acts contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

From July 5, 1801, hides or skins tanned, &c. found on any other than entered premises shall be forfeited, and the person in whose custody found shall forfeit 100*l*.

X. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, if any hide or skin tanned, tawed, or dressed in oil, shall be found in any place whatsoever in *Great Britain*, (except on the entered premises of any tanner, tawer, currier, or dresser of leather in oil) without having thereon the mark or stamp to denote the charging of the duty for such hide or skin, the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of excise; and the person or persons in whose custody or possession the same shall be found shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.

Clause in 39 Geo. 3. c. 65. respecting bonds given for salt intended for curing of fish repealed, and other provisions substituted in lieu thereof.

XI. And whereas by an act made in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for allowing, until the twenty-fourth day of *June* one thousand eight hundred and five, a further bounty upon pilchards exported; and for amending an act made in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of his present Majesty for transferring the management of the salt duties to the commissioners of excise, it was amongst other things provided, that the merchant or merchants on whose account or to whose order any salt should be shipped to be carried or removed coastwise, for curing or preserving fish, should give sufficient bond or security in treble the amount of the duty of the salt intended to be delivered; and that such bond should be cancelled and discharged upon such merchant or merchants producing to the proper officer of excise, within three months, a certificate testifying the delivery of such salt to the fish curer to whom the same was consigned: and whereas it is expedient to repeal the said provisions, and to substitute other provisions in lieu and instead thereof: be it therefore further enacted, That, from and after the fifth day of *July* one thousand eight hundred and one, the said provisions shall be, and the same are hereby severally repealed, and that from thenceforward, immediately upon the arrival of any flat, barge, boat, or vessel, having on board any salt intended to be used or employed in the curing or preserving of fish, at the port at which such salt is intended to be

shipped or put on board any ship or vessel to be therein carried or removed coastwise, for the delivery to the fish curer or fish curers for or to whom the same is to be consigned or sent, the merchant or merchants on whose account or to whose order the same shall be delivered, shall, either by him or themselves, or by any other person or persons, give sufficient bond or security to be approved of by the commissioners of excise, or the person or persons who shall be appointed or employed by them for that purpose, in the single value of the amount of the duty of the salt so intended to be delivered for the purpose of curing and preserving fish, (in which bond or security the master or owner of the ship or vessel in which the salt is to be carried or conveyed, shall join), that all such salt, and every part thereof shall, (the danger of the enemies only excepted), be duly delivered into the custody or possession of such fish curer or fish curers for or to whom the same is to be consigned or sent; and that no part of such salt shall, before the same shall be delivered into the custody or possession of such fish curer or fish curers as aforesaid, be sold or delivered for home trade or consumption, or otherwise fraudulently disposed of in *Great Britain*.

XII. And be it further enacted, That every such bond or security shall be cancelled and discharged upon the merchant or merchants on whose account or to whose order any such salt shall have been so delivered to as aforesaid, producing to and leaving with the proper officer of excise, a certificate under the hand of such other officer of excise as shall be authorised to give and grant the same, testifying that all and every part of the salt mentioned in such bond or security, (allowing or deducting at and after the rate of one bushel in every one hundred bushels of such salt for natural waste during the voyage) has been duly delivered into the custody or possession of the fish curer or fish curers for whom the same was intended, or to whom the same was consigned or sent, and that bond or security has been given by or on the part of such fish curer or fish curers, that all such salt sent or consigned to him, her, or them, and delivered into his, her, or their custody, or possession, shall be used in curing and preserving fish: provided always, That such certificate shall be produced to and left with such officer as aforesaid, within six months next after the day on which such salt shall have been so shipped or put on board the ship or vessel in which the same is to be carried or removed coastwise for such delivery to the fish curer or fish curers as aforesaid.

Further regulations respecting the bonds given for salt to be used in curing of fish.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That no such bond or security to be given or taken for salt, to be used and employed in curing and preserving fish as aforesaid, nor any certificate to be made out in relation to any such salt, shall be subject or liable to any stamp duty, any thing in this or any other act or acts to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Such bonds not to be subject to stamp duty.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall assault, oppose, molest, obstruct, or hinder, any officer or officers of excise in the due execution of this act,

Persons obstructing officers in the execution of this act shall forfeit aool.

Fines and forfeitures how to be recovered.

or of any of the powers or authorities given by this act, all and every the person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, severally forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

XV. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, imposed by this act, shall be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated, by such ways, means, or methods, as any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, may be sued for, recovered, levied, or mitigated, by any law or laws of excise, or by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, or in the court of exchequer in *Scotland* respectively, and that one moiety of every such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall be to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to him or them who shall inform, discover, or sue for the same.

C A P. XCII.

An act to alter the bounties payable on wheaten flour and indian corn imported into Ireland; and for providing a method for recovering the forfeitures created by an act of this session of parliament to prohibit the making of malt, and distilling of spirits from corn or grain in Ireland.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.
c. 24, of this session.

WHEREAS an act was made in this session of parliament, intitled, An act for granting bounties on the importation into *Ireland* of wheat, barley, rye, oats, and indian corn, and of barley, rye, oats, and indian meal, and wheaten flour and rice: and whereas it is expedient that the bounties thereby granted on the importation of wheaten flour from *America*, should be increased on flour imported into *Ireland* from *America* in ships which shall have cleared out from any ports in *America* between certain periods herein-after mentioned; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That on every barrel of superfine wheaten flour of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight, which shall be imported into *Ireland* in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in *America* between the twelfth day of *November* one thousand eight hundred and the tenth day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be sold, pursuant to the directions of the said act, within two months after importation into *Ireland*, there shall be paid and allowed, in lieu and instead of the bounties by the said act granted, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour so sold, shall be less than eighty shillings *British* currency; and on every barrel of fine wheaten flour of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight which shall be imported into *Ireland* in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in *America* between the said periods, and shall be sold, pursuant to the directions of the said act, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour so sold shall be less than

Instead of the bounty granted by the recited act, there shall be paid on every barrel of superfine wheaten flour of 196lb. imported into *Ireland* in any ship cleared out from *America* between *Nov. 12*, and *Jan. 10*, 1801, and sold, pursuant to recited act, within two months after importation, a bounty

seventy-eight shillings, in lieu and instead of the bounty granted by the said act; and on every barrel of superfine wheaten flour of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight, which shall be imported into *Ireland* in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in *America* between the tenth day of *January* one thousand eight hundred and one and the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be sold, pursuant to the directions of the said act, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour so sold shall be less than ninety shillings, in lieu and instead of the bounty granted by the said act; and on every barrel of fine flour of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight, which shall be imported into *Ireland* in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in *America* within the said last-mentioned period, and shall be sold, pursuant to the directions of the said act, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour so sold shall be less than eighty-eight shillings, in lieu and instead of the bounty granted by the said act: provided always, That due proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue in *Ireland*, that such ships cleared out between the respective periods before mentioned.

equal to the sum by which the sale price is less than 80s. per barrel; and for fine flour the difference between the sale price and 78s.; and where the ship cleared out between Jan. 10, and Mar. 25, the bounty on the superfine flour shall be equal to the difference between the sale price and 90s., and on the fine flour the difference between the sale price and 88s.

II. *And whereas by the said act an allowance or bounty is payable on indian corn or maize imported into Ireland, but by mistake the quantity of such indian corn or maize on which such allowance or bounty is given is expressed to be a barrel, and not on a quarter of such corn or maize as was intended; in order therefore to rectify such mistake,* be it further enacted, That in all cases where any such indian corn or maize shall not, upon the first sale thereof in *Ireland*, pursuant to the said act, produce the sum of fifty-five shillings *British* currency per quarter, there shall be paid and allowed upon every such quarter a sum equal to the sum by which the actual price of each quarter of such indian corn or maize so sold shall be less than fifty-five shillings *British* currency, which allowance shall be in lieu of the allowance or bounty on indian corn or maize mentioned in the said act.

Bounty on indian corn shall be equal to the sum by which the sale price shall be less than 55s. per quarter.

III. *And whereas by an act passed in this session of parliament, intitled, An act to prohibit, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, the making of malt and the distilling of spirits from corn or grain in Ireland, several forfeitures are created in respect of offences against the said act, for recovering of which no mode is thereby established,* be it enacted, That all such forfeitures shall and may be sued for, recovered, and applied in such manner and form, and by such ways and means, and with such powers and authorities as are appointed by the said last-recited act for suing for, recovering, and applying the pecuniary fines and penalties thereby inflicted.

How forfeitures are to be recovered under c. 47, of this session.

C A P. XCH.

An act to continue, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, so much of an act made in the present session of parliament, as permits British hops to be imported into Ireland at a low rate of duty.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble,
c. 41, of this
session.

WHEREAS an act was made in this session of parliament, intitled, An act for allowing, until the twentieth day of August one thousand eight hundred and one, the importation into Ireland of British and foreign hops, at a like duty as is payable in Great Britain for the same: and whereas it is expedient to extend the time to which British hops may be imported into Ireland at a like duty as is payable in Great Britain for the same; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the twentieth day of August one thousand eight hundred and one, until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, all hops of the growth or produce of Great Britain may be imported into Ireland, subject to no greater duty than the same are made subject to by the said recited act.

Hops of British growth may be imported into Ireland, subject to duty under recited act.

C A P. XCIV.

An act to empower the importers or proprietors of rum or spirits of the British sugar plantations to land the same in Ireland, before payment of the duties of excise charged thereon, and to lodge the same in warehouses at their own expence, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eight.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that rum or spirits of the growth or manufacture of his Majesty's plantations in America should be permitted to be landed in Ireland, before payment of the duty payable thereon, on the importation of such rum or spirits into Ireland, in the same manner and upon the like terms as are practised with respect to such rum imported into Great Britain; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That from and after the passing of this act, all rum or spirits of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Majesty's sugar plantations, which shall be imported into Ireland, may upon the entry thereof, within thirty days after the master or purser of the ship in which such rum or spirits shall be imported, hath or ought to have made report upon oath, of the burthen, content, and loading of such ship, and before payment of any part of the duty payable on the importation thereof into Ireland, be landed from on board the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been so imported, and shall be put into such warehouse

Spirits of his Majesty's sugar plantations, imported into Ireland, may within a limited period be landed and warehoused, on bond being given to pay the duties when sold, or

or warehouses as shall be for that purpose provided (at the charge of the respective proprietors or importers of such rum or spirits), and shall be approved of by the chief commissioners of his Majesty's revenue of *Ireland* for the time being, or any three of them, upon such proprietors or importers first given (at his or their charge and expence) his or their bond or other good and sufficient security, which the said commissioners or other proper officers of the revenue are hereby required to take for payment of all duties payable on the importation of such rum or spirits into *Ireland*, as soon as the same shall be sold, in case the same be sold within twelve months from and after the time the same shall be landed and put into warehouses as aforesaid; and in case the same shall not be sold within such twelve months, then to pay the same at the end of such twelve months; such duty to be computed according to the gauge of such rum or spirits, to be taken at the time the same shall be so landed and lodged in warehouses as aforesaid.

within a
twelvemonth
if not sold.

II. And be it enacted, That such rum or spirits as shall be so brought into such warehouse or warehouses shall not be taken or carried out thence on any account whatsoever, other than as herein-after mentioned.

Warehoused
spirits not to
be taken out,
except as
herein-after
mentioned.

III. And be it enacted, That in case any such rum or spirits shall be landed or put on shore out of any ship or vessel before due entry be made thereof at the custom house at the port or place where the same shall be imported, and the duties chargeable on the importation thereof secured, or without a warrant for the landing thereof, first signed by the proper officer of the port, or without the presence of the proper officer of the port; then all such rum or spirits as shall be so landed or taken out of any ship or vessel contrary to the true meaning hereof, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of his Majesty's revenue, or the importer or proprietor thereof shall forfeit the value of the same.

Spirits landed
before entry,
and the duties
are secured,
or without
warrant or
the presence
of the proper
officer, shall
be forfeited.

IV. And be it enacted, That before such rum or spirits shall be lodged in any warehouse, a mark shall be set on every cask or vessel containing the same, mentioning the particular quantity of such rum or spirits contained therein, according to the gauge thereof, to be then taken, with the names of the respective proprietors or importers thereof; and the storekeeper of every such warehouse shall keep a book, wherein he shall fairly enter in writing, an exact, particular, and true account of all such rum or spirits as shall from time to time be brought into and carried out of such warehouse, and the days and times when the same were brought in and carried out, and the name or names of the person or persons to whom or for whose use the same was delivered out, and shall, at the end of every six months, or oftener if required, transmit in writing, an account thereof upon oath to the chief commissioners of his Majesty's revenue in *Ireland*, together with an exact account of how much is then remaining in each warehouse under his care; and the said commissioners are hereby required and enjoined, within one month after any such

Before any
spirits are
warehoused
the quantity
and name of
the proprietor
shall be mark-
ed on the c. sk.
The store-
keeper shall
transmit a
written ac-
count upon
oath, every
six months, to
the commis-
sioners of the
revenue, of the
spirits brought
in and carried
out, &c; and if
it shall appear
to them that

any have been account shall be transmitted to them, to inspect and examine the
 improperly delivered out, same; and if upon such examination it shall appear that any of
 the store-keeper shall such rum or spirits were delivered out of any such warehouse,
 be disabled otherwise than as herein is mentioned, or before payment of the
 to hold any duties payable on the importation thereof, for so much of such
 publick office, rum or spirits as shall have been so delivered out, then the store-
 and shall forfeit 100l. keeper of such warehouse, and every officer having charge of such
 warehouse offending therein, shall not only be disabled to hold
 and enjoy any publick office or employment, but shall also forfeit
 for every such offence the sum of one hundred pounds, to be
 sued for, levied, and recovered, or mitigated by such ways, means,
 and methods as any fine, penalty, or forfeiture is or may be re-
 covered or mitigated by any law or laws made in *Ireland*, relating
 to his Majesty's revenues of excise, or by action of debt, bill,
 plaint, or information in any of his Majesty's courts of record in
Dublin.

No spirits to be delivered out of warehouses except for exportation, without payment of the duties. V. And be it enacted, That no such rum or spirits so lodged
 in any warehouse as aforesaid, shall be delivered out of the same,
 except for exportation in the manner herein-after mentioned,
 unless upon payment of the duties payable on the importation
 thereof; and that, upon the proprietor or importer, or other per-
 son authorised in that behalf, producing to the storekeeper of such
 warehouse a warrant or certificate, signed by the collector or
 other proper officer appointed to receive the duties payable
 thereon, certifying that he has received all the duties to which
 all the rum or spirits so desired to be delivered out of such ware-
 house was liable and subject to pay, such storekeeper and officers
 attending such warehouse shall deliver out of the same the quan-
 tity of rum or spirits, the duties on which shall be expressed in
 such warrant or certificate to have been paid, and thereupon a
 permit or certificate to accompany such rum or spirits shall be
 granted by the proper officer for the protection thereof: provided
 always, That no importer, proprietor, or buyer of such rum or
 spirits, or person appointed by him, shall receive out of any such
 warehouse any less quantity of rum or spirits at one time than
 one puncheon, hoghead, or other cask, containing not less than
 fifty gallons.

No spirits in less quantity than 50 gallons to be received out of warehouses. Warehouses may be secured under the joint locks of the proprietor of the spirits, and the store-keeper, and may be visited by the proprietor at reasonable times. VI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the pro-
 prietor or importer of any rum or spirits so to be lodged in any
 warehouse as aforesaid, to affix one lock to every such warehouse,
 the key of which shall remain in the custody of such proprietor
 or importer; and for the storekeeper and other officers having
 charge of such warehouse, to affix one other lock upon every
 such warehouse, the key whereof shall remain in the custody of
 such storekeeper or officer; and the proprietor or importer of
 such rum or spirits may, in the presence of such storekeeper or
 officer who are hereby required to attend at all reasonable times
 for that purpose, view, examine, shew, and receive out of such
 warehouse, such rum or spirits, or any part thereof, not less than
 the quantity herein-before for that purpose mentioned, upon pay-
 ment of the duty payable upon the importation thereof, and upon
 producing

producing such certificate or receipt for the payment thereof as herein-before mentioned.

VII. And be it enacted, That if any proprietor or importer of any rum which shall have been put into any warehouse pursuant to this act, shall, by any means whatever, open any such warehouse, except in the presence of the storekeeper of such warehouse, or other officer having charge of the same, and whose business it is to attend with the key of such warehouse, and to open the same; then every such proprietor or importer shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred pounds.

If any such proprietor shall open a warehouse, except in the presence of the proper officer, he shall forfeit soul.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all such rum or spirits as shall be so lodged in any warehouse shall be subject and liable to the same duties, to be applied to the same uses and purposes, and to be managed and collected by the same persons and in the same manner, subject and liable to the same rules, entries; restrictions, regulations, limitations, penalties, and forfeitures, as in and by any act or acts of parliament, are or shall be for that purpose particularly described, appointed, limited, and enacted, save and except in the particular instances in this act mentioned and provided for, and to be applied to the same.

Warehoused spirits to be subject to the same duties, &c. as shall be appointed by any act, except as in this act mentioned.

IX. And be it enacted, That before any rum or spirits of the growth or manufacture of the British sugar plantations in America shall be delivered out of any warehouse for exportation, the person or persons intending to export the same, shall, with sufficient sureties, give bond to his Majesty in double the value of the goods, and of the import duty payable thereon, that such rum or spirits shall, (the danger of the seas or enemies excepted) be exported as merchandize to, and landed in such port out of Ireland as shall be specified in such bond, and shall not be landed in any other place, nor reloaded in Ireland.

Before any such spirits shall be delivered out for exportation, bond shall be given to export them to the port specified therein.

X. And be it enacted, That the exporter of such rum or spirits, or some person on his behalf producing to the storekeeper of the warehouse, and to the officer attending the same, a certificate from the proper officer, that such bond and security hath been given, the storekeeper of such warehouse and officer attending the same shall deliver so much rum or spirits as shall be mentioned in such certificate, to be exported, and shall give to the exporter a certificate signed by them, specifying the quantity so delivered, the contents and mark of each cask, the quantity contained therein on the landing, the names of the proprietors or importers, and also certifying that the same are delivered out for exportation, and the time when and to whom such delivery was made; which certificate shall be produced to the officer attending the shipping of such rum or spirits; and the storekeeper of the warehouse and officer attending the same shall make such entries of the delivery of such rum or spirits as they are herein required to make with respect to the rum or spirits delivered upon payment of the duties, and shall not be subject to any penalty for making such delivery; and the quantity of rum or spirits delivered out of any warehouse for exportation shall be computed according to the gauge taken at the time of landing on the im-

Upon production of a certificate, that bond, &c. hath been given, so much spirits as shall be mentioned therein, shall be delivered, with a certificate of certain particulars, which shall be produced to the officer attending the shipping of the spirits for exportation, &c.

No ware-
housed spirits
to be delivered
unless all legal
charges have
been paid.

Bonds shall be
delivered back
upon produc-
tion of a cer-
tificate of
spirits being
shipt, &c.

portation thereof: provided always, That no rum or spirits shall be delivered out of any such warehouse, either for consumption or exportation, unless all legal charges attending the warehousing thereof shall have been paid.

XI. And be it enacted, That upon producing to the commis- sioners of his Majesty's revenue in *Ireland*, or their officer having the custody of the bonds given in pursuance of this act for se- curing the payment of the duty payable on the importation of such rum or spirits, a certificate under the hand of the proper officer of the port where such rum or spirits shall have been shipped for exportation, of the quantities so shipped, and that the same were shipped in the presence of such officer, and that the same were accompanied with such certificate of the delivery from such warehouse as aforesaid; and also upon delivery of such last mentioned certificate, such commissioners, or the officer having the custody of such bonds, in case the whole quantity of rum mentioned therein be certified to have been delivered and shipped, shall deliver such bonds to the person producing such certificate; or in case only a part of the rum mentioned in such bond be certified to be delivered and shipped, the said com- missioner or officer shall endorse on such bonds the quantity so delivered and shipped; and if at any future time before the ex- piration of the term stipulated in such bonds for the payment of such duties, the remaining part of the rum mentioned therein shall be certified to have been delivered and shipped as merchan- dize for exportation, then such bond shall be delivered to the person producing such certificates, and the proprietors or im- porters shall be discharged from the payment of all duties on the importation of such rum or spirits.

No drawback
shall be allow-
ed, or bonds
delivered, or
payment of
duties dis-
charged for
spirits export-
ed in casks of
less than 50
gallons, &c.

If spirits del-
ivered for
exportation
shall before
shipping be
concealed, or
not shipped in
a limited time,
or any part
taken out, or
the quality
changed they
shall be for-
feited, &c.

XII. And be it enacted, That no drawback on any rum or spirits shall be allowed, nor shall the bonds for securing the duties payable on the importation thereof be delivered, or such indorsement as aforesaid made thereon, or the proprietor or im- porter be discharged from the payment of such duties, for any rum or spirits exported in any cask containing less than fifty gal- lons, or shipped on board any vessel of less burthen than seventy tons, or which shall be exported from any port not being the port of importation.

XIII. And be it enacted, That if any rum or spirits delivered from any warehouse for exportation, shall, before the shipping, be lodged in any place so as to be concealed from publick view, or shall not be shipped within twelve hours after the delivery, or if any cask or package shall be wilfully opened, or any part of such rum or spirits be taken thereout, or if the quality of such rum or spirits shall be changed; in every such case, all such rum or spirits, and the casks containing the same, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the revenue in *Ireland*; and the person or persons who gave bond for the exportation, shall, upon proof of such offence, be subject to the penalty of such bond, and the same shall be put in suit, unless the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue find cause to forbear the same.

XIV. And

XIV. And be it enacted, That no bond to be given by virtue of this act, for the exportation of any rum or spirits as merchandize, shall be discharged, until such certificates be produced of the landing of such rum or spirits at the port mentioned in such bond, and such proof on oath made, as is required by any act or acts of parliament in *Ireland* in respect to allowance of any drawback for any merchandize exported; and the condition of all the bonds taken by virtue of this act shall be to produce such certificates within such times respectively, as are limited by any such act or acts for producing the certificates therein required; and all persons authorized by any such last-mentioned act or acts to administer oaths, are hereby authorized to administer the like oaths in pursuance of this act; and in case no such certificate shall be produced, or such proof made within the times therein limited, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners of his Majesty's revenue in *Ireland* to cause the bond taken to be put in suit, unless they find cause to forbear the same.

No bond shall be discharged till certificate of landing the spirits be produced, &c.

Condition of bonds to be to produce certificates within the limited time.

Oaths to be administered.

If no certificate shall be produced, bonds may be put in suit.

XV. And be it enacted, That in case any such rum or spirits entered as merchandize for exportation shall not be *bonâ fide* shipped and exported, the danger of the seas excepted, or be landed again in *Ireland*, unless in case of distress to save the goods from perishing, of which distress proof shall be forthwith made, and notice given to the principal officer of the port; all such rum or spirits so re-landed, and the casks containing the same, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of his Majesty's revenue in *Ireland*; and every person who brought any of such rum or spirits, or procured the same to be re-landed, or assisted in the unshipping of the same, or to whose hands the same knowingly shall have come, or by whose privity or direction any such rum or spirits shall have been so re-landed, shall forfeit double the amount of the duties chargeable upon importation, and all boats, cattle, and carriages used in the landing or conveyance of the same, and the same may be seized by any officer of the revenue in *Ireland*; and if any master or person belonging to any ship or vessel shall assist in or connive at the fraudulent landing of any such rum or spirits, such master or person, over and above all other penalties, shall for every such offence suffer imprisonment for six months; and in case the package of such rum or spirits so entered for exportation, shall be altered after the shipping thereof, and before the arrival at the port of discharge, the master or person having the charge of such ship or vessel shall forfeit one hundred pounds.

If spirits shall not be duly exported, or re-landed in *Ireland*, they shall be forfeited, and the persons concerned shall forfeit double the duties, &c.; and if belonging to the vessel, suffer six months imprisonment.

If any package shall be altered after shipping, the master shall forfeit 100l.

XVI. And be it enacted, That as often as any person shall be desirous of shipping for exportation any quantity of any such rum or spirits, such person shall give notice in writing to the proper officer at the port where such rum or spirits are to be shipped five days next before the same shall be put on board; in which notice shall be expressed the number of casks and the quantity of rum or spirits intended to be shipped; and it shall be lawful for the officer attending the warehouse from which such rum or spirits is to be taken, before the delivery thereof from

Previous notice to be given the proper officer of the number of casks, &c. of spirits intended to be exported. Officers may mark the

such

casks and take such warehouse, or at any time afterwards, to mark every such
 samples. cask or other package with such mark as the commissioners of
 his Majesty's revenue in *Ireland* shall direct, and before such de-
 livery, or afterwards, to take as many samples as he shall think
 fit, not exceeding half a pint out of each cask, paying for such
 samples, if demanded, according to the market price of such rum
 or spirits, not including the duties thereon; and in case any per-
 son shall put on ship-board any such rum or spirits for exporta-
 tion as merchandize, without having given such notice, or shall
 obstruct any officer to mark any cask, or to take such samples as
 aforesaid, every such person shall for every such offence forfeit
 one hundred pounds; and if any rum or spirits so intended for
 exportation as merchandize, shall, after any officer hath exam-
 ined the same, be altered in quality or quantity, all such rum
 or spirits, and the casks containing the same, shall be forfeited,
 and may be seized by any officer of his Majesty's revenue in
Ireland; and every person who so altered, or caused the same
 to be altered, shall forfeit one hundred pounds; and no drawback
 of or allowance for the duties payable on the importation thereof,
 shall be given or made for the same.

Persons ship-
 ping spirits
 for exporta-
 tion without
 giving notice
 or obstructing
 officers, to
 forfeit 100l.
 If spirits for
 exportation,
 after examina-
 tion, shall be
 altered, they
 shall be for-
 feited, &c.

Spirits re-
 maining in
 any ware-
 house more
 than 12
 months, for
 which duty
 shall not be
 paid, may be
 sold for pay-
 ment of duty
 and charges.

XVII. And be it enacted, That if any rum or spirits lodged
 in any warehouse in pursuance of this act, shall be permitted to
 remain therein for any time exceeding twelve months after the
 same shall be so lodged therein; and if the duties payable on the
 importation thereof shall not be paid to the collector or officer
 authorized to receive the same within such twelve months, and such
 certificate or receipt as is herein-before directed to be had shall
 not be produced to the storekeeper of such warehouse or officer
 having charge of the same, testifying the payment of such duty,
 within the time aforesaid, that then it shall be lawful for the said
 chief commissioners, or any three or more of them, to cause the
 rum or spirits so lodged in such warehouse, for which the said
 duty shall not have been paid within the time aforesaid, to be
 put up to sale at publick auction to the best bidder or bidders for
 the same, and the money arising by such sale shall be in the first
 place applied in discharge of the duty payable thereon; and all
 legal charges attending the warehousing of the same, and the
 expence of such sale, and the surplus of the monies arising by
 such sale, if any, shall be paid to the person or persons who lodged
 such rum or spirits in such warehouse.

Recovery and
 application of
 penalties.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That all fines, penalties, and for-
 feitures by this act inflicted and created, other than such as by
 this act are otherwise provided for, shall and may be sued for,
 recovered, levied, and applied, in such manner and form, and
 by such ways and means, and with such powers and authorities
 as are prescribed, directed, and appointed in and by an act of
 the parliament of *Ireland*, made in the fourteenth and fifteenth
 years of the reign of his late majesty King *Charles* the Second,
 intituled, *An act for the settling of the excise and new impost upon*
his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, according to the book of rates
therein inserted, or by any other law or laws relating to his Ma-
 jesty's

jeſty's exciſe in *Ireland*, as fully and effectually to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame were particularly mentioned, expreſſed, and enacted in this act, with like remedy of appeal for the party or parties who ſhall think himſelf or themſelves aggrieved or injured, as in and by the ſaid act, or any other act as aforeſaid, is provided.

XIX. And be it enacted, That this act ſhall continue and be in force, until the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thouſand eight hundred and eight. Continuance of act.

XX. And be it further enacted, That this act may be altered, varied, or repealed during this preſent ſeſſion of parliament. Act may be altered or repealed this ſeſſion.

C A P. XCV.

An act to facilitate the trade and intercourse between Ireland and the united ſtates of America, during the continuance of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between his Maſteſty and the ſaid ſtates.—[July 2, 1801.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain regulations ſhould be made to facilitate trade and intercourse between that part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, and the united ſtates of America, and to regulate the ſame agreeably to the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, ſubſiſting between his Maſteſty and the ſaid ſtates; be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent maſteſty, 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, That it ſhall and may be lawful to import into *Ireland*, directly from any of the territories of the united ſtates of *America*, in ſhips or veſſels of the built of the ſaid united kingdom, owned, navigated, and regiſtered according to law, or in ſhips built in any country belonging to the united ſtates of *America*, or in ſhips taken by any ſhip or veſſel of war belonging to the government, or any of the inhabitants of the *United States*, having commiſſions or letters of marque, and reſpizal from the government of the ſaid *United States*, and condemned as lawful prize in any court of admiralty of the ſaid *United States*, of which condemnation proof ſhall be given, to the ſatisfaction of the commiſſioners of his Maſteſty's revenues in *Ireland*, or any three or more of them, and owned by the ſubjects of any of the ſaid *United States*, and whereof the maſter and three fourths of the mariners at leaſt are ſubjects of the ſaid *United States*, any goods, wares, or merchandize, the growth, production, or manufacture of the ſaid *United States*, which are not prohibited by law to be imported from foreign countries; and to enter and land ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize upon payment of the duties, and ſubject to the conditions and regulations herein-after mentioned; any law, custom, or uſage to the contrary in anywiſe notwithstanding. Preamble.
American goods may be imported from the united ſtates into Ireland, in ſhips of the built of this kingdom, or in American ſhips, &c. under certain regulations.

II. And be it enacted, That all ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize imported either in ſuch ſhips, or in ſhips of the ſaid united kingdom, owned, navigated, and regiſtered according to the ſame cu- Goods ſo imported may be landed, on payment of to the ſame cu-

ties as are payable on like goods imported in vessels of this kingdom from any other foreign country, or where these duties vary, on payment of the lowest.

to law, (except such goods, wares, or merchandize as are herein-after particularly described), shall and may be entered and landed upon payment of such duties, and no higher, as are payable on goods, wares, and merchandize of the like denomination or description, upon their importation into *Ireland*, in ships of the said united kingdom from any other foreign country, and in cases where different duties are imposed upon goods, wares and merchandize of the like denomination or description, imported from different foreign countries, then, upon payment of the lowest duties, which by law are required to be paid on the importation in ships of the said united kingdom, of any such goods, wares, or merchandize from any foreign country.

American pig iron, &c. may be so imported on payment of the same duties as are payable on the like commodities imported in ships of this kingdom, when accompanied with the requisite certificates, though not so accompanied.

III. And be it enacted, That any pig iron, bar iron, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, pot-ash, pearl-ash, mahogany, masts, yards, and bow-sprits, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of the said *United States*; and all staves, and all manufactured goods and merchandize whatsoever which are not prohibited by law to be imported into *Ireland* from any foreign country, shall and may be imported into *Ireland* in ships of the said united kingdom, or in *American* ships, owned and navigated as herein-before described, upon payment of such duties as are payable on the like goods, wares, and merchandize, when accompanied with the certificates required by law, upon their importation into *Ireland* in ships of the said united kingdom, from any *British* island or plantation in *America*, notwithstanding such goods, wares, or merchandize may not be accompanied with the certificates heretofore required by law.

The duties on importation of wheat, &c. shall be ascertained according to the prices in the Irish act, 31 Geo. 3. c. 26.

IV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That upon the importation into *Ireland* from the united states of *America*, of wheat, wheat meal, or flour, rye, barley, beer, or bigg, oats, oatmeal, pease, beans, *Indian* corn and maize, the duties to be paid thereon respectively shall be regulated and ascertained according to the prices of wheat, rye, barley, beer, or bigg, pease, beans, oats, and oatmeal, in the manner set forth and specified in an act passed in *Ireland*, in the thirty-first year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for the increase of agriculture and commerce, by establishing a reciprocal preference in the corn trade between this kingdom and Great Britain.*

American oil, &c. may be so imported on payment of the same duties as on importation from countries not belonging to his Majesty, in ships of this kingdom.

V. And be it enacted, That all oil made from fish or creatures living in the sea, and blubber, whale fins, and spermaceti, being the produce of the fisheries carried on by the people of the said united states of *America*, may be imported into *Ireland* in ships of the said united kingdom, or in *American* ships owned and navigated as herein-before described, upon payment of such duties as are or may be payable on the like goods and merchandize upon their importation into *Ireland* in ships of the said united kingdom from countries not under the dominion of his Majesty.

American tobacco may be so imported on payment of the like

VI. And be it enacted, That any tobacco, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the said united states of *America*, may be imported in ships of the said united kingdom, or in *American* ships owned and navigated as herein-before described,

cribed, upon payment of the same duties as tobacco imported into *Ireland* by *British* subjects from any *British* colony or plantation in *America* is or may hereafter be subject to; and that snuff, being the production and manufacture of any of the said territories, may be imported into *Ireland* in manner before-mentioned, upon payment of such duties as snuff, being the production or manufacture of *Europe* imported from *Europe*, is or hereafter may be subject to, and may be warehoused and again exported; such tobacco and snuff to be subject respectively nevertheless to all and singular the regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures relating to the importation and exportation thereof, or in any other respect relating thereto, of an act made and passed in *Ireland* in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for regulating and extending the tobacco trade, and for securing the duties payable upon the import and manufacture of tobacco*: provided always, That such tobacco shall be accompanied with a manifest as by law required.

duties, as from *British* colonies in *America* by *British* subjects; and snuff on the payment of like duties, as snuff of *European* production.

Subject to regulations in Irish act 37 Geo. 3. c. 42, &c.

VII. And be it enacted, That any rice, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the united states of *America*, which shall be imported directly from thence into any of the ports of *Ireland* in manner before-mentioned, may, upon the importer paying down in ready money, the duty of eightpence the hundred weight, being part of the duties now payable on the importation of rice, be landed and warehoused, except as herein-after provided, under the joint locks of his Majesty and the importer in such warehouses as shall be approved of for that purpose by the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue in *Ireland*, or any three or more of them, or by the collector in the port into which such rice shall be imported, upon the importer's own bond for payment of the remainder of the duties due and payable for such rice within eighteen months, according to the net weight and quantity of such rice at the time it shall be so landed.

American rice may be imported and warehoused, on present payment of 8d. per cwt. and the importer's bond for payment of the remaining duty.

VIII. Provided always, That upon the importation of any such rice into any port of *Ireland*, into which teas may lawfully be imported in the manner herein-before expressed, the importer shall be at liberty to enter and land the same, without payment of any duty whatever, upon condition that such rice shall be warehoused under the joint locks of his Majesty and the importers, in such warehouse or warehouses as shall be approved of for that purpose by the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, or by the collector of the port where such rice shall be imported; and that the storeage and every expence attending such warehousing shall be borne by the importers; and that such importer or importers, or his or their known servant, shall, from time to time, at all seasonable hours as occasion may require, have free access to such warehouses in the presence of some proper officer of the customs, for the purpose of skreening and shifting the rice to prevent it receiving damage; and that if any rice shall be so imported from the territories of the said *United States* into any of the ports above mentioned respectively, and warehoused

Such rice may be imported into such parts of *Ireland* where tea may be imported, without payment of any duty, under certain conditions.

Importers may have access to warehouses.

Such rice, when taken out of warehouses for home con-

sumption, shall pay the full duties;

but may be exported duty free, under the subsisting regulations, within 18 months.

If duties be not paid on warehoused rice in 18 months, it may be sold as under Irish act 37 Geo. 3. c. 42.

Act shall not prohibit the importation of rice, &c. duty free, under c. 37, of this session.

Goods imported into Ireland from America, on exportation to any foreign country, and goods exported from Ireland to America, shall be entitled to drawbacks and bounties.

Drawback on exportation of foreign hemp and iron from

warehoused as aforesaid, shall be taken out of the warehouses wherein the same shall be secured under the joint locks of his Majesty, and the importers as aforesaid for home consumption, the full duties due and payable by law upon the importation of such rice into *Ireland* for home consumption, shall previously to its being taken out of such warehouses, be paid to the collector at the port where such rice shall be so warehoused; but that such importer, if he intends to export such rice, shall have the liberty to export the same from such warehouses respectively, under the same regulations under which any goods may be exported by law, immediately before the passing of this act, without payment of any duty whatever, provided that the exportation of any rice to be warehoused under the authority of this act, be made within the said space of eighteen months; but if not exported within that period, the full duties payable by law shall be paid for the same, and not be afterwards drawn back; provided that if any rice warehoused under the authority of this act shall remain in such warehouse beyond the period of eighteen months, upon which the full duties payable by law shall not have been paid, then in such case, the same shall and may be sold for the duties in like manner, and under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions as any other goods are now directed by law to be sold for the duties, and the produce applied in like manner as is directed by the said act passed in *Ireland*, in the thirty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, *An act for regulating and extending the tobacco trade, and for securing the duties payable upon the import and manufacture of tobacco.*

IX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the importation of rice and other articles without payment of any duty whatever, by virtue of an act passed in the present session of parliament, intituled, *An act for making provision for the entry and return voyages of certain ships, which may import rice or other grain from the East Indies, and to authorise the importation of rice or other grain into Ireland, in ships coming directly from the East Indies.*

X. And be it enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandize so imported into *Ireland* from the united states of *America*, shall, upon the exportation thereof to any foreign country, be entitled to the same drawbacks as are, or may hereafter be by law allowed upon the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize of the like denomination and description, when exported from *Ireland* to any foreign country; and that there shall be allowed and paid the same drawbacks and bounties on goods, wares, and merchandize exported from *Ireland* to any of the territories of the said *United States*, as are or may hereafter be allowed by law upon the exportation of goods, wares, or merchandize of the like denomination or description, to any of the islands belonging to the crown of the said united kingdom in *America.*

XI. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid the same drawbacks upon the exportation from *Ireland*

of any sort of foreign hemp or foreign iron to any *British* colony or plantation in *America*, and to any of the territories of the said united states of *America*, as are or may hereafter be allowed by law, upon the exportation from *Ireland* of the like sort of hemp or iron to other foreign parts.

Ireland to America.

XII. And be it enacted, That the duties and drawbacks of the duties for and in respect of the several goods, wares, or merchandize by this act imposed and allowed, shall and may be managed, ascertained, raised, collected, paid, recovered, and allowed in such and the like manner, and in or by any or either of the means, ways, or methods, by which any former duties and drawbacks of duties upon goods, wares, or merchandize of the same sorts or kinds respectively, were or might be managed, ascertained, raised, collected, paid, recovered, or allowed; and the goods, wares, or merchandize so by this act made liable to the payment of duties upon the importation thereof into *Ireland*, or so entitled to drawback of duties on the exportation thereof from *Ireland*, or on any other account whatever, shall be, and the same are hereby made subject and liable to every condition, regulation, rule, restriction, and forfeiture to which any goods, wares, or merchandize in general, and to every special condition, rule, regulation, and forfeiture to which the like goods, wares, or merchandize respectively, were subject and liable by any act or acts of parliament in force, in *Ireland*, on or immediately before the passing of this act, respecting any revenue arising on the importation of goods, wares, or merchandize into *Ireland*, except where any alteration is expressly made by this act; and every pain, penalty, fine, and forfeiture for any offence committed against or in breach of any act or acts of parliament in force in *Ireland*, on or immediately before the passing of this act, made for securing the said revenues of *Ireland*, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, and the several clauses, powers, and directions therein contained, unless where expressly altered by this act, shall and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised, and put in execution for and in respect of the duties and drawbacks hereby charged and allowed, in as full and ample manner as if all such acts, clauses, provisions, powers, directions, fines, penalties, or forfeitures were re-enacted in this act.

Duties and drawbacks shall be managed as under former Irish acts: and the goods shall be subject to the conditions and regulations of former acts.

XIII. And be it enacted, That all monies arising from the duties payable by virtue of this act, the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same excepted, shall from time to time be paid into his Majesty's exchequer of *Ireland*, and be carried to and made part of the consolidated fund of *Ireland*.

Duties shall be carried to the Irish consolidated fund.

XIV. And be it enacted, That this act shall continue in force so long as the said treaty between his Majesty and the united states of *America* shall continue in force, and no longer; and may be altered or varied by any act of this session of parliament.

Continuance of act during the treaty with America.

C A P. XCVI.

An act for the better regulation of his Majesty's prize courts in the West Indies and America, and for giving a more speedy and effectual execution to the decrees of the lords commissioners of appeals.
—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS your Majesty has been pleased, by a letter of lord Grenville, one of your Majesty's principal secretaries of state, bearing date the twenty-second day of January one thousand eight hundred and one, to direct the lords commissioners of the admiralty to revoke the commissions of prize heretofore granted to the vice admiralty courts in the West Indies, except at Jamaica and Martinico: and whereas it is fit and may tend to the due administration of justice, that your Majesty should be enabled to make competent provision for the several judges of vice admiralty courts in any two of the islands in the West Indies, and at Halifax in America; and that the proceedings of the said courts, and the fees of the judges and other officers of the said courts should be duly regulated; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That from and after the passing of this act it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by any order in council, to fix and ascertain proper and adequate salaries for the said judges of the vice admiralty courts established in any two of the islands in the West Indies, and likewise at Halifax in America, not exceeding the sum of two thousand pounds *per annum* for any one of such judges; and such salary shall be issued, payable, and paid out of the consolidated fund of *Great Britain*.

His Majesty may, by order in council, fix salaries for judges of the vice admiralty courts in the West Indies, and at Halifax in America; and by letters patent may grant to any such judges, upon resignation, an annuity payable out of the consolidated fund.

II. And be it further enacted That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by any letters patent under the great seal of *Great Britain*, to give and grant to any such judge upon his resignation of any such office, an annuity for the term of his life, not exceeding one thousand pounds, to be issued and payable, and paid out of the consolidated fund; and such annuity shall be charged and chargeable, and paid and payable in like manner in every respect, and under and subject to such rules, regulations, provisions, penalties, and forfeitures as are contained in an act passed in the thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the augmentation of the salaries of the judges of the courts in Westminster Hall, and also of the lords of session, lords commissioners of justiciary, and barons of exchequer in Scotland, and for enabling his Majesty to grant annuities to persons in certain offices in the said courts of Westminster Hall, on their resignation of their respective offices*: provided always, That no such annuity granted to any such judge shall be valid, unless such judge shall have continued in one or more of the said offices for the period of six years, or shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his office, which shall be distinctly recited in the said grant.

No such annuity to be valid, unless the judge shall have continued in office for 6 years, or be unable to do the duty.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to establish rules and regulations for the said courts, and from time to time regulate the fees to be taken by the said judges, and the other officers of the said courts, for all acts to be done therein, and to alter and amend such rules and regulations, and make any new table or tables of fees, as his said Majesty, by and with the advice of his council, shall deem fit.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the profits and emoluments of the said judges shall in no case exceed the sum of two thousand pounds to each or any or either of the said judges in any one year, and so in proportion for any part of a year, over and above the salary of such judge by this act granted, and every such judge shall keep a just and true account of the fees and pecuniary profits and emoluments received by him as such judge in each year, ending on the first day of *January* in each year, and shall, as soon after the said first day of *January* as the same can be done, in every year transmit an account thereof to the commissioners of the navy, and shall carry all sum and sums of money exceeding the said sum of two thousand pounds to the account of the succeeding year, or pay the same or any part thereof to such person or persons, and in such manner as to the said commissioners of the navy shall seem fit, and they shall for that purpose direct.

V. And whereas it is expedient that the powers of the said courts, and the execution of their processes, should be rendered more effectual and easy, be it therefore enacted, That each and every of the said courts, and the several and respective judges and officers thereof in any two of the islands in the *West Indies* and at *Hali-fax*, shall have and may exercise over all prizes carried into any of his Majesty's colonies in the *West Indies*, including therein the *Babama* and *Bermuda* islands, and over all persons in any way concerned therein, and in all matters and things relating thereto, all the powers and authorities, and shall and may put in force all the regulations, provisions, penalties, forfeitures, matters, and things relating thereto, as if such prizes had been actually brought into any port of the island or colony where such vice admiralty court shall be held; and as if the persons concerned therein were actually resident within such island or colony.

VI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the judges and other officers of the said courts to issue commissions, orders, decrees, attachments, and other processes, to be executed in any other of his Majesty's colonies or territories in the *West Indies* or *America*, including therein the *Bahamas* and *Bermuda* islands, for the examination of witnesses for the appraisalment and sale of captured property, or for any other purpose of legal adjudication; and all such commissions, orders, decrees, attachments, and processes, shall be valid and effectual, and shall be in full force, and be put in execution, in relation to all matters and things cognizable by such courts, in every part of his Majesty's colonies, plantations, and territories in the *West Indies* and all

His Majesty may establish rules for the courts, and regulate the fees to be taken.

The profits of each judge shall not exceed 2,000l. per annum over his salary, and he shall keep an account thereof, and transmit it annually to the commissioners of the navy.

The courts may exercise over all prizes, &c. the same powers as if they had been brought into any port of the island or colony where such courts are held.

The courts may issue commissions, &c. to be executed in any other of his Majesty's colonies or territories in the *West Indies* or *America*, &c. for any purpose of legal adjudication, and all

marshals, &c. shall execute processes issuing from such courts.

and *America*, including therein the said islands of *Bahama* and *Bermuda*, notwithstanding any law or laws of any such colonies, plantations, or territories to the contrary thereof; and all marshals and deputy marshals, or other officers executing processes of any similar nature, or in default of any such being resident in any island or colony, all officers executing any legal processes, by whatever name or names any such officer shall be called, shall and are hereby required to execute the processes issuing from the said courts, and shall be liable to such fines, penalties, forfeitures, or punishments, for any contempt or any neglect in executing thereof, as any officer or officers of such or the like description are liable to for any neglect, and as if such court was established and held in the island, colony, or territory within which the functions of any such officers are to be exercised as aforesaid.

Where a commission of appraisement and sale is granted before final sentence, the proceeds shall be brought into the registry of the court.

VII. *And whereas it is expedient that the proceeds of property captured and converted by sale, should be secured until final adjudication;* be it enacted, That in all cases where a commission of appraisement and sale is granted by the judge of the vice admiralty court before final sentence, the proceeds of such sale shall not remain in the hands of the captors or their agents, but shall be brought into the registry of the court, and remain subject to the further orders of the court till final sentence.

If claimants decline to take property on bail, the court, with consent of the captors and claimants, may direct it to be sent to England for sale; and if the captors unreasonably withhold their consent, they shall pay the difference of the value at the time of restoration, and of the produce if it had been sent to England.

VIII. *And whereas injury is frequently sustained in the sale of captured property in remote parts of his Majesty's dominions, where there are unsuitable markets for such sales;* be it therefore enacted, That in case of any order for further proof made by any court of vice admiralty, and the claimants thereof declining to take the property whereon such question shall arise upon bail, it shall be lawful for the court before which such question shall be depending, with the consent of the captors and claimants, or their respective agents, to direct such property to be sent to *England*, and there to be sold by consignees, to be named by such parties as aforesaid, and the proceeds of sale to be forthwith deposited in the bank of *England*, in the name of such consignees, subject to the final adjudication, the expences of freight, insurance, and other charges attending the transportation and sale of the property, to be a charge thereon; and in case it shall appear to any such court that the consent of the captors shall in any such case be unreasonably withheld, the captors shall (in case of restitution) be adjudged and made answerable, and shall pay such sum as shall be adjudged in any such court to be equal to the difference in value of the property at the time of such restoration, and what would have been the produce thereof if it had been sent for sale to *England*, such difference to be ascertained in such courts by such ways and means, and such evidence as to what such property would have sold for in *Great Britain*, and as to the charges to which the same would have been subject, as such court shall deem satisfactory for that purpose.

At request of appellants, the court may

IX. And be it further enacted, That if on any final sentence or adjudication of any such court, an appeal shall be duly entered,

tered, it shall be lawful for the court from which such appeal shall be made, at the requisition of the appellant, to direct the property on which such sentence or adjudication shall have taken place, to be sent to *England* for sale in like manner as hereinbefore directed, and the proceeds to be deposited in the bank to abide the decision of the lords commissioners of appeal; or in case the property shall have been converted by sale, the proceeds thereof shall be sent and deposited in like manner; and in case any question or difficulty shall arise respecting any such property or proceeds sent to *England*, either before, or after any such appeal, at any time after their arrival in *England*, or respecting the sale or proceeds thereof, it shall be competent for either the captors or claimants thereof, or their respective agents, upon notice to the adverse parties, or their agents, to apply by their proctor or proctors to the high court of admiralty of the united kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, if before the appeal prosecuted, or afterwards to the lords commissioners of appeal, for directions in regard to the sale or management of such property or proceeds, and the said high court of admiralty or lords commissioners aforementioned respectively are hereby authorized to give such order and direction therein as the nature and circumstances of the case may require, for the security of the property or proceeds, or for the beneficial employment of the said proceeds in government securities for the benefit of the parties who may ultimately be entitled, and to cause such order and directions to be enforced and put in execution, if the same shall be necessary, by such and the like ways and means, and under and subject to such penalties, forfeitures, regulations, and restrictions, as such court or lords commissioners respectively may use or exercise, in relation to any property, or person or persons, subject to the jurisdiction or controul of such court or lords commissioners respectively.

direct the property to be sent to *England* for sale, and the proceeds to be deposited in the bank, or the proceeds of property sold may be so sent and deposited; and if any difficulty arise, the captors or claimants may apply by their proctors to the high court of admiralty, or the lords commissioners of appeal, for their directions.

X. *And whereas great inconveniences have heretofore arisen from delays in serving the processes of the court of appeal for obtaining appearances and other interlocutory orders; be it therefore enacted, That in all cases of captures by his Majesty's ships, a service upon his Majesty's proctor shall be deemed an effectual service upon the commander of the ship making such capture; and that upon the taking out of all letters of marque, the owners of the ships or vessels in respect whereof such letters of marque shall be granted, shall nominate and register in the court granting such letter of marque a proctor exercent in the court of appeal in prize causes, with power or revocation and substitution; and a service of process upon such proctor shall be deemed an effectual service upon the commander, owners, and sureties of privateers in all cases where an appeal has been declared in the court below within fourteen days after sentence; and in case any privateer shall proceed to adjudication against any prize in any other court than that from which the letters of marque shall have issued for such privateer, it shall be necessary that a proctor shall be registered as aforesaid, together with the names of the*

In processes of the court of appeal, service upon his Majesty's proctor shall be deemed service upon the captain of a King's ship; and in the court granting a letter of marque, the owner of the vessel shall nominate a proctor, and service upon him shall be

deemed service upon the commander, &c.

His Majesty's proctor, or a nominated proctor, not answerable for damages from no appearance being given, unless instructed

owners of and sureties for the said privateer, before the usual monition is granted, upon which proctor in like manner the service of the process of the court of appeal shall be effectual; provided nevertheless, That his Majesty's proctor, or any proctor nominated as aforesaid, shall not be answerable for any damages arising to their parties respectively, from no appearance being given in their behalf in the court of appeal, unless the proctor so nominated shall have accepted such nomination by a writing under his hand, and also unless the said parties respectively shall have sufficiently instructed their said proctors to appear and defend the appeals.

What shall be deemed sufficient service, where no appeal has been entered as aforesaid.

XI. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where no appeal has been entered as aforesaid, a service of the process either upon the commander of the King's ship, or upon his registered agent in this kingdom, or upon his Majesty's law officer in the court below, or in cases of captures made by privateers upon the commander of the privateer, or upon either or any of the owners, or upon either of the sureties to the letters of marque, shall be deemed a sufficient service upon the parties.

In proceedings upon captures by privateers the owners to be considered parties, and they and the sureties liable to decrees immediately after final sentence.

XII. And be it further enacted, That in all proceedings had upon captures made by any privateer, the owners shall be deemed and considered parties to all and every part of such proceedings, and the said owners, and likewise the sureties, shall be jointly and severally liable to all orders and decrees made therein and made upon them respectively, immediately after final sentence, without further personal service upon the commander, or putting him in contempt by process of contumacy.

Act not to prevent a claimant from having the property delivered to him as directed by 33 Geo. 3. c. 66.

XIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any claimant or claimants in whose favour a sentence of restitution shall have been passed, or shall be hereafter passed, from having the property claimed by him delivered to him or bail in the manner specified and directed by an act, passed in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the encouragement of seamen, and for the better and more effectually manning his Majesty's navy.*

Orders issued by the lords commissioners of appeal to be executed in his Majesty's plantations, may be transmitted to either of the vice admiralty courts.

XIV. And whereas it is expedient that the most speedy and effectual means shall be taken to enforce the execution of the orders and decrees of the lords commissioners of appeal, be it therefore enacted, That all interlocutory orders, final decrees, attachments, or other processes issued by the lords commissioners of appeal to be executed in any of his Majesty's plantations, may be transmitted to either of the said vice admiralty courts in which the cause originally depended; and in respect to causes already depending or which may have depended in any other vice admiralty court in the *West Indies*, including therein the *Bahama* and *Bermuda* islands, before its functions in matters of prize shall have been revoked, then such order, decree, allotment, or other process may be sent to either of the said vice admiralty courts, which the lords commissioners of appeal shall direct, there to be registered

tered and carried into execution by the said court; which court, upon the same being duly complied with, shall take the same measures as if the said order, decree, attachment, or other process, had originally issued from the said court.

XV. Provided always and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to restrain his Majesty, his heirs or successors, from issuing or granting any commission of prize to any other court or courts, or from making such further rules or directions relating to any courts of admiralty for the adjudication and condemnation of prizes, as by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, with the advice of his or their privy council, shall be thought necessary or proper. advice of his privy council.

Act not to restrain his Majesty from granting commission of prize to any other courts, or from making further rules with

XVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case his Majesty should be pleased to issue any commission of prize to any other vice admiralty court in the *West Indies*, such court shall be subject to the same regulations, and shall possess the same authorities and powers as are provided by this act for the vice admiralty courts in any two of the islands in the *West Indies* and at *Halifax*.

Such courts shall be subject to the same rules and possess the same powers, as provided by this act.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That no person during the time he shall hold the office of judge of any of the said courts, shall, either by himself or by any person on his behalf or for his benefit, act as agent for any prizes that may be captured from the enemy, or shall have any share or interest directly or indirectly in any privateer or letter of marque, or shall be anywise concerned in the care, management, or superintendance of any estates in any island in the *West Indies* or on the continent of *America*.

No judge to act as agent for prizes, or have any interest in any privateer, or be concerned in the care of any estates.

C A P. XCVII.

An act to continue several laws relating to encouraging the fisheries carried on at Newfoundland and parts adjacent from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions in Europe until the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and three; to the further support and encouragement of the fisheries carried on in the Greenland Seas and Davis's Streights, until the twenty-fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and two; to the making the port of Saint John's, in the island of Antigua, a free port, until the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and five; and to the permitting the importation of goods and commodities from countries in America, belonging to any foreign European sovereign or state, in neutral ships, until the end of the war, and six months after the signing the definitive treaty of peace; for reviving and further continuing until the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and six, an act made in the twenty-ninth year of his late majesty King George the Second for granting a bounty upon certain species of British and Irish lins exported, and taking off the duties on importation of foreign raw linen yarns made of flax; for reviving and continuing until the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and two, and amending an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, for the more effectual encouragement of the British fisheries; and for making perpetual so much of an act made in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty as relates to ascertaining the strength of spirits by Clark's hydrometer. — [July 2, 1801.]

So much of 26 Geo. 3. c. 26. for encouraging the Newfoundland fisheries &c. as relates to bounties continued to Jan. 1, 1803. 26. Geo. 3. c. 41. for

encouragement of the Greenland Seas fisheries, &c. and so much of 29 Geo. 3. c. 53. as relates to those fisheries continued to Dec. 25, 1802. So much of 33 Geo. 3. c. 50. as respects the port of Saint John's in Antigua continued to July 10, 1805. 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 34. for permitting the importation of goods from America continued to the end of the war, &c. 29 Geo. 2. c. 15. for granting a bounty on British and Irish linens, &c. continued to June 24, 1806. 30 Geo. 3. c. 100. for the encouragement of the British fisheries continued to April 5, 1802. So much of 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 85. as relates to the Isle of Man, repealed, and the fish curers residing there shall have the like bounties for herrings as fish curers landing herrings in Great Britain. So much of 27 Geo. 3. c. 31. as relates to ascertaining the strength of spirits by Clarke's hydrometer, shall be perpetual.

C A P. XCVIII.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia of Ireland, for one year, from the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one. — [July 2, 1801.]

C A P. XCIX.

An act for granting bounties, for taking and bringing fish to the cities of London and Westminster, and other places in the united kingdom. — [July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that every encouragement should be given to the promoting a supply of fresh fish for the consumption of the inhabitants of London and Westminster, and other populous cities and towns: and whereas it will greatly conduce to promote such supply, that the lords commissioners of the treasury for the time being should be empowered to grant bounties to persons taking and bringing such fish to market; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being, or any three or more of them, to give and grant out of the surplus of the monies granted in the last session of parliament, for the purchase of stores of herrings, such premiums, sums of money, bounties to persons taking and bringing fish to the markets of London, Westminster, or any other city, town, or port in the united kingdom, and to make and publish rules and regulations in relation to the taking and bringing to market such fish, and to regulate the amount of such bounties, and the terms and conditions upon which the same shall be granted, and to cause the same to be paid in such sums, and at such times, and in such manner and proportions, and to annex such penalties and forfeitures for breach of any such rules, regulations, terms, and conditions, as shall seem to them best suited to the promoting the beneficial purposes of this act; and also to make any allowances, or apply any such sum or sums of money, as they shall think necessary, in the payment of any expences incurred in the promoting and encouraging an increase of the supply of fish.

The treasury may grant bounties to persons bringing fish to the markets of London, or of any other place in this kingdom, and publish the conditions under which the same shall be paid, &c.

Limitation of bounty to be paid.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no premium or bounty to the owner or owners of any one vessel, boat, or other craft, shall exceed the sum of five hundred pounds; and

provided also, That such bounties, premiums, and other sums of money, shall not, in the whole, exceed the sum of thirty thousand pounds.

III. And be it further enacted, That an account of the amount of such premiums, bounties, and sums of money expended under this act, and the quantities of fish, in respect whereof any such premiums or bounties shall have been given, and the ports or places to which the same shall have been brought for sale, shall be prepared and laid before both houses of parliament, within fourteen days after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

An account of the bounties paid shall be laid before parliament.

C A P. C.

An act to repeal the tax on salaries, profits of employments, fees, and pensions in Ireland, of persons not resident in Ireland for a certain period.—[July 2, 1801.]

WHEREAS by an act passed in the parliament of Ireland, in the fortieth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for granting for one year the several duties therein mentioned, in lieu of all other duties payable on the articles therein specified during the said term, and for regulating the trade between this kingdom and his Majesty's colonies, and for other purposes therein mentioned, a tax was granted to his Majesty of four shillings out of every twenty shillings which any person having at any time between the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred, and the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one inclusive, any salary, profits of employments, fees or pensions in Ireland, unless such person should live and actually reside within Ireland for and during the the space of six calendar months at least between the said times: and whereas by an act passed this session of parliament intituled, An act for continuing until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, certain acts of the last session of the parliament of Ireland for granting duties to his Majesty, the several duties, rates, and taxes granted by the said first recited act, except as therein mentioned are continued throughout Ireland from and after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, until and upon the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two: and whereas it is expedient that the said tax of four shillings, continued by the said last-recited act, should be no longer payable; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That so much of the said last-recited act as continues the said tax of four shillings out of every twenty shillings which any person having at any time between the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and one, and the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, any salary, profits of employments, fees, or pensions in Ireland, shall receive, unless such person should live and actually reside in Ireland for and during the space of six calendar months, between the said periods, shall be and the same is hereby repealed: and that all rules and

Preamble.

Irish act, 40 Geo. 3.

cap. 17, of this session.

So much of recited act as continues the tax of 4s. in the pound on salaries, &c. of persons not resident in Ireland repeated.

directions for ascertaining and securing the said tax, and powers for enforcing the payment thereof contained in any act of the parliament of *Ireland*, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the same might be applicable to the duty hereby repealed.

Act may be altered or repealed this session.

II. And be it enacted, That this act may be altered, varied, or repealed by any act to be passed in this session of parliament.

C A P. CI.

An act for regulating, until the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and two, the trial of controverted elections or returns of members to serve in the united parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, for that part of the united kingdom called Ireland; and for regulating the qualifications of members to serve in the said united parliament.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

39 & 40 Geo.
3, 67.

All former British acts, respecting petitions to the house of commons, complaining of undue elections or returns, or of the omission or insufficiency of returns, or for opposing the right of election, or the right of choosing re-

WHEREAS by an act made in the session of parliament, held in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty intituled An act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was amongst other things enacted, That the said kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland should, upon the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom, by the name of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that the said united kingdom should be represented in one and the same parliament, to be stiled, The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that one hundred commoners should be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the house of commons of the parliament of the united kingdom; and that all questions touching the election of members to sit on the part of Ireland in the house of commons of the united kingdom, should be heard and decided; in the same manner as questions touching such elections in Great Britain then were, or at any time thereafter should by law be heard and decided; subject nevertheless to such particular regulations in respect of Ireland, as, from local circumstances, the parliament of the united kingdom might from time to time deem expedient: be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That from and after the passing of this act, all and every the rules, regulations, authorities, and powers heretofore given or prescribed by any act or acts of the parliament of *Great Britain*, and in force at the time of the passing of the said act for the union of *Great Britain and Ireland*, with respect to petitions presented to the house of commons, complaining of undue elections or returns of members to serve in parliament, or complaining of the omission or insufficiency of any such return, and with respect to petitions of persons desiring to oppose any right of election, or any right of choosing, nominating, or appointing returning officers, which shall have been deemed valid by the determination of any select committee of the house of commons, and with respect to the trial and determination of all such petitions by such select committees, shall be in full force and effect with respect to all

such petitions as shall or may be hereafter from time to time presented to the house of commons of the parliament of the said united kingdom, complaining of undue elections or returns of members to serve in parliament for any county, stewartry, city, borough, cinque port, town, or place, in any part of the said united kingdom, or of the omission or insufficiency of any such returns, or from any person or persons desiring to oppose any such right of election, or of choosing, nominating or appointing returning officers in as full and ample a manner as if the same rules, regulations, authorities and powers were herein repeated, and particularly and specifically enacted concerning the same petitions, and the trial and determination thereof; except so far as the same are altered in and by this present act.

II. And be it further enacted, That no petition complaining of an undue election or return for any county, city, borough, town, or place, in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, or of the omission or insufficiency of any such return, or from any person or persons desiring to oppose any right of election, or of choosing, nominating, or appointing returning officers, in or for any such county, city, borough, town or place, shall be proceeded upon by the house of commons, unless the same shall in addition to the matters and things required by any act or acts now in force, also state the day on which the poll closed, (if any such poll took place,) and also the day on which the sheriff or other returning officer made his return, or being required so to do, refused or neglected to make such return; nor unless the same petition shall also state all and every the several matters and things of and concerning which the petitioner or petitioners presenting the same is or are desirous of complaining, and to which he or they purpose or intend to call and examine witnesses; and that no witness or witnesses shall be called or examined by or on the behalf of such petitioner or petitioners, either by or before the select committee of the house of commons, to be chosen for the trial and determination of the merits of such petitions, or by or before the commissioners to be chosen and appointed in *Ireland* in manner herein after mentioned, to any matter or thing not contained or set forth in such petitions.

III. And for the avoiding the inconvenience and expence which may in certain cases arise by reason of witnesses being brought from *Ireland*, to be personally examined before committees of the house of commons; be it enacted, That whenever a select committee of the house of commons shall at any time hereafter be appointed for the trial and determination of any petition, complaining of an undue election or return of members to serve in parliament for any county, city, borough, town or place, in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, or complaining of the omission or insufficiency of any such return, or from any person or persons desiring to oppose any right of election, or any right of choosing a returning officer or returning officers, in or for such county, city, borough, town, or place, it shall and may be lawful to and for the chairman of the said select committee, and he is hereby required, upon the request and at the desire,

turning officers extended to such petitions to the united parliament from any place in the united kingdom.

Petitions for places in *Ireland* shall state all the circumstances to which the petitioners intend to examine witnesses.

Chairman of the select committee on any Irish election may, on request of either party by warrant, require the clerk of the crown in *Ireland* to appoint commissioners to examine

witnesses, &c. in Ireland, and the said committee shall thereupon be dissolved.

desire, either of any petitioner or party signing such petition, or of the sitting member, or of the returning officer if complained against, or of any other party petitioned against, or whose right to be elected or returned may be affected by the determination of the said select committee, in the first instance, and before the said select committee shall proceed to enquire into or decide upon the merits of the said petition, to issue a warrant under the hand and seal of him the said chairman, directed to the clerk of the crown in Ireland, or his deputy, ordering and requiring him to nominate and appoint commissioners, in such manner as is herein-after directed, for the purpose of trying and examining all or any of the allegations, matters, and things mentioned and contained in the said petition; and which warrant shall be in the following form; (*videlicet*.)

‘To the clerk of the crown in Ireland, or his deputy :

BY virtue of the powers in me vested, by an act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of his majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An act [here set forth the title of this act.]* I chairman of the select committee of the house of commons, appointed to try the merits of a petition from [*here set forth the name or names of the petitioner or petitioners, and of the place to which the petition relates*] Do hereby authorise and require you, or one of you, forthwith to proceed to nominate and appoint commissioners for the purpose of trying and examining all the allegations, matters, and things mentioned and contained in the said petition [*or otherwise state the particular matters and things which are to be tried and examined by the said commissioners, and say, being part of the allegations, matters, and things mentioned and contained in the said petition*] in such manner and form as in the said act is particularly mentioned and directed. Given under my hand and seal at *Westminster*, this day of .

And the said chairman shall annex or cause to be annexed to his said warrant, a true copy of the petition which shall have been referred to the said select committee; and the said warrant shall be conveyed to the said clerk of the crown in Ireland, or his deputy, in the method used in conveying writs; and immediately upon the granting of such warrant, the said chairman shall report the proceedings of the said committee to the house, and thereupon the said select committee shall be dissolved, and shall not proceed any further on the trial or determination of the petition in question: provided always, That if none of the parties interested as aforesaid, shall require the chairman of the said select committee to issue such warrant, then and in such case the said select committee shall proceed to try the merits of the said petition in the same manner as controverted elections are tried for that part of the united kingdom called *Great Britain*.

Members of select committee, where only such warrant is issued, shall not be ex-

IV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That in case no other or further proceedings or business shall be had or done by or before such select committee, than the issuing of a warrant for the purposes aforesaid by the chairman of the said committee in manner aforesaid, no member of such select committee shall be

deemed

seemed to have served on the said committee, so as to be excused from serving again on any other select committee to be chosen in the same session for the trial of any petition respecting the matters and things aforesaid, or any of them.

V. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That if within fourteen days after the presenting any such petition to the house of commons, complaining of an undue election or return for any county, city, borough, town, or place, in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, or of the omission or insufficiency of any such return, or from any person or persons desiring to oppose any right of election, or of choosing, nominating, or appointing returning officers in or for any such county, city, borough, town, or place, either of the parties petitioning or petitioned against, or whose right to be elected or returned may be affected by the trial of the said petition, shall apply to the said house, praying that the speaker of the said house may issue his warrant to the said clerk of the crown or his deputy, for the purpose of appointing commissioners as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said speaker, with the leave of the said house, and he is hereby authorised and required to issue such warrant accordingly for that purpose, in such manner and form as to him shall seem requisite; and that thereupon all such further and other proceedings shall be had, as are herein-before and hertin-after directed and appointed, in case of a warrant being issued by the chairman of any select committee; and that such application to the house shall be deemed a proceeding on the said petition, within the true intent and meaning of the statutes now in force for the regulating the trial of controverted elections or returns of members to serve in parliament, or any of them.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the said clerk of the crown in *Ireland*, or his deputy, shall, immediately upon the receipt of the warrant of the speaker of the house of commons, or of the chairman of the said committee, as the case may be, in or before the same the day and hour when the said warrant was received by him, and shall, in the next number of the *Dublin Gazette*, which shall be published after the receipt of the said warrant, give notice that he will at the crown office in the city of *Dublin*, at the hour of one of the clock in the afternoon of a certain day to be by him named in such notice (such day not being less than three days nor more than seven days distant from the time of inserting such notice) proceed to appoint such commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, in manner and according to the provisions and directions in and by this present act provided and contained.

VII. And be it further enacted, That at the day and place so appointed, in the presence of the said clerk of the crown or his deputy, and also in the presence of the petitioners, their counsel or agents, and of the sitting members, their counsel or agents, and also in the presence of all parties before the house on distinct interests, or complaining or complained of on different grounds, or whose right to be elected or returned may be affected by the determination of any select committee on the petition in question,

excused from serving on another committee in that session.

In what case the speaker may issue a warrant to elect such commissioners.

Clerk of the crown in *Ireland* shall give notice of the time and place for appointing commissioners.

For appointing four commissioners, six persons having 200l. per annum in lands in *Ireland*, and not being entitled to vote, nor being sheriff,

&c. nor counsel at the election, shall be nominated by each party, and a list being made of the whole, the names shall be reduced to four.

or their several and respective counsel or agents, (or in the presence of such of the said parties, their counsel or agents, as shall then and there attend) the names of six persons each having an estate of freehold for his own life, or for some greater estate, either in law or in equity, for his own use and benefit, of or lands, tenements or hereditaments, over and above what will satisfy and clear all incumbrances that may affect the same lying or being within that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, of the annual value of two hundred pounds, and having consented to become commissioners, on being appointed in manner herein-after mentioned, and not being nor having been at the time of the election in question, entitled to vote for the county, city, borough, town, or place respecting which the election or return complained of, or other subject matter of the petition in question, arose or happened, and not being nor having been, at the time of the election in question, sheriff of the county, or returning officer of the city, borough, town, or place, in or for which the said election, return, or other matter of the petition in question, arose or happened, nor having been counsel at such election, shall be delivered to the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy, by or on behalf of each and every of the said distinct parties, or by or on behalf of such of them as shall then and there attend by themselves, their counsel, or agents; and a list of the whole of such names shall forthwith be made by the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy, and given by him to all the said parties, their counsel or agents, or such of them as shall be then and there present; and thereupon the said parties, their counsel or agents, beginning on the part of the said petitioners, shall proceed alternately, or if there shall be more than two parties before the house on distinct interests, or complaining or complained of upon different grounds, or whose right to be elected or returned may be affected by the determination of the said select committee, the said parties, their counsel or agents, shall proceed successively, as the case may require, to strike off the name of one of the said persons contained in the said list, until the number shall be reduced to four, which said four persons shall, together with the barrister to be named and appointed in manner herein-after mentioned, be commissioners for the purpose of trying and examining all such matters and things as shall be mentioned and contained in the warrant of the said speaker, or of the said chairman of the select committee of the house of commons, on the petition in question, for that purpose directed to the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy, in manner herein-before mentioned: provided always, That if all the parties interested shall agree to deliver, and shall deliver to the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy, a list of four persons so qualified, and consenting as aforesaid, such list being signed by all the said parties interested, such four persons shall be and become commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, as if the said four persons had been appointed in manner herein-before mentioned.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That within three days next after the appointment of the said four commissioners, all the parties

A barrister shall be nomi-

parties interested in the said petition, who shall have appeared before the said clerk of the crown or his deputy, and shall have joined in appointing the said four commissioners in manner aforesaid, shall also join in nominating and appointing some one barrister, of not less than six years standing, who shall have been agreed upon by all the said parties, to be one other commissioner for the purposes aforesaid, and to be chairman of the said commissioners as herein-after mentioned, and who shall have consented to be so nominated and appointed; which nomination and appointment of the said parties, and consent of the said barrister, shall be signified in writing under the hands of all the said parties, and of the said barrister respectively, and delivered to the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy, at the crown office in the said city of *Dublin*, between twelve and one of the clock in the afternoon on the third day exclusive from the day of appointing the said four commissioners in manner aforesaid (or in case such day shall be *Sunday*, *Good Friday*, or *Christmas Day*, then between the same hours on the succeeding day); and in case such nomination and appointment shall not be so delivered to the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy, within the time aforesaid, then the said clerk of the crown (not being a peer of the realm) or his deputy on the application of any of the said parties interested in the said petition, shall and may, and he is hereby required, authorised, and empowered, at one of the clock in the afternoon of the fourth day exclusive from the day of appointing the said four commissioners (or in case such day, shall be *Sunday*, *Good Friday*, or *Christmas Day*, then at the same hour on the succeeding day) at the crown office in the said city of *Dublin*, to nominate and appoint any barrister of six years standing, and consenting as aforesaid, to be such one other commissioner, and chairman of the said commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

IX. Provided always and be it further enacted, That in cases of petitions complaining of any return made by a returning officer or returning officers, or of the omission of such return, if more than one such petition shall have been presented to the house of commons respecting the same return, or omission of a return, on distinct interests, or complaining on different grounds, the returning officer or officers, or the person appearing or acting for him or them, shall not be entitled to deliver in any list to the said clerk of the crown or his deputy, nor to join with the petitioners in striking off from the list to be made by the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy in manner aforesaid, nor to join with the said petitioners in nominating a barrister to be a fifth commissioner and chairman of the said commissioners in manner aforesaid, unless the said returning officer or officers shall produce to the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy, a certificate under the hand of the clerk of the house of commons, which certificate the said clerk of the house of commons is hereby authorised and required to grant, that such returning officer or officers was or were permitted to strike off from the list of members of the house of commons drawn by lot, on the appointment of the select committee of the

nated by all the parties jointly, or in their default, by the clerk of the crown (not being a peer) or his deputy, to be a fifth commissioner and chairman of the commission.

In what cases returning officers shall be allowed to join in nominating commissioners.

said house for the trial of the said petition, or that the said house had determined, from the nature of the case, that the said returning officer or officers should and ought to be so entitled.

If neither the petitioners nor their counsel shall appear, commissioners shall not be appointed; but the clerk of the crown shall certify to the speaker of the house of commons that the petition was not proceeded upon.

X. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if within one hour after the time fixed in pursuance of this act, for the purpose of proceeding to the appointment of such four commissioners in manner aforesaid, the petitioner or petitioners, or some one or more of them who shall have signed any petition for the purposes aforesaid, shall not appear before the said clerk of the crown or his deputy, by himself or themselves, or by his or their counsel or agents, then and in such case the said clerk of the crown or his deputy shall not proceed to the appointment of such four commissioners, but shall forthwith make and prepare a certificate that such petition was not proceeded upon, and shall transmit the said certificate to the said speaker of the house of commons, upon the receipt of which certificate the said speaker shall report the same to the house; and thereupon all orders of the said house, and of the said select committee, respecting the said petition, shall be discharged, and such petition shall not be any further proceeded upon in the manner directed by this act, or by any other act or acts now in force respecting the same; and the petitioner or petitioners so neglecting to appear, shall be held to have made default in the recognizance or recognizances entered into by him or them on the presenting of the petition, in the same manner as if the petitioner or petitioners had neglected to appear before the said house, or before the select committee appointed for the trial of such petition.

Regulations for reducing the lists where no party appears to oppose the petition.

XI. And be it further enacted, That, if within one hour after the time so fixed in pursuance of this act, for proceeding to the appointment of commissioners as aforesaid, the sitting member or sitting members, or other party or parties opposing the petition, shall not appear by himself or themselves, or by his or their counsel or agents, thereupon for the purpose of reducing the list of such names as shall be delivered by or on behalf of any party or parties appearing before the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy, to four, the place of a party opposing the petition, shall be supplied by the clerk of the crown or his deputy, who shall as often as it shall come to his turn, as supplying the place of the party opposing the petition, to strike out a name, strike out that name which then shall be first in the said list; and the same method of reducing the said list to the number of four, shall be followed whenever any party shall waive his right of striking off names from the said list.

As soon as the five commissioners shall be appointed, the clerk of the crown shall issue his warrant to them to meet at the place

XII. And be it further enacted, That when and as soon as five commissioners shall be appointed in manner aforesaid, the said clerk of the crown or his deputy shall issue his warrant to each of the commissioners so appointed, commanding and requiring him, under the penalty of one thousand pounds, to repair to the city, town, or place in or for which the election or return complained of, or other subject matter of the petition, arose, or happened, on a day certain to be named in the said warrant, and which day shall

not be less than seven days nor more than fourteen days distant from the day on which the said commissioners were appointed in manner aforesaid; and in case any of the said commissioners shall neglect or refuse to obey the injunction of the said warrant, he or they so neglecting or refusing shall accordingly forfeit the said sum of one thousand pounds; and the said clerk of the crown or his deputy shall, together with such warrant, also transmit to each of the said commissioners a copy of the said warrant of the said speaker of the house of commons, or of the chairman of the said select committee, as the case may be, and of the petition in question; and the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy, shall also insert a copy of his said warrant in the next number of the *Dublin Gazette* which shall be published after his issuing his said warrant; and each of the said parties by or for whom the names in the said list shall be so struck off as aforesaid, shall pay to the said clerk of the crown or his deputy, in full satisfaction of his trouble and attendance in the execution of this act, the sum of ten pounds.

of election on penalty of 100*l.* on a day named, and insert a copy of the warrant in the next *Dublin Gazette*.

Clerk of the crown to be paid 10*l.*

XIII. And be it further enacted, That on the day and at the place appointed, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, the said commissioners shall meet and open their court, or commence their proceedings, by appointing the said barrister so nominated and appointed as aforesaid to be chairman of the said commission, and by reading the said warrant of the said clerk of the crown or his deputy to them directed, and also the copy of the said warrant of the said speaker of the house of commons, or of the chairman of the said select committee, as the case may be, directed to the said clerk of the crown or his deputy, and also the copy of the petition annexed to the said last mentioned warrant; and the said commissioners shall, before further proceeding on the business of their said commission, take and subscribe the following oath; (that is to say),

At the time and place appointed, commissioners shall meet and be sworn.

I *A. B.* do swear, That I will, without favour or affection, or malice, and according to the best of my skill and knowledge well and truly try and examine all such matters and things as shall be brought before me, by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of the [speaker of the house of commons, or, chairman of a select committee of the house of commons, as the case may be] on a petition from [here state the name or names of the petitioner or petitioners, and of the place to which the petition relates] and that I will in all things well and truly perform the duty of a commissioner appointed to try the said matters and things according to the rules, regulations, and directions contained in an act passed in the forty-first year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled [here set forth the title of this act], and that I am qualified to act as a commissioner according to the directions of the said act.

Form of oath.

‘So help me GOD.’

Which oath the said chairman of the said commissioners, having first taken and subscribed the same in the presence of the rest of the said commissioners, is hereby authorized and empowered to

Commissioners shall sit daily, except in certain cases.

administer to the other and others of them the said commissioners; and if any person shall act as a commissioner in the execution of this act not being qualified, either by his estate, or by his degree as a barrister, in manner herein-before mentioned, every such person shall for such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand pounds; and the said commissioners shall sit every day (*Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday* only excepted) from the hour of ten in the morning till four in the afternoon, and shall never adjourn for a longer time than twenty-four hours, except in case of the death or continued absence of one or more of the said commissioners, as herein-after provided, unless *Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday* shall intervene; and in case of such intervention, every meeting, sitting, or adjournment shall be within twenty-four hours from the time of appointing or fixing the same, exclusive of such *Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday*.

No commissioner shall absent himself, except in case of accident, necessity, or illness, on penalty of 500l. per day.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That no one of the said five commissioners shall be allowed to absent himself from the said daily sittings and meetings, except in cases of sudden accident or necessity, or in the case of illness; and that such cases of sudden accident or necessity shall be made appear to the others of the said commissioners by facts specially stated and verified upon the oath of the said commissioner so absenting himself, and that such illness shall be certified to the others of the said commissioners, on the oath of a physician, which oaths shall be made before one of his Majesty's justices of the peace; and that any commissioner who shall so absent himself without such lawful excuse, shall, for every day on which he shall so absent himself, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred pounds.

In case of absence of any one commissioner, the others shall adjourn; and if commissioners are, by such absence, or by death, reduced to less than five for three sitting days, a new commissioner shall be from time to time appointed.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall never sit until all the said five commissioners are met, except in cases where the absence of a commissioner is verified upon oath as aforesaid, and not then except with the consent of all parties; and in case all the said commissioners, or such number as shall be so consented to as aforesaid, (the said chairman being always one) shall not meet within one hour after the time to which the meeting of the said commissioners shall have been adjourned, a further adjournment shall be made in the manner before directed, and so from time to time until the said five commissioners as aforesaid, or such number as shall be so consented to as aforesaid (the said chairman being always one) are assembled; and that in case the number of the said commissioners able to attend, shall at any time, by death or otherwise, be unavoidably reduced to less than five, and shall so continue for the space of three sitting days, the remaining commissioners shall thereupon adjourn until the new commissioner to be appointed as herein-after mentioned shall attend; and the said clerk of the crown or his deputy shall, from time to time as occasion may require, on the application of any party interested, and in the presence of such of the parties as shall attend, and on the production of an affidavit made before one justice of the peace for the

the county, city, town, or place, at or within which the said commissioners shall meet, of the death of any commissioner, or of the continued absence of any commissioner for the time aforesaid, immediately proceed to fill up such vacancy in manner following; (that is to say), in case the said commissioner so dying or being absent, shall have been originally nominated by any one of the parties interested in the said petition, then the party by whom the said commissioner was so originally nominated, shall deliver to the said clerk of the crown or his deputy a list of three persons, qualified as aforesaid, from which list the other party or parties interested in the said petition, or the clerk of the crown or his deputy, on behalf of such other party or parties, shall strike off two, and the remaining one shall be a commissioner for the purposes aforesaid, in the room or stead of the commissioner so dying or being absent as aforesaid; and in case the said chairman of the said commissioners shall happen to be the commissioner dying or being absent in manner aforesaid, then the parties interested in the said petition shall within three days, proceed to nominate and appoint one other barrister, of not less than six years standing, to be a new commissioner, and chairman of the said commissioners, or in their default, the said clerk of the crown, (not being a peer of the realm) or his deputy, shall nominate and appoint such barrister, in the same manner and form as is herein-before directed and appointed with respect to the nomination and appointment of the first or original chairman of the said commissioners; and the said clerk of the crown or his deputy shall issue his warrant to such commissioner so from time to time to be appointed, commanding and requiring him, under the penalty of one thousand pounds, to repair to the place of meeting of the other commissioners, on a day certain, to be named in the said warrant, and which day shall be not less than seven days nor more than fourteen days distant from the day on which the said commissioner was appointed in manner aforesaid: and in case such commissioner shall neglect or refuse to obey the injunction of the said warrant, he shall accordingly forfeit the said sum of one thousand pounds; and such commissioner so from time to time to be appointed in the place or stead of any commissioner dying or absenting himself for the time aforesaid, shall in all respects have the same power, jurisdiction, and authority, as the commissioner in whose place or stead he shall have been appointed in manner aforesaid, and shall proceed conjointly with the other commissioners to complete the purposes for which the said commissioners were originally appointed: provided always, That any number of commissioners less than five (the said chairman being always one) may execute all the purposes of this act, with the consent of all parties interested, and which consent shall be specially entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the said commissioners, and signed by the parties, their counsel or agents respectively.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any commissioner appointed by virtue of this act shall be prevented from attending

A less number than five commissioners, (the chairman being one), may proceed with consent of all parties interested.

Commissioners shall not incur penalty

of 1000l. for non-attendance in case of accident, &c.

attending at the day and place appointed in the warrant of the said clerk of the crown, or his deputy, by any sudden accident, necessity, or illness, to be verified upon oath in manner herein-before directed with respect to the absence of either of the said commissioners after proceeding on the said commission, then and in such case a new commissioner or commissioners shall be chosen and appointed in manner herein-before directed; and the commissioner or commissioners, so prevented from attending by such sudden accident, necessity, or illness, shall not be liable to the said penalty of one thousand pounds; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

How the commissioners shall proceed to try and examine the matters referred to them.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That the parties appearing before the said commissioners shall in the first place interchange with each other, lists of the names of all such votes and voters to which either of the said parties purpose and intend to object before the said commissioners, and shall also interchange with each other, copies of all particulars respecting any right of voting, or of choosing or nominating a returning officer, and of all such other matters and things as either of the said parties means to insist upon, or to contend for, or to object to before the said commissioners; and that the said commissioners, or the clerk of the crown, or his deputy, previous to the first meeting of the said commissioners, by warrant under his hand and seal, shall have power to send for persons, papers, and records; and the said commissioners shall examine all witnesses who shall come before them upon oath, and shall try and examine all matters referred to them, and shall in all respects have the same powers and authorities for the trying and examining the said matters so referred to them, as select committees of the house of commons on controverted elections now have for the trying and examining the matters and things referred to such select committees; and the said commissioners shall appoint a clerk to take down in writing minutes of all the proceedings of them the said commissioners, and of all such evidence as shall be given or produced before them, in as accurate a manner as the same can possibly be done, and shall proceed in examining all and every witness and witnesses who shall come before them, and in determining on the validity of any vote or votes, and in the scrutinizing the rights of any voter or voters, and in determining objections to votes or voters, and in all other matters and things whatsoever referred to them, in the same course and manner, and according to the same rules, as select committees of the house of commons on controverted elections ought and are empowered to proceed in like cases; and the said commissioners shall and may be attended by two counsel, and no more, on behalf of each of the parties appearing before them, and complaining or complained of on distinct grounds or interests; and the clerk appointed by the said commissioners shall from time to time make or cause to be made, true copies of the minutes of all proceedings before the said commissioners, and of all such evidence as shall be given or produced before them; and shall give one such copy to each of the parties interested,

interested, or his or their agent, or to such of them as shall demand the same, on being paid for each sheet of the said copy, consisting of seventy-two words, the sum of sixpence; and such commissioners shall respectively certify in writing under their respective hands, their adjudication upon every vote to which any objection shall be made before them, declaring the said vote to be good or bad; and within ten days after the evidence before the said commissioners shall be closed, touching the matters and things referred to them, the said commissioners shall cause two copies of the minutes of all their proceedings to be made, and shall examine the same with the said minutes, and shall sign and seal the said copies; and shall also, under their hands and seals, certify the name or names of the person or persons who shall in the opinion of the said commissioners respectively appear to be duly elected, and also their opinion upon all such other matters as shall have been put in issue before them upon the merits of the petition in question, and shall transmit by their clerk one of the said copies to the clerk of the crown, or his deputy, at the crown office in *Dublin*, and the other of the said copies to the speaker of the house of commons of the parliament of the said united kingdom, who shall accordingly communicate the same to the said house; and thereupon such commission shall be dissolved and determined.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in case, at any time in the course of the said proceedings before the said commissioners, any of the said parties shall tender or offer to produce to the said commissioners, any witness or evidence to, of, or concerning any matter or thing whatsoever in issue before the said commissioners, which witness or evidence the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall be of opinion ought not to be examined, heard, or received, the said commissioners shall state in writing the reasons and grounds upon which they have rejected the said evidence, and enter the same upon their proceedings; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the party tendering or offering to produce such witness or evidence, to require of the said commissioners that the said witness or evidence shall be examined, heard, and received by and before them; and the testimony of such witness, or the purport of such evidence, shall accordingly be taken down in writing by the clerk to the said commissioners, separately and apart from all other evidence before the said commissioners; and a copy thereof, with a statement of the purpose to or for which the said witness or evidence was produced, and by whom the same was produced, shall be signed and sealed by the said commissioners, in the nature of a bill of exceptions to evidence, and the same shall be transmitted by the said commissioners together with all the other proceedings before them, in manner herein-before mentioned; and if the select committee of the house of commons to whom the merits of the petition in question shall be afterwards referred in manner herein-after mentioned, shall be of opinion that the tendering and offering of such witness or evidence was frivolous or vexa-

How evidence rejected by commissioners may be tendered and received.

tious; or that the testimony of such witness, or the purport of such evidence, was impertinent or irrelevant to the matter in issue before the said commissioners, the said committee shall report such their opinion to the house, together with their opinion on the other matters relating to the said petition; and the party who shall before the said commissioners have opposed the examining, hearing, or receiving of such witness or evidence, shall be entitled to recover, from the person or persons who shall have produced such witness or evidence, the full costs and expences which such party or parties shall have incurred in opposing the same, or by reason of the same being received in manner aforesaid; which costs and expences shall be ascertained and recovered in the same manner and form as are now provided by law for the recovery of costs and expences in cases of frivolous or vexatious petitions, or frivolous or vexatious opposition to any petition.

The proceedings and opinions of commissioners shall be laid before a new committee chosen by the house; which committee shall proceed to determine on the merits of the petition; but shall not receive any new evidence as to matters referred to the commissioners;

but may hear counsel, and shall report their own opinion.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That after the copy of the said proceedings, and certificate of the opinions of the said commissioners, shall be received by the speaker of the house of commons of the parliament of the united kingdom, a new select committee shall be appointed by the said house, within seven sitting days, to try the merits of the said petition, in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations in all respects, as all committees on controverted elections are and ought to be appointed; and the said new committee shall accordingly take the said proceedings and opinions of the said commissioners into consideration, and shall proceed to try and determine the merits of the said petition, in such and the same manner as select committees on controverted elections are by the laws now in force directed to proceed, try, and determine; save and except that the said new committee shall not call for or receive any other or further evidence, written or parole, respecting any matters or things which shall have been tried and examined by the said commissioners in manner aforesaid, but the said new committee shall determine on all such matters and things, from the written minutes of the evidence and proceedings before the said commissioners, and the certificates of the said commissioners, so signed, sealed, and transmitted as aforesaid: provided always, That the said new select committee shall and may be at liberty to hear counsel as to the effect of the said evidence and certificates, in like manner as they may do respecting any other matter in question before them; and that the said certificates of the said commissioners shall not be in anywise binding or conclusive upon the said committee; but that the said new select committee may, notwithstanding the same, if they shall see just cause, depart from, vary, or reverse the conclusions drawn by the said commissioners, or over-rule their said certificates upon all or any of the matters so certified by them; and that the said new select committee shall report their own opinion to the house upon the whole merits of the said election, or other matter of the said petition.

XX. And be it further enacted, That the said chairman of the said commissioners so to be appointed in manner aforesaid, shall immediately, upon the signing and sealing two copies of the minutes of the proceedings before the said commissioners, and the certificate of their opinions thereon, in manner aforesaid, and upon producing a certificate, under the hands of the others of the said commissioners, that the said chairman duly attended during the whole time of the execution of the said commission, and of the amount of the travelling expences of such chairman, calculated as herein-after mentioned, be entitled to demand and receive the sum of two hundred pounds for his attendance upon the execution of the said commission, together with the sum of two guineas for every day which the said chairman shall have been, or shall be necessarily engaged in travelling from or to his usual place of abode, to and from the place of meeting of the said commissioners; and also the sum of one shilling for every mile which such chairman shall so travel, or shall have so travelled; and the clerk to the said commissioners shall also, upon his transmitting the said copies in manner aforesaid, be entitled to demand and receive, and shall receive such sum or sums, for his attendance on the execution of the said commission, as the said commissioners, or any three of them, shall, under their hands, certify to be reasonable, not exceeding the amount of twenty shillings for each day of his attendance on the execution of the said commission; which said several sums shall be paid to the said chairman, and to the said clerk respectively, by the several parties interested in the said petition, in equal parts, shares, and proportions; and in case of non-payment by either of them the said parties, the said chairman, and the said clerk, or either of them, shall and may recover the same respectively, by action of debt against any one of the said parties, in any court of record within the said united kingdom, in which action it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to declare that the defendant or defendants is or are indebted to him (in the sum mentioned in the certificate of the said commissioners, to the said chairman and clerk respectively) by virtue of this act; and the said respective certificates of the said commissioners shall be deemed full and sufficient evidence in support of such action of debt: provided always, That in every such action of debt, no essoin, protection, privilege, or wager of law, nor more than one imparlance, shall be allowed; and the party or parties in whose favour judgement shall be given in any such action, shall recover his or their costs.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That all and every person and persons who shall wilfully give false evidence, or make any false oath or affidavit before the said commissioners, or before any high sheriff or justice of the peace, touching any matter or thing provided for by this act, shall be prosecuted and indicted for the same; and such person or persons being convicted thereof, shall be subject and liable to the same punishments and disqualifications as persons are subject and liable to for wilful

For payment of the chairman and clerk of the commissioners.

Penalties of perjury on persons giving false evidence.

Commissioners empowered by warrant to summon witnesses, &c.

and corrupt perjury by the laws and statutes of this realm; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, by warrant under their hands and seals directed to any one or more constable or constables, or to any other person or persons specially appointed by such commissioners, which person or persons shall in such case have all the powers and privileges of constables for and in the execution of such warrant, to summon and require the attendance of any witness or witnesses, or other person or persons before them at the day and place to be mentioned in the said warrant; and that all and every person and persons so summoned or required to appear or to give evidence, who shall refuse to appear, or appearing shall refuse to be sworn or give evidence before the said commissioners so to be appointed as aforesaid, unless in cases of reasonable excuse, to be allowed of by the said commissioners, shall and may be prosecuted and indicted for the same in any court of record in that part of the said united kingdom called *Ireland*; and such person or persons being convicted of such last-mentioned offence, shall be subject and liable to such punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the said court before whom such person or persons shall be tried and convicted, shall think proper to inflict.

Witnesses, &c. refusing to appear or give evidence, punishable by indictment.

Commissioners may commit for prevarication, contempt, &c.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That if any witness before such commissioner shall prevaricate, or shall otherwise misbehave in giving or refusing to give evidence, or if any person shall be guilty of any contempt or misbehaviour whatsoever, of or towards the said commissioners while sitting and acting in the execution of their said commission, the said commissioners are hereby empowered, by a warrant under their hands and seals, and directed to the gaoler of the common gaol of the county or place in which the said commissioners shall sit, to commit such person (not being a peer of the realm or a lord of parliament) to the custody of the said gaoler, without bail or mainprize, for any time not exceeding six calendar months.

39 & 40 Geo. 3. c. 67, (Article IV.)

XXIII. *And whereas it was in and by the said act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland, among other things provided and enacted, That the qualifications in respect of property, of the members elected on the part of Ireland, to sit in the house of commons of the united kingdom, should be respectively the same as were then provided by law in the cases of elections for counties and cities and boroughs respectively, in that part of Great Britain called England, unless any other provision should thereafter be made in that respect by act of parliament of the united kingdom: and whereas, by an act passed in the ninth year of the reign of the late majesty Queen Anne, intitled, An act for securing the freedom of parliament, by the farther qualifying the members to sit in the house of commons, it was amongst other things enacted, That no person should be capable to sit or vote as a member of the house of commons for any county, city, borough, or cinque port, within that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, who should not have an estate, freehold or copyhold, for his*

9 Anne c. 5.

own life, or for some greater estate, either in law or equity, to and for his own use and benefit, of or in lands, tenements, and hereditaments, over and above what would satisfy and clear all incumbrances that might affect the same, lying or being within that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, of the respective annual value therein limited: and whereas, by an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, intituled, An act to enforce and render more effectual the laws relating to the qualification of members to sit in the house of commons, it was enacted, That every person (except as in the said act is excepted) who should be elected a member of the house of commons, should at the time and in the manner in the said last-recited act directed, produce and deliver in to the clerk of the said house, at the table of the said house, a paper or account signed by such member, containing the names of the parishes, townships, precincts, and counties, in which the lands, tenements, or hereditaments lay, whereby such member should make out his qualification, and should also take and subscribe the oath in the said last-recited act mentioned and contained; be it therefore further enacted, That the said last-recited act, and all matters and things therein contained, shall extend and be construed to extend to every person (except as in the said last-recited act is excepted) who, from and after the passing of this present act, shall be elected a member of the house of commons of the parliament of the said united kingdom, for any county, city, borough, cinque port, town, or place, in that part of the said united kingdom called *England*, or the dominion of *Wales*, or town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, or in that part of the said united kingdom called *Ireland*: and that it shall be sufficient that the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, whereby such member shall make out his qualification in manner by the said last-recited act mentioned and directed, shall lie or be either within that part of the said united kingdom called *England*, or the dominion of *Wales*, or town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, or within that part of the said united kingdom called *Ireland*; any thing in the said last-recited act, or in the said act passed in the ninth year of the reign of her late majesty Queen *Anne*, to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to require any such qualification as aforesaid on the part of the member to be from time to time elected and returned by the college of the holy trinity in *Dublin*; any thing herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

33 Geo. 2.
c. 20.

The latter act extended to members elected to the united parliament for *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*.

Qualification may be situate either in *England*, *Wales*, *Berwick*, or *Ireland*.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That all pecuniary penalties in and by this act imposed, shall and may be recovered with full costs of suit, by any person or persons who shall sue for the same, by action of debt in any court of record in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, in which action it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to declare that the defendant or defendants is or are indebted to him or them (to the amount of the penalty sued for) by virtue of this act; and in

Recovery of penalties.

which action no effoign, privilege, protection, or wager of law, shall be allowed, nor more than one imparlance.

Limitation of actions.

XXV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That every indictment, information, or action, for any offence against this act, or any forfeiture incurred under the same, shall be found, filed, or commenced within one year after the commission of the fact on which such indictment, information, or action shall be grounded, or within six months after the conclusion of the proceedings in the house of commons relating to the petition on the trial of which such fact shall have arisen.

Continuance of act as relates to controverted elections in Ireland, to May 1, 1802.

XXVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That this act, so far as it relates to regulating the trial of controverted elections or returns of members to serve in the united parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, for that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, shall be and continue in force from the passing thereof, until the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and two, and no longer.

C A P. CII.

An act to stay, until the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, proceedings in actions under the statute of King Henry the Eighth, for abridging spiritual persons from having pluralities of livings, and from taking of farms.— [July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.
21 Hen. 8.
c. 13.

WHEREAS many of the provisions of an act made in the twenty first year of the reign of his majesty King Henry the Eighth, intituled, Spiritual persons abridged from having pluralities of livings, and from taking of farms, et cetera, have been found inconvenient, and have given occasion to many vexatious prosecutions, which it is expedient to prevent the further proceeding in at present; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant in any action already commenced, or which shall be commenced, for any penalty under the said act, previous to the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and two, to apply to the court in which such action shall be brought, during the sitting of such court, or to any judge of such court, during vacation for stay of proceedings in such action; and such court and such judge respectively are hereby required to stay such proceedings accordingly, until the said twenty-fifth day of March.

Proceedings in actions already commenced, or which shall be commenced, for any penalty under recited act, shall, on application of the defendants, be stayed till March 25, 1802.

C A P. CIII.

An act to empower his Majesty to regulate the trade and commerce to and from the isle of Malta until the signing a definitive treaty of peace; and from thence until six weeks after the next meeting of parliament;

parliament; and to declare the isle of Malta to be part of Europe.—[July 2, 1801.]

WHEREAS *the island of Malta, with the dependencies thereof,* **Preamble.**
*are now in the possession of his Majesty, and it is expedient, under the present circumstances, that the trade and commerce to and from the same should be regulated for a certain time in such manner as shall seem proper to his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, notwithstanding the special provisions of any act or acts of parliament that may be construed to affect the same; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That, from and after the passing of this act, and until the signing a definitive treaty of peace, and from thence until six weeks after the next meeting of parliament, it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, by any order or orders to be issued from time to time, to give such directions and make such regulations touching the trade and commerce to and from the said isle and the dependencies thereof, as to his Majesty in council shall appear most expedient and salutary, any thing contained in an act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of his majesty King Charles the Second, intituled, *An act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation;* or in an act passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of his majesty King William the Third, intituled, *An act for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the plantation trade;* or any other act or acts of parliament now in force relating to his Majesty's colonies and plantations, or any other act or acts of parliament, law, usage, or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.*

His Majesty may, by order in council, make such regulations touching the trade to and from Malta as shall appear expedient.

II. And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever shall be imported into, or exported from, any place or places, part of the said island or its dependencies, or shall be exported from any part of his Majesty's dominions to any of the said places, or if any goods, wares, or merchandize shall be so imported or exported in any manner whatever, contrary to any such order or orders of his Majesty in council, the same shall be forfeited, together with the ship or vessel in which such goods, wares, or merchandize shall respectively be imported or exported, with all her guns, ammunition, furniture, tackle, and apparel; and every such forfeiture shall and may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered by such and the like ways, means, and methods, as any forfeiture incurred by any law respecting the revenue of customs may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered in places where respectively the offences shall be committed; and the produce thereof shall be disposed of, paid, and applied in like manner in the said places respectively; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Goods imported or exported contrary to any such order in council, shall be forfeited.

III. And be it further enacted, That the said island of *Malta* Malta shall be deemed part of Europe.

to be part of *Europe* for all purposes, and as to all matters and things whatever; any law or laws, usage or custom, or act or acts, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

C A P. CIV.

An act for indemnifying such persons as have acted since the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, for the preservation of the publick peace, and suppression of insurrections and rebellion prevailing in several districts of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS a most daring and unnatural rebellion broke out in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, on the twenty-third day of May one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and several districts within the same have since continued to be disturbed by traiterous conspiracies and insurrections, whereby the persons and properties of many of his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects have been grievously injured, and many of them have lost their lives: and whereas several officers civil and military, and other persons, in order to preserve the publick peace, the lives and properties of his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to suppress the said rebellion, have apprehended several persons suspected of being concerned in the said insurrections and rebellion, without due authority required by law, and have done divers other acts in suppression of the said insurrections and rebellion not justifiable by law; which several acts were so much for the publick service, and so necessary for the suppression of such insurrections and rebellion, that the persons by whom they were transacted ought to be indemnified; be it therefore enacted by the King'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, That all personal actions and suits, all indictments, informations, attachments, prosecutions, and proceedings whatsoever, judgements and orders, if any be, against such officers civil or military, or other persons as aforesaid, for or by reason of any matter or thing commanded, ordered, directed, or done since the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, in order to suppress the said insurrections and rebellion, and for the preservation of the publick peace in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, shall be discharged and made void, and that every person by whom any such act, matter, or thing shall have been advised, commanded, ordered, directed, or done for the purposes aforesaid, since the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall be freed, acquitted, and indemnified, as well against the King's most excellent majesty, his heirs and successors, as against all and every other person and persons whomsoever.

All actions, &c. against civil or military officers, or other persons, for any thing done since March 25, 1799, to suppress insurrection and rebellion in Ireland, shall be made void, and such officers and persons indemnified.

Persons against whom actions shall be brought, may plead the

II. And be it further enacted, That if any prosecution, action, or suit, criminal or civil, hath been or shall be instituted, commenced, or prosecuted against any person for any such act, matter, or thing so advised, commanded, ordered, directed, or done,

or the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, since the twenty-fifth day of *March* one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, he or she may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any such action shall become non-suit, or forbear further prosecution, or suffer discontinuance, or if a verdict shall be found against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall recover his, her, or their double costs, for which he, she, or they shall have the like remedy as in other cases in which costs are given by law to defendants.

general issue,
and have
double costs.

III. And be it further enacted, That if any action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or other proceeding hath been or shall be brought, commenced, preferred, exhibited, or had in any court in that part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*, against any person or persons, for or on account of any such act, matter, or thing as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the defendant or defendants in any such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or proceeding, or for any of them, to apply by motion, petition, or otherwise, in a summary way to the court, in which the same hath been or shall be brought, commenced, preferred, exhibited, or had, or shall be depending, if such court shall be sitting, and if not sitting, then to any one of the judges or justices of such court, to stay all further proceedings in such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or proceeding; and such court or any judge or justice thereof, when the said court shall not be sitting, is hereby respectively authorised and required to examine the matter of such application, and upon proof by the oath or affidavit of the person or persons making such application, or of any of them, or upon any other proof made to the satisfaction of such court, judge, or justice respectively, that such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or proceeding respectively is brought, commenced, preferred, exhibited, or had, for or on account of any such act, matter, or thing as aforesaid, to make an order for staying execution, and all other proceedings in such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or proceeding, in whatever state the same shall or may respectively then be, and although judgement shall have been entered up of record or given, or any writ of error or appeal shall have been brought or made, or shall be depending therein; and the court, or judge or justice making such order for stay of proceedings, shall also order unto the defendant or defendants, and he, she, or they shall respectively have and be entitled to double costs for such proceedings, as shall have been had or carried on respectively, in any such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or other proceeding, after the passing of this act; for which costs he, she, or they respectively shall have like remedy, as in cases where costs are by law given to defendants.

Defendants
in actions
may apply to
courts to have
proceedings
stayed, &c.

IV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons being a party or parties to any

Application
may be made
to have any
such order for

staying pro-
ceedings,
vacated, &c.

such action, suit, indictment, information, prosecution, or other proceeding, to apply by motion, petition, or otherwise in a summary way to the court in which the same shall have been brought, commenced, preferred, exhibited, or had, or shall be depending, to vacate, discharge, or set aside any order made as aforesaid, by any judge or justice of that court, for staying proceedings, or for payment of costs as aforesaid, so as such application shall be made within the first ten days on which such court shall sit next after the making of any such order by any judge or justice as aforesaid; and such court is hereby authorized and required to examine the matter of such application, and to make such order therein as if the application had been made originally to the said court; but nevertheless and in the mean time, and until such application shall be made to the said court, and unless the said court shall think fit to vacate, discharge, set aside, or reverse such order, made by any judge or justice as aforesaid, the same shall continue in full force to all intents and purposes whatever.

C A P. CV.

An act to authorise the judges to whom petitions for certain bills shall be referred, to examine witnesses upon oath.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the judges to whom any petition for any bill concerning lands or hereditaments in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, or concerning lands, hereditaments, or other heritable subjects in that part of the united kingdom called Scotland, shall be referred by the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, should be authorised to administer an oath to all such witnesses as may be examined before them, touching the matter of such petition; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King'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, That it shall be lawful for any one or more of the said judges of that part of the united kingdom called Scotland, to whom any petition for any bill concerning lands, hereditaments, or other heritable subjects in that part of the united kingdom called Scotland, shall be referred by the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, and for any one or more of the judges of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, to whom any such petition concerning lands or other hereditaments in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland, shall be referred as aforesaid, to examine upon oath all such witnesses as shall be produced before them, touching the matter of such petition and reference, and for that purpose to administer an oath accordingly; and every oath which shall be so taken shall be as available and effectual to all intents and purposes, and every person who shall take such oath shall be punishable for any false evidence he shall give under such oath, in the same manner as if the said oath had been adminis-

Judges of
Scotland or
Ireland to
whom bills
respecting
lands may be
referred by
the house of
lords, may
examine wit-
nesses on oath,
as if sworn at
the bar of
that house.

1801.] Anno regni quadragesimo primo GEORGI III. c. 106. 315
tered to the witness taking the same at the bar of the house of
lords.

C A P. CVI.

An act to secure certain persons born within the territories of France, and other persons therein described, from imprisonment for debts contracted in parts beyond the seas, other than the dominions of his Majesty.—[July 2, 1801.]

WHEREAS divers persons who were born in the dominions of
his late most christian majesty, or who having been born within
the dominions of the King's most excellent majesty, passed into the
dominions of his said most christian majesty before they had attained
the age of fifteen years, and who have quitted their respective coun-
tries by reason of the revolution or troubles in France, or in countries
conquered by the arms of France, have been and are liable to be ar-
rested, imprisoned, or held to bail by reason of debts or other causes
of action contracted or arising in parts beyond the seas, other than
the dominions of his Majesty, by reason that such persons were born
of parents subjects of his Majesty, and are not aliens within the true
intent and meaning of an act passed in the thirty-eighth year of the
reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to continue, until
the first day of August one thousand eight hundred, and until the
end of the then next session of parliament, and amend an act
made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty,
intituled, 'An act for establishing regulations respecting aliens
arriving in this kingdom, or resident therein in certain cases:'
and whereas it is expedient that such persons should be entitled to the
privileges in that act contained, so far as the same relate to such
debts or causes of action; may it therefore please your Majesty
that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most
excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present par-
liament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from
and after the passing of this act, all such persons who were born
in any of the countries subject to his late most christian majesty,
or who having been born within the dominions of the King's
most excellent majesty, passed into the dominions of his said
most christian majesty, under the age of fifteen years, and who
have *bonâ fide* resided in such countries, as subjects of his said
late most christian majesty, although born of parents subjects of
his Majesty or his predecessors, who shall have quitted their
respective countries by reason of any revolution or troubles in
France, in countries conquered by the arms of France, shall not
be liable to be arrested, imprisoned, or held to bail, or to find
any caution for their forthcoming or paying any debt, nor to be
taken in execution on any judgement, or by any caption for or
by reason of any debt or other cause of action, contracted or
arising in any parts beyond the seas, other than the dominions
of his Majesty, while such persons were not within the dominions
of his Majesty; and in case any such person shall have been or

38 Geo. 3.
c. 77, recited.

Subjects of
his late most
christian ma-
jesty, who
have quitted
their respec-
tive coun-
tries by reason
of the revolution
in France, or
countries
conquered by
France, not
liable to be
arrested, &c.
for debt con-
tracted in
such coun-
tries; and if
arrested, &c.
shall be dis-
charged.

shall

shall be arrested, imprisoned, or held to bail, or taken in execution on a judgement, or by any caption, contrary to the intent of this act, such person shall be discharged therefrom by order of any of his Majesty's courts of *Westminster Hall*, or of the court of session in *Scotland*, or of his Majesty's four courts in *Ireland*, or of any judge of any such court in vacation time; any thing in any act or acts contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

C A P. CVII.

An act for the further encouragement of learning, in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by securing the copies and copyright of printed books, to the authors of such books, or their assigns, for the time herein mentioned.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that further protection should be afforded to the authors of books, and the purchasers of the copies and copyright of the same, in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That the author of any book or books already composed, and not printed or published, and the author of any book or books which shall hereafter be composed, and the assignee or assigns of such authors respectively, shall have the sole liberty of printing and re-printing such book and books, for the term of fourteen years, to commence from the day of first publishing the same, and no longer; and that if any other bookseller, printer, or other person whatsoever, in any part of the said united kingdom, or in any part of the *British* dominions in *Europe*, shall, from and after the passing of this act, print, re-print, or import, or shall cause to be printed, re-printed, or imported, any such book or books, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors of the copyright of and in such book or books first had and obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, or, knowing the same to be so printed, re-printed, or imported, without such consent of such proprietor or proprietors, shall sell, publish, or expose to sale, or cause to be sold, published, or exposed to sale, or shall have in his or their possession for sale, any such book or books, without such consent first had and obtained as aforesaid, then such offender or offenders shall be liable to a special action on the case at the suit of the proprietor or proprietors of the copyright of such book or books so unlawfully printed, re-printed, or imported, or published or exposed to sale, or being in the possession of such offender or offenders for sale as aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act; and every such proprietor and proprietors shall and may, by and in such special action upon the case to be so brought against such offender or offenders in any court of record in that part of the said united kingdom, or of the *British*

Authors of books already composed, and not printed or published, and of books to be hereafter composed, and their assigns, shall have the sole right of printing them for 14 years: bookfellers, &c. in any part of the united kingdom, or British European dominions, who shall print, reprint, or import, &c. any such book, without consent of the proprietor, shall be liable to an action for damages, and shall also forfeit the books to the proprietor, and 3d. per sheet, half to the King, and half to the informer.

dominions in Europe, in which the offence shall be committed, recover such damages as the jury on the trial of such action, or on the execution of a writ of enquiry thereon, shall give or assess, together with double costs of suit; in which action no wager of law, essoin, privilege, or protection, nor more than one imparlance shall be allowed; and all and every such offender or offenders shall also forfeit such book or books, and all and every sheet and sheets being part of such book or books, and shall deliver the same to the proprietor or proprietors of the copyright of such book or books, upon order of any court of record in which any action or suit, in law or equity, shall be commenced or prosecuted by such proprietor or proprietors, to be made on motion or petition to the said court; and the said proprietor or proprietors shall forthwith damask or make waste paper of the said book or books, and sheet or sheets respectively; and all and every such offender or offenders shall also forfeit the sum of three-pence for every sheet which shall be found in his or their custody, either printed or printing, or published or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the one moiety thereof to the King's most excellent majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety thereof to any person or persons who shall sue for the same in any such court of record, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in which no wager of law, essoin, privilege, or protection, nor more than one imparlance shall be allowed: provided always, That after the expiration of the said term of fourteen years, the right of printing or disposing of copies shall return to the authors thereof, if they are then living, for another term of fourteen years.

Authors shall have a second 14 years term, if living.

II. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any book or books heretofore composed, and printed or published in any part of the said united kingdom, nor to exempt or indemnify any person or persons whomsoever, from or against any penalties or actions, to which he, she, or they shall or may have become, or shall or may hereafter be liable for or on account of the unlawfully printing, re-printing, or importing such book or books, or the selling, publishing, or exposing the same to sale, or the having the same in his or their possession for sale, contrary to the laws and statutes in force respecting the same, at the time of the passing an act in the session of parliament of the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland.*

An Act shall not extend to books already published, nor indemnify against penalties under former acts in force at the union of Great Britain and Ireland.

III. And whereas authors have heretofore bequeathed, given, or assigned, and may hereafter bequeath, give, or assign, the copies or copyrights of and in books composed by them, to or in trust for the college of the Holy Trinity of Dublin; and, in and by their several wills or other instruments, have directed or may direct, that the profits arising from the printing or re-printing such books, shall be applied or appropriated as a fund for the advancement of learning, and other beneficial purposes of education, within the college aforesaid:

39 & 40 Geo. 3. c. 67.

Trinity college Dublin, shall for ever have the sole right of printing books given or bequeathed to them, unless they are given, &c. for a limited time only.

Penalty on persons printing such books the same as under s. 1.

To extend only to books printed at the college press.

But the college may sell their copyrights.

Book-sellers, &c. shall not be liable to the penalty of 3d. per sheet, unless the title to the copyright be entered by the proprietor, &c. at station-

said: and whereas such useful purposes will frequently be frustrated, unless the sole right of printing and re-printing of such books, the copies of which shall have been or shall be so bequeathed, given, or assigned as aforesaid, be preserved and secured to the said college in perpetuity; be it therefore further enacted, That the said college shall, at their own printing press, within the said college, have for ever the sole liberty of printing and re-printing all such books as shall at any time heretofore have been, or (not having been heretofore published or assigned) shall at any time hereafter be bequeathed, or otherwise given or assigned by the author or authors of the same respectively, or the representatives of such author or authors, to or in trust for the said college for the purposes aforesaid, unless the same shall have been bequeathed, given, or assigned, or shall hereafter be bequeathed, given, or assigned for any term of years, or any other limited term; any law or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding; and that if any printer, bookseller, or other person whatsoever, shall, from and after the passing of this act, unlawfully print, re-print, or import, or cause to be printed, re-printed, or imported, or, knowing the same to be so unlawfully printed, re-printed, or imported, shall sell, publish, or expose to sale, or cause to be sold, published, or exposed to sale, or have in his or their possession for sale, any such last-mentioned book or books, such offender and offenders shall be subject and liable to the like actions, penalties, and forfeitures as are herein-before mentioned and contained with respect to offenders against the copyrights of authors and their assigns: provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall extend to grant any exclusive right to the said college of the Holy Trinity of Dublin, otherwise than so long as the books or copies belonging to the said college, are and shall be printed only at the printing press of the said college, within the said college, and for the sole benefit and advantage of the said college; and that if the said college shall delegate, grant, lease, or sell the copyrights or exclusive rights of printing the books hereby granted, or any part thereof, or shall allow, permit, or authorise any person or persons, or bodies corporate, to print or re-print the same, then the privilege hereby granted shall become void and of no effect, in the same manner as if this act had not been made; but the said college shall nevertheless have a right to sell such copies so bequeathed or given as aforesaid, in like manner as any author or authors can or may lawfully do under the provisions of this act, or any other act now in force.

IV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That no book-seller, printer, or other person whatsoever, shall be liable to the said penalty of three-pence per sheet, for or by reason of the printing, re-printing, importing, or selling of any such book or books, or the having the same in his or their custody for sale, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors of the copyright thereof as aforesaid, unless before the time of the publication of such book or books by the proprietor or proprietors thereof (other than the said college) the right and title of such proprietor

proprietor or proprietors, shall be duly entered in the register book of the company of stationers in *London*, in such manner as hath been usually heretofore done by the proprietors of copies and copyrights in *Great Britain*; nor if the consent of such proprietor or proprietors for the printing, re-printing, importing, or selling such book or books, shall be in like manner entered; nor unless the right and title of the said college to the copyright of such book or books as has or have been already bequeathed, given, or assigned to the said college, be entered in the said register book before the twenty-ninth day of *September* one thousand eight hundred and one, and of all and every such book or books as may or shall hereafter be bequeathed, given, or assigned as aforesaid, be entered in the said register book within the space of two months after any such bequest, gift, or assignment shall have come to the knowledge of the provost of the said college; for every of which several entries sixpence shall be paid, and no more; which said register book shall at all times be kept at the hall of the said company, and shall and may at all seasonable and convenient times be resorted to and inspected by any bookseller, printer, or other person, for the purposes before mentioned, without any fee or reward; and the clerk of the said company of stationers shall, when and as often as thereunto required, give a certificate under his hand of such entry or entries, and for every such certificate may take a fee not exceeding sixpence, and the said clerk shall also, without fee or reward, within fifteen days next after the thirty-first day of *December* and the thirtieth day of *June* in each and every year, make or cause to be made, for the use of the said college, a list of the titles of all such books, the copyright to which shall have been so entered in the course of the half year immediately preceding the said thirty-first day of *December* and the thirtieth day of *June* respectively, and shall upon demand deliver the said lists or cause the same to be delivered to any person or persons duly authorized to receive the same for and on behalf of the said college.

V. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That if the clerk of the said company of stationers for the time being shall refuse or neglect to register or make such entry or entries, or to give such certificate or certificates, being thereunto respectively required by the author or authors, proprietor or proprietors of such copies or copyrights, or by the person or persons to whom such consent shall be given, or by some person on his or their behalf, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, then such party or parties so refused, notice being first duly given by advertisement in the *London Gazette*, shall have the like benefit as if such entry or entries, certificate or certificates, had been duly made and given; and the clerk so refusing shall, for any such offence, forfeit to the author or proprietor of such copy or copies, or to the person or persons to whom such consent shall be given, the sum of twenty pounds; or if the said clerk shall refuse or neglect to make the list aforesaid, or to deliver the same to any person duly authorized to demand the same on behalf of the said

ers' hall, *London*; nor if the consent of the proprietor be so entered.

Clerk of the company shall give certificates of entries, and make a half-yearly list of the books so entered for the use of *Trinity college*.

If the clerk refuses to make entries, &c. parties may give notice in the *London Gazette*, and the clerk shall forfeit 20l.

college, the said clerk shall also forfeit to the said college the like sum of twenty pounds; which said respective penalties shall and may be recovered in any of his Majesty's courts of record in the said united kingdom, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in which no wager of law, essoin, privilege, or protection, nor more than one imparlance shall be allowed.

Two additional copies of books entered at stationers' hall, shall be delivered there for the use of the libraries of Trinity college, and the King's inns, Dublin.

VI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, in addition to the nine copies now required by law to be delivered to the warehouse-keeper of the said company of stationers, of each and every book and books which shall be entered in the register book of the said company, one other copy shall be in like manner delivered for the use of the library of the said college of the Holy Trinity of *Dublin*, and also one other copy for the use of the library of the society of the King's inns *Dublin*, by the printer or printers of all and every such book and books as shall hereafter be printed and published, and the title to the copyright whereof shall be entered in the said register book of the said company; and that the said college and the said society shall have the like remedies for enforcing the delivery of the said copies, and that all proprietors, booksellers, and printers, and the warehouse-keeper of the said company, shall be liable to the like penalties for making default in delivering the said copies for the use of the said college and the said society, as are now in force with respect to the delivering or making default in delivering the nine copies now required by law to be delivered in manner aforesaid.

No person shall import into any part of the united kingdom, for sale, any book first composed, &c. within the united kingdom, and re-printed elsewhere.

Penalty on importing, selling, or keeping for sale, any such books, forfeiture thereof, and also rol. and double the value.

Books may be seized by officers of customs or excise, who shall be rewarded.

VII. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whomsoever to import or bring into any part of the said united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* for sale, any printed book or books, first composed, written, or printed, and published in any part of the said united kingdom, and re-printed in any other country or place whatsoever; and if any person or persons shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought for sale any such printed book or books into any part of the said united kingdom, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale, or have in his or their possession for sale, any such book or books, then every such book or books shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of customs or excise, and the same shall be forthwith made waste paper; and all and every person and persons so offending, being duly convicted thereof, shall also, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of ten pounds, and double the value of each and every copy of such book or book which he, she, or they shall so import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought into any part of the said united kingdom, or shall knowingly sell, publish, or expose to sale, or shall cause to be sold, published, or exposed to sale, or shall have in his or their possession for sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act; and the commissioners of customs in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* respectively (in case the same shall be seized

seized by any officer or officers of customs) and the commissioners of excise in *England, Scotland, and Ireland* respectively (in case the same shall be seized by any officer or officers of excise) shall also reward the officer or officers who shall seize any books which shall be so made waste paper of, with such sum or sums of money as they the said respective commissioners shall think fit, not exceeding the value of such books; such reward respectively to be paid by the said respective commissioners, out of any money in their hands respectively arising from the duties of customs and excise: provided, That no person or persons shall be liable to any of the last mentioned penalties or forfeitures, for or by reason or means of the importation of any book or books which has not been printed or re-printed in some part of the said united kingdom, within twenty years next before the same shall be imported, or of any book or books re-printed abroad, and inserted among other books or tracts to be sold therewith in any collection, where the greatest part of such collection shall have been first composed or written abroad.

Not to extend to books not having been printed in the united kingdom for 20 years.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That if any action or suit shall be commenced or brought against any person or persons whomsoever, for doing or causing to be done any thing in pursuance of this act, the defendants in such action may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if upon such action a verdict shall be given for the defendant, or the plaintiff become nonsuited, or discontinue his action, then the defendant shall have and recover his full costs, for which he shall have the same remedy as a defendant in any case by law hath; and that all actions, suits, bills, indictments, or informations, for any offence that shall be committed against this act, shall be brought, sued, and commenced within six months next after such offence committed, or else the same shall be void and of none effect.

General issue.

Limitation of actions under this act six months.

C A P. CVIII.

An act for enabling his Majesty to grant commissions for executing an act made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, An act for the better preservation of timber in the new forest in the county of Southampton, and for ascertaining the boundaries of the said forest and of the lands of the crown within the same.—[July 2, 1801]

His Majesty may issue a commission under the great seal appointing Giles Templeman, esquire, to be a commissioner in the room of Nathaniel Bond, esquire, to put in execution act 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 86. In case of the death or resignation of any commissioner under the said act his Majesty may issue a commission appointing another.

C A P. CIX.

An act for consolidating in one act certain provisions usually inserted in acts of inclosure; and for facilitating the mode of proving the several facts usually required on the passing of such acts.—[July 2, 1801.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS, in order to diminish the expence attending the passing of acts of inclosure, it is expedient that certain clauses usually contained in such acts should be comprised in one law, and certain regulations adopted for facilitating the mode of proving the several facts usually required by parliament on the passing of such acts; may it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That no person shall be capable of acting as a commissioner in the execution of any of the powers to be given by any act hereafter to be passed for dividing, allotting, or inclosing any lands or grounds, except the power of signing and giving notice of the first meeting of the commissioner or commissioners for executing any such act, and of administering the oath, or affirmation herein-after directed, until he shall have taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation following:

No person shall act as a commissioner under any future act for inclosing lands, except signing notice of first meeting and administering an oath, until he shall have taken the oath herein-mentioned,

I A. B. do swear [or, being one of the people called Quakers, do solemnly affirm], That I will faithfully, impartially, and honestly, according to the best of my skill and ability, execute and perform the several trusts, powers, and authorities vested and reposed in me as a commissioner, by virtue of an act for [here insert the title of the act] according to equity and good conscience, and without favour or affection, prejudice or partiality, to any person or persons whomsoever.

So help me GOD.

Which oath or affirmation it shall be lawful for any one of the commissioners, where more than one shall be appointed by any such act, or any one justice of the peace for the county within which the said lands or grounds shall be situated, where only one commissioner shall be so appointed, to administer, and they are hereby respectively required to administer the same; and the said oath or affirmation, so to be taken and subscribed by each commissioner, and also the appointment of every new commissioner, shall be annexed to and inrolled with the award of any commissioner or commissioners, and a copy of the inrolment thereof shall be admitted as legal evidence.

Oaths, and appointment of new commissioners, to be inrolled with the award, and a copy of the inrolment admitted as evidence.

Commissioners declining to act, to give notice of such intention to the other commissioners; and none shall purchase any lands within any parish in which the inclosures are to be made, for a limited time.

II. And be it further enacted, That every person appointed a commissioner in or by virtue of any such act, who shall refuse or decline to act as such, shall forthwith give notice in writing to the other commissioner or commissioners of his intention to refuse or decline acting as a commissioner: provided always, That no such commissioner shall be capable of being a purchaser of any part or parts of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments within any parish in which the lands and grounds intended to be inclosed are situate, either in his own name, or in the name or names of any person or persons, until five years after the date and execution of the award to be made by any such commissioner or commissioners.

III. And

III. *And whereas disputes or doubts may arise, concerning the boundaries of parishes, manors, hamlets, or districts, to be divided and inclosed, and of parishes, manors, hamlets or districts, adjoining thereto; be it therefore enacted, That the commissioner or commissioners appointed in or by virtue of any such act shall, and he or they is and are hereby authorized and required, by examination of witnesses upon oath or affirmation (which oath or affirmation any one of such commissioners is hereby empowered to administer), and by such other legal ways and means as he or they shall think proper, to enquire into the boundaries of such several parishes, manors, hamlets, or districts; and in case it shall appear to such commissioner or commissioners that the boundaries of the same respectively are not then sufficiently ascertained and distinguished, such commissioner or commissioners shall, and he or they is and are hereby authorized and required to ascertain, set out, determine, and fix the same respectively; and after the said boundaries shall be so ascertained, set out, determined, and fixed, the same shall and are hereby declared to be, the boundaries of such parishes, manors, hamlets, or districts: provided always, That such commissioners or commissioners (before he or they proceed to ascertain and set out the boundaries of such parishes, manors, hamlets, or districts) shall, and he or they is and are hereby required to give publick notice, by writing under his or their hands to be affixed on the most publick doors of the churches of such parishes, and also by advertisement to be inserted in some newspaper to be named in such act, and also by writing to be delivered to or left at the last or usual places of the abode of the respective lords or stewards of the lords of the manors in which the lands and grounds to be inclosed shall be situate, and of such adjoining manor or manors, ten days at least before the time of setting out such boundaries, of his or their intention to ascertain, set out, determine, and fix the same respectively; and such commissioner or commissioners shall, within one month after his or their ascertaining and setting out the same boundaries, cause a description thereof in writing to be delivered to or left at the places of abode of one of the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the respective parishes, and also of such respective lords or stewards: provided always, That if any person or persons interested in the determination of the said commissioner or commissioners respecting the said boundaries, shall be dissatisfied with such determination, such person or persons may appeal to the justices of the peace acting in and for the county in which such lands or grounds shall be situate at any general quarter session of the peace to be holden within four calendar months next after the aforesaid publication of the said boundaries, by delivering or leaving such description as aforesaid, the party or parties making such appeal, giving eight days notice of such appeal and of the matter thereof in writing to the commissioners; and the decision of the said justices therein shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be removed or removeable by Certiorari or any other writ*

Commissioners shall inquire into the boundaries of parishes, and if not sufficiently ascertained, they shall fix them, giving previous notice of their intention to do.

Commissioners shall cause a description of boundaries to be delivered to one of the churchwardens, &c. of the respective parishes, and the lords of manors or their stewards.

Persons dissatisfied may appeal to the quarter sessions.

Decision at the sessions to be final.

or process whatsoever, into any of his Majesty's courts of record at *Westminster*, or elsewhere.

A survey, admeasurement, plan, and valuation of the lands, &c. to be inclosed shall be made, and kept by the commissioners, which shall be verified by the persons making them.

Proprietors may inspect admeasurements and plans, and take copies. Until the division shall be completed the lands may be entered by the commissioners, or any persons they may appoint, to make surveys, &c.

Maps made at the time of passing acts may be used, without making new ones, if the commissioners shall think fit.

IV. And be it further enacted, That a true, exact, and particular survey, admeasurement, plan, and valuation, of all the lands and grounds to be divided, allotted, and inclosed by any such act, and also of all the messuages, cottages, orchards, gardens, homesteads, ancient inclosed lands and grounds, within any such parish or manor, shall be made and reduced in writing, by such commissioner or commissioners, or by such other person or persons as he or they shall nominate and appoint, as soon as conveniently may be, for the purposes of such act, and the number of acres and decimal parts of an acre, in statute measure, contained in all the lands and grounds directed or authorised to be divided, allotted, and inclosed, and also in all the ancient inclosed lands, grounds, and homesteads aforesaid, and of each and every proprietor's distinct property in the same respectively, at the time of making such survey and admeasurement, shall be therein set forth and specified; and that the said survey, admeasurement, plan, and valuation, shall be kept by such commissioner or commissioners; and the person or persons who shall make such survey, admeasurement, plan, and valuation, shall verify the same upon oath or affirmation, at any meeting to be held after the making thereof (which oath or affirmation the commissioners, or any one of them, are and is hereby empowered and required to administer); and the proprietors and their respective agents, and all persons interested therein, shall at all seasonable times have liberty to peruse and inspect such admeasurement and plan only, and to take copies thereof and extracts therefrom respectively.

V. And be it further enacted, That for surveying, admeasuring, and valuing all the said lands and grounds, and for other the purposes of such act, it shall be lawful for such commissioner or commissioners, every or any of them, or the person or persons to be appointed by him or them, to make such survey, admeasurement, plan, and valuation, together with their and every of their assistants and servants, at any time or times whatsoever, until such division shall be completed, to enter, view, and examine, survey and admeasure, all and every part of the lands and grounds intended to be divided and allotted, and also all the ancient inclosed lands, grounds, and homesteads, directed to be surveyed, and to do or cause to be done any act or thing necessary for putting such act into execution: provided always, That any map or survey made at the time of passing any such act, which shall be tendered to such commissioner or commissioners, and which shall be in his or their judgement, and to his or their satisfaction a just and true map or survey, proper for the purpose of carrying such act into execution, may be used for that purpose, if the said commissioner or commissioners shall think fit, without any new map or survey being made of such part of the lands and grounds, as shall be comprised in any such approved map or survey as aforesaid.

VI. And

VI. And be it further enacted, That all persons, and bodies corporate or politick, who shall have or claim any common or other right to or in any such lands so to be inclosed, shall deliver or cause to be delivered to such commissioner or commissioners, or one of them, at some one of such meetings as the said commissioner or commissioners shall appoint for the purpose (or within such further time, if any, as the said commissioner or commissioners shall for some special reason think proper to allow for that purpose) an account or schedule in writing, signed by them, or their respective husbands, guardians, trustees, committees, or agents, of such their respective rights or claims, and therein describe the lands and grounds, and the respective messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in respect whereof they shall respectively claim to be entitled to any and which of such rights in and upon the same or any part thereof, with the name or names of the person or persons then in the actual possession thereof, and the particular computed quantities of the same respectively, and of what nature and extent such right is, and also in what rights, and for what estates and interests they claim the same respectively, distinguishing the freehold from the copyhold or leasehold; or on non-compliance therewith, every of them making default therein shall, as far only as respects any claim so neglected to be delivered, be totally barred and excluded of and from all right and title in or upon such lands so to be divided respectively, and of and from all benefit and advantage in or to any share or allotment thereof; all which said claims or accounts shall, at all seasonable times until after the execution of the said award, be open to the inspection and perusal of all parties interested or claiming to be interested in the premises, their respective agents or attornies, who may take copies thereof, or extracts therefrom respectively; and if any person or persons, or body politick or corporate interested, or claiming to be interested in the premises, shall have any objection to offer to any such account or claim, the particulars of such objection shall be reduced into writing, and signed by them or their respective husbands, guardians, trustees, committees, or agents, and shall be delivered to the said commissioner or commissioners, at or before some other meeting of such commissioner or commissioners, to be by him or them appointed for that purpose; and no such objection shall afterwards be received, unless for some legal disability or special cause to be allowed by the said commissioner or commissioners.

Claimants of rights in lands to be inclosed, to deliver to the commissioners schedules of particulars, or shall be excluded, which claims may be inspected, and copies taken.

Objections to claims to be delivered to the commissioners at or before the meeting appointed for that purpose, or shall not be received, except for special cause.

VII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall authorise such commissioner or commissioners to hear and determine any difference or dispute which may arise, touching the right or title to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, but such commissioner or commissioners shall assign and set out the several allotments directed to be made unto the person or persons, who, at the time of the division and inclosure, shall have the actual seisin or possession of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in lieu or in right whereof such

Commissioners not hereby authorised to determine disputes touching rights; but they shall assign the allotments to the persons in actual possession of the

lands, in lieu
whereof made.

allotment shall be respectively made: provided also, That no difference or suit, touching the title to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall impede or delay the commissioner or commissioners in the execution of the powers vested in him or them, by virtue of any such act; but the division or inclosure directed to be made shall be proceeded in, notwithstanding such difference or suit.

Commissioners before making any allotments to appoint publick carriage roads, and prepare a map thereof to be deposited with their clerk, and give notice thereof, and appoint a meeting, at which, if any person shall object, the commissioners, with a justice of the division, shall determine the matter.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That such commissioner or commissioners shall, and he or they is and are hereby authorized and required, in the first place, before he or they proceed to make any of the divisions and allotments directed in and by any such act, to set out and appoint the publick carriage roads and highways, through and over the lands and grounds intended to be divided, allotted, and inclosed, and to divert, turn, and stop up, any of the roads and tracts, upon and over, all, or any part of the said lands and grounds, as he or they shall judge necessary, so as such roads and highways shall be, and remain thirty feet wide at the least, and so as the same shall be set out in such directions as shall, upon the whole, appear to him or them most commodious to the publick, and he or they are hereby further required to ascertain the same by marks and bounds, and to prepare a map in which such intended roads shall be accurately laid down and described, and to cause the same, being signed by such commissioner, if only one, or the major part of such commissioners, to be deposited with the clerk of the said commissioner or commissioners, for the inspection of all persons concerned; and as soon as may be after such carriage roads shall have been so set out, and such map so deposited, to give notice in some newspaper to be named in such bill, and also by affixing the same upon the church door of the parish, in which any of the lands so to be inclosed shall lie, of his or their having set out such roads, and deposited such map, and also of the general lines of such intended carriage roads, and to appoint in and by the same notice, a meeting to be held by the said commissioner or commissioners, at some convenient place, in or near to the parish or township within which the said inclosure is to be made, and not sooner than three weeks from the date and publication of such notice, at which meeting, it shall and may be lawful, for any person who may be injured or aggrieved by the setting out of such roads to attend; and if any such person shall object to the setting out of the same, then such commissioner or commissioners, together with any justice or justices of peace, acting in and for the division of the county in which such inclosure shall be made, and not being interested in the same, who may attend such meeting, shall hear and determine such objection, and the objections of any other such person, to any alteration that the said commissioner or commissioners, together with such justice or justices, may in consequence propose to make, and shall, and he or they are hereby required, according to the best of their judgement upon the whole, to order and finally direct how such carriage roads shall be set out, and either to confirm the said map,

If the commissioners, by

map, or make such alterations therein as the case may require : provided always, That in case such commissioner or commissioners shall by such bill be empowered to stop up any old or accustomed road, passing or leading through any part of the old inclosures in such parish, township, or place, the same shall in no case be done without the concurrence and order of two justices of the peace, acting in and for such division, and not interested in the repair of such roads, and which order shall be subject to an appeal to the quarter sessions, in like manner and under the same forms and restrictions as if the same had been originally made by such justice as aforesaid.

IX. And be it further enacted, That such carriage roads so to be set out as aforesaid, shall be well and sufficiently fenced on both sides, by such of the owners and proprietors of the lands and grounds intended to be divided, allotted, and inclosed, and within such time as such commissioner or commissioners shall, by any writing under his or their hands, direct or appoint, and that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to set up or erect any gate across any such carriage road, or to plant any trees in or near to the hedges on the sides thereof, at a less distance from each other than fifty yards; and such commissioner or commissioners shall, and he or they is and are hereby empowered and required, by writing under his or their hands, to nominate and appoint one or more surveyor or surveyors, with or without a salary, for the first forming and completing such parts of the said carriage roads as shall be newly made, and for putting into complete repair such part of the same as shall have been previously made, which salary (if any) and also the expence of forming, completing, and repairing such roads respectively, over and above a proportion of the statute duty on the roads so to be repaired, shall be raised in like manner as the charges and expences of obtaining and passing any such act, and of carrying the same into execution, shall be thereby directed to be raised, and shall be paid to such surveyor or surveyors on or before the execution of the award of such commissioner or commissioners; and in case the same shall be thereby provided to be raised by sale of any part of the lands so to be divided and inclosed, that then such commissioner or commissioners shall make a conditional rate upon the owners and proprietors of the same, in case the produce of such sale should prove insufficient for the purposes aforesaid; and such surveyor or surveyors shall, and he or they is and are hereby directed to be in all respects subject to the jurisdiction and controul of the justices of the peace acting in and for the county in which such roads shall respectively lie, and shall account to such justices in like manner for all monies so to be by him or them received and expended, and for the re-payment of any surplus which may remain in his or their hands to such persons as shall have been made liable to contribute thereto, according to the proportion so as above ascertained by such commissioner or commissioners; and such justices shall have the like powers of levying any such rate as may by them

any bill, shall be empowered to stop up any old road, it shall not be done without the order of two justices, and which shall be subject to appeal to the quarter sessions.

The carriage roads shall be fenced on both sides by such of the land owners as the commissioners shall direct, and no person shall erect any gate across any road, or plant any trees on the sides, at less than 50 yards distance.

The commissioners shall appoint surveyors, and if with a salary, such salary and the expence of making the road, over and above the statute duty, shall be raised as other expences, and paid on or before execution of the award.

Surveyors to be subject to the controul of the justices, and shall account to them for monies received.

Justices may levy rates.

If surveyors neglect to complete roads within a limited time, they shall forfeit 20l. and the inhabitants shall not be chargeable to them (except statute duty), till declared to be completed at a special sessions.

Commissioners shall appoint private roads, &c.

The grass and herbage on roads shall belong to the proprietors of the lands adjoining on either side; and all roads which shall not be set out shall be allotted and inclosed.

No turnpike road shall be altered with-

be thought necessary for the purposes aforesaid, according to the proportions previously ascertained by such commissioner or commissioners, as if such surveyor or surveyors had been appointed under or by virtue of the general highway act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty; and in case such surveyor or surveyors shall neglect to complete and repair such roads respectively within the space of two years after such award, unless a further time, not exceeding one year, shall for that purpose be allowed by such justices, and then within such further time, he or they shall forfeit the sum of twenty pounds, and the inhabitants at large of the parish, township, or place wherein such roads shall be respectively situate, shall be in no wise charged or chargeable towards forming or repairing the said roads respectively, except such proportion of such statute duty as aforesaid, till such time as the same shall, by such justices in their special sessions, be declared to be fully and sufficiently formed, completed, and repaired, from which time, and for ever thereafter, the same shall be supported and kept in repair by such persons, and in like manner as the other publick roads within such parish, township, or place, are by law to be amended and kept in repair.

X. And be it further enacted, That such commissioner or commissioners shall, and he or they is and are hereby empowered and required to set out and appoint such private roads, bridleways, footways, ditches, drains, watercourses, watering places, quarries, bridges, gates, stiles, mounds, fences, banks, bounds, and land marks, in, over, upon, and through or by the sides of the allotments to be made and set out in pursuance of such act, as he or they shall think requisite, giving such notice and subject to such examination as to any private roads or paths, as are above required in the case of publick roads, and the same shall be made, and at all times for ever thereafter be supported and kept in repair, by and at the expence of the owners and proprietors for the time being of the lands and grounds directed to be divided and inclosed, in such shares and proportions as the commissioner or commissioners shall in and by his or their award order and direct.

XI. And be it further enacted, That after such publick and private roads and ways shall have been set out and made, the grass and herbage arising thereon shall for ever belong to and be the sole right of the proprietors of the lands and grounds which shall next adjoin the said roads and ways on either side thereof, as far as the crown of the road; and all roads, ways, and paths, over, through, and upon such lands and grounds which shall not be set out as aforesaid, shall be for ever stopped up and extinguished, and shall be deemed and taken as part of the lands and grounds to be divided, allotted, and inclosed, and shall be divided, allotted, and inclosed accordingly: provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to give such commissioner or commissioners any power or authority to divert, change, or alter any turnpike road that shall or

may

may lead over any such lands and grounds, unless the consent of the majority of the trustees of such turnpike road, assembled at some publick meeting called for that purpose on ten days notice, be first had and obtained.

XII. And be it further enacted, That such commissioner or commissioners in making the several allotments directed by any such act, shall have due regard as well to the situation of the respective houses or homesteads of the proprietors, as to the quantity and quality of the lands and grounds to be allotted to them respectively, so far as may be consistent with the general convenience of the said proprietors; and that such commissioner or commissioners in making the said allotments shall have particular regard to the convenience of the owners or proprietors of the smallest estates in the lands and grounds directed to be allotted and exchanged.

XIII. *And whereas the proprietors and persons interested in open common fields, meadows, pastures, commons, and waste lands, directed to be divided and allotted, whose allotments thereof will be small, and expensive to inclose, may be desirous of stocking and depasturing their allotments in common, and of sharing such produce as may grow thereon, under proper regulations;* be it therefore further enacted, That such commissioner or commissioners shall be, and he or they is and are hereby fully authorized and empowered, on application of the parties interested at their first or second meeting for receiving claims, and on an attentive view and full consideration of the premises, to award, order, and direct any such allotments to be laid together and ring-fenced, and to be stocked and depastured in common, and to make such orders and regulations for the equitable enjoyment thereof, and for the participation of any produce growing or to grow thereon, as such commissioner or commissioners may think beneficial and proper for the said several parties interested therein.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That the several shares of and in any lands or grounds which shall upon any such division be assigned, set out, allotted, and applied, unto and for the several persons who shall be entitled to the same, shall, when so allotted, be and be taken to be in full bar of and satisfaction and compensation for their several and respective lands, grounds, rights of common, and all other rights and properties whatsoever, which they respectively had or were entitled to, in and over the said lands and grounds, immediately before the passing of any such act; and that from and immediately after the making the said division and allotments, and the execution of the award of such commissioner or commissioners, or at any other time as such commissioner or commissioners shall, by writing under his or their hands, to be affixed on the principal door of the church of the parish in which the lands and grounds shall be situate, direct or appoint, all rights of common, and all rights whatsoever, by such act intended to be extinguished, belonging to or claimed by any person or persons whomsoever, bodies politick

out the consent of the trustees.

Commissioners, in making allotments, to have regard to the situation of houses as well as the quantity and quality of land, as far as may be consistent with general convenience.

Commissioners may direct small allotments to be laid together and ring-fenced, and stocked and depastured in common by the proprietors.

Allotments to be in full compensation for all rights in the lands, which shall cease on notice from the commissioners being affixed on the door of the parish church.

or

or corporate, in, over, or upon such lands or grounds, shall cease, determine, and be for ever extinguished.

Commissioners may exchange by allotments, messuages, lands, &c. with the consent of the proprietors, or if belonging to churches, &c. with the consent of the bishop and of the patron.

XV. And be it further enacted, That such commissioner or commissioners shall, and he or they is and are hereby authorized, to set out, allot, and award any messuages, buildings, lands, tenements, hereditaments, new allotments, or old inclosures, within such parish or manors, in lieu of or in exchange for any other messuages, buildings, lands, tenements, hereditaments, new allotments, or old inclosures within the said parish or manors, or within any adjoining parish or place; so as that all such exchanges be made with the consent of the respective owners, proprietors, or other persons, seised of the lands, hereditaments, and premises which shall respectively be so exchanged as aforesaid, or of the husbands, guardians, trustees, committees or attornies acting for or on behalf of such owners, proprietors, or other persons respectively, who are under coverture, minors, lunaticks, or beyond the seas, or under any other disability or incapacity of acting for themselves (such consent to be testified by writing under their respective hands); and so that all such exchanges be ascertained, specified, and set forth in the award of such commissioner or commissioners; and so that all such exchanges of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, belonging to or held in right of any church, chapel, or ecclesiastical benefice, shall also be made with the like consent, in writing, of the bishop of the diocese, and of the patron of any church, chapel, or ecclesiastical benefice for the time being; and all such exchanges so made as aforesaid shall be for ever good, valid, and effectual in the law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Commissioners may make allotments in severalty to joint tenants, or tenants in common.

XVI. *And whereas it may happen that some of the proprietors of messuages, cottages, tenements, or lands, in any such parish or manor, and persons entitled to allotment or allotments to be made by virtue of any such act, may be seized thereof or entitled thereto in joint tenancy, or as coparceners or tenants in common, and cannot, by reason of infancy, settlement, or absence beyond the seas make an effectual division thereof;* be it therefore further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any such commissioner or commissioners, and he or they is and are hereby authorized and empowered (upon the request in writing of such joint tenants or coparceners, or tenants in common, or any or either of them, or of the husbands, guardians, trustees, committees, or attorneys of such as are under coverture, minors, lunaticks, or under any other incapacity as aforesaid, or absent beyond seas) to make partition and division of the messuages, cottages, tenements, lands, and allotment or allotments, to such of the said owners or proprietors who shall be entitled to the same as joint tenants, coparceners, or tenants in common, and to allot the same accordingly to such owners and proprietors in severalty; and from and immediately after the said allotments shall be so-made and declared, the same shall be holden and enjoyed by the person or persons to whom the same shall be allotted in severalty, in such and the same manner, and subject to such and

the same uses, as the undivided parts or shares of such estates would have been held in case such partition and division had not been made.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That all and every person or persons, to whom any allotment or allotments shall be made by virtue of any such act, shall, and he, she, or they is and are hereby required to accept his, her, and their respective allotments within the space of two calendar months next after the execution of the award, directed to be made in and by any such act; and in case any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to accept of his, her, or their share or allotment within the time before mentioned, such person or persons so neglecting or refusing shall be totally excluded from having or receiving any estate or interest, or right of common whatsoever, in any part of the lands and grounds to be divided and inclosed by virtue of any such act.

Persons to accept their allotments in a limited time, or to forfeit their right.

XVIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the respective guardians, husbands, trustees, committees, or attorneys of any person or persons being minors, femmes covert, lunaticks, beyond the seas, or otherwise incapable by law to accept any such allotment as shall be made by virtue of any such act, to and for the use of such person or persons so incapacitated as aforesaid; and also that any person or persons entitled to any allotment or allotments as tenant or tenants for life or lives, shall be, and he, she, and they is and are hereby respectively enabled and enquired to accept of and take such allotment or allotments respectively; and every such acceptance respectively shall be and is hereby declared to be valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes whatsoever: provided further, That the non-claim or non-acceptance of any such guardian, husband, trustee, committee, or attorney, shall not exclude or in any way prejudice the right of any infant, feme covert, lunatick, or other person or persons being under any such disability or incapacity as aforesaid, or absent beyond the seas, who shall claim or accept such share or allotment within twelve calendar months next after such disability or incapacity shall be removed, or of any person entitled as heir in remainder after the death of any person dying during such incapacity or disability, who shall claim or accept the same within one year next after his, her, or their right, title or interest shall have accrued, descended, or vested, or be known so to be.

Guardians, &c. may accept for incapacitated persons, and tenants for life shall accept of allotments.

Non-acceptance of guardians, &c. shall not prejudice the rights of incapacitated persons, who shall accept in a limited time after enabled so to do.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That after the allotments shall be set out by such commissioner or commissioners, and at any time before the execution of his or their award, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to whom any allotment or allotments shall be so made, and staked or marked out, by and with the consent of such commissioner or commissioners in writing under his or their hands, to ditch, fence off, and inclose their respective allotments, in such manner as such commissioner or commissioners shall so direct and appoint.

Before execution of the award, allotments may be ditched and inclosed, with the consent of the commissioners.

XX. And be it further enacted, That the timber trees and other

Trees, &c. to be allotted

with the lands whereon they stand, the parties paying to the owners such sums as the commissioners shall direct; but in case of neglect the owners may cut them down and take them away.

other trees, thorns and bushes, standing and growing upon any waste lands or other lands to be allotted by such act, shall be allotted and go along with the lands whereon they respectively stand, and shall be deemed the property of the several persons to whom the same lands shall be respectively allotted, such persons paying to the owner or respective owners of the said trees, such sums of money for the same, and at such time or times, and place or places, as the said commissioner or commissioners shall by writing under his or their hand or hands direct; but if the said parties who are to make such respective payments shall neglect or refuse to make the same accordingly, then it shall be lawful to and for the respective parties who shall be entitled to have and receive such payments, to enter on the said lands, and cut down, take and carry away to their own use, the said trees, thorns, or bushes, in respect of which the said payments were respectively to be made to them, at any reasonable time or times within one year next after such neglect or default, they doing as little damage on the said lands as may be.

Where money is to be paid for lands, &c. and which ought to be laid out in other purchases to be settled to the same uses, the commissioners may thereout detract a proportion of the expences of passing the act, and putting it in execution, &c.; and if the surplus amount to 200l. it shall, as soon as may be, be laid out in other purchases, and in the mean time be paid into the bank and applied under the direction of the court of chancery.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That whenever any sum of money is, under the provision of this act, or any such bill, to be paid for the purchase or exchange of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or of any timber or wood growing thereon, and which sum of money ought to be laid out in the purchase of other lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to be settled to the same uses, it shall and may be lawful, to and for such commissioner or commissioners, out of such sum to defray such proportion of the expence of passing such act, and of carrying the same into execution, as shall, if any be, charged upon any of the lands, tenements or hereditaments, of the person or persons, body politick or corporate, trustees or feoffees, in possession of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments so sold or exchanged, or on which such timber or wood actually grew, and also the expence of any permanent improvement, such as building, sub-dividing, draining or planting, and the like, which shall in the judgement of such commissioner or commissioners be proper to be made, and shall be made under his or their direction, upon any lands to be by virtue of such act allotted to such person or persons, body politick or corporate, trustees or feoffees respectively; and in case the surplus of such money shall amount to the sum of two hundred pounds, then the same shall, with all convenient speed, be invested in the purchase of any lands or hereditaments, which shall be conveyed and settled upon, and subject to the like uses, trusts and limitations, as such lands so sold or exchanged, or the lands on which such timber grew, were settled, limited or assured; and in the mean time, and until such purchase can be made, such money shall be paid into the bank of *England*, in the name and with the privy of the accountant general of the high court of chancery, to be placed to his account there *ex parte* the said commissioner or commissioners, without fee or reward, to the intent that such money shall be applied, under the direction and with the approbation of the said court, to be signified by an order made upon a petition

to be preferred in a summary way, by the person or persons who would have been entitled to such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or timber respectively, either in or towards the redemption or purchase of land tax, or towards the discharge of any debts or incumbrances affecting the lands or hereditaments so purchased or exchanged, or on which such timber grew, or until the same shall, upon the like application, in a summary way, be laid out by order of the said court in the purchase of other lands, or hereditaments to be settled to the like uses; and in the mean time and until order can be made, such money may, by order of the said court, be laid out in some of the publick funds, or on government or real securities, and the dividends or interest arising therefrom, shall, by order of the said court, be paid to such person or persons, as would, for the time being, be entitled to the rents and profits of such lands, tenements and hereditaments, so to be purchased conveyed and settled.

XXII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if any such money shall be less than the sum of two hundred pounds, and shall exceed the sum of twenty pounds, then and in such case the same shall, at the option of the person or persons for the time being entitled to the rents and profits of the lands or hereditaments so purchased, or of his, her, or their guardian or guardians, committee or committees, in case of infancy or lunacy, to be signified in writing under their respective hands, be paid into the bank in the name and with the privity of the said accountant general of the high court of chancery, and be placed to his account as aforesaid, in order to be applied in the manner before directed; or otherwise the same shall be paid at the like option to two trustees to be nominated by the person or persons making such option, and approved of by the commissioner or commissioners (such nomination and approbation to be signified in writing under the hands of the nominating and approving parties) in order that such principal money and the dividends arising thereon may be applied in manner herein-before directed, so far as the case be applicable, without obtaining or being required to obtain the direction or approbation of the said court of chancery.

If such money be less than 200l. and upwards of 20l. it shall at the option of the person entitled to the rents of the lands, be paid into the bank, or to two trustees to be approved of by the commissioners, to be applied as before directed;

XXIII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That where such money shall be less than twenty pounds, then and in such case the same shall be applied to the use of the person or persons who would for the time being have been entitled to the rents and profits of the lands or hereditaments so purchased, in such manner as the said commissioner or commissioners shall think fit, or in case of infancy or lunacy, then to his, her, or their guardian or guardians, committee or committees to and for the use and benefit of such person or persons so entitled respectively.

and if less than 20l. it shall be applied to the use of the person intitled to the rents of the lands, as the commissioners shall think fit.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That if any person to whom any allotment or allotments shall be made, or any guardian, husband, trustees, feoffees, committees, or attorney of any infant, feme covert, charity or charities, lunatick, idiot, person or persons beyond the seas, or otherwise incapable of acting respectively, or any tenant in tail, or for life, or trustee or trustees for any settle-

If any person does not accept, inclose, and fence his allotment as the commissioners shall direct, they may cause it

to be inclosed and fenced and let, and receive the rents until the expences are satisfied, or they may charge them upon the proprietor.

Within seven years after fencing of allotments, fences may be erected on the outside of the ditches, and the materials carried away by the proprietors.

No fences or hedges standing when any act is passed, shall be destroyed till the execution of the award, without consent of the commissioners, and if assigned by them as a boundary or division fences, they shall be left uncut, the persons to whom the allotments shall belong making compensation to the former owners.

Where the boundary of any common

ment, or any mortgagee or mortgagees, or other creditor in possession, shall neglect or refuse to accept, inclose, and fence his, her, or their allotment or allotments, within such time or times as such commissioner or commissioners, by any writing as aforesaid, or by his or their award, shall order or direct, it shall be lawful for such commissioner or commissioners to cause such allotment or allotments to be inclosed and fenced, and to let the same to any person or persons he or they may think proper, and to receive the rents and profits thereof, until the expences attending the inclosure and fencing thereof are paid and satisfied, or to charge such expences upon the proprietor or proprietors of the same allotment or allotments; and by any such writing as aforesaid, or by his or their said award, to appoint to whom, and at what time or times the same shall be paid, subject to the same mode, and with the like powers of recovery thereof, as may be provided respecting the other expences of passing any such act, and carrying the same into execution, or otherwise directed by any such act.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the several proprietors of the allotments to be made in pursuance of any such act, their agents or workmen, at any reasonable time or times, within the space of seven years next after the fencing of any allotment or allotments, to set up and erect posts and rails, or other dead fences, on the outside of the ditches bounding their respective allotments, not exceeding three feet from such ditches, for the preservation of their quickset hedges, and at any reasonable time or times before the expiration of the said term, to take and carry away the materials of such outside fences when they shall think proper.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That no fences or hedges which at the time of the passing of any such act shall be standing or growing in or upon any of the lands directed to be divided and inclosed, shall be cut down or destroyed by the owners and proprietors thereof, after the passing of such act, until the execution of the award, without the consent of such commissioner or commissioners first had and obtained in writing for that purpose; and if any such fences or hedges shall be assigned or approved by such commissioner or commissioners as and for a boundary fence, or as and for a subdivision fence to and for any of the allotments to be made in pursuance of such act, all such fences and hedges shall be left uncut for the benefit of the person or persons to whom such allotment or allotments shall belong; and he, she, or they shall make such compensation in money to the former owners and proprietors thereof, as such commissioner or commissioners shall, by writing under his or their hand or hands in that behalf order and appoint, subject to the same mode, and with the like powers of recovery thereof, as may in such act be provided respecting the other expences of passing any such act, and carrying the same into execution.

XXVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no proprietors whose allotments or shares shall, upon any such inclosure, lie and be situate next and adjoining to any common fields

or inclosed grounds, the boundary of which shall be fenced by any mound, fence, brook, or rivulet, shall be compelled to make or erect any hedges, ditches, or fences, next adjoining to any such common fields or inclosed grounds, for inclosing such their allotments or shares; but that the whole mound, fence, brook or rivulet, or other sufficient fences which divide any such common fields or inclosed grounds from such allotments, shall for ever be and remain a boundary fence for the purpose of such division, and shall from time to time be maintained, kept, cleansed, scoured, and repaired, by the respective proprietors thereof, in the same manner as before the passing of this act, or in such other manner as such commissioner or commissioners shall order and direct: provided nevertheless, That in case it shall happen that some of the proprietors shall have a greater proportion of fences to make and maintain upon any of the lands directed to be divided and inclosed, than in the judgement of such commissioner or commissioners the allotments of such proprietors ought to be charged with, it shall be lawful for such commissioner or commissioners, where he or they shall judge it proper, to ascertain and appoint such sum of money to be paid to every such proprietor towards making and maintaining such fences, by such other of the proprietors who may have a less proportion of fencing, according to the value and quantity of the lands to be allotted to them, and to grant such other relief in respect thereof, out of the money to be raised for defraying the expences of carrying such act into execution, as he or they shall think reasonable, and in case any such money shall be so directed to be raised, in order that the said boundary fences may be brought as near as may be to a just and equal proportion.

fields or inclosed grounds shall be fenced by any mound, &c. the proprietors of the adjoining allotments shall not be compelled to fence them next such common fields and inclosed grounds, and such boundaries shall be maintained by the respective proprietors; the expences of which the commissioners may apportion.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That in case any person or persons shall wilfully and unlawfully break down, destroy, carry away, or damage any fence, stile, post, rail, gate, bridge, or tunnel, which may be put up or placed under the authority and for the purposes of any such act, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any justice of the peace for the county in which the lands or grounds to be inclosed shall be situate, on confession or on proof of the offence, by oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses (which oath the said justice is hereby authorized to administer) shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and every person shall be allowed to give evidence of such offence notwithstanding he may be a proprietor or occupier of lands within, or an inhabitant of such parish, and notwithstanding he may be the owner of any such fence, stile, post, rail, gate, bridge, or tunnel; to be recovered as herein after provided.

If any person shall destroy or damage any fence, &c. put up under the authority of any act, he shall forfeit 5l. and the proprietor of the lands, &c. may give evidence.

XXIX. And whereas it may often be provided by such act, that the expences of obtaining the same, and also the expences of carrying the same into execution, shall be paid in proportion by the proprietors of lands or grounds to whom any allotments shall be made; be it further enacted, That in such case, when and so often as any such person or persons, except the person or persons thereby exempted from payment of any such charges and expences, shall refuse or neglect

If it shall be provided by any act, that the expences

of obtaining and carrying it into execution, shall be paid by the proprietors, and they neglect so to do, the commissioners may cause the same to be levied by distress, or may take possession of the allotments, and receive the rents, till satisfied.

lest to pay his, her, or their proportion of the charges and expences; or shall refuse or neglect to pay the expences attending the inclosing and fencing of any such allotments, as upon the neglect or refusal of the proprietors shall be inclosed and fenced by such commissioner or commissioners as herein-after mentioned, at the respective days and times to be appointed for payment of such charges and expences, it shall be lawful for such commissioner or commissioners, by any warrant or warrants under his or their hands and seals, directed to any person or persons whomsoever, to cause the said costs, charges, and expences, and sum, or sums of money respectively, to be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person or persons so making default in payment as aforesaid, his, her, or their husbands, guardians, trustees, committees, or attornies, wheresoever the same shall be found, rendering the overplus (if any) on demand, to the owner or owners of such goods and chattels, the reasonable charges of such warrant, distress, and sale being first deducted, together with the interest after the rate of five pounds *per centum per annum*, to be computed on such share or shares, proportion or proportions, from the time the same shall be directed to be paid by such commissioner or commissioners as aforesaid; or otherwise it shall be lawful for such commissioner or commissioners, or any person or persons authorised by him or them, to enter upon and take possession of the premises so to be allotted to such person or persons refusing or neglecting to pay as aforesaid, and to receive and take the rents and profits thereof, until thereby, therewith, or otherwise, the share, or shares, proportion or proportions, and the said costs and charges so ordered and directed by such commissioner or commissioners to be paid by such person or persons as aforesaid, and all such interest on such share or shares, proportion or proportions, to be computed from the time the same shall by such commissioner or commissioners be directed to be paid as aforesaid, and also all costs, charges, and expences, occasioned by or attending such entry upon and perception of the rents and profits of the said premises shall be fully paid and satisfied.

Husbands, &c. may charge allotments with such sums as the commissioners shall adjudge necessary for defraying the aforesaid expences; and if persons in possession liable to a share thereof, or enabled to charge the lands with the same shall advance the mo-

XXX. And be it further enacted, That in such case as last aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the husbands, guardians, trustees, committees, or attornies of any of the owners or proprietors of such allotment or exchanged lands, being under coverture, minors, lunatics, beyond the seas, or under any other disability, and for any of the said owners or proprietors being tenants in tail, or for life or lives or years determinable on a life or lives or on any other contingency, or otherwise, interested as aforesaid (except the rector or vicar of such parish) to charge such allotments, or exchanged lands and premises, with such sum or sums of money as such commissioner or commissioners shall by his or their award, or by writing under his or their hands, either before or after the execution of such award, adjudge necessary to pay and defray the said respective shares of the charges and expences incident to and attending the obtaining such act, and carrying the same into execution, and of charging the said lands as aforesaid, so that the

the same shall not exceed five pounds for every acre of such allotments or exchanged lands, and to grant, mortgage, surrender, lease, or demise, or otherwise subject the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so to be charged, under such person or persons who shall advance and lend the same respectively, his, her, or their executors, administrators, and assigns, for any term or number of years; or in case any person in possession, who shall or may be liable to and charged with a share of the expences as aforesaid, or enabled by this or any such act to charge such lands and grounds with the same, shall choose to advance, pay, and discharge such sum or sums of money, then it shall be lawful for the said commissioner or commissioners, by any deed or writing under his or their hands and seals, to be attested by two or more credible witnesses, in like manner to grant, mortgage, surrender, lease, demise, or otherwise subject the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to such person or persons respectively, paying and discharging the same, his, her, or their executors, administrators, and assigns, for any term or number of years, to and for the payment of such sum and sums of money so advanced, paid, and discharged by him or them, with interest for the same, to commence on the termination of his, her, or their right in the premises; so that every such grant, mortgage, surrender, lease, or demise, be made with a proviso or condition to cease and be void, or with an express trust to be surrendered or re-assigned, when such sum or sums of money thereby to be secured shall be fully paid and satisfied; and also with a covenant to pay and keep down the interest, so that no person or persons afterwards becoming possessed or entitled to any such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall be liable to pay any further or larger arrear of interest than for six calendar months preceeding the time when the title to such possession shall have commenced; and that every such charge, grant, mortgage, surrender, lease, or demise, shall be good, valid and effectual in the law for the purposes thereby intended.

ney, the commissioners may mortgage the lands to them for reimbursement.

XXXI. *And whereas in such cases as aforesaid, where provision may be made in any such act for charging the expences of passing such act, or of executing the powers therein contained, or of fencing the respective allotments on the several proprietors thereof, it may be more convenient for the feoffees or trustees of any charity lands or school lands, to have lands deducted from the respective allotments to be made for such charity lands or school lands, for paying the proportionable share in respect of such allotments of such expences respectively, than to raise money on mortgage for those purposes; be it therefore further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any such commissioner or commissioners, if he or they shall judge it right or expedient, to deduct from the respective allotments to be made to such feoffees or trustees as aforesaid, so much land as shall in the judgement of such commissioner or commissioners be equal in value to their respective proportions of the said expences, and to allot, assign, and award the same to such person or persons as such commissioner or commissioners shall think proper, and who will undertake to pay and defray, and shall pay and defray, all such expences.*

Commissioners may deduct, from allotments for charity or school lands, what shall be deemed equal to the proportionable share of the expences of passing and executing any act, and allot the same to such persons as will undertake to pay it.

If it shall be provided by any act that the expences of obtaining and carrying it into execution shall be paid by sale of part of the lands, the commissioners shall set out and sell such part as they think will raise a sufficient sum, and the purchasers shall immediately deposit a part of the purchase money, which shall be forfeited, if the remainder be not duly paid.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That in case it shall be provided by any such act, that the expences attending the same shall be paid by sale of any part of the land so to be inclosed, the said commissioner or commissioners shall mark and set out such part or parts of the said waste or commonable lands, as in his or their opinion will by sale thereof raise a sum of money sufficient to pay and discharge all such charges and expences as may by any such act be directed to be paid and discharged out of the same; and the said commissioner or commissioners shall sell such part or parts of the said lands to any person or persons for the best price or prices that can be gotten for the same, by private contract, or by publick auction or auctions to be holden for that purpose, of which six weeks previous notice shall be given, in such manner as shall by any such act be directed with respect to the other notices thereby required; and the person or persons so purchasing the same, shall immediately pay (by way of deposit) into the hands of the said commissioner or commissioners, or such person or persons as he or they shall direct and appoint, one tenth part of his, her, or their purchase money, and pay the remainder thereof within three calendar months next after, or at such other time as the said commissioner or commissioners shall appoint, and in default thereof, the money so deposited shall be forfeited, and shall be applied in carrying such act into execution; and the said allotment or allotments for which the whole of such purchase money shall not have been so paid, or for which there shall be no bidding at such auction, shall be again put up to sale, and sold in manner afore said, for the best price or prices that can be gotten for the same, or be sold by the said commissioner or commissioners by private contract, for any sum or sums not less than the remaining nine tenths of the price or respective prices for which the same was or were respectively before sold, or the amount of one bidding above the sum or respective sums at which the same was or were respectively put up in the said former auction; and every allotment for which the full purchase money shall be paid, shall immediately thereupon be absolutely discharged of and from all common and other right thereon or therein, and be vested in fee simple in, and be inclosed, and thenceforth held in severalty by such purchaser or purchasers thereof respectively, as his, her, or their private and absolute property, and shall be allotted accordingly by the said commissioner or commissioners; and the said purchase money shall be applied in defraying such charges and expences as may be in any such act directed to be paid and discharged by the sale of such land.

XXXIII. *And, for the better enabling such commissioner or commissioners to determine the several matters and things by this or any such act referred to his or their determination, be it enacted, That* it shall be lawful to and for the said commissioner or commissioners from time to time, as he or they shall see occasion, by any writing or writings under his or their hand or hands, to summon and require any person or persons to appear before them at any time and place in such writing to be appointed, to testify

Commissioners may summon witnesses, who shall be subject to penalty for neglect.

testify the truth touching the matter in dispute between any proprietors or interested persons, or otherwise relating to the execution of the powers given by this or any such act, and to cause a copy of such writing to be served on such person or persons required to give evidence, or to be left at his, her, or their usual or last place of abode; and every person or persons so summoned, who shall not appear before the said commissioner or commissioners pursuant to such summons (without assigning some reasonable excuse for not appearing) or appearing shall refuse to be sworn or examined on oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation the said commissioner or commissioners is and are hereby empowered and required to administer, (such person or persons having been paid or tendered to him, her, or them, the reasonable charges of his, her, or their attendance) and being thereof convicted before one of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the county or district in which such lands are situated, upon information thereof upon oath made before any such justice, shall, for every such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay such sum of money, not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than five pounds, as such justice or justices shall think fit and order.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no witness summoned to attend such commissioner or commissioners, shall be obliged to travel above eight miles from the boundary of the parish, manor, or district, by any such act intended to be inclosed. No witness shall be obliged to travel beyond a certain distance.

XXXV. And be it further enacted, That as soon as conveniently may be after the division and allotment of the said lands and grounds shall be finished, pursuant to the purport and directions of this or any such act, the said commissioner or commissioners shall form and draw up, or cause to be formed and drawn up, an award in writing, which shall express the quantity of acres, roods, and perches, in statute measure, contained in the said lands and grounds, and the quantity of each and every part and parcel thereof which shall be so allotted, assigned, or exchanged, and the situations and descriptions of the same respectively, and shall also contain a description of the roads, ways, footpaths, watercourses, watering places, quarries, bridges, fences, and land marks, set out and appointed by the said commissioner or commissioners respectively as aforesaid, and all such other rules, orders, agreements, regulations, directions, and determinations, as the said commissioner or commissioners shall think necessary, proper, or beneficial to the parties; which said award shall be fairly ingrossed or written on parchment, and shall be read and executed by the commissioner or commissioners, in the presence of the proprietors who may attend at a special general meeting called for that purpose, of which ten days notice at least shall be given in some paper to be named in such act and circulating in the county, which execution of such award shall be proclaimed the next *Sunday* in the church of the parish in which such lands shall be, from the time of which proclamation only and not before, such award shall be considered Commissioners shall draw up an award, containing sundry particulars, which shall be read and executed at a meeting of the proprietors, and proclaimed the next Sunday in the parish church, and then considered as complete.

Award to be inrolled in a court of record at Westminster, or with the clerk of the peace of the county, and may be inspected, and copies obtained for a certain sum.

Award and copies to be legal evidence, and award to be binding on all parties interested.

Commissioners may form maps of the grounds, which shall be annexed to the award, and deemed part thereof.

Commissioners shall keep an account of all monies received and disbursed, which may be inspected at their clerk's office gratis.

Penalty for not keeping such account, or for refusing the inspection thereof.

as complete; and shall, within twelve calendar months after the same shall be so signed and sealed, or so soon as conveniently may be, be inrolled in one of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, or with the clerk of the peace for the county in which such lands shall be situated, to the end that recourse may be had thereto by any person or persons interested therein, for the inspection and perusal whereof no more than one shilling shall be paid; and a copy of the said award, or any part thereof, signed by the proper officer of the court wherein the same shall be inrolled, or by the clerk of the peace for such county, or his deputy, purporting the same to be a true copy, shall from time to time be made and delivered by such officer or clerk of the peace for the time being as aforesaid, to any person requesting the same, for which no more shall be paid than two-pence for every sheet of seventy-two words; and the said award, and each copy of the same, or of any part thereof, signed as aforesaid, shall at all times be admitted and allowed in all courts whatever as legal evidence; and the said award or instrument, and the several allotments, partitions, regulations, agreements, exchanges, orders, directions, determinations, and all other matters and things therein mentioned and contained, shall, to all intents and purposes, be binding and conclusive, except where some provision to the contrary is herein or shall be by any such act contained, unto and upon the said proprietors, and all parties and persons concerned or interested in the same, or in any of the lands, grounds, or premises aforesaid; and also that the said respective commissioners, if they think it necessary, shall form or draw, or cause to be formed and drawn, on parchment or vellum, such maps or plans of the said lands and grounds, the better to describe the several new allotments or divisions to be made, and premises that shall be exchanged by virtue of this act, and which shall express the quantity of each allotment in acres, roods, and perches, together with the names of the respective proprietors at the time of such division and allotment; which said maps and plans shall be annexed to and inrolled with the said respective award, and shall be deemed and construed in every respect as and for part of the said award.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That such commissioner or commissioners shall, and he or they is and are hereby required to enter in a book to be provided for that purpose, a particular account of all sums of money whatever received from the proprietors or others during the progress of the inclosure; and also of all the charges, expences, and disbursements which shall accrue or be made by virtue of any such act, and in carrying the same into execution; which book of accounts shall be kept at the office of their clerk, open at all seasonable times during the progress of the inclosure, and till all the accounts are finally settled, for the inspection of any of the proprietors, without fee or reward; and in case any such commissioner or commissioners, or his or their clerk, shall neglect to provide and keep such book of accounts as aforesaid, or refuse the inspection thereof to any of the

pro-

proprietors at seasonable times in manner before-mentioned, and shall be convicted thereof, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses not interested in the intended division and inclosure, before any justice of the peace of the county in which the lands or grounds to be inclosed shall be situate, or of such other county or place where such commissioner or clerk so offending shall be or reside, every such commissioner or clerk so causing such neglect or refusal, and convicted as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds, to be levied, recovered, and applied in the same manner as other penalties are by this act directed to be levied, recovered, and applied.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That all monies to be raised under and by virtue of the powers contained in any such act, shall, from time to time, as often as the same shall amount to the sum of fifty pounds, be paid to and deposited in the hands of some banker, or such person or persons as shall be approved by a majority in value of the proprietors who may be present at the first meeting of such commissioner or commissioners; and in the notice of which meeting shall be expressed the intention of then appointing such banker, or such other person or persons; and no such monies deposited or paid into the hands of such banker, or other person or persons to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be issued or paid by him or them, without an order in writing under the hands of such commissioner or commissioners, specifying the person or persons to whom the same are respectively payable, and the service or consideration for which the same are due; and the balance, if any, upon the final settlement of accounts, shall be immediately repaid to the land owners in proportion to the sums respectively paid by them.

Monies raised under any act shall be deposited as may be approved by a majority in value of the proprietors, and not issued without an order from the commissioners.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the rector or vicar for the time being of any parish wherein the lands and grounds intended to be inclosed shall be situate, by indenture or indentures, under his hand and seal, with the consent and approbation of the bishop of the diocese, and of the patron of the said rectory or vicarage, to lease or demise all or any part or parts of the allotment or allotments to be set out and allotted to any such rector or vicar, by virtue of any such act, to any person or persons whomsoever, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, to commence within twelve calendar months next after the executing the award; so that the rent or rents for the same shall be thereby reserved to the rector or vicar for the time being, by four equal quarterly payments in every year; and so that there be thereby also reserved and made payable to such rector or vicar, the best and most improved rent or rents that can reasonably be had or gotten for the same, without taking any fine, foregift, premium, sum of money, or other consideration, for the making or granting any such lease or demise; and so that no such lessee by any such lease or demise be made punishable for waste, by any express words to be therein contained; and so that there be inserted in every such lease, power

The rector or vicar with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, and of the patron of the living, may lease allotments for 21 years, upon certain conditions.

of re-entry on non-payment of the rent or rents to be thereby reserved, within a reasonable time to be therein limited, after the same shall become due; and so that a counterpart of such lease be duly executed by the lessee or lessees to whom such lease shall be so made as aforesaid; and every such lease shall be valid and effectual, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Recovery and application of penalties.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures imposed by this or any such act, or which shall be imposed by such commissioner or commissioners under or by virtue of the authority of this or any such act, shall be levied and recovered before any one justice of the peace for the county in which the lands or grounds to be inclosed shall be situate, and residing near any such parish, and not interested in the matter in question; for which purpose it shall be lawful for any such justice of the peace, upon complaint made to him, to summon the party accused, and the witnesses on both sides; and upon the appearance or contempt of the party accused, to examine such witnesses upon oath, (which oath any such justice is hereby empowered to administer), and upon such evidence to give judgment accordingly, and to condemn the party accused (proof of the accusation being made by one or more witness or witnesses as aforesaid) in such penalties and forfeitures as the offenders shall have incurred, and to levy such penalties and forfeitures by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, together with reasonable costs; all which penalties and forfeitures, the application whereof is not particularly directed by any such act or this act, shall, when and so soon as the same shall be levied, be paid and applied to and for such uses, intents, or purposes, as such commissioner or commissioners, in and by any writing or writings under his or their hands, or in and by his or their award, shall order, direct, or appoint.

Saving of the rights of lords of manors.

XL. And be it further enacted and declared, That nothing in such act contained shall lessen, prejudice, or defeat the right, title, or interest of any lord or lady of any manor or lordship, or reputed manor or lordship, within the jurisdiction or limits whereof the lands and grounds thereby directed to be divided and allotted are situate, lying, and being, of, in, or to the feignories, rights, and royalties incident or belonging to such manor or lordship, or reputed manor or lordship, or to the lord or lady thereof, or to any person or persons claiming under him or her, but the same (other than and except the interest and other property as is or are meant or intended to be barred by such act) shall remain, in as full, ample, and beneficial manner, to all intents and purposes, as he or she might or ought to have held or enjoyed such rights before the passing of such act, or in case the same had never been made.

General saving.

XLI. Saving always to the King's most excellent majesty, his heirs and successors, and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politick and corporate, and his, her, and their heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estate, right, title, and interest, (other than and except such as are hereby intended to be barred, destroyed or extinguished) as they, every,

or

or any of them, had or enjoyed of, in, to, or out of, or in respect of the said lands, grounds, and premises so directed to be divided, allotted, and inclosed, or exchanged as aforesaid, before the passing of such act, or could or might have had or enjoyed in case the same had never been made.

XLII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any two or more justices of the peace to take affidavits on oath or affirmation (which oath or affirmation such justices are hereby authorized and empowered to administer) of the notices required for such bills having been given, of the consents of the parties interested therein, of the allegations contained in the preambles of such bills, and of the quantity of the land to be inclosed; and that such affidavits shall respectively be in the forms contained in the schedule hereunto annexed, as near as the circumstances of the case will admit; and that such affidavits shall not be subject or liable to any stamp duties whatsoever.

Two justices may take affidavits of the notices required having been given, &c. in the forms in the schedule, without stamps.

XLIII. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, in any examination, affidavit, deposition, or affirmation, to be had or taken in pursuance of this act, before such justice or justices, or such commissioner or commissioners, knowingly and wilfully swear or affirm any matter or thing which shall be false or untrue, every such person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the like pains and penalties as persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury are now subject and liable to.

Persons forswearing themselves to be deemed guilty of perjury.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all and every the powers, authorities, directions, and provisions in this act contained, shall be only so far effective and binding in each particular case, as they or any of them shall not be otherwise provided and enacted in any such act hereafter to be passed as aforesaid.

Powers of this act to be binding only as far as not otherwise provided in any future act.

SCHEDULE to which the Act refers,

(A.)

FORM of AFFIDAVIT of NOTICES.

A. B. of _____ maketh oath and saith, [*or, being one of the people called Quakers, upon his solemn affirmation, saith*] That he did see a copy of the notice hereunto annexed affixed on the church door of _____ in the county of _____ [*or, on the several church doors of the respective parishes of _____ in the county of _____ or, in the several counties of _____ and _____*] on the several *Sundays* hereinafter mentioned; *videlicet* [*specifying the days on which the notices were affixed.*]

Signed *A. B.*

Sworn [*or, solemnly affirmed*] before us, two of his Majesty's justices of the peace acting in and for the _____ and subscribed in our presence, by the above named *A. B.* this _____ day of _____ in the year _____ as witnesses our hands and seals.

(B.)

FORM of AFFIDAVIT of CONSENT.

A. B. of _____ maketh oath and faith [*or, being one of the people called Quakers,* upon his or her solemn affirmation, faith]; That he [*or she*] believes himself [*or herself*] to be interested in the proposed inclosure of the _____ in the [*here describe the place, whether parish, hamlet, or place*] in the county of _____ by virtue of [*here set forth the interest of the deponent*]; [*or*] that he [*or she*] believes that *C. D.* of _____ for whom he [*or she*] is guardian [*et cetera, as the case may be*] is interested, *et cetera*; and that he [*or she*] hath seen a copy of an act [*here set forth the title of this act*] and also a copy of the bill intended to be presented to parliament, and hath subscribed his [*or her*] name or hath set his [*or her*] mark to the same respectively, and doth consent to the said bill being passed into a law.
Signed or marked *A. B.*

Sworn [*or, solemnly affirmed*] before us, two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, acting in and for the _____ and subscribed in our presence, by the above mentioned *A. B.* this _____ day of _____ in the year _____ as witness our hands and seals.

The same form may be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the case of several persons whose interests are joint, or whose interests, though distinct, are of a similar nature.

(C.)

FORM of AFFIDAVIT of ALLEGATIONS of the BILL.

A. B. of _____ maketh oath and faith, [*or, being one of the people called Quakers,* upon his or her solemn affirmation, faith] That [*here set forth such of the several facts alleged in the preamble of the bill as are within the knowledge of the witness*] or, that he [*or she*] is informed and verily believes that [*here set forth such of the said facts as are within the belief of the witness.*]
Signed *A. B.*

Sworn, [*or, solemnly affirmed*] before us, two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, acting in and for the _____ and subscribed in our presence, by the above named *A. B.* this _____ day of _____ in the year _____ as witness our hands and seals.

(D.)

FORM of AFFIDAVIT of ADMEASUREMENT.

A. B. of _____ maketh oath and faith, [*or, being one of the people called Quakers,* upon his solemn affirmation, faith] That he has surveyed and admeasured the several _____ lands in the parish or hamlet of _____ in the county of _____ [*or, counties of _____*] described in the bill intended to be presented to parliament, and signed by the deponent, by the name [*or names*] of _____ and that the quantity of such lands amounts to _____ and no more, according to such admeasurement, and the best of this deponent's judgement. *A. B.*

Sworn [*or, solemnly affirmed*] before us, two of his Majesty's justices of the peace acting in and for the _____ and subscribed in our presence by the above named *A. B.* this _____ day of _____ in the year _____ as witness our hands and seals,

PUBLIC LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Anno quadragesimo primo GEORGI III. Regis.

Cap. 31.

An act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the river Thames at or near a place called Wilkinson's Gun Wharf, in the parish of Saint Mary at Rotherhithe in the county of Surrey, to the town of Mitcham, in the parish of Mitcham, in the said county; and also divers collateral cuts or branches communicating from the same to certain parishes and places within the counties of Surrey and Kent.—
[May 21, 1801.]

Proprietors incorporated by the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the Grand Surrey Canal." Proprietors may raise sixty thousand pounds for making the canal by shares of one hundred pounds each. Shares to be personal estate. Subscribers to have a vote for every share, but no person more than ten votes. Form of appointment of proxies. Proprietors may raise thirty thousand pounds more if necessary. Power to raise money by mortgage. First general assembly to be within ten days after passing this act at the London tavern, and afterwards on the third Tuesday in April yearly, not more than five miles from the canal. Chairman and committees to be appointed. Proprietors may make bye laws. General assemblies for choosing committees to consist of one hundred and ten shares. Assembly of proprietors may be specially convened. General assembly to elect and appoint officers, and take security from them. Officers, &c. to account. Powers of the committees. Committees to make calls. Shares may be forfeited, but no advantage to be taken of forfeiture without personal notice. On the death of subscribers before share completed, executors may do it. Shares may be sold. Form of conveyance of shares. Regulations as to the acquisition of shares. Names of proprietors to be entered in a book, and certificates of their shares to be delivered to them. The company of proprietors authorised and empowered to make and maintain a canal navigable for boats, barges, and other vessels from or out of the river Thames at or near a certain place called Wilkinson's Gun Wharf, in the parish of Saint Mary at Rotherhithe in Surrey, to or near a certain place called Woodpecker's Lane, in the parish of Saint Nicholas, Deptford, in Kent, and from thence to, near, or through the several parishes, townships, hamlets, and places of Saint Giles, Camberwell, Walworth, Saint Mary, Lambeth, Kennington common, Stockwell, Clapham, Balaam, alias Balaam, Streatham, Upper Tooting, Lower Tooting, alias Tooting Graveney, to the town of Mitcham, in the parish of Mitcham, all in Surrey; and also divers collateral cuts from the said canal near to his Majesty's victualling office into his Majesty's dock yards and victualling offices in Kent, and from Woodpecker's lane to Butt lane, in the parishes of Saint Paul, Deptford, in Surrey, and Saint Nicholas, Deptford, in Kent, and to Peckham in the parish of Saint Giles, Camberwell, in Surrey, and through Camberwell to Horsemonger lane in the parish of Saint Mary, Newington, in Surrey, and from Kennington common in Surrey, to communicate with the river Thames near Cumberland gardens at Vauxhall in Surrey. The company may make navigable cuts and towing paths from any part of their canal, first having the consent of the owners of lands through which the same are to be made. For protecting the waters of the river Wandle. Power to make rollers or inclined planes, &c. Houses, gardens, &c. not to be injured. Canal and towing paths not to exceed thirty-three yards in breadth. Power to make a collateral cut

cut into Greenland dock. If old roads destroyed new ones to be made, Plan and book of reference to be authenticated by the speaker of the house of commons, and deposited with the clerks of the peace for Surrey and Kent and the clerk of the company. The company shall not deviate from the plan without consent. Land owners omitted in the book of reference not to obstruct making of the canal. Bodies politick, &c. empowered to sell and convey lands, and satisfaction to be made. If parties are dissatisfied value to be ascertained by a jury. Notice of injury to be given to proprietors. What satisfaction to be made for tythes. Verdict to value of lands and damages to be ascertained separately. Verdicts to be recorded. Power to enter and take possession of lands, &c. on payment or tender of purchase money. For paying off mortgages on lands taken by the company. Application of compensation money. Company empowered to resell lands on chief rents or absolutely. Damages not provided for to be settled. Rates of tonnage. For all freestone, limestone, chalk, bricks, tiles, slates, corn in the straw, hay, straw, faggots, dung, manure, sand, stones, and clay, two pence per ton per mile. For all cattle, calves, sheep, swine, and other beasts; and lime, rough timber, hemp, bark, tin, iron, stone, pig iron, and pig lead, three pence per ton per mile. For all coal, charcoal, coke, culm, flour, wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, malt, and potatoes, four pence per ton per mile. For all hops, fruit, goods, wares, merchandizes, and other things whatsoever, sixpence per ton per mile. Regulations respecting vessels passing outlets or locks communicating with the river Thames, or passing any inclined plane. Three pence per ton for entering the basons. Rates and tolls may be altered. Masters of boats to give an account of their lading. Fifty cubic feet of fir or deal, balk, poplar or birch, and fifty feet of round and forty feet of square oak, ash, elm or beech, to be deemed one ton weight. One hundred and twelve pounds weight of hops, coal, coke, culm, lime, sand, slate, tin, freestone, limestone and all other commodities to be deemed one ton. Two thousand two hundred and forty pounds weight to be deemed one ton. Power to fix the rate for parcels not exceeding five hundred pounds weight. Navigation to be free upon payment of rates. Further allowance to the company for goods remaining upon their wharfs a certain time. Regulations for vessels in the basons. Drains to be made to convey water from the lands adjoining. For fencing off towing paths. If bridges, &c. made by the company are insufficient, land owners may make others at their own expence. Works damaged by floods to be repaired by the company. Enabling the company to cleanse the water-courses at the land owners expence. Names to be fixed on the outside of boats. Masters and owners of vessels to be answerable for damages. Canal and collateral cuts not to be obstructed. Regulations for passing locks. Canal not to be under the power of commissioners of sewers. Saving the rights of the city of London as conservators of the Thames. The company to pay to the city of London, for cutting into the river Thames at Wilkinsons gun wharf and Vauxhall, a fine of two guineas, and an annual rent of sixty pounds. Subscribers compelled to pay their subscriptions. Fines and forfeitures. Persons aggrieved by irregularity in distress to recover only the special damages. Appeal. Limitation of actions. Treble costs. Publick act.

Cap. 32.

An act for enabling Charlotta Bethell, widow, to make and maintain a navigable canal from the river Hull, at a point in the parish of Leven, near the boundary between Eske and Leven Carrs, in the east riding of the county of York to Leven bridge, in the said riding.—[May 21, 1801.]

Mrs. Bethell may make a canal at her own expence. About ten acres of copyhold land purchased by Mrs. Bethell not to be demised by copy, and so much as may not be used for the navigation to be vested in her in fee. Breadth of canal and towing paths not to exceed forty-six yards.

Canal to be made pursuant to the plan left with the clerk of the peace for the east riding of Yorkshire. Canal not to be subject to the laws of sewers. Canal to be made pursuant to the determination of Mr. Jeffop and Mr. Creaffy, engineers. Mrs. Bethell to defray the expence of the engineers, and not to deviate from their determination, without consent of trustees of the Holderness drainage. Mrs. Bethell to indemnify the trustees and proprietors of the Holderness drainage against any injury to arise from making the canal. Rates of tonnage. For all lime and limestone, dung, soot, rape dust and other manure, sixpence per ton. For all coal and coak, nine pence per ton. For all wheat, rye, beans, peas, malt, oats, barley, rape seed, mustard seed, linseed and other grain and seeds, and stones, bricks, tiles, flite and sand, one shilling per ton. For all other goods, wares, merchandize and things whatsoever, one shilling per ton. Proprietors for the time being empowered to lease the rates for three years. Masters of boats to give an account of their lading. Navigation to be free upon payment of rates. Regulations of vessels passing the locks. Compensation for tythes. Persons giving false evidence guilty of perjury. Saving of the rights of the lord of the manor. Appeal. Limitation of actions. Treble costs. Publick act.

Cap. 33.

An act for making and maintaining a railway from the town of Wandsworth to the town of Croydon, with a collateral branch into the parish of Carshalton, and a navigable communication between the river Thames and the said railway at Wandsworth, all in the county of Surrey.—[May 21, 1801.]

Proprietors incorporated by the name of "The Surrey Iron Railway Company." The company to make and maintain a railway from Ram field in the parish of Wandsworth to Pitlake meadow in the town of Croydon, through the parish of Wandsworth, and through the hamlet of Garratt, and the parishes of Streatham, Tooting, Wimbledon, Merton, Mitcham, Beddington and Croydon, and the hamlet of Waddon; and also a collateral branch from the said railway from Mitcham common, through the hamlet of Wallington to Hack bridge in Wallington, or in the parish of Carshalton; and also a dock or basin, with a lock, cuts, and other works, for the passage of boats, barges, &c. from the said intended railway at Ram field into Wandsworth creek, thereby to communicate with the river Thames in the parish of Wandsworth, all in Surrey. Houses and gardens not to be injured, except such as are mentioned. Plan and book of reference, authenticated by the speaker of the house of commons, to be deposited with the clerk of the peace for Surrey and the clerk of the company. Not to deviate from the plan without the consent of land owners. Breadth of the land for railway not to exceed twenty yards. Bodies politick, &c. empowered to sell and convey lands. Commissioners for settling differences. On application of proprietors or land owners commissioners to meet. Commissioners to settle differences, but a jury may be summoned in certain cases. Verdicts to be recorded, and lands vested in the company, upon payment of the value of lands, or compensation for damages. Application of compensation money. Compensation to be made in lieu of tythes. Proprietors may raise thirty-five thousand pounds by shares of one hundred pounds each, to be numbered, and deemed personal estate. Names of proprietors to be entered in a book, and tickets of their shares delivered to them. Proprietors may raise fifteen thousand pounds more, if necessary, by subscription or mortgage. First general assembly to be held at Wandsworth the second Thursday after passing this act, and on the first Thursday in June yearly, and committee to be elected. Assemblies of proprietors may be specially convened. Officers to be appointed, who are to give security. Committee may make calls. Committee may appoint sub-committees, with power to make contracts, &c. Books of account to be kept. Shares may be sold. Rates of tonnage. For goods, wares, &c. carried or conveyed into or out of the dock or basin, four pence per ton. For

goods, &c. carried upon the railway, all dung, two pence per ton per mile. For all limestone, chalk, lime and manure, (except dung) clay, breeze, ashes, sand and bricks, three pence per ton per mile. For all tin, copper, lead, iron, stone, flints, coals, charcoal, coke, culm, fuller's earth, corn and seeds, flour, malt and potatoes, four pence per ton per mile. For all other goods, &c. sixpence per ton per mile. Company empowered to lease the rates for seven years. Masters of vessels and waggons, &c. to give an account in writing of their lading. No waggons to pass on the railway, unless constructed as directed by the company. Company or committee to regulate the passage on the railway and the use of the dock. Company empowered to make and erect gates, &c. under direction of the commissioners. Owners and occupiers of lands to pass along railway. For fencing off railways. Lords of manors, &c. may erect wharfs on their own lands; but if they refuse, when required, the company may erect them. To compel payment of subscriptions. Authorising the company to make collateral railways with consent of the owners of lands. Saving the rights of the city of London as conservators of the river Thames. The company to pay to the city of London a fine of one guinea, and an annual rent of ten pounds, for cutting into the river Thames. Recovery of forfeitures. Appeal. Treble costs. Publick act.

Cap. 54.

An act for building a pier at Sheerness, in the isle of Sheppy, in the county of Kent; for ascertaining, imposing, and recovering certain duties, for the supporting, maintaining and keeping in repair the said pier; for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, watching, watering, and improving the highways, streets, lanes, and other publick passages and places, within that part of the parish of Minster in the said isle of Sheppy (which lieth near his Majesty's dock yard and garrison of Sheerness) called Blue Town and Mile Town; and for preventing nuisances, annoyances and obstructions therein.—[June 20, 1801.]

Commissioners appointed. First meeting of commissioners on Monday fortnight after passing this act. Proceedings of commissioners to be entered in a book, and officers appointed, who shall give security, and treasurer and collectors to account. Duties to be paid. Every master of every ship or vessel, who shall lade or unlade at the said pier any corn, grain, or seeds, or goods, baggage, parcels or passengers, passing from port to port, shall pay for every twenty quarters of wheat, meal, rye, barley, pease, beans, tares, mustard seed, canary seed, and seeds, so laden and unladen there, sixpence, and for every twenty quarters of malt or oats, three pence, and four pence in the pound upon the freight of goods, wares, and merchandize, baggage and parcels, and the fare of passengers. Duties on imports and exports. Every master of every ship or vessel, who shall lade or unlade goods, &c. coming from or to be transported to parts beyond the seas, shall pay in regard of his freight, for every twenty quarters of wheat, meal, rye, barley, pease, beans, tares, mustard seed, canary seed, and seeds, nine pence; and for every twenty quarters of malt or oats four pence halfpenny, and for beer or other goods, baggage, parcels and passengers, four pence for every twenty shillings freight. Rates and duties mentioned in the schedule to this act to be paid by merchants, &c. Goods, &c. to be landed and shipped at and from the pier only. Duty upon coals, coke, cinder, &c. imported or exported from the said towns, one shilling a chaldron or ton. Commissioners to prevent annoyances. Saving the rights of the city of Rochester and city of London. Commissioners may let pier duties. Property of pavements, &c. vested in the commissioners. Commissioners to cause highways and streets, &c. to be repaired and paved. Lamps to be set up and houses numbered. Commissioners may purchase or hire ground for getting materials or for building a watch house. Watchmen to be appointed. Commissioners may make rates for paving not exceeding one shilling in the pound, for cleansing, lighting and watching not exceeding

exceeding nine pence in the pound. Commissioners may borrow money. Power to purchase lands and buildings, &c. Appeal. Limitation of actions. Treble costs. Public act.

Cap. 56.

An act for dividing, allotting and inclosing the forest or chase of Needwood, in the county of Stafford.—[June 20, 1801.]

WHEREAS the King's most excellent majesty is seized to himself, his heirs and successors, of the forest or chase of Needwood, containing about nine thousand four hundred acres of land, lying within the honour or lordship of Tutbury, parcel of the estates and possessions of the duchy of Lancaster in the county of Stafford, subject nevertheless to such common of pasture and other rights, as the freeholders and copyholders of messuages, lands and tenements, situate and being within the several townships of Anslow, Barton under Needwood, Callingwood, Coton, Draycott, Dunstall Fawldre, Hamptall Ridware, Hanbury, Hanbury Wood End, Hoarcrofs, Houndhill, Marchington, Marchington Woodlands, Moreton, Newborough with Thorney Lanes, Rolleston, Tatenhill, Tutbury, Stubly Lane, and Yoxall, in the county of Stafford, and the township of Scropton in the county of Derby, or the tenants or occupiers thereof for the time being, are entitled unto, within and upon the said forest or chase, and likewise subject to the rights of the several persons in respect of their several estates hereinafter mentioned, to certain kinds of estovers, within and upon the same forest or chase, that is to say, Of the rector and vicar of the parish of Hanbury for the time being, for the repairs of the chancel of the church of Hanbury, and of the rectorial and vicarial houses of the said parish; of the reverend John Arden, clerk, as owner of Longcroft Hall, with its appurtenances; of Thomas Whitaker, esquire, as owner of Blakenhall, with its appurtenances; and of the honourable Elizabeth Meynell, widow of Hugo Meynell the younger, esquire, deceased, as owner of a capital messuage and lands in Hoarcrofs, and also as owner of certain mills called Woodmills, in the said forest or chase: and whereas the said forest or chase is divided into and consists of four distinct and separate wards or districts, called by the respective names of Tutbury Ward, Marchington Ward, Yoxall Ward, and Barton Ward, the respective boundaries whereof are in general ascertained by certain marks or meers, and are for the most part well known: and whereas the said four several wards of the said forest or chase respectively lie, or are reputed to lie, within the several parishes following, (that is to say) Tutbury Ward within the parish of Tutbury, Marchington Ward within the parish of Hanbury, Yoxall Ward within the parish of Yoxall, and Barton Ward within the parish of Tatenhill, all which said parishes are within the county of Stafford: and whereas the most noble William duke of Devonshire is rector impropriate of the said parish of Tutbury, and owner of all rectorial tythes arising within the same parish, and is also patron of the vicarage of Tutbury aforesaid, and Joseph Clowes, clerk, is the present vicar of the said parish: and whereas the honourable and right reverend father in God James lord bishop of Lichfield and Coventry is, in right of his said see, the present rector of the said parish of Hanbury, and is also patron of the vicarage of Hanbury aforesaid, and Hugh Bailye, clerk, is vicar of the said parish, and as such they the said bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Hugh Bailye are, according to their several and respective rights, entitled to all tythes, both great and small, arising within the said parish of Hanbury: and whereas Robert Cheney, esquire, is lessee to the said bishop of all the tythes of the said parish of Hanbury, belonging to the rector thereof: and whereas the honourable Mary Leigh is patroness of the rectory of Yoxall, and the reverend Thomas Clare, doctor in divinity, is the present rector of the said parish, and as such entitled to all tythes arising within the same: and whereas the reverend Baptist Proby, doctor in divinity, dean of the cathedral church of Lichfield, is in right of his said deanery the present rector of the said parish of Tatenhill, and

by virtue thereof is entitled to all tythes arising within the said parish : and whereas the several rectors and vicars herein-before particularly named, and their lessees and tenants, claim to be entitled; according to their respective rights and interest, to all such tythes in kind as shall hereafter arise within the said respective wards of the said forest or chase, as lying within their said several and respective parishes, in case the said forest or chase shall be disafforested and discharged from rights of forest and chase : and whereas the soil of the said forest or chase being in general of a rich and fertile nature, and being in the vicinity of the city of Lichfield, the town of Derby, and several other manufacturing towns in the counties of Stafford and Derby, would, if divided into just proportions, not only become very beneficial and advantageous to the parties interested therein, but would be of great publick utility. Commissioners appointed for setting out, dividing, assigning, allotting and inclosing the said forest or chase of Needwood. Surveyors appointed. Survey to be delivered to commissioners, and certified on oath. For establishing the boundaries ridden by the woodmote jury. For ascertaining the boundaries of the four wards. Timber and young trees to be valued. A tenth of the value of the timber to be paid by the crown for the use of the freeholders and copyholders. Commissioners to set out roads and appoint a surveyor. A map to be made of the roads. Allotments to the tythe owners. Forest discharged of tythes. Allotment to the freeholders and copyholders. His Majesty empowered to grant to the keepers their lodges and lands. For vesting the new lodge in his Majesty. For vesting in his Majesty all incroachments now in his possession. Incroachments vested in the reputed owners in fee. Confirmation of copyhold and other lands inclosed. Allotment to the King. Instructions for the commissioners as to the mode of allotting on the grand division. Rights of certain persons to common of estovers, and for making a compensation by way of rent charge. An award on the grand division. Allotments to be accepted in lieu of former rights. Seven hundred and fifty acres of land may be sold, to make a fund for expences. Power for leasing the King's allotments with privileges as to timber. From December 25, 1802, the forest or chase of Needwood to be disafforested. Powers for rectors and vicars to grub and clear the land and grant leases. For taking a survey of the several townships in the forest. Commissioners to appoint a special meeting for receiving claims. Mode of subdividing the commoners allotment. Allotments to be inclosed. Commissioners to make their final award, to be enrolled in the duchy court of Lancaster, and filed with the clerk of the peace for the county of Stafford. Commissioners to account with the proprietors. For valuing and allotting the the holly trees. Like compensations may be made in money for hollies as for young oaks. For discharging old inclosures from the payment of tythes. Protecting trees, woods and fences. Recovery of penalties. Appeal to the exchequer, duchy court, or quarter sessions. Limitation of actions. General issue. General saving. Publick act.

Cap. 57.

An act to enable the corporation of The Royal Exchange Assurance, to assure vessels, barges, keels, boats, and other craft employed in inland navigation, and the goods, merchandizes and effects laden therein.—
[June 20, 1801.]

WHEREAS by virtue of an act of parliament, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the First, intituled, An act for better securing certain powers and privileges intended to be granted, by his Majesty, by two charters for assurance of ships and merchandizes at sea, and for lending money upon bottomry, and for restraining several extravagant and unreasonable practices therein named, his said Majesty did, by his letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster the twenty-second day of June one thousand seven hundred and twenty, incorporate divers persons therein named, to be a corporation in deed and in name, and to have a perpetual succession

succession and a common seal, by the name of The Royal Exchange Assurance for insuring Ships and Goods at Sea, or going to Sea, and for lending Money upon Bottomry: and whereas, since the granting the said charter, a very considerable and beneficial trade has been entered into and carried on, in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by means of canals, in which are employed vessels, barges, keels, boats, and other craft; and it would be a great benefit to the publick if the said corporation were enabled to assure the same, and the goods, merchandizes and effects laden therein; but doubts have arisen whether the said corporation have power so to do; may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King'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, That it shall be lawful for the said corporation, called The Royal Exchange Assurance, and their successors, from and after the passing of this act, and for ever thereafter, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to assure vessels, barges, keels, boats, and all other craft employed in any inland navigation in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the goods, merchandizes and effects laden therein, from all and every risk which may arise from and during the said navigation.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action or suit shall be commenced, brought, or prosecuted against the said corporation of The Royal Exchange Assurance for insuring Ships at Sea, or going to Sea, and for lending Money upon Bottomry, by any person or persons, bodies politick or corporate, for or concerning any assurance or assurances hereby authorized to be made, or relating to the powers hereby granted, the said corporation and their successors may, in such action or suit, plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

III. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a publick act, and all judges, justices, and other persons, are hereby required to take notice of this act as such, without specially pleading the same.

Cap. 58.

An act to enable the corporation of The London Assurance to assure vessels, barges, keels, boats and other craft employed in inland navigation, and the goods, merchandizes and effects laden therein.— [June 20, 1801.]

Cap. 71.

An act for enabling the company of proprietors of the grand junction canal more effectually to provide for the discharge of their debts, and to complete the whole of the works to be executed by them, in pursuance of the several acts of the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth years of the reign of his present Majesty; and for altering and enlarging the powers and provisions of the said acts.—[June 20, 1801.]

The company may raise the further sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, or create new shares, half shares, quarter shares, or eighth parts of shares, or borrow money on promissory notes. For confirming deviations made under the powers of former acts. For adjusting the mode of settling contracts respecting copyhold lands. Power given to the company to divide shares, half shares, &c. into shares of twelve pounds and ten shillings each. Names of owners of shares to be entered in books. Regulating the use of pleasure boats on the canal. Regulating railways and stone roads. Power to distrain coals, &c. on wharfs for the rates. Authorising the company to refer matters in dispute to arbitration. The corporation of London to be entitled to the toll or duty of one halfpenny a ton, granted by 17 Geo. 3. The company to be entitled

to the toll or duty of one halfpenny a ton, granted by 33 Geo. 3. and to pay the corporation of London six hundred pounds per annum for ever. Publick act.

Cap. 86.

An act for extending and enlarging the powers, and increasing the rates and duties of the corporation of the Trinity House of Newcastle upon Tyne, and for better regulating the port of Newcastle. — [June 20, 1801.]

WHEREAS the master, pilots, and seamen, of the Trinity House of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the county of Newcastle upon Tyne, have been for a long series of years a corporation, and by long usage, and by virtue of divers letters patent granted to them by the crown, have possessed, exercised, and enjoyed various powers, privileges and franchises, and particularly the power of appointing and licensing pilots for conducting ships or vessels up and down the river of Tyne, and into and out of the port of Newcastle, and the creeks and members belonging thereto, and of erecting, placing and maintaining lights, buoys and beacons, in the said port and river; and have, during all such time, had, received and taken divers rates, dues and duties, for and in respect of the charges and expences attending the use, exercise and performance of such powers, franchises and privileges, whereby the trade and navigation of the said port and river, and of the creeks and members belonging thereto, have been much promoted and increased; and whereas it would greatly tend to the further increase of such trade and navigation, and to the security of ships and vessels trading to the said port, and the creeks and members thereof, if such powers and privileges were extended and enlarged, and if such dues and duties were reasonably increased, so as to enable the said master, pilots and seamen, so incorporated as aforesaid, fully and effectually to use and exercise the said powers and privileges, for the benefit of the trade and navigation of the said port, and of the creeks and members thereof: and whereas great inconveniences are experienced in the said port and river, from the want of regulations as to the navigating and mooring ships and other vessels in the same, which might be avoided if the mayor and burghesses of the town and county of the town of Newcastle aforesaid, who are conservators of the said port and river, were enabled to appoint harbour masters to regulate the navigating and mooring of ships and other vessels in the said port and river. The corporation of the Trinity House are to license pilots, who are to have the exclusive privilege of navigating ships up and down the river Tyne. If any other person than a licensed pilot shall navigate any vessel he shall forfeit 20*l*. Pilots to pay forty shillings for their licence. Pilots misbehaving, to forfeit forty shillings and their fees; and their licences may be withdrawn. Corporation of Trinity House may make bye laws, &c. and impose penalties for breach of them. Foreign ships obliged to employ pilots; British ships to employ them or not, as they think proper. Rates of pilotage. For every British ship or other vessel piloted and conducted into or out of the said port of Newcastle, or any of the creeks or members thereof, between the first day of April and the first day of October one shilling and three pence for every foot of water which such vessel shall draw, and for every such ship or vessel so piloted between the first day of October and the first day of April one shilling and sixpence per foot. For every ship or vessel at any time of the year piloted and conducted up or down the river Tyne between North Shields or South Shields, and any part of the said river above the Bill Point, one shilling and sixpence for every foot of water such ship or vessel shall draw; and for every such ship or vessel, so piloted and conducted up or down any part of the said river below the Bill Point, one shilling a foot. For every foreign ship or other vessel piloted and conducted as aforesaid, the rates aforesaid, and over and above the same sixpence for every foot of water every foreign ship shall draw; and for every such foreign ship having lee-

boards five shillings. Rates for supporting two light houses at North Shields. For every loaden British ship, not exceeding the burthen of one hundred tons, register tonnage, eleven pence; for every such ship above one hundred tons, and not exceeding two hundred tons, one shilling and one penny; for every ship above two hundred tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons, one shilling and three pence; and for every ship above three hundred tons burthen, one shilling and five pence; and for every loaden foreign ship two shillings. Ships coming into and returning out of port light, to pay the lightage duty as if such ship had come in or returned out loaded. Ships driven back by strefs of weather not to pay duties. Dues for buoys and beacons. For every loaden British ship, not exceeding the burthen of fifty register tons, four pence; for every such ship above fifty tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, nine pence; for every ship above one hundred tons, but not two hundred tons, eleven pence; for every ship above two hundred tons, but not exceeding three hundred tons, one shilling and one penny; and for every ship above three hundred tons, one shilling and three pence; and for every loaden foreign ship one shilling and sixpence. Ships coming in and returning out light to pay as if such ship had come in or returned out loaded. Not to extend to ships of war nor fishing vessels. Corporation of Newcastle to appoint harbour masters. None to be appointed harbour masters but members of the Trinity House, or persons certified as fit by them. The corporation of Newcastle may make bye laws. Holy Island declared to be a member of Newcastle. All the powers of this act, as to licensing pilots and buoys and beacons, extended to Holy Island. The corporation of the Trinity House to take duties for buoys and beacons at Holy Island. Saving the right of various persons. Members of the corporation of the Trinity House may be witnesses. Appeal. Publick act.

Cap. 120.

An act for the establishment of schools for the education of poor children in the county palatine of Durham.—[June 23, 1801.]

The allotment of one twenty-fourth part of certain commons in the county of Durham to the bishop of Durham, shall remain vested in him and his successors in trust, for the establishment of schools for the education of poor children of the said county of Durham. The bishop of Durham, with the concurrence of other persons, empowered to make regulations for the management of the schools. General saving. Publick act.

Cap. 127.

An act for making and maintaining a navigable canal from or from near the town of Croydon, in the county of Surrey, into the Grand Surrey Canal, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, in the county of Surrey; and for supplying the towns of Croydon, Streatham and Dulwich, and the district called Norwood, in the parish of Croydon, in the said county of Surrey; and the town of Sydenham, in the county of Kent, with water from the said canal.—[June 27, 1801.]

Certain persons incorporated by the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the Croydon Canal." Empowered to make the canal, aqueducts, &c. Deviation near New Cross. Where roads are injured others are to be injured. Protecting the water of the river Wand. Protecting the water of the river Ravensbourne. Houses or gardens not to be taken or injured, except those specified. For making a certain road to the canal. Plan and book of reference to be authenticated by the speaker of the house of commons. Not to deviate from the line laid down in the plan. Width of canal and towing paths. Regulation as to a supply of water from the Grand Surrey Canal to the Croydon. Appointment

pointment of engineers. Bodies politick and corporate, and other incapacitated persons empowered to sell and convey lands for the purposes of the canal. The words "Grant, Bargain and Sell," to operate as covenants for the title. Application of rent and purchase money. For purchasing waste lands in the parish of Croydon. Commissioners for settling differences between the company and the proprietors of lands, &c. If parties are dissatisfied with the commissioner's determination, they may cause a jury to be impannelled to decide the matter. For making satisfaction for tythes. Respecting the supply of water by pipes, &c. to the inhabitants of Croydon, Sydenham, Dulwich and Streatham and Norwood. Not to injure the proprietors of a patent for conveying water to East Greenwich, &c. The company may raise fifty thousand pounds by shares of one hundred pounds each. Shares to be personal estate. Power to raise if necessary thirty thousand pounds more by mortgage. The first general assembly of the company to be on the third monday after passing this act, and on the first monday in June yearly. A committee to be elected. Officers to the company to be appointed. Committee to make calls. Shares may be sold. Names of proprietors and the number of their shares to be entered in a book and tickets with the numbers delivered to them. Rates. For all timber, stone, coals, bricks, tiles, and all other goods and commodities, three-pence, per ton per mile. For dung, chalk, marle, clay, lime, compost and other articles used for manure, one penny half-penny per ton per mile. Tolls for passing on the towing paths. For every horse two-pence. For every drove of oxen, one shilling and eight-pence per score. For every drove of swine, sheep or lambs, ten-pence per score. Company empowered to lease the rates. Navigation to be free on payment of rates. Drains to be made to convey water from the lands adjoining and watering places for cattle. For fencing towing paths and making bridges. Lords of manors and land owners may erect wharfs. Regulations for boats passing locks. Saving the rights of the city of London as conservators of the Thames. Forty pounds a year to be paid to the city of London for cutting into the Thames. Appeal. Limitation of actions. General issue. Double costs. Publick act.

Cap. 131.

An act for forming, paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, watering, and otherwise improving and keeping in repair, the streets, squares and other publick passages and places which are and shall be made upon certain pieces or plots of ground in the parish of Saint Pancras in the county of Middlesex, belonging to the right honourable Ann dowager baroness Southampton.—[July 2, 1801]

Certain persons to be commissioners for five years from the 24th of June 1801, and at expiration thereof the owner or owners of the freehold and twenty one of the inhabitants to be elected annually, are to be the commissioners. Commissioners' oath. Meeting of commissioners. Restrictions as to revoking orders. Proceedings of commissioners to be entered in a book. Officers to be appointed to give security and to account. Commissioners to pave and repair streets, &c. The area of squares to be made under the direction of lady Southampton. Commissioners may purchase or hire ground for getting materials, &c. Property of pavements to be vested in commissioners. Lamps to be set up, and streets named and houses numbered. Commissioners may water streets. Commissioners may contract for performing works and employ surveyors and sue and compound for breach of contracts. Commissioners annually to make out account of receipts and disbursements. For preventing encroachments. Penalties on occasioning nuisances. Hoards may be erected. Penalty on leaving carriages, &c. in the streets. Scavenger's duty. Regulations for repairing water pipes. Commissioners of sewers to repair drains, &c. and owners of pipes to pay expences. Watchmen to be appointed. Rates to be laid on houses, &c. Commissioners may borrow fifty thousand pounds on mortgage. Annuities, &c. Recovery of penalties. Commissioners

tioners may act as justices. Inhabitants may give evidence. Commissioners to sue or be sued in the name of the treasurer or clerk. To enable lady Southampton to place walls, &c. at the end of the streets adjoining the estates of other persons where no communication of way or passage at the time of passing this act. Appeal. Rates or proceedings not to be quashed for want of form or removed by Certiorari. Plaintiff shall not recover after tender of sufficient amends. Distress not unlawful for want of form. Limitation of actions. General issue. Treble costs. Publick act.

Cap. 140.

An act for changing the scite of Downing College, in the univerfity of Cambridge, and for providing a fund for the purchase of fuch scite, and erecting the proper buildings thereon.—[July 2, 1801.]

Will of fir George Downing baronet, dated December 20, 1717. Proceedings in the court of chancery. Conveyance of a piece of ground called Dolls Close in Cambridge, to the heirs at law of fir George Downing to build the college. His Majesty's charter dated September 22, 1800. recited. Power given to the college to purchase a new scite under the direction of the court of chancery and to fell the old one. Incapacitated persons may convey fuch new scite to the college. Purchasers to pay their purchase money into the bank. Until a purchase of real estate, money to be laid out in the purchase of navy, victualling, or exchequer bills to be deposited in the bank. Certificate of accountant general to be a sufficient discharge to purchasers. Power is given to the college under the direction of the court of chancery to borrow money upon mortgage for defraying the expences of the building. General saving. Publick act.



AN
ALPHABETICAL INDEX
 TO THE
 FIRST PART OF THE XLIII^d VOLUME
 OF THE
STATUTES AT LARGE;

Passed in the forty-first Year of the Reign of King GEORGE III. in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one; being the first Session of the first Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, which began the twenty-second Day of *January*, and ended by prorogation the second Day of *July*, one thousand eight hundred and one.

* * * Those references marked thus, Chap. 5*. will be found amongst the Public Local and Personal Acts, at the End of the Session.

A.

Abercromby, Lady.

FOR settling an annuity of 2,000*l.* on lady Abercromby and the two next persons to whom the title of baron Abercromby shall descend. Chap. 59.

Accounts.

When upon any account declared or recorded in the court of exchequer in *England*, or on judgement of that court, any debt shall be due to his Majesty, a copy of such account, &c. shall on application be exemplified and transmitted to the exchequer court in *Ireland*, where it shall be inrolled and process issued against the debtors. Body and effects there, and the debt when recovered, to be remitted to the exchequer in *England*, and the like regulations on declared accounts recorded in the court of exchequer in *Ireland*. Chap. 90.

Ale Licences.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 86.

America.

1. Act 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 34. for permitting the importation of goods from *America* continued to the end of the war. Chap. 87.
2. See *Bounties*. Chap. 13.
3. See *Ireland*. Chap. 95.
4. See *Prize Courts*. Chap. 96.

Annuities.

1. Contributors towards raising 28,000,000*l.* by way of annuities for every 100*l.* entitled to the principal sum of 125*l.* 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, from *Jan.* 5, 1801, and a principal of 50*l.* 15*s.* in 3 per cent. reduced annuities, from *Oct.* 10, 1800. Chap. 3.
2. See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

Antigua.

To continue act for making the port of Saint *John's* in the island of *Antigua* a free port. Chap. 87.

Apprenticeship.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 22.

For granting to his Majesty certain sums of money out of the consolidated funds of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, for applying certain monies therein-mentioned for the service of the year 1801, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament. Chap. 84.

Armorial Bearings.

For transferring the receipt and management of duties on certificates for using armorial bearings from the commissioners of stamps to the commissioners for the affairs of taxes. Chap. 69.

Auctions.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

Authors.

See *Books*. Chap. 107.

B.

Bankers.

FOR better prevention of forgery of the notes and bills of exchange of persons carrying on the business of bankers. Chap. 57.

Bank Notes.

For more effectually preventing the forgery of bank notes, bank bills of exchange and bank post bills. Chap. 39.

Bills of Exchange.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 10.

Bonds.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 10. 86.

Books.

For encouragement of learning in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, by securing the copies and copy-right of printed books to the authors of such books or their assigns. Chap. 107.

Can

Bottles.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

Bounties.

1. For increasing the bounties granted by act of last session, c. 10. on flour imported from *America*, in ships which shall have cleared out between certain periods. Chap. 13.
2. See *Ireland*. Chap. 34, 45.

Bread.

1. To amend act 36 Geo. 3. c. 22. for permitting bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread. Chap. 12.
2. See *Corn*. Chap. 2.

Bricks.

See *Excise*. Chap. 91.

C.

Canals, Navigable.

1. **F**OR making and maintaining a navigable canal from the river *Thames* at *Rotherhithe*, to *Mitcham* in *Surrey* and divers collateral cuts and branches. Chap. 31*.
2. For enabling *Charlotta Bethell*, widow, to make and maintain a navigable canal, from the river *Hull*, to *Leven Bridge* in the *East Riding of Yorkshire*. Chap. 32*.
3. For making and maintaining a railway from *Wandsworth*, to *Croydon*, and a navigable communication between the river *Thames* and the said railway at *Wandsworth* in *Surrey*. Chap. 33*.
4. For enabling the company of proprietors of the grand junction canal more effectually to provide for the discharge of their debts and complete their works. Chap. 71*.
5. For making and maintaining a navigable canal from *Croydon* in *Surrey*.

Surrey, into the grand *Surrey* canal at *Deptford*, and for supplying *Croydon*, *Streatham*, *Dulwich* and *Norwood* in *Surrey*, and *Sydenham* in *Kent* with water, from the said canal. Chap. 127*.

Cape of Good Hope.

Act 37 Geo. 3. c. 21. respecting the trade of the *Cape of Good Hope*, revived and continued. Chap. 19.

Cards.

1. Duties on playing cards imported into *Great Britain*. Chap. 87.
2. See *Stamps*. Chap. 86.

Chancery.

Where in any suit between party and party or proceedings in cases of minors, &c. orders shall be made for payment of money, &c. by the court of chancery in *England*, a copy thereof shall be certified to the court of chancery in *Ireland*, where it shall be inrolled, and process issued, and the like regulations as to the court of chancery in *Ireland*. Chap. 89.

Coals.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 33.

Commons, House of.

See *Parliament*. Chap. 52.

Constables.

To extend the powers of act 27 Geo. 2. c. 3. for securing to constables and others, the expences of conveying offenders to gaol, and for allowing to high constables their charges in certain cases. Chap. 78.

Copper.

For altering the laws now in force relating to the importation and exportation of copper, for repealing

certain duties and drawbacks on such emportation and exportation, and for substituting new duties and drawbacks in lieu thereof. Chap. 68.

Corn.

1. To suspend until *March 25, 1801*, so much of act 41 Geo. 3. c. 16. as relates to other grain than wheat, and for indemnifying persons who have dressed any meal or flour of such other grain finer than is prescribed by the said act. Chap. 1.
2. To repeal act 41 Geo. 3. c. 16. and to indemnify millers and others who have dressed, sold or used any meal or flour of a finer description than allowed by the said act. Chap. 2.
3. See *Ireland*. Chap. 36.

Customs.

1. For granting duties of customs on: timber, sugar, raisins and pepper imported and on lead exported. Chap. 28.
2. See *Letters of Marque*. Chap. 76.

D.

Danish Ships.

SEE *Russia*. Chap. 46.

Debts to the King.

For more speedy and effectual recovery of debts due to his Majesty in right of the crown of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and for the better administration of justice within the same. Chap. 90.

Debtors.

For further relief of debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons. Chap. 74.

Deeds.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 10. 86.

*Exc**Dice.*

See *Stamps*. Chap. 86.

Distillers.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 47.

Downing College.

For changing the scite of *Downing College* in the univerfity of *Cambridge*, and for providing a fund for the purchase of fuch scite, and erecting buildings thereon. Chap. 140*.

Dublin.

15,000*l.* for defraying the charge of the workhouse and foundling hospital in *Dublin*, and for amending two acts relating thereto. Chap. 50.

Dublin Society.

See *Ireland*, Chap. 73.

Durham.

For establishment of fchools for the education of poor children in the county palatine of *Durham*. Chap. 120*.

E.*East Indies.*

SEE *Rice*. Chap. 37.

Elephant Oil.

See *Oil*. Chap. 42.

Exchequer.

Orders for payment of money made by the court of exchequer in *England*, fhall on application be certified to the court of exchequer in *Ireland*, where they fhall be inrolled and procefs iffued, and the like regulations as to the court of exchequer in *Ireland*. Chap. 90.

*Fra**Exchequer Bills.*

1. Treasury may iffue exchequer bills for the fervice of the year 1801. Chap. 4.
2. Treasury may raife 2,000,000*l.* by exchequer bills. Chap. 81.
3. Treasury may raife 6,500,000*l.* more. Chap. 82.
4. Treasury may raife 3,000,000*l.* more. Chap. 83.

Excife.

1. For better regulation and collection of certain duties of excife. Chap. 91.
2. See *Letters of Marque*. Chap. 76.

F.*Fines.*

SEE *Justices*. Chap. 85.

Fifh.

1. See *Newfoundland*. Chap. 77.
2. For granting bounties for taking and bringing fifh to *London* and *Westminfter* and other places. Chap. 99.

Fifheries.

1. See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.
2. See *Newfoundland*. Chap. 97.
3. See *Greenland Seas*. Chap. 97.

Flour.

See *Bounties*. Chap. 13.

Forgery.

1. See *Bank Notes*. Chap. 39.
2. See *Bankers*. Chap. 57.

France.

To feure certain perfons born within the territories of *France* from imprifon-

imprisonment for debts, contracted in parts beyond the seas other than his Majesty's dominions. Chap. 106.

G.

Greenland Seas.

TO continue several laws relating to the support and encouragement of the fisheries carried on in the *Greenland Seas* and *Davis's Streights*. Chap. 97.

H.

Hides and Skins.

1. **T**O explain and amend act 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 66. relating to hides and skins. Chap. 53.
2. See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

Hops.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 41. 93.

Horsedealers.

For transferring the receipt and management of the duties on licences for horse dealers from the commissioners of stamps to the commissioners for the affairs of taxes. Chap. 71.

Horses.

1. For granting additional duties on horses in *Great Britain*. Chap. 9.
2. To permit persons in holy orders to keep one riding horse without payment of duty. Chap. 40.

Hydrometer.

So much of 27 Geo. 3. c. 31. as relates to ascertaining the strength of spirits by *Clarke's Hydrometer*, shall be perpetual. Chap. 97.

I.

Inclosures.

FOR consolidating in one act certain provisions usually inserted in

acts of inclosure, and for facilitating the mode of proving the several facts usually required on the passing of such acts. Chap. 109.

Indentures.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 10. 86.

India (East) Goods.

For permitting *East India* goods prohibited to be worn or used in *Great Britain* and warehoused in pursuance of 39 Geo. 3. c. 59. to be removed by land carriage to certain ports for exportation to the *British* colonies or plantations in the *West Indies*. Chap. 21.

Insolvent Debtors.

For the relief of certain insolvent debtors. Chap. 70.

Insurances.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 10.

Ireland.

1. To amend and continue two acts passed in *Ireland*, for suppressing of the rebellion which still exists within that kingdom, and for the protection of the persons and property of his Majesty's faithful subjects there. Chap. 14.
2. To continue an act of last session of the parliament of *Ireland* empowering the lord lieutenant to apprehend and detain such persons as he shall suspect conspiring against his Majesty's person and government. Chap. 15.
3. To prohibit the making of malt and the distilling of spirits from corn or grain in *Ireland*. Chap. 16.
4. To continue certain acts of last session of parliament of *Ireland* for granting duties to his Majesty. Chap. 17.

5. For

5. For better regulation of the office of master of the rolls in *Ireland*, and for augmenting the salary. Chap. 25.
6. For granting to his Majesty several sums of money for defraying the charge of certain permanent services in *Ireland*. Chap. 32.
7. For repealing certain duties upon tea imported into *Ireland*, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for granting additional duties on sugar and coals imported into *Ireland*. Chap. 33.
8. For granting bounties on the importation into *Ireland* of wheat, barley, rye, oats, and indian corn, and of barley, rye, oats, indian meal, and wheaten flour and rice. Chap. 34.
9. To enable the lord lieutenant to prohibit for a limited time the exportation from *Ireland* of corn or potatoes and all provisions, and to permit the importation of corn and fish without payment of duty, and to indemnify persons acting under certain proclamations of the lord lieutenant and council of *Ireland*. Chap. 36.
10. For allowing the importation into *Ireland* of *British* and foreign hops at a like duty as is payable in *Great Britain* for the same. Chap. 41. continued Chap. 93.
11. To continue until *Sep.* 29, 1802, several acts passed in the parliament of *Ireland* relating to the tobacco trade, and securing the duties payable on tobacco; to securing the duties on malt; to securing the duties on auctions and glass bottles and on paper hangings; to regulating the trade of rectifying spirits; to the further improvement of the fisheries on the coasts of *Ireland*; to the better collection of the duties on hides and skins, and on vellum and parchment; to the granting of permits and certificates for the conveyance

- of exciseable goods; to regulating the payment of bounties on the exportation of certain manufactures; to securing the duties on licences, &c.; to regulating the collection of the revenue; and to revive and continue-act 13 and 14 Geo. 3. c. 7. explaining an act for granting annuities to certain subscribers. Chap. 45.
12. To amend and continue act of parliament of *Ireland*, 40 Geo. 3. c. 67. for regulating the trade of a distiller. Chap. 47.
13. To continue and amend several laws in *Ireland* to regulate the issuing of licences for sale of wine, beer, ale, cyder, and spirituous liquors by retail. Chap. 48.
14. No person in *Ireland* shall sell spirituous liquors by retail on *Sunday* on penalty of five pounds. Same act, s. 2.
15. For granting additional stamp duties in *Ireland* on bonds, bills of exchange and promissory notes, and on certain insurances. Chap. 58.
16. For further continuing c. 14. of this session for suppression of the rebellion which still exists in *Ireland*, and for protection of the persons and property of his Majesty's faithful subjects therein. Chap. 61.
17. For regulating the allowance of drawback on the exportation from *Ireland*, of *British* plantation sugar, and for allowing drawbacks on sugar exported from *Ireland*, and for allowing *British* plantation sugar to be warehoused in *Ireland*. Chap. 74.
18. To permit the exportation of tea to *Ireland* without payment of duty. Chap. 75.
19. 5,076*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for the *Dublin* society, and 4,153*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* for completing their buildings. Chap. 73.
20. 1,846*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* for the farming societies. Same act.
21. For indemnifying such persons as have acted since *March* 25, 1799, for

for preservation of the publick peace and suppression of insurrections and rebellion in *Ireland*. Chap. 104.

22. To alter the bounties payable on wheaten flour and indian corn imported into *Ireland*, and providing a method for recovering the forfeitures created by c. 47. of this session to prohibit making malt, and distilling spirits from corn or grain in *Ireland*. Chap. 92.
23. For providing accommodations in assize towns for the judges in *Ireland*. Chap. 88.
24. To empower the importers or proprietors of rum or spirits of the *British* sugar plantations to land the same in *Ireland* before payment of the duties of excise charged thereon, and to lodge the same in warehouses at their own expence. Chap. 94.
25. To facilitate the trade and intercourse between *Ireland* and *America* during the continuance of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Majesty and *America*. Chap. 95.
26. To repeal the tax on salaries, profits of employments, fees and pensions, in *Ireland*, of persons not resident in *Ireland* for a certain period. Chap. 100.
27. See *Militia*. Chap. 6. 98. See *Rice*. Chap. 37. See *Qualification*. Chap. 49. See *Parliament*. Chap. 52. 90. See *Kerry Bonds*. Chap. 58. See *Accounts*. Chap. 90. See *Eschequer*. Chap. 90. See *Chancery*. Chap. 90.

Justices.

For better payment of fines and forfeitures imposed by justices out of session in *England*. Chap. 85.

K.

Kerry Bonds.

FOR relief of persons in *Ireland* holding obligatory instruments,

called *Kerry Bonds*, which have been executed without being duly stamped. Chap. 58.

L.

Labrador.

SEE *Newfoundland*. Chap. 77.

Land Tax.

For extending the period of preference granted and continued by several acts to bodies corporate and persons for redemption of the land tax, and to amend act 38 Geo. 3. c. 5. for a land tax. Chap. 72.

Lead.

See *Customs*. Chap. 28.

Leases.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 10. 86.

Letters.

See *Postage*. Chap. 7.

Letters of Marque.

To authorise the issuing of commissions and letters of marque, and reprisal against his Majesty's enemies, to ships and vessels employed in the service of the customs and excise. Chap. 76.

Licences.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

Linens.

Act 29 Geo. 2. c. 15. for granting a bounty on *British* and *Irish* linens, &c. continued. Chap. 97.

London Assurance Company.

To enable the corporation of the *London* assurance to assure vessels, barges, &c. employed in inland navigation and goods laden therein. Chap. 58*.

701,250*l.* to be raised by a lottery, tickets at 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* each, and 500,000*l.* to be paid in prizes, *August* 2, 1802. Chap. 27.

M.

Malt.

1. **T**O revive and continue an act for shortening the time of keeping in steep for malting barley damaged by rain in the last harvest. Chap. 31.
2. See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

Malta, Isle of.

To empower his Majesty to regulate the trade and commerce to and from the isle of *Malta*, until the signing a definitive treaty of peace, and to declare the isle of *Malta* to be part of *Europe*. Chap. 103.

Man, Isle of.

1. To continue act 38 Geo. 3. c. 63. for the further encouragement of the trade and manufactures of the isle of *Man*, and for improving the revenue thereof. Chap. 54.
2. So much of act 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 85. as relates to the isle of *Man* repealed, and the fish curers residing there shall have the like bounties for herrings, as fish curers landing herrings in *Great Britain*. Chap. 97.

Marble.

See *Statues*. Chap. 89.

Marines

Regulated while on shore. Chap. 18.

Master of the Rolls.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 25.

1. For increasing the number of field officers of militia in *Ireland*. Chap. 6.
2. For defraying the charge of pay and cloathing of the militia in *England* for the year 1801. Chap. 43.
3. To revive and continue so much of act 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 44. as grants certain allowances to adjutants, serjeant majors and serjeants of militia, disembodied under an act of the same session of parliament, and to amend the said act. Chap. 55.
4. For making allowances to subaltern officers of the militia in time of peace. Chap. 56.
5. To amend several acts for raising a militia force in *Scotland*. Chap. 67.
6. For defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia of *Ireland* for the year 1801. Chap. 98.

Mills.

For indemnifying persons injured by the forcible pulling down and demolishing of mills by persons unlawfully and riotously assembled. Chap. 24.

Mutiny.

For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. Chap. 11.

N.

National Debt.

200,000*l.* towards the reduction of the national debt. Chap. 65.

Navigable Canals.

See *Canals Navigable*.

Needwood Forest, Staffordshire.

For dividing, allotting and inclosing the forest or chase of *Needwood* in *Staffordshire*. Chap. 56*.

Neutral Ships.

Act 39 Geo. 3. c. 112. permitting the importation of goods in neutral ships revived and continued. Chap. 19.

Newcastle upon Tyne.

For extending and enlarging the powers and increasing the rates and duties of the corporation of the *Trinity House* of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and for better regulating the port of *Newcastle*. Chap. 86*.

New Forest, Hants.

To enable his Majesty to grant commissions for executing act 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 86. for preserving the timber in the new forest in the county of *Southampton*, and ascertaining the boundaries of the said forest. Chap. 108.

Newfoundland.

1. For allowing the importation of certain fish from *Newfoundland* and the coast of *Labrador*, and for granting a bounty thereon. Chap. 77.
To continue several laws relating to encouraging the fisheries carried on at *Newfoundland*. Chap. 97.

Notaries, Publick.

For regulation of publick notaries in *England*. Chap. 79.

O.

Oil.

TO exempt elephant oil sold by auction from duty. Chap. 42.

P.

Paper.

FOR granting additional duties on paper, pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard, made in or imported into *Great Britain*. Chap. 8.

Paper Hangings.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

Parchment.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

Parliament.

1. For declaring what persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the house of commons, and for carrying into effect part of the fourth article of the union of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, by providing in what cases persons holding offices or places of profit under the crown of *Ireland*, shall be incapable of being members of the house of commons. Chap. 52.
2. To exempt from the payment of certain duties such members of both houses of parliament serving for *Ireland*, and other persons as may have only an occasional residence in *Great Britain*. Chap. 62.
3. To remove doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in the house of commons. Chap. 63.
4. The statutes of *England* and of *Great Britain*, printed and published by the King's printer, shall be received as evidence in any court in *Ireland*, and the statutes of *Ireland* prior to the union shall be evidence in any court in *Great Britain*. Chap. 90.
5. For regulating the trial of controverted elections, or returns of members to serve for *Ireland*, and for regulating the qualifications of members to serve in the united parliament. Chap. 101.

6. To

6. To authorise the judges, to whom petitions for certain bills shall be referred, to examine witnesses upon oath. Chap. 105.

Paving.

1. For paving, &c. streets, &c. within that part of the parish of *Minster* in the isle of *Sheppy*, near his Majesty's dock yard and garrison of *Sheerneys*, called *Blue Town* and *Mile Town*. Chap. 54*.
2. For forming, paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, and watering, the streets, squares, &c. which are and shall be made upon ground in the parish of *Saint Pancras* in *Middlesex*, belonging to the right honourable *Ann* dowager baroness *Southampton*. Chap. 131*.

Pepper.

See *Customs*. Chap. 28.

Permits.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

Poor.

For the better collection of rates made for the relief of the poor. Chap. 23.

Portugal Wine.

See *Wine*. Chap. 51.

Postage.

For repealing the rates and duties of postage in *Great Britain*, and granting other rates and duties, and on letters conveyed to or from any part of the united kingdom from or to any place out of the said kingdom, and by packet boats from or to the ports of *Holyhead* and *Milford Haven*. Chap. 7.

Potatoes.

1. To extend act 13 Geo. 3. c. 81. and for encouraging the cultivation of potatoes in open and common field lands. Chap. 20.
2. See *Ireland*. Chap. 36.

For transferring the receipt and management of duties on certificates for wearing hair powder, from the commissioners of stamps to the commissioners for the affairs of taxes. Chap. 69.

Printers.

To indemnify all persons who have printed, published, or dispersed, or who shall publish or disperse any papers printed under the authority of any head officer of state or publick boards, or other publick authorities, from all penalties incurred by reason of the name and place of abode of the printer of such papers not being printed thereon. Chap. 80.

Prize Courts.

For better regulation of prize courts in the *West Indies* and *America*, and for giving a more speedy and effectual execution to the decrees of the lords commissioners of appeals. Chap. 96.

Promisory Notes.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 10.

Q.

Qualification.

ACT of qualification for offices. &c. in *Ireland*. Chap. 49.

R.

Railway.

SEE *Canals, Navigable*. Chap. 33*.

Raisins.

See *Customs*. Chap. 28.

Rebellion.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 14. 61. 104.

Reverue.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

For making provision for the entry and return voyages of ships which may import rice from the *East Indies*, and to authorise the importation of rice into *Ireland* in ships coming directly from the *East Indies*. Chap. 37.

Rigby, Right Honourable Richard.

To explain and amend act 34 Geo. 3. c. 66. for enabling the lords of the treasury to ascertain what sum shall be paid into the exchequer in full satisfaction of the debt due on the mortgage made by the late *John Gardner Kemays*, esquire, in trust for the late right honourable *Richard Rigby*, in case it shall be necessary to resort to the mortgaged premises in order to recover the balance due to his Majesty. Chap. 60.

Riots.

See *Mills*. Chap. 24.

Royal Exchange Assurance.

To enable the corporation of the royal exchange assurance to assure vessels, barges, &c. employed in inland navigation and goods laden therein. Chap. 57*.

Rum.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 94.

Russia.

To render valid all acts done in execution of three orders in council relating to bills of exchange drawn by persons in *Russia*, and to freight of *Russian*, *Swedish*, and *Danish* ships. Chap. 46.

S.

Scotland.

FOR granting an additional duty on *English* spirits imported into *Scotland*, and for allowing the distilla-

tion of spirits in *Scotland* from melasses or sugar at a lower rate of duty. Chap. 29.

Seditious Meetings.

To revive and continue an act for more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies. Chap. 30.

Sheernefs.

1. For building a pier at *Sheernefs* in the isle of *Sheppy* in *Kent*, and for ascertaining, imposing, and recovering certain duties for supporting, maintaining, and keeping in repair the said pier. Chap. 54*.
2. See *Paving*. Chap. 54*.

Ships.

Act 33 Geo. 3. c. 67. for preventing damaging ships and obstructing seamen from pursuing their lawful occupations, made perpetual. Chap. 19.

Smith, Sir Sidney.

The King may grant to sir *Sidney Smith* for life, an annuity of 1,000*l.* to commence *May* 21, 1799. Chap. 5.

Soldiers.

For increasing the rates of subsistence to innkeepers on quartering soldiers. Chap. 35.

Spirits.

1. See *Scotland*. Chap. 29.
2. See *Ireland*. Chap. 45. 94.

Spiritual Persons.

To stay proceedings in actions under statute of 21 Hen. 8. c. 13. for abridging spiritual persons from having pluralities of livings, and from taking of fairs. Chap. 102.

Stamps.

1. For granting additional stamp duties on bills of exchange, promissory notes and insurances, and indentures, leases, bonds, or other deeds. Chap. 10.

2. To render valid indentures of apprenticeship of poor children, and others made upon improper stamps, upon certain conditions. Chap. 22.
3. For additional duties on cards and dice; probates of wills; indentures, leases, bonds, or other deeds, and ale licences. Chap. 86.
4. See *Ireland*. Chap. 58.
5. See *Armorial Bearings*. Chap. 69.
6. See *Powder*. Same act.
7. See *Horse Dealers*. Chap. 71.

Starch.

So much of act 39 and 40 Geo. 3. as relates to the reducing the duties payable on the importation of starch, revived and continued. Chap. 19.

Statues.

For repealing the duty now payable on the importation of statues, wrought stone and marble, and granting another duty in lieu thereof. Chap. 89.

Stone.

See *Statues*. Chap. 89.

Sugar.

1. Act 39 and 40. Geo. 3. c. 48. relating to the duties on sugar revived, continued and amended. Chap. 44.
2. See *Customs*. Chap. 28.
3. See *Ireland*. Chap. 33. 74.

Supplies.

See *Appropriation*. Chap. 84.

Swedish Ships.

See *Russia*. Chap. 46.

T.

Taxes.

1. SEE *Armorial Bearings*. Chap. 69.

2. See *Powder*. Chap. 69.
3. See *Horse Dealers*. Chap. 71.

Tea.

1. For granting additional duties on tea imported and sold into *Great Britain*. Chap. 8.
2. See *Ireland*. Chap. 33. 75.

Timber.

See *Customs*. Chap. 28.

Tobacco.

See *Ireland*. Chap. 45.

Treason.

1. For reviving and further continuing several acts for empowering his Majesty to secure and detain such persons, as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government. Chap. 26.
2. For indemnifying persons, who have acted in the apprehending, imprisoning or detaining in custody in *Great Britain*, of persons suspected of high treason or treasonable practices. Chap. 66.

W.

West Indies.

1. SEE *India (East) Goods*. Chap. 21.
2. See *Prize Courts*. Chap. 96.

Wills.

See *Stamps*. Chap. 86.

Wine.

To permit *Portugal* wine to be landed and warehoused without payment of duties. Chap. 51.

Workmen.

To amend act 39 and 40 Geo. 3. c. 106. for preventing unlawful combinations of workmen. Chap. 38.

Stanford Law Library



3 6105 062 766 527

